Population - Migration

1987 - 1988
CAPE TOURISM

A bumper season
The Tourism Board campaign to promote
domestic tourism appears to have been a
significant factor in the tourist boom this
season in the western, southern and eastern
Cape.
Cape Town in particular "burst at the
seams" according to Captour MD John Rob-
ert, while Port Elizabeth (PE) Publicity As-
sociation's Bob Nixon says the city had a
"fabulous season"
In PE holiday accommodation was at a
premium over Christmas and New Year
with only the five-star Elizabeth Hotel re-
porting some vacancies. Caravan and camp-
ing sites were particularly popular "Nearly
everyone has reported a better season than
they've had for some time," says Nixon
An indication of the pick-up in PE tourism
is renewed interest in four new hotel sites
earmarked by the city council. A few years

tourists who don't need to be in the city over
the Christmas period can be encouraged to
visit during other equally attractive times of
the year
"We know that some 40% of the people
who were here this season didn't need to be
here because of school holidays and so on,
but they came anyway. It's hard to change
habits, but we have to try in order to avoid
shortages of accommodation and other
facilities," he says
Robert believes tourists also need to be-
come more sophisticated and plan their holi-
days carefully
"It's amazing how many people arrive at
our offices and ask us to find accommodation
for them for the night. Some were families
with small children who just arrived in Cape
Town without anywhere to stay," he says
Robert says the city now has to start
"planning for tourism"
"This season more than ever before has
taught us the need to plan. We must learn to
manage tourism as an industry and a com-
modity because the number of tourists will
keep on growing and we must be able to
handle them," he says
Garden Route resorts also report a bump-
er season following the apparent decision by
many holidaymakers to give Natal a miss
this season and travel further afield
At Plettenberg Bay an international
boardsailing competition held between
Christmas and New Year caused a massive
additional influx, while Knysna sources say
the annual tourist binge was some 30% up on
last year
Indicative of the tourism boom taking
place on the southern and eastern Cape
coastlines is the announcement of tourism
infrastructure development schemes of some
R700m earmarked for the next five years
Two more top law academics quitting SA

LINDA ENSOR

Two prominent legal academics have accepted posts overseas, bringing to five the number of top university law professors who have quit SA in the past year.

Their leaving is being ascribed to a growing lack of confidence in the SA legal system.

University of Natal (Durban) law faculty head Laurence Boulle and assistant dean Peter Spiller will be leaving SA in March to take up lecturing posts at Adelaide University in Australia and the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand, respectively.

Boulle, who is professor of law at the University of Natal (Maritzburg), and Cape Town University's Barry Dean and J T Schoombee, are generally regarded as one of the more promising public lawyers in the country. - have also left.

John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the departure of so many top legal academics reflected the growing lack of confidence in the legal system, which has been under the spotlight recently over the manner in which judges are appointed.

Increasingly difficult

Dugard said it was increasingly difficult for these academics, who were all involved in teaching public and administrative law, to justify their position in SA's legal system. Academics involved in teaching commercial law did not face the same dilemma.

Spiller said of his prospective home, New Zealand: "It's a social welfare state and I believe in that." He said SA's political future was "uncertain" and added he wanted "to provide more options for my family".

Dugard said it was becoming increasingly difficult for financial and political reasons to recruit new staff for law faculties.

He said: "The discrepancy between university salaries and those prevailing in the private sector is so great as to make it virtually impossible to attract young people as lecturers."

In addition, a number of good, committed young lawyers were leaving the country to avoid military service.
WHQ "refusenik" Ian missed attending his own wedding

By MOIRA LEVY, London

White South Africa is potentially bankrupt and cannot exist on its own. Hence the argument goes, the only way of economic survival is by playing on the guilt complex of those who have supported or financed the apartheid regime in the past. This argument is a dangerous one for the future of South Africa. It opens the way for a power struggle among the whites as to who is to be the master in South Africa.

The aim of Ian "refusenik" Steinberg, the leader of the "refusenik" movement, is to bring pressure on South Africa to change its apartheid policies. He intends to do this by refusing to sell arms to South Africa and by supporting boycotts of South African goods and services.

Ian Steinberg was born in South Africa in 1944. He was educated at the University of Cape Town and later went on to study law in the United States. He returned to South Africa in 1975 and became involved in the anti-apartheid movement. In 1983, he left South Africa and has been living in Israel ever since.

Ian Steinberg's "refusenik" movement has gained support from many countries, including the United States and the United Kingdom. The movement has also received support from the South African government, which has been trying to dissuade Steinberg and others like him from supporting the "refusenik" movement.

Ian Steinberg's strategy is to use the "refusenik" movement to put pressure on the South African government to change its apartheid policies. He believes that the "refusenik" movement can be effective in achieving this goal. He also believes that the movement can be successful in achieving its goals if it is well organized and well financed.

Ian Steinberg's "refusenik" movement has been criticized by some people who believe that it is a tactic that is used by the South African government to divert attention from its apartheid policies. However, Steinberg believes that the movement is a necessary tool for those who are opposed to apartheid.

Ian Steinberg's "refusenik" movement has been successful in achieving some of its goals. For example, the movement has succeeded in persuading many countries to stop trading with South Africa and to impose sanctions against the country. However, the movement has also faced some setbacks, including the blocking of its activities by the South African government and the attacks on its leaders.

Ian Steinberg's "refusenik" movement is a powerful tool for those who are opposed to apartheid. It is a movement that is committed to achieving its goal of ending apartheid in South Africa. It is a movement that is willing to fight for its goal, no matter what the cost. It is a movement that is dedicated to making the world a better place for all people. It is a movement that is worth supporting, and it is a movement that deserves our respect and our admiration.
Controversy rages

The Tourism Laws Amendment Bill may not have as easy a passage through parliament as the Association of Southern African Travel Agents (Asata) is predicting.

Although Asata broadly welcomes the Bill, it is anathema to others, including Assocom, which has called for the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Dame Steyn, to stop it.

Assocom may even ask Steyn to request the State President to halt the Bill in invoking the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities (TRREA) Act of 1986.

Beacon Island... last of the big spenders?

At the request of Asata, the Bill provides for the establishment of a Travel Agents' Board Fidelity Fund financed by levies on customers. The suggestion is that R1 should be levied on transactions of more than R200, generating an estimated R6m in two years.

This method of financing a fidelity fund is unusual. The attorneys' and estate agents' fidelity funds were funded by members themselves and the funds have increased through accumulated interest.

Although the funds serve a similar purpose — to compensate clients for frauds perpetrated by professional members — Asata argues, somewhat perversely, that as the fund will benefit travellers, they should pay.

At the same time, Asata is not enamoured with another of the Bill's proposals — that the Travel Agents' Board fall under the wing of the South African Tourism Board (SATB). It fears that this will create the machinery for the SATB to control the entire tourism and travel industry and dilute its own influence.

It is also against the proposal that the SATB be allowed to market specific South African travel packages overseas. It claims that the "SATB is a government body, while Asata jealously guards and promotes the autonomy of the whole South African travel industry.

"Asata firmly believes that the role of the SATB is to market only one product, Destination SA, and not specific packages."

Assocom says it will do its utmost to get the existing Act repealed and prevent the Bill from becoming law in its present form.

It is strongly opposed to many of its clauses, as well as parts of the Travel Agents and Travel Agencies Act of 1983 which the Bill seeks to amend. It feels the Act is contrary to the current mood of deregulation and privatization — hence its exhortation to the State President to invoke the TRREA Act.

Further, Assocom sees no need for a fidelity fund and points out that "the existing legislation does not envisage the travelling public financing this protection themselves. Indeed, if travellers want insurance they can provide for it through other avenues."
160 000 whites want to leave SA

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — More than 160 000 urban white South African adults see themselves living in other countries in the next five years — and the potential brain-drain will be most felt in Natal, according to recent research.

A Market Research Africa survey conducted in August last year has shown that 11 percent of Natal’s urban white population foresee themselves living outside the country in the next five years.

It found that of the total 160 000 who foresaw themselves leaving, 139 000 saw themselves living overseas, while 25 000 thought it possible that they could move to other African countries in the next five years.

This represents 5 percent of the population — and has gone down by 3 percent since 1985.

The survey found that the possible loss would be least felt in the Free State, where 2 percent predicted they could leave.

The trend in the Free State among people who thought they might leave South Africa was to think in terms of moving to another African country, rather than overseas, the survey found.

It also found that the intention to leave South Africa was directly related to household income.

It found that the younger generation was least settled and that as many as 9 percent of 16 to 24-year-olds were considering leaving South Africa compared with 3 percent of those over the age of 50.

Nine percent of English-speakers see themselves living outside of South Africa within five years, as opposed to 2 percent of Afrikaans-speaking people.
Message of love to the refugees from Hluvukani

By Carines le Grange, Religion Reporter

Do not deprive foreigners and strangers of your love and support in the same way you would have been deprived of your loved ones. Strangers, remember that love is a two-way street. You have the right to love them, too.

We are all human beings, regardless of where we come from or what language we speak. Love and support should be given to all, regardless of our differences.

In a society where we often see others as strangers, let us remember that love and support are a two-way street. We all need it, and we all deserve it.

Mozambicans live life of impermanence in E Transvaal

About 100 Mozambican refugees live in Hluvukani — only one village of its kind, which hosts about 20,000 Mozambican refugees in four Eastern Transvaal districts.

The main hut, with many rooms, is the home of the refugees. It is a small house with a door, a window, and a roof. It is a place where they can escape from the heat and rain.

The refugees are allowed to keep their belongings, and they can also keep their pets. They are allowed to grow their own food, and they can also buy food from the local market.

But all things are not that bright among the 20,000 refugees. It is also at least one former member of the MNR — from the Free State region — who was not among the refugees. He was not included in the list, and he is not happy about it.

Refugee Mr. Alfredo Kubayi has complained that the government is not doing enough to help the refugees. He said, "I am a refugee, and I deserve to be treated as such. I want to live in peace, and I want to work."

But the government has said that the refugees are not allowed to work in the area. They are only allowed to receive food and clothing from the government.

I think that the South African government should allow the refugees to work. They are adults, and they can work. They can contribute to the economy, and they can also help themselves.

The government should allow the refugees to work, and they should also provide them with the tools they need to work. They should also provide them with the training they need to work.

I think that the South African government should also allow the refugees to receive education. They should also provide them with the books they need to learn.

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THE flight from South Africa to a “good life” elsewhere is growing dramatically, according to the latest migration figures. The number of people in some professional sectors is also on the decline — but accountants and doctors are still leaving in droves.

Movers Elliott International, whose 1989 advert, “Are You Moving Overseas?”, noted the SABC, says the business of sending households out of the country shrank by 25 percent last year compared with 1986.

**Increase**

Says Elliott International chairman Tom Ansley: “There has been a remarkable increase in the number of people moving into the country, especially from US multinationals sending over staff.”

The loss of professionals slowed to 1,306 in the 11 months to last November from 2,165 for the same period in 1986. The number of qualified people settling in SA fell to 972 from 1,069.

Attention focused this week on the brain-drain with the announcement that Premier Group chairman Tony Bloom is to settle in Britain.

November there were 19,415 emigrants and 7,200 immigrants — a net loss of 3,035, according to Statistics SA. The net loss in 1986 was 3,294.

Going international on the business front last year were former president of the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants Tom Potter, Inter- 
gold’s Don Mackay-Coghill, Safren’s deputy-chairman Charles Fowlie, Green, Liberty Life MD Monty Hilkowitz and JCI chairman Gordon Waddell.

The PFP was rocked by Johannesburg city councillor Mike Sutherland going Down Under shortly after the election, and arts and entertainment lost at least 20 well-known faces.

**Sceptical**

But observers are openly sceptical about the accountants’ rush to Britain, Australia and the US.

Says Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants spokesman Martinus van Rensburg: “Most people won’t admit openly why they are leaving.

“The situation is made worse by not attracting overseas accountants because of the poor exchange rate.”

*Tony Bloom and the “sin” of relocation* — Page 21
Fewer people leave SA "at 1.4%"

PRETORIA — Last year South Africa lost only 3,221 emigrants compared with 6,717 in 1986, the Central Statistical Service said in its news release here.
Over 3,000 left SA in '87

Last year South Africa lost only 3,221 emigrants compared with 6,717 in 1986, the Central Statistical Service said in a news release yesterday.

However, approved immigrants who arrived in South Africa last year increased by 29.4 percent compared with the previous year. Of the 7,953 immigrants, 32.4 percent came from Europe, 27.3 percent from the United Kingdom and 24.1 percent from Zimbabwe.

During 1987, 34.2 percent and 31.2 percent of all emigrants left for the United Kingdom and Australia, respectively. — Sapa.
Results of tourism survey

EAST LONDON — The publicity association's annual tourism survey, carried out among 400 families who visited East London during the festive season, has revealed some interesting results.

Out-of-town families who visit the city are most likely to arrive by car (38.5 per cent), while the remainder arrive by air.

Most come to visit family and friends, and the remainder, in order of preference, stay at holiday resorts/caravan parks, rented holiday homes, holiday flats, hotels and guest houses.

Visitors are most likely to hail from the Transvaal (41 per cent), followed by the Cape Province (21 per cent), Free State (21 per cent), Natal (6 per cent) and others (1 per cent).

Most families stay from up to two weeks (37 per cent), followed by 2-3 weeks (34 per cent). Some stay for up to one week (21 per cent), and only 8 per cent stay for longer than three weeks.

Most families (26 per cent) spend R501-R1 000 during their annual holiday, with 19 per cent spending R1 001-R1 500, 18 per cent R1 501-2 000, 13 per cent R2 001-R2 500, 10 per cent R2 501-R3 000, 6 per cent R3 001-R3 500 and 6 per cent over R3 501.

When asked what had influenced them to visit East London, the majority (28 per cent) said they had come on the recommendation of friends and relatives.

A large percentage (24 per cent) said they had come because of the unspoilt coastline, nature, scenic attractions, and climate.

Eleven per cent were regular visitors, and the remainder were influenced by publicity association brochures and advertising, proximity, curiosity, resort and park facilities and other reasons.

The Aquarium was voted the most popular tourist attraction, followed by the Museum, Zoo, and Mpongo Park. Other attractions were Gately House, Ann Bryant art gallery, the Agricultural Research Station and Calgary Farm.

Suggestions for improving the city's tourist facilities included the following.

Greater utilisation of harbour facilities, more entertainment at resorts, beautification of the beachfront with flora and fauna, better security in parks, improvement of access roads, better sign-posting, free enterprise on beaches, better ablution facilities at resorts, and more and better maps.

— DDR
ACCRA (Ghana) — Independence for SWA/Namibia remains a top priority and the world body must reassert its control over the territory, said the UN’s Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said at a news conference before opening a six-nation African tour that he still considered himself the administrator of the territory.

He added the inactivity of the Western contact group, five nations seeking to negotiate SWA/Namibian independence, meant “the UN must assert its right over Namibia.”

He said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola had proved an obstacle in the talks.

The US assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has continued talks with the Luanda Government and last month claimed some progress.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said the SWA/Namibian question was linked to the other major Southern African problems: apartheid and the South Africa’s alleged destabilisation of its neighbours.

He said sanctions remained a key element of UN efforts to end apartheid, but they hadn’t worked because some nations had refused to impose them.

The UN leader met with Ghanian officials yesterday before calling on the head of state, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. Dr Perez de Cuellar goes on to Cameroon, Gabon, Zaire, Congo and Angola — Sapa-AP.
Flood of British interest in SA

By JEREMY BROOKS

London

PEOPLE applying to immigrate to South Africa from Britain have more than doubled this year, says the South African Embassy.

Already 80 applications have been processed since the beginning of 1986, compared with 31 during the whole of January and February last year.

An immigration officer at South Africa House said the increase was coupled with an "incredible surge" in phone inquiries from people wanting more information on how to settle in South Africa.

Britain traditionally supplies the most immigrants to SA, with Zimbabwe runners-up close second.

A large proportion of applications were from Britons who had fled SA several years ago, particularly after the 1976 riots, and who now wanted to return.

The favourable exchange rate, with almost four rand to the pound, was undoubtedly a factor in persuading them, said the officer.

Another is the gradual disappearance from European television screens and newspapers of accounts of unrest which dominated news bulletins in 1986.

**Changed**

Many, who had been brought up in Britain but left years ago, had returned to their homeland to find prices and society so changed they no longer wanted to live there permanently.

South Africa has no official policy on either favouring or obstructing "second timers", but immigration officers tend to the private view that they make better, more stable settlers.

"Having run away once, they're unlikely to do it again - it would take a lot more to make them pack their bags than it did previously.

South Africa still operates an immigration assistance scheme - not available to the second-timers - which favours professionals like doctors, lawyers, civil engineers and certain skilled artisans.

They get up to 80 percent airfare subsidies for themselves and their families and two weeks' accommodation in an hotel.

The growing interest in South Africa has been reflected in the SundayTimes London bureau, where a steady flow of visitors arrive daily to read the newspaper's classified employment section - South Africa's largest.
Tony Bloom speaks out on why he is leaving for a new life in Australia.

Bloom: Why I left SA

By Peter Ahamed

three to six months has made me see hands up in horror and say 'I've had enough' I want to get out. I'm certainly not leaving because I fear revolution or violence. I don't think we are on the brink of some sort of cataclysmic event. I think we are in for a long, slow haul.

I've been suggested that my departure was prearranged either by the democratic movements in white liberal politics in this country or perhaps disillusionment with white liberal politics. BLOOM: I don't think that's correct. I am disappointed in the decline of liberal values in this country, where he is head on and the security drum very hard and the white voters respond to that.

So I would say that at the bottom of all of this is fear, compounded by the state of emergency. People are worried that if they get involved in left-wing politics they might get detained or silenced in some way.
MMABATHO. — The South African Defence Force says two people have been killed and one injured in separate incidents while trying to cross illegally from Mozambique into South Africa.

In response to inquiries, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that two people in a group of four were killed in the early hours of the morning of February 7. He said the SAP was investigating the matter and until the investigation was completed the Defence Force could not give any other information about the incident.

The spokesman said if the police inquiry revealed any illegal action or irregularities by Defence Force personnel, the necessary action would be taken.

He also confirmed that Defence Force members fired warning shots at four people on February 16 as they tried to cross illegally from Mozambique into South Africa. Two of the four fled back into Mozambique, while the other two ignored the warnings.

Shots were again fired. One man was hit in the leg and wrist, the other fled back across the border. The injured man was taken to hospital where he was admitted for treatment. — Sapa
The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The figures furnished under (a)(a) are projections based on the 1985 census figures as supplied by the Central Statistical Service.

Professionally qualified persons emigrated/immigrated

97 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) doctors (b) dentists, a (c) lawyers and court clerks (d) architects (e) social workers (f) quantity surveyors, (g) scientists and (h) other specified professionally qualified persons (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1987?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Doctors and specialists 102 102
(b) Dentists and dental specialists 3 3
(c) Attorneys, and advocates 8 8
(d) Architects and town and regional planners 12 12
(e) Social workers 10 10
(f) Quantity surveyors 9 9
(g) Scientists 36 36
(h) (1) Engineer 1
(2) Medical 481 481
(2) Educational 3 3
(3) Mathematical and related disciplines 274 274
(4) Accountant and related occupations 151 151
(5) Legal occupations 222 222

Immigrants/emigrants

98 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) What is the estimated number of (1) males and (ii) females who (aa) immigrated to and (bb) emigrated from the Republic in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Jan-Dec 1987

(a) (aa) 4 042 3 991
(bb) 5 443 5 781

Illegals deported/repartimized

99 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether any persons who were arrested on suspicion of being illegal immigrants were deported or repatriated in 1987 if so (a) how many and (b) to which countries was each deported or repatriated.

(2) Whether any of these persons were in possession of illegal (a) reference or (b) identity books if so (i) how many (ii) of which countries were they purported to be citizens (iii) (a) bwhom and (b) how was it determined that the documents were illegal and (iv) in terms of what statutes provisions were they deported or repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, but only after it had been confirmed that they were prohibited persons

(a) 37 423

(b) Zimbabwe 3 124

Mozambique 26 870

Botswana 2 669

Lesotho 3 308

Swaziland 1 349

Malawi 99

Zambia 1

Tanzania 1

Zaire 1

Gambia 1

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, some of the persons mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) were in possession of false reference books and identity documents

(i) and (ii) Statistics in this regard are not being kept by the Department

(ia) Immigration and Police Officers

(bb) By means of examination in terms of the relevant legislation

(iv) In terms of section 16 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

Renewal of Aida Parker Newsletter

108 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 933 on 2 May 1986 the South African Defence Force has renewed its subscription to the Aida Parker Newsletter if so (a) for how many copies (b) for what period (c) at what cost and (d) for what reason?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) 3 subscriptions

(b) 1 March 1985 to 29 February 1988

(c) R39.00 per subscription

(d) To keep up to date with the common expressions therein
37 000 illegal immigrants deported

More than 37 000 illegal immigrants were deported or repatriated from South Africa during 1987, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha said yesterday in written reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (FFP Johannesburg North). Mr Botha said 37 423 people were either deported or repatriated during 1987 after it had been confirmed that they were prohibited persons. Most of these — 36 870 — were repatriated to Mozambique. The remaining were either repatriated or deported to Lesotho (3 308), Zimbabwe (3 124), Botswana (2 659), Swaziland (1 349) and Malawi (99). South African authorities also returned one illegal immigrant to each of the countries Zambia, Tanzania, Zaure and Gambia.
FEWER people are expected to emigrate this year compared to 1987 and there should be more immigrants.

Data released by the Central Statistical Services (CSS) shows SA suffered substantial increases in emigration in the past few years and declining immigration.

There was a net loss of 221 people in 1987, compared to 671 in 1986.

Of the 7,953 people who entered SA in 1987, 24.4% came from Europe, 27.3% from the UK and 24.1% from Zimbabwe.

The majority of immigrants go to Britain (34.2%) and Australia (31.2%).

However, the loss of professional, semi-professional and technical people declined in 1987 (692 persons), compared to 1986 (1,216). In 1985, high emigration (17,924, or 54% higher than 1987) caused a severe drop in SA's pool of skilled and professional labour.

Accountancy-related occupations show a loss of 135 compared to 239 people in 1986.
would be an expensive undertaking in terms of manpower and costs, which cannot be considered justified.

(3) Yes

(a) The persons concerned were advised that they are deemed to be aliens who, for the purposes of the Alien Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) are not in possession of permits for permanent or temporary residence. They were requested to apply for temporary permits to legalise their residence in the Republic of South Africa.

(b) Yes, as on 31 December 1987.

(c) To enable them to legalise their stay in the Republic of South Africa.

Deportations/repatriations

265 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many persons in each population group were deported and/or repatriated from the Republic in 1987 in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act No 59 of 1972 and (b) in terms of what provisions of the said Act and (c) to which states they were deported and/or repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Deportations:

Whites—15
Blacks—40

(b) Repatriations:

27,423 persons are not being kept accounting for population groups.

266 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many persons have automatically acquired South African citizenship?

(b) How many persons have made applications to receive South African citizenship?

(c) How many permits were issued to South African citizens for visits to the Republic of South Africa in respect of temporary residence in the year 1987?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 3.2.1.1
(b) 2.1.1.1
(c) 2.2.1.1

(b) Three visas have been issued for holiday purposes and two permits for employment.

(c) One visa was withdrawn on 6 March 1987 and two on 10 February 1987. The two temporary residence permits were withdrawn on 6 May 1987.

The visas were withdrawn due to false information furnished in respect of occupations and purpose of visits.

The reason for the withdrawal of the temporary residence permits is set out in the accompanying copies of a media release of 6 May 1987 by the Director-General Home Affairs.

The Minister of Home Affairs has today withdrawn the work permits of Mr Richard Carleton and Miss Jennifer Ainge of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and they have been requested to leave South Africa before 24:00 on 6 May 1987.

This step was taken on account of reports containing gross untruths about South Africa which they wanted to send to Australia.

Privatisation

307 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister in the State President’s Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

Whether any activities previously or currently undertaken by the State were privatized in 1987 or are planned to be privatized in 1988, if not which steps taken in respect of those activities and (b) what undertakings are involved and (c) what is the estimated saving in (a) State expenditure and (b) manpower employed by the State?

The Minister in the State President’s Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

(a) Two activities were privatized in 1987:

(i) The running of a hotel

(ii) The running of a travel agency

(b) Three visas have been issued for holiday purposes and two permits for employment.

(c) The reservation of a hotel without cost.
Local tourist industry grows

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Remarkable results were achieved by the SA tourist industry last year, SA Tourist Board chairman Danie Holgh said yesterday.

Overseas tourist arrivals increased by 14.2% on the previous year, and domestic tourism improved steadily generating expenditure of more than R2bn.

Hough said as a matter of urgency he had invited leaders of tourism and related industries to attend a conference on "excellence in the tourist industry" next week.

Areas in the industry had been identified where greater growth and development were possible.

Among them were international tourist arrivals, domestic tourism and tourism infrastructure.

A recent finding was that SA was 23rd out of 24 countries in terms of customer service.
Tourism industry aims at excellence

Pretoria Correspondent

Leaders of the tourism industry were to hold a conference on "excellence in the trade", the chairman of the Tourism Board, Mr Danie Hough, said in a statement yesterday.

"Sa tou r has defined its goal for 1988 as excellence in all facets," Mr Hough said.

"This conference is the vehicle by means of which we plan to transmit this objective to the entire tourism industry."

The conference is to be held at the CSIR's Conference Centre in Pretoria on March 18.

Mr Hough said South Africa had achieved "remarkable" results in terms of tourism in 1987.

"Overseas tourist arrivals increased by 14,2 percent over the previous year. Domestic tourism showed a steady improvement, generating more than R2 billion during the year."

"But we aim to achieve even more," and for that, we need the co-operation of every person in the tourism industry," Mr Hough said.

"Recent surveys show that South Africa ranks a lowly 33rd out of a list of 24 countries in terms of customer service."

Further information on the conference may be obtained from Marelize van der Merwe at (012) 346-9521 (ext 2127)
Tourists like their comforts

MICK COLLINS

A Central Statistical Service (CSS) survey of bed nights sold to foreigners by all hotels last December shows five-star establishments proved the most popular with overseas guests.

Of a total of 95,499 bed nights sold, five-star hotels sold 25.2%, three-star 24.1%, two-star 23.2%, one-star 16.8% and four-star 9.5%.

UK visitors represented the largest group of foreigners staying at hotels in that month and accounted for 27.7% of the total — up 4.8% from the November total of 23.9%. In contrast, bed nights sold to German tourists decreased from 25.6% in November to 20% of the total. The most popular tourist regions were those in the Cape with 41.8% of the total.

In line with tourists' comfort needs, income for five-star hotels for December 1987 rose 22.9% compared with December 1986.

The CSS figures, not adjusted for inflation, put three-star hotels in second spot with an increase of 22.4%.

Four-star hotels increased income by 18.1%, two-star establishments by 16.7% and one-star by 15.2% — giving an overall percentage increase for the industry of 18.7%.

All star gradings reflected increases in room occupancy rates, with a relatively small increase recorded by four-star hotels (1.1%).

Stolen vehicles for sale

DANIEL SIMON

The smashing of an SA-based international car theft syndicate had a sequel yesterday when an insurance industry spokesman said arrangements had been made for the overseas sale of some of the 15 luxury vehicles stolen.

The vehicles, stolen and "exported" last year, are valued at R750,000 and will be sold in a bid to recover insurance losses.

The cars were traced to their foreign destinations by the SAP, with the help of Interpol, New Zealand and Belgian police forces.

South African Insurance Association (SAIA) CE Rodney Schneeberger said nine cars recovered in Wellington, New Zealand, were due to be sold there shortly.

Schneeberger said: "Three luxury cars which were located in Antwerp, Belgium a couple of months ago, arrived in Durban last Monday. These will be sold off by the insurance companies concerned, as affected owners have been paid out..." We have three more in London which were recovered recently."

Schneeberger said efforts were still underway to trace other vehicles in different parts of the world.

CP lodges complaint

MANDY JEAN WOODS

A complaint by the CP against Anglo American Properties (Ampro) would be lodged today with the Estate Agents' Board, CP acting regional council chairman Fred Rundle said yesterday.

The CP objection follows reports last month that Ampro intended negotiating leases directly with black tenants living in Johannesburg's "grey area.

Ampro would not comment on the planned action.

Estate Agents' Board immediate past chairman Hugh Denney said after a complaint was lodged an extensive hearing procedure had to take its course before the board acted.

Denney said "If an agent willingly breaks the law and incites others to follow suit, then we would take disciplinary action. The board's powers are limited to two things — imposing a fine of R1,000 or revoking their licence."

In the past 10 years only 35 agents have had their licences revoked.
(i) Includes central government, provincial administrations and government trade enterprises

(ii) Includes local authorities, parastatal institutions, universities and technikons, agricultural marketing boards and public corporations, excluding (i)

Medical University of Southern Africa: students qualified as doctors

448 Dr MS BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the Medical University of Southern Africa at the end of 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated

Black workers repatriated

470 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1987?

(2) How many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1987?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children born in South Africa

495 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian children were born in South Africa in 1986, (i) including and (ii) excluding the self-governing territories?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>72 955</td>
<td>72 914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>769 000*</td>
<td>421 950*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>81 525</td>
<td>81 808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>19 560</td>
<td>19 548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated

School buildings constructed

519 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) How many school buildings were constructed or caused to be constructed by his Department in 1987 and (b) what was the average capital cost of constructing these buildings?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) Primary schools: 28 complete schools consisting of 762 classrooms and the addition of 142 classrooms at 11 existing schools. Besides this, 411 classrooms at farm schools were subsidized.

Secondary schools: 24 complete schools consisting of 1,043 teaching rooms and the addition of 468 teaching rooms at 18 existing schools.

(b) Primary school for 1,000 pupils R1 256 million

Secondary school for 1,000 pupils R2 932 million

(Escalation costs and professional fees excluded)

Deportations/repatriations

539 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1987 and (b) in terms of what statutory provision and (c) to which states they were so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Deportations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Repatriations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bophuthatswana</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venda</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hose of Assembly
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

415 FRIDAY, 11 MARCH 1988 416

For written reply

General Affairs

Infant mortality rate

387 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Whites in the Republic in 1986?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 80.0* (Estimate — registrations incomplete)
(b) 31.6*
(c) 13.6*
(d) 7.0*

*Per 1,000 births

Gainfully employed people directly/indirectly in State employ

435 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

What percentage of gainfully employed (a) Whites (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were (i) directly and (ii) indirectly in State employ in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(i)

(a) 4.85
(b) 1.55
(c) 0.35
(d) 4.25

(ii)

(a) 2.17
(b) 0.65
(c) 0.17
(d) 4.57

Percentages as at 30 June 1987

Medical University of Southern Africa students qualified as doctors

448 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the Medical University of Southern Africa at the end of 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black workers repatriated

470 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1987.
(b) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a)

(i) Zimbabwe 3,124
(ii) Lesotho 3,308
(iii) Swaziland 1,349
(iv) Botswana 2,669
(v) Mozambique 36,670

Total 37,330

(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>3,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>3,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>1,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>2,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>36,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children born in South Africa

495 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian children were born in South Africa in 1986, (i) including and (ii) excluding the self-governing territories?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(i)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>72,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>72,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>769,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>81,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>91,560</td>
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</table>

(ii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>72,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>72,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>81,500*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>81,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>191,914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deportations/repatrations

539 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (a) deported and (b) repatriated from the Republic in 1987 and (b)(i) in terms of what statutory provision and (ii) to which states were they (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a)

Deportations

(i) 139

(b)

(i) In terms of section 43 of the Admision of Persons to the Re-Collection of Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transkei</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciskei</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bophuthatswana</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 140

(b)(b) Repatriations

(a) 3,423 Separate figures as in respect of male and female persons are not being kept

(b) (i) In terms of section 16 of the Admision of Persons to the Re-Collection of Act, 1972 (Act 59 or 1972)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>3,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>26,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>2,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>1,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>3,308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 37,423
Tourists are flocking to SA

Tourism in South Africa is heading for a peak that could surpass even the boom year set in 1984, says Mr Spencer V F Thomas, executive director of the South African Tourism Board.

South Africa has been rapidly regaining the 40 percent overseas market lost in 1985/1986 unrest period, according to figures recently released by the board.

"When one considers the media campaign against South Africa, this upsurge is both remarkable and unique," says Mr Thomas.

Last year South Africa hosted 339,307 overseas tourists — an increase of 14 percent on 1986.

More than 70 percent of the tourists who visited South Africa last year were from Europe, mainly from Germany, France, Italy and the UK.

The US market has not picked up to the same extent mainly because of Congress' decision to withdraw landing rights to South Africa. "But since October even this market seems to have picked up," Mr Thomas said.

New markets are also being developed. An office was opened last year in Taipei and during 1987, 7,853 Taiwanese visited South Africa.

The resurgence in the economy has further boosted domestic tourism.

"Last December, hotels throughout the country reported one of their best periods for the festive season," said Mr Thomas.

"We are presently investigating black tourism which is increasing at a phenomenal rate.

"Blacks have been at the top end of the market, applying for three, four and five-star hotels," he said.

The board promotes tourism to all race groups.

Senior black officials have been appointed at the board's head office in Pretoria and the Johannesburg regional office.
More tourists for SA hotels

THE average European and Briton is making his reappearance as a tourist in SA. This is good news for the country's image internationally, says the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association (Fedhosa).

Analysing the latest tourism figures, Fedhosa sees a welcome return of overseas visitors to SA's less expensive hotels.

Fedhosa executive director Fred Thermann said: "After the political unrest there was a steady recovery in overseas tourism. However, this was drawn mainly from the more affluent sections of the population. What we now see is a return of the average families from Britain and Europe, indicating the depth of the change SA's image as a safe tourist destination has undergone."

Thermann draws his conclusions from figures which show that, compared with six months previously, five star hotels gained in the number of overseas visitors during December, but three- and four-star hotels lost marginally.

On the other hand, one-star hotels gained more overseas visitors and two-star hotels maintained their share.

"The three- and four-star hotel loss was apparently the one-star hotel's gain, indicating that the less affluent visitor from Europe and the UK is once more making his appearance in SA."

The more affluent business visitor is also steadily returning to SA as the improvement in the five-star hotel performance indicates. There were no surprises about the source of overseas visitors in December, with Britain supplying 27.7%, followed by Germany (20%), Italy (4.5%) and France (3.7%). — Sapa.
JUDY MADAMS and her husband Gerald spent three dreadful years in England before going home to South Africa. "It's a funny thing," she said, "but in Watford you never see the horizon. I think that's what I missed most about SA - the sky is just so high in England."

Judy still cannot quite put her finger on why her family's time in England was such a disaster. Nor, in retrospect, can she remember what inspired her and her husband to leave secure jobs and a lovely home in Durban for the uncertainty of a new life in suburban Hertfordshire.

Like thousands of white South Africans before them, they joined what is disparagingly known as the "chicken run". And like many of those who fled, they are back again, somewhat humbled by their experience but largely relieved to be home.

The Maddams' experience was more traumatic than most. They regretted the move almost as soon as they arrived in Britain with their young daughter Bronwyn, and almost no savings. Judy's parents had themselves emigrated to England a few years before, but she saw much less of them than she had expected, even though she lived nearby.

Revealed

Her weekends were filled with housework, her evenings recovering from the day's work. Travel also took its toll; an hour's drive through rush-hour traffic from their home to work, via Bronwyn's child-minder.

Judy became deeply resentful of her husband's decision to return to SA. She had spent two and a half years in Britain, and the marriage had collapsed and she insisted on divorce. Judy returned to South Africa to try again, but lasted only three months before returning again to SA. This time permanently. Four weeks later, they remarried and Judy is expecting her second child.

Although their marriage was more acute than most people's, the Maddams' experience is common to many South Africans abroad. Those who come out sense the silent contempt of friends they leave behind, but few South Africans of British descent can honestly claim never to have contemplated emigrating.

About 790,000 can lay tenuous claim to a British passport if they shake their family tree hard enough. Heated debates on whether or not to emigrate are as much a part of English-speaking South Africans' life as braaas and BMWs.

During the worst of SA's political unrest and economic recession in early 1986, 1,000 people were leaving a month. Most were white, skilled and extremely difficult and expensive to replace. But the net loss of migrants in 1986 was almost 7,000. Last year, the figure halved, reflecting a calmer mood and SA's modest economic upswing.

The Maddams family never conformed to the favoured foreign stereotype of white South Africans. They were comfortable rather than affluent, and employed a daily once a week rather than a live-in maid. Nor did they leave for political reasons — rather, they felt "vaguely British" and sensed a gnawing if ill-defined uneasiness about the future.

Once in Britain, Judy, as a qualified radiographer, found a job easily. They had no problems with work permits as Gerald had a British passport, but he discovered that his South African teaching qualification was invalid for the British state system, and was forced initially to "rep" for a plastics company.

"Our salaries looked fine on a straight conversion from rand to sterling — that is, until we went to buy groceries and found everything in Britain was twice as expensive," Gerald explained. "They had not reckoned on the sheer expense of existing in a northern climate, from the unexpected outlay in installing central heating to the prices of theatre tickets."

They took out a large mortgage to buy a house for £28,000. But with a combined income of only £15,000, they struggled to make the repayments and there was never any spare funds for holidays.

The best things in SA — the beaches, the mountains, the rivers — are free. Gerald was used to canoeing down rushing rivers but found he actually had to pay the dubious privilege of paddling around discarded refrigerators on a canal.

"Before we left we dreamed of the 'culture' — all the cinema and theatre in London. When we arrived, all we could do was to go out, even if we had the energy after struggling home through the traffic," Judy explains.

The pressure of life, particularly the commuting, brought aching strain on the family. Judy found that after battling through the rush-hour traffic she had no energy for Bronwyn, and little enthusiasm for Gerald, who sat most nights in front of the television set.

British television, which is comparably better than broadcasts in SA, frequently becomes the favoured form of escape for unhappy expatriates.

Finding a suitable child-minder proved particularly difficult and the fees ate up about a quarter of Judy's take-home salary.

Understanding

Most of the South Africans who return home betray a sense of failure. Friends are invariably "oh so understanding". But even if they were thoroughly miserable throughout the stay abroad, few regret the experience. If nothing else, it makes them appreciate what SA has to offer. Most confirm they could live abroad again if events at home took a really bad turn.

When Judy and Gerald returned to SA they bought a house only a few hundred metres from where they lived before, almost as if to reassure themselves that they really were back home.

I asked Judy if she and her husband had not put their own importance above the long-term safety of their daughter and the second child they are now expecting. She fixed me with her piercing stare. "If you are talking about fear, about physical safety, we have never known anything like the sheer terror you experience on a London tube train late at night."

DAILY TELEGRAPH
Tourists spend R4bn

PRETORIA — More than 700,000 foreign tourists and three million SA holidaymakers spent nearly R4bn in the country last year, SA Tourism Board chairman Danie Hough said here.

Speaking at the "Excellence in Tourism" conference at the CSIR, Hough said there had been a 14.5% increase in overseas visitors compared with 1986.

"Inland tourism" also showed impressive gains.

Marketing efforts by the board and the private sector had brought about a dramatic turnaround in the industry.

Last year about 340,000 overseas visitors came to SA, and there were another 370,000 tourists from other parts of Africa.

Visitors spent an estimated R2bn in SA and the three million South Africans who travelled to the country's resorts spent nearly another R2bn.

Hough appealed to the industry to lay heavy stress on staff training and the development of new skills.

Money could not be "spent" better than on training.

He said the SA hotel industry was a world leader in setting standards. The star rating system had ensured a well-structured industry.
Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture,‡

(a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks are at present studying at each Technikon under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date are these data furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) Technikon
(i) Whites
(ii) Coloureds
(iii) Indians
(iv) Blacks

OPS
1 924

Natal
3 925

Witwatersrand
6 293

Cape Town
4 952

Port Elizabeth
2 467

Pretoria
7 791

Vaal-drehoek
2 660

RSA
10 480

TOTAL
40 492

1 374

1 204

2 591

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Citizens of neighbouring countries repatriated from RSA

4 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many citizens of (a) Botswana, (b) Lesotho, (c) Mozambique, (d) Swaziland and (e) Zimbabwe were repatriated from the Republic in (i) 1985, (ii) 1986 and (iii) 1987?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Repatriations in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), which was repealed with effect from 1 July 1986 and removals from the Republic in terms of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972), prior to 1 July 1986, were the responsibility of the former Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. No statistics prior to 1 July 1986 are consequently available. Removal of Blacks in terms of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) became the responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs with effect from 1 July 1986. The reply to the question is consequently as follows:

(a) (i) No statistics
(u) 7 289

(ii) 2 669

(b) (i) No statistics
(u) 2 596

(ii) 3 308

(c) (i) No statistics
(u) 19 081

(ii) 26 870

(d) (i) No statistics
(u) 671

(ii) 1 349

*Statistics for the period 1 July 1986 to 31 December 1986

Natal Flood Relief Fund: amount allocated to Indian farmers

9 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any amount was allocated from the Natal Flood Relief Fund to Indian farmers affected by the recent floods in that province, if not, why not, if so, what amount,

(2) whether payments have been made from this fund to these Indian farmers, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) how much in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes R15 million

(2) No The processed applications have not yet at the time of answering the question been received by the Board of the Disaster Relief Fund. Regarding assistance rendered by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture of the Administration House of Delegates, enquiries should be made to that Department.

(3) No

Own Affairs

Day clinics/community health centres: planning completed

31 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 8 June 1987, the planning in respect of day clinics or community health centres at (a) Chatsworth, (b) Phoenix, (c) Isipingo, (d) Pinetown, (e) Lower Tugela and (f) Ladysmith has been completed if not, (i) why not and (ii) when it is anticipated that the planning will be completed, if so when is it
Chickens return to their SA roost

South African exiles face scorn at home, coolness overseas. STEPHEN ROBINSON meets one family who left, only to return.

JUDY MADDAMS and her husband Gerald spent three dreadful years in England before going home to South Africa. "It's a funny thing," she said, "but in Watford you never see the horizon. I think that's what I missed most about SA — the sky is just so low in England."

Judy still cannot quite put her finger on why her family's time in England was such a disaster. Nor, in retrospect, can she remember what inspired her and her husband to leave secure jobs and a lovely home in Durban for the uncertainty of a new life in suburban Hertfordshire.

Like thousands of white South Africans before them, they joined what is disparagingly known as the "chicken run." And like many of those who fled, they are back again, somewhat humbled by their experience but hugely relieved to be home.

The Maddams' experience was more traumatic than most. They regretted the move almost as soon as they arrived in Britain with their young daughter Bronwyn and almost no savings. Judy's parents had themselves emigrated to England a few years before, but she saw much less of them than she had expected, even though they lived nearby.

Her weekends were filled with housework, her evenings recovering from the day's work. Travel also took its toll on her health through rush-hour traffic on their home to work, via Bronwyn's child-minder.

Judy became deeply resentful of her husband. After leaving England for two and a half years, she went back to SA with Bronwyn. Gerald followed her, but by then, the marriage had collapsed and she insisted on divorce. Judy returned to England to try again, but lasted only three months before returning again to SA, this time permanently. Four weeks later, she remarried and Judy is expecting her second child.

Although their misery was more acute than most people's the Maddams' experience is common to many South Africans abroad. They who come out sense the silent contempt of friends they leave behind, but few South Africans of British descent can honestly claim never to have contemplated emigrating.

About 750,000 can lay tenacious claim to a British passport, but few South Africans of British descent can honestly claim never to have contemplated emigrating.

About 750,000 can lay tenacious claim to a British passport. Many of them would shake their family tree hard enough. Heated debates on whether or not to emigrate are as much a part of English-speaking South Africans' life as braais and BMWs.

During the worst of SA's political unrest and economic recession in early 1995, 10,000 people were leaving a month. Most were white, skilled and extremely difficult and expensive to replace. The net loss of immigrants in 1986 was almost 7,000. Last year, the figure halved, reflecting a calmer mood and SA's modest economic upswing.

The Maddams family never conformed to the favoured foreign stereotype of white South Africans. They were comfortable rather than affluent and employed a daily once a week rather than a live-in maid. Nor did they leave for political reasons — rather, they felt "vaguely British" and sensed a growing if ill-defined uneasiness about the future.

Once in Britain, Judy, as a qualified radiographer, found a job. They had no problems with work permits as Gerald had a British passport, but he discovered that his South African teaching qualification was not valid for the British state system, and was forced initially to 'retrain' for a plastics company.

"Our salaries looked fine on a straight conversion from rand to sterling — that is, until we went to buy groceries and found everything in Britain was twice as expensive," Gerald explained. They had not reckoned on the sheer expense of existing in a northern climate, from the unexpected outlay in installing central heating to the prices of theatre tickets.

They took out a large mortgage to buy a house for £25,000. But with a combined income of only £15,000, they struggled to make the repayments and there was never any spare funds for holidays.

"The best things in SA are the beaches, the mountains, the rivers — free Gerald was used to canoeing down rushing rivers but found he actually had to pay for the dubious privilege of paddling around discarded refrigerators on a canal,

"Before we left we dreamed of the culture" — all the cinema and theatre in London. When we arrived, we found we simply could not afford to go out, even if we had the energy after struggling home through the traffic," Judy explains.

The pressure of life, particularly the commuting, brought appalling strain on the family. Judy found that after battling through the rush-hour traffic she had no energy for Bronwyn, and little enthusiasm for Gerald, who sat most nights in front of the television set.

British television, which is incomparably better than broadcasting in SA, frequently becomes the favoured form of escape for unhappy expatriates. Finding a suitable, child-minder proved particularly difficult and the fees ate up about a quarter of Judy's take-home salary.

Most of the South Africans who return home betray a sense of failure. Friends are invariably 'oh so understanding. But even if they were thoroughly miserable throughout the stay abroad, few regret the experience. If nothing else, it makes them appreciate what SA has to offer. Most confirm they could live abroad again if events at home took a really bad turn.

When Judy and Gerald returned to SA they bought a house only a few hundred metres from where they lived before, almost as if to reassure themselves that they really were back home.

I asked Judy if she and her husband had not put their own immediate happiness above the long-term safety of their daughter and the second child they are now expecting. She fixed me with a disbelieving stare: "if you are talking about fear, about physical safety, then I have never known anything like the sheer terror you experience on a London tube train late at night."

— Daily Telegraph
No plans for law on student loans

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Government did not intend introducing legislation to compel students, who leave SA soon after completing their studies, to pay back the state subsidies used for their education, National Education Minister F W de Klerk said yesterday.

"The extent and nature of this problem does not warrant the introduction of such legislation," he said in reply to Clive Derby-Lewis (CP, indirectly elected). Derby-Lewis asked if government was giving consideration to the introduction of legislation, which will enable the state to reclaim amounts paid in university subsidies, from graduates who leave the country immediately, or soon after their graduation.

However, De Klerk said SA had benefited considerably over the past few years and still benefitted from the immigration of trained manpower, which did not cost the taxpayer anything.

"The introduction of measures related to the subsidising of universities, in order to inhibit emigration, will in all probability evoke a very sharp reaction from other countries, to the disadvantage of SA."

"No action would be taken against "non-white" students living in hostels at Stellenbosch University, as they had been given permission to do so by government, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

In reply to Andrew Gerber (CP Brt), Heunis said, at the request of the university, the Cape Provincial government issued a group areas permit allowing 10 males and 10 females of "other" race groups to occupy the Hippokrates and Francie van Zyl hostels on campus.

Gerber wanted to know if the hostels were in a white group area and, if so, whether Heunis intended instituting legal proceedings against the "non-white" students accommodated in them.

Heunis responded "No. Legal action cannot be taken against the students, because they are occupying the hostels under authority of a group areas permit."
No go-slow on SA visas, say Aussies

The Star's
Foreign News Service

PERTH — Australia's Immigration Department has denied it is deliberately delaying visa applications from South Africans as a form of protest against apartheid.

The department was responding to claims by the West Australian Chamber of Mines after Mr Bruce Evans, an executive of Gencor, was unable to speak at a conference on gold mining in Perth because his visa approval did not come through in time.

A spokesman for the department said visa applications usually took from three to five weeks to process, and this could go up to eight weeks at busy times.
SA recruiting Israeli engineers

GENEVA — South Africa is continuing its efforts to recruit qualified aircraft engineers in Israel, according to International Defence Review, a monthly journal published in Geneva.

It said: "Engineering directors from Atlas, the South African aircraft manufacturer, have apparently been offering very high salaries in an attempt to attract some of the former Israeli Aircraft Industries engineers laid off as a result of the Lavi (Israeli fighter) cancellation.

"Atlas is said to be hoping to recruit as many as 600 avionics engineers to work on such projects as a new advanced radar for the SAAF's Mirage IIIIs." — The Star Bureau
SA REPATRIATES
3 000 FOREIGN BLACKS A MONTH

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Foreign blacks illegally in SA were repatriated at a rate of more than 3 000 a month last year, according to the Home Affairs Department.

And the search for unknown thousands of others is intensifying.

Among the 37 500 repatriated last year were 26 870 Mozambicans, 3 308 from Lesotho, 3 124 from Zimbabwe, 2 669 from Botswana and 1 349 from Swaziland.

In the first two months of this year 7 426 were apprehended and repatriated — 5 719 to Mozambique, 740 to Zimbabwe, 529 to Lesotho, 254 to Swaziland and 165 to Botswana.

Last year, 73 employers were prosecuted.

Penalties ranged from R150 to R1 000 admission-of-guilt fines, and R100 fines or 50 days jail, to R2 000 fines or two years jail, for those convicted of employing workers illegally.

That more than two-thirds of the total repatriated are Mozambicans indicates, according to sources here, the desperate plight of that country's economy.

The department has no figures indicating how many of those repatriated manage to infiltrate back into SA, but observers claim the number must be substantial.
The Minister of Environment.

Mr. Speaker.

I am pleased to present to the House a report on the condition and management of water resources in the Province of British Columbia, prepared by the staff of the Water Resources Branch of the Ministry of Environment.

The report includes an overview of the water resources in the Province, as well as a detailed analysis of the current status of water use, conservation, and management practices. It also contains recommendations for future actions to ensure the sustainable development and management of water resources.

I encourage all Members to review the report and provide their feedback. Thank you.
**South African citizenship: granted/refused**

2. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many (i) non-White and (ii) White persons (aa) applied for (bb) were granted and (cc) were refused South African citizenship in each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (b) in respect of each of these years, (i) of which countries were these (aa) non-White and (bb) White persons citizens and (ii) how many of them came from each such country and (c) what were the main reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing citizenship to these (aa) non-White and (bb) White applicants?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(b) 1986 1987

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The reason why the number of refusals does not correspond with the difference between the number of applications received and the number of applications granted, is due to the fact that applications of applicants who had not yet completed the required period of residence as stipulated in section 10 of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949 (Act 44 of 1949), were not counted as refusals. Such applicants were notified by letter when to apply.

(b) Separate statistics are available from 1966-07/01 only and are as follows:

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Independent Black States/self-governing territories, reparations

3 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many persons were repatriated to the (a) independent Black states and (b) self-governing territories from the Republic in (i) 1983, (ii) 1986 and (iii) 1987?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Prior to 1 July 1986, repatriations and removals of Blacks from the Republic in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) were the responsibility of the former Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, respectively. Since the abolition of influx control with effect from 1 July 1986 and the consequent repeal of

The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) from the same date, the removal of Blacks from the Republic in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) has become the responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs.

Citizens of the self-governing areas are also South African citizens and as such are not subject to the provisions of the latter two acts. Except for removals to the independent Black states during the period 1 January 1986 to 30 June 1986, no statistics for the period prior to 1 July 1986 are available in the Department. My reply to the hon member's question, therefore, is as follows:

(a) (i) No statistics available
    (ii) 146 for the period 1 January to 30 June. No persons removed during the remainder of the year
(b) (i) No statistics available
    (ii) No statistics for the period 1 January to 30 June. Available. No persons removed during the period 1 July to 31 December

WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL 1988

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Emergency regulations’ request for permission to publish articles

135 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many requests for permission to publish articles dealing with matters covered by the emergency regulations have been received by the South African Police since 6 February 1987 (b) on how many occasions was permission refused, (c) what was the reason for refusing permission to publish in each case and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) The South African Police did not ban any organization and does not possess over such authority
    (i) and (a) Fall away
(b) No legislation exists whereby the South African Police can “list an organization as subversive”, neither is such a list kept by the South African Police. When an organization involves itself with subversive activities action is taken against such an organization in terms of the applicable security legislation
    (i) and (a) Fall away

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

554 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether two persons whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, are being detained if so (a) on what date were they detained and (b) (i) why and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions are they being detained
(2) whether they are to be released, if so, when if not
(3) whether they are to be charged, if not why not if so in terms of what statutory provisions?

791 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether it is the policy of the South African Police that members stationed at a particular command for a specific period must be transferred once that period has expired in order to become eligible for promotion if not, what is the policy in this regard, if so, what is the (a) duration of this period and (b) reason for this policy?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

In the South African Police promotion from the rank of constable up to and including the rank of lieutenant, taken place after the successful completion of the National Diploma in

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
State subsidies: no enforced payment planned — De Klerk

Parliamentary Staff

CAPE TOWN — The government did not intend introducing legislation to compel students leaving South Africa soon after completing their studies to repay state subsidies, the Minister of National Education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said yesterday.

"The extent and nature of this problem does not warrant the introduction of such legislation," he said in reply to a question from Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP, indirectly elected).

Mr Derby-Lewis asked if government was "giving consideration to the introduction of legislation which will enable the state to reclaim amounts paid in university subsidies from graduates who leave the country immediately or soon after their graduation."

However, Mr De Klerk said South Africa had benefitted considerably over the past few years and still benefitted from the immigration of trained manpower which did not cost the taxpayer anything.

"The introduction of measures related to the subsidising of universities, in order to inhibit emigration, will in all probability evoke a very sharp reaction from other countries to the disadvantage of South Africa."
Interned refugees plead for release

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Almost two years after they arrived at Walvis Bay in a rickety fishing boat, more than 50 refugees from Sao Tome are still in internment in the South African enclave port.

This week, a letter from the men appeared in a Walvis Bay newspaper, pleading with the authorities either to release them or send them home.

Twenty of the original group of 72 refugees — who came from the Cape Verde islands off the West African coast — have already been sent home.

The remaining 32, who came from Sao Tome, are proving a problem for the South African authorities because their government will not accept them back.

Neither will a number of other governments approached by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria.

The refugees were all declared prohibited immigrants by South Africa soon after they arrived in Walvis Bay.

When they dropped anchor outside the fishing port, many of them were near collapse from thirst and lack of food after a harrowing voyage down the west coast of Africa.
State subsidies: no enforced payment planned—De Klerk

Parliamentary Staff

CAPE TOWN — The government did not intend introducing legislation to compel students leaving South Africa soon after completing their studies to repay state subsidies, the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

"The extent and nature of this problem does not warrant the introduction of such legislation," he said in reply to a question from Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP, indirectly elected).

Mr Derby-Lewis asked if government was giving consideration to the introduction of legislation which would enable the state to reclaim amounts paid in university subsidies from graduates who leave the country immediately or soon after their graduation.

However, Mr De Klerk said South Africa had benefitted considerably over the past few years and still benefitted from the immigration of trained manpower which did not cost the taxpayer anything.

"The introduction of measures related to the subsidising of universities, in order to inhibit emigration, will in all probability evoke a very sharp reaction from other countries to the disadvantage of South Africa."

...
Tourists flock to SA despite bad publicity

CAPE TOWN — Sanctions appear to have boomeranged again — this time in the tourist industry, which is booming in South Africa.

Statistics for 1987 showed the number of overseas tourists was 15 percent higher than the year before, and the indications are that similar growth will be experienced in 1988.

According to the 1987 annual report of the SA Tourism Board, 703,000 foreigners visited the country last year, including 364,000 from Africa.

The overseas total of 339,000 visitors represented an increase of 14.4 percent on the total of 297,000 during the previous year, and a dramatic upturn after the fall-off in visits from abroad during 1986.

Last year earnings from foreign visitors, excluding airfares, were estimated at R1.000 million. This makes the tourism industry South Africa's biggest foreign exchange earner after the mining, agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

Tourist Board executive director Mr Spencer Thomas says four major factors were responsible for the overall increase in foreign tourism.

1. The favourable exchange rate against other currencies.
2. A decline in negative reports in overseas media.
3. Intensive marketing campaigns launched by Satour, South African Airways and the tourism industry in overseas markets.
4. A curiosity factor, with a tremendous number of people wanting to see the country for themselves.

The irony of the last factor, Mr Spencer said, was that many people had heard about South Africa because of the massive coverage given to the domestic situation in the past few years, and were curious to see and experience the country for themselves.

According to the Satour annual report, tabled in Parliament this week, Europe remained the main source of overseas tourists, with increases in arrivals from individual countries being as high as 31 percent.

Arrivals from Australia and Asia were also up substantially, while those from South America were up by an average of 14.4 percent.

Marginally up

Arrivals from North America and Africa were up only marginally.

According to the report, by the end of 1987 the tourist industry was experiencing shortcomings in its infrastructure, especially in hotel accommodation in Cape Town during the peak seasons.

D-day for twins

SARA MARTIN

May 3 will be a crucial day in the lives of the Baragwanath Hospital Siamese twins, Mpho and Mphyonaya Mathabelo.

On Tuesday a surgical team will determine whether the twins, who are joined at the head, can be safely separated.

A combined team from Baragwanath and Wits University will perform the operation. They will decide if the twins can live independently or must spend the rest of their lives in a state of abnormality.

There is no thought of sacrificing the one child for the other," Dr Chris van Heiden, Chief Superintendent of the hospital, said at a press conference yesterday.

The neuro-surgical team has been conducting tests on the babies since the second operation last year and indications are that the blood supply to the brain, and the veins draining blood from each of their brains, are separate.

The operation, which successful will make medical history, is expected to last from 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Hours with an extension of another 12 if needed, but ideally it should last from four to six hours," said senior neuro-surgeon Dr Mike Ford.

Dr Ford said there were definite physical and mental differences in both size and movement between the twins.

"Their joining is interfering with their growth and it now becomes even more imperative to separate them," he said.

Mpho and Mphyonaya Mathabelo, born on December 7 1986 in Klerksdorp, have a combined weight of 15 kg, smaller than an average 16-month-old toddler.

Mpho appears to be normal for her age. She is talking and responsive. Her sister, however, appears less advanced.

The team is keeping in close contact with the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, US, which earlier this month discharged Patrick and Benjamin Bander of West Germany. The babies had been joined at the head and shared a vein, but were separated in 22-hour operation.
Tour ban on SA would ‘cost many jobs’

Should countries place a ban on foreign tourists visiting South Africa, many of the 250,000 people employed as a result of tourism would lose their jobs, chairman of the South African Tourism Board Mr Danie Hough said today.

He told the Federated Hotels Association of South Africa (Fedhasa) conference in Madeira: “This would directly result in a falling standard of living and an increase in unemployment.”

Despite the negative publicity which South Africa received from the international media, the growth figure for the tourist trade for 1987 was 14.2 percent compared with the figure in 1986.

Mr Hough said the board had already been forced to close its offices in Canada and Australia due to political pressure.

“The same may happen in America depending on the next move by Congress regarding sanctions,” Mr Hough said.

The board had instituted a desk system in Pretoria where links were maintained with countries in which it had been forced to close its offices “and the promotion of tourism is continued through identified operators and wholesalers”.

The South African Tourism Board had 13 offices overseas which promoted South Africa as a tourist destination.

Mr Hough said of importance to the industry was that 40 percent of tourists returned for at least a second visit.

“One of Satour’s main objectives is to formulate a video project which will involve at least 50,000 South Africans promoting South Africa as a tourist destination to their friends and relatives overseas.”

Other objectives included activating dormant South African clubs and friendship associations and establishing new ones, instituting an incentive scheme to involve returning overseas visitors to promote South Africa as a tourist destination and involving moderate groups overseas in the promotion of tourism.

“It is envisaged to invite some of the leaders of these groups to South Africa as guests of the South African Tourism Board.”

Mr Hough said the board planned to bring foreign journalists to South Africa as a way of generating favourable publicity. — Sapa.
Russia may open door to SA visitors

JOHANNESBURG — South African tourists and businessmen may soon be welcome in Moscow, but the Association of Southern African Travel Agents (Asata) has warned would-be tourists of the potential hazards — everything from uncomfortable hotels to entrapment in smuggling and espionage.

A Communist Party official, Mr Lev Ziakov, reportedly announced last week that the USSR was planning to scrap tourist visas for foreigners.

"As both South Africa and Russia are signatories to the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations, both countries are obliged not to impede the travel of bona fide tourists," Asata said.

"If Russia will allow South Africans in on approved travel packages, South Africa must reciprocate by allowing Russians in on equally approved travel packages," Asata warned prospective tourists that the USSR offered "next to nothing in the form of creature comforts, gourmet foods, accommodation, transportation or hospitality."

"Aeroflot is considered the world's rudest airline, its hotels are abysmally uncomfortable and due to periodic food shortages, tatty menus are nearly nonexistent."

"We suggest that only South Africans with a cultural bent should venture forth to the Soviet Union, armed with haversacks and suitcases full of their favourite tit-bits, canned foods and necessary toiletries."

"South Africans should beware of illegal money-changers, contraband trade in antiquities and icons, smugglers as well as the more pedestrian entanglements which lead the naive tourist into diplomatic upheavals or leave him open to blackmail — a one way ticket into the espionage trap."

"Though this would be a real hardship holiday, Russia does offer a vast wealth of art, classical ballet, architectural delights and a treasure of antiquities," Asata said. — Sapa
Net migration gain for SA

PRETORIA — SA had a migration gain of 358 in January-February — 1,936 immigrants and 1,578 emigrants.

This compared with a loss of 1,365 in the same two months last year.

In January-February 266 of the immigrants were in the professional, semi-professional and technical occupations category, compared with 161 in 1987.

And in the two months this year 263 in this category emigrated compared with 477 in January-February last year — a net gain of three compared with a net loss of 316 last year.

During February 62.2% of SA residents who went abroad were on holiday, while 38.7% went on business and 1.1% for study purposes.

The majority of visitors during February were from Europe — 43.7% — followed by Africa (42.9%), and the Americas (6.6%).
Weaker rand could see tourism boom

By Derek Temney

The rand has slumped again in the foreign exchange markets — confirming that South Africans are the new poor of the international tourist trade.

But the downturn is also likely to bring South Africa its biggest tourist boom.

The rand has fallen by an average of 10 percent against a basket of currencies since Christmas.

This slide, added to its previous weakness, has numerous ramifications for the economy.

This week it cost South Africans R4.19 to buy a British pound. This is about 16 percent more than it cost at Christmas when the rate was R3.60, 28 percent more than a year ago when the rate was R3.40 and double the rate of three years ago when the pound cost R2.

The slide against other currencies has not been so severe but is still significant.

Travel agents report that it can cost £140 a night to stay in a good London hotel. The same accommodation in Cape Town would cost around R140. And dinner for two in a good restaurant there could easily exceed £60 against R60 here.

But while the fall in the rand is making these people poor, it is also expected to make the local tourist industry much richer this Christmas.

Foreigners know a bargain when they see it. With prices here up to a third or a quarter of their own, they are expected to flock to South Africa, especially to the Cape, in their thousands later this year to enjoy its scenic attractions, its historic memories and its sunshine.

They will also be joined by thousands of South Africans who have just become aware of the Cape’s attractions.

No one is yet prepared to estimate how big the increase in the tourist trade will be. But some are guessing that the increase could be at least 20 percent. And there is some concern in the industry about how it will cope with the increased business.

However, Mr John Roberts, head of Captour, said this week that it was a nice problem to have.

But he did feel the need for everyone concerned with tourism, including the local authorities as well as the private sector, to start planning ahead for the growing boom in tourism which the country can expect in the coming years.

A 20 percent annual growth rate in tourism would attract the new private investment needed. But it would also be necessary for the authorities to take a long-term view and help developers, so that the same mistakes made by tourist areas overseas are avoided.

Local authorities, for example, would have to decide on land allocation with tourism becoming a major industry, they would have to rule on such matters as whether a large tract of land along the coast owned by a millionaire should be left for single occupation or earmarked for holiday cottages or a caravan park.

Although South Africans may be the new poor, this has not deterred them from visiting Britain and the Continent this year. In fact the numbers are even larger than last year.

Elcentre triples sales

Elcentre Corporation yesterday reported a remarkable surge in its attributable earnings for the year to end-February and hinted at a separate listing of its major divisions.

Earnings a share based on a weighted average rose from 22c to 56.6c, after sales trebled to R31 million. Turnover would have risen to R402 million had sales of recently acquired businesses been included.

The total dividend has been raised by 88 percent to 23c a share.

Results include those of Atlas Cables, Keens, Litcor and Orez, all of which were acquired during the year, but do not include those of the Cape firms of Springbok Electric Group and Multitech, both purchased subsequent to the year end.

Commenting on the performance, executive director Nathan Mowszowski said it was mainly due to strong organic growth, successful acquisitions and improvements in productivity.

Mr Mowszowski said a further increase in operating income was expected in the current financial year. He also indicated a group restructuring to enable the respective divisions to establish their own identities "with a view to future listings on the JSE".

Elgro, which owns 55 percent of Elcentre, announced earnings per share for the year of 28.9c and a final dividend of 6c making a total of 10.75c for the year.
Brain drain shows no sign of slackening

PRETORIA — The emigration of professional skills during the past four years is clear from Central Statistical Services figures.

In the four years — 1984 to 1987 — the country lost 1,651 engineers, 329 doctors and dentists, mostly doctors, and 714 accountants and others working in the accountancy profession.

The trend continued in the first two months of this year, although at a marginally slower tempo — 57 engineers, 19 doctors and 27 accountants.

Australia and the UK were the main countries of destination.

GERALD REILLY

Economists said there were several reasons for the loss of skilled workers most trained at great cost to the taxpayer. They included the recession, tightening sanctions, a conviction the country was on the skids economically and the unrest and violence which had resulted from oppressive political and other policies.
SA loses 45,000 in brain drain

PRETORIA — The serious loss of professional skills through emigration over the past four years is clear from figures released by the Central Statistical Services.

In the four years from 1984 to 1987, the country lost 1,651 engineers, 329 doctors and dentists and 714 accountants and others working in the accounting field.

The total loss through emigration in the four years was 44,836 — 9,550 in 1984, 11,401 in 1985, 13,711 in 1986, and 11,174 in 1987.

The trend continued in the first two months of this year, although at a marginally slower rate — 97 engineers, 19 doctors and 27 accountants.

Australia and the United Kingdom were the main countries of destination.

Economists say there are a number of obvious reasons for the loss of skilled workers, most trained at great cost to the South African taxpayer.

These included the recession, sanctions, a conviction that the country was on the skids economically, and the unrest and violence resulting from oppressive political and other policies.

Another reason was the government's failure to deliver on its reform promises.

Although some emigrants have returned disillusioned, there are no figures to show how strong the flow back has been — DDC.
Immigration up steeply in first 2 months

South Africa gained 358 immigrants from January to February 1988 compared with a loss of 1,365 people during the same period last year.

A news release by the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria said the net gain in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations was 45 in February this year compared with a loss of 118 in February 1987.

Of the South Africans who travelled abroad in February 1988, more than 60 percent went on holiday, 25.7 percent on business and just over one percent on study visits.

The majority of overseas visitors to South Africa in February 1988 were from Europe (43.7 percent), followed by Africa (42.9 percent), the Americas (6.6 percent), Asia (8 percent) and Oceania (1.8 percent).
THE tourist industry is set to boom this year, bouncing back to its unprecedented 1984 level and bringing in possibly R1.2bn in foreign exchange, according to SA Tourism (Sataour) Board executive director Spencer Thomas. Thomas said last week the latest figures for overseas visitors arriving in SA in January and February — altogether 72,361 — showed a massive 26% increase over the same period last year. Total foreign visitors were 134,651, 21% up on the same period last year.

This is much higher than the 16% projected increase in foreign visitors for 1988. Last year's increase of 14.5% confirmed the upward trend which began in late 1986, after the serious slump the previous year which accompanied widespread unrest in SA and the declaration of a state of emergency.

**ROGER SMITH**

The biggest increases in overseas tourists reflected in the latest figures were from Britain (24,000, up 30%), West Germany (13,000, up 48%), Australia (2,904, up 32%), and Canada (1,869, up 15%).

Thomas noted the increases in Australian and Canadian tourists had taken place despite Sataour's being forced to close down its offices in those countries, and despite the cutting of air links in the case of Australia. He also welcomed a turnaround in the figures for tourists from the US, which were again climbing (up 11% to 6,000). He said the number of South American tourists was down by 16%, but they represented a fraction of the total.

Last year's Reserve Bank estimate of foreign exchange brought in by tourists was in the region of R1bn. Thomas said the figure for 1988 could be expected to be well in excess of this, given the increasing number of tourists and taking an inflation rate of about 14% into account.

Thomas attributed the upturn in overseas visitors to a number of factors, but the weakness of the rand was particularly significant in making SA a "tremendous bargain" for tourists, especially those from strong-currency countries such as Britain.

He said there were a lot of other countries with weak currencies, but SA was a known and sought-after destination.

He warned, however, that some of the countries from which SA attracted tourists had low inflation, and if SA inflation continued, SA could lose its advantage.

Sun International (SI) marketing director Ernie Joubert concurred in describing holidays in SA for overseas tourists as "a bargain", and said the increase in tourists was noticeable at SI hotels and resorts.

He said occupancy rates of more than 90% were recorded in some.

Although SI was trying to capitalise on the foreign tourist market, he pointed out it had still maintained strong occupancy levels throughout the slump.

"Overseas tourists never constitute major occupancy in any hotel, but are still important," he said.

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**Produce markets’ turnover up 35%**

COMPARATIVE statistics on mass and turnover at the 14 national fresh produce markets show a huge increase in March compared with the same month last year.

A report by the Commission for Fresh Produce Markets said a total turnover of R72m on a mass of 170,777 tons was recorded in March last year, while the turnover was R97m on a mass of 195,786 tons in March this year.

This represented an increase in turnover of 35% on a mass increase of 15%.

Nine of the 14 centres showed mass increases in excess of 10%, six of them in the order of 20%.

The biggest was at Durban (23%), while only Uitenhage showed a decrease (6%).

A spokesman for the Agricultural Economics and Marketing Department said the reasons for the huge increase were complex, and cautioned against comparing statistics for the same month in different years.

He said there were seasonal variations in the supply of fresh produce that could mean the greatest mass of a particular product would not arrive at the markets in exactly the same period.

He said it was better to compare statistics on an annual basis.

He said, however, the higher figures might be ascribed to increased production from better agricultural conditions and increased demand from a revival in the economy, higher meat prices, resulting in consumers substituting vegetables; and population growth.
How to solve the tourism problems

Cape Town came out in strong support of a major tourism effort in a television programme last week. They spoke of the need to build on their strongest points and of the need to carry a good part of the national money burden on their own, if the need arose, and they mentioned that they were well equipped for handling tourists.

They felt, however, that they had neglected to capitalise on one of their strongest aspects. In this they were supported by satellite towns such as Stellenbosch, Paarl, Durbanville and Tulbagh - in fact Western Province and Boland.

And they sounded determined. This is of course music to my ears, as I have been preaching tourism and development of the region for the past six years. We have the attractions for tourism, but they are not known to the potential visitor.

Nor is mention made of the secondary attractions which exist in themselves strong attractions.

It must be a national effort which clearly depicts the major national drawards and then goes on to describe in some detail, the ancillary tourism facilities which are not so well known, but are most acceptable to the tourist.

The national effort can be limited promoting the game parks and the attractions of the Cape along with mention of Durban, Wild Coast, East London and Port Elizabeth, dropping hints about the additional attractions and where full details may be obtained.

I would imagine the national tourist office would issue to the tourist on arrival, a nine-part pamphlet - one for the major attractions together with a short supplementary, summarising the region's interests and naming the places where the full details can be obtained. This detailed tourist guide would contain information regarding the region and would also contain a general description of the next region and would name places where full detailed information could be obtained about the new region. The process would be continued in this manner until the tourist leaves. The thorough tourist should leave the country with a national brochure plus one from each region - nine in all.

An important part of this operation is the comprehensive collection of data to be inserted in the regional brochure. It would be added to by printing brochures until the brochures can provide no more of interest.

It is likely that the tourist will start his trip in Johannesburg. He will receive his national guide on landing, or even in the air before landing. His book will tell in general terms of the attractions of South Africa. Johannesburg is renowned. He will mention the Durban beaches and the game parks in some detail. Casinos and its associates, the immediate attractions.

Johannesburg, the system of independent states, the Western Province and the Eastern shores, the Karoo and South West Africa.

The tourist will be wanting to visit the parks, so he should be given the brochure prepared by Region F which contains details of game parks. When the tourist leaves, he will be given the brochures of Region G or E depending on where he intends going.

Presumably he will visit Durban. Therefore he must be given the Region E brochure describing the points of interest of Region E. This will include the battlefields of Natal, smaller game parks, the bird life of Natal, a short history of the province giving interesting detail, identifying rock paintings and any other prehistoric items.

Mention would be made of Transkei together with an encapsulated history at Umtata, the tourist can collect his Region D brochure, describing Barkly East, Aliwal North, Queens-town, the white corridor.

East London, Port Elizabeth and the hinterland at Humansdorp he can obtain his Region A brochure containing what he wants to know about Cape Town and surroundings.

In this form the tourist will travel South Africa, with guide books and other books of reference - animals, birds, history, battlegrounds and personal inspection of the living conditions of the blacks. He should also be provided with a permit to enter one or more of the black housing estates, if conditions permit.

By doing things this way, he will get a wide and educated look at our country, besides enjoying himself in the sun and the water. Certainly it would solve the tourism problems of East London and Port Elizabeth, which are relegated to third or fourth place status in the tourism stakes.

The information is available, but the tourist doesn't know this and things should be made as easy for him as possible to attract him back again. Among the books handed out to our visitors should be one on the black element of the country. Another one is on education and the economics of South Africa. Brochures should be taken back home by the tourist for reading by his friends in his own country.

The mere existence of these brochures will tend to educate a large part of the local population and make them more aware of the importance of encouraging tourists. Each of the brochures can contain a reference to the need to smile at tourists and to greet them happily.

I believe that an efficiently run tourism promotion brochure system can do a great deal for the well being of the country and can be used to urge South Africans to adopt the correct attitudes towards visitors.

It is my earnest wish that our Region D commission the compilation of our own regional brochure almost immediately. It would involve everybody in the region and certainly the media would ask the individuals to write in and notify the compilers, of matters which they feel should be incorporated into the brochure.
'Critical drain on managerial skills'

The exodus of professional people from South Africa had heightened the need for talented business leadership, guests at the launch of the Kellogg-Black Management Forum "excellence in achievement" awards were told in Johannesburg yesterday.

The director of the forum, Mr Joe Tshuma, said that according to market research at the University of Stellenbosch, 500,000 managers would be needed at the turn of the century. More than 45,000 professional people and personnel with managerial skills had left the country in the past four years.

In thanking Kellogg for its sponsorship of the awards for the second consecutive year, forum president Mr.

Don Mkhwanazi said South African corporate giants should note that an overseas-based company had taken the initiative to encourage the growth of black business leadership.

"We are not looking for handouts," said Mr Mkhwanazi, "but we do want genuine commitment and involvement from big business in the development of the black nation."

Mr Mkhwanazi said the forum had three main aims: to develop managerial skills, to eradicate racism in the corporate world and to uplift the black community.
Tourism in SA gets back on fast track

By Clare Harper

The South African tourist industry is booming and a 14.2 percent increase in overseas visitors was recorded last year.

Opening the 1988 Indaba -- a three-day international tourism workshop -- at the Johannesburg showgrounds yesterday, the South African Tourism Board chairman, Mr Dane Hough, told about 500 international delegates and local representatives that overseas tourism was expected to increase by 15 percent this year.

He said overseas tourism statistics for February indicated an increase of 27.6 percent compared with the same time last year.

Mr Hough said South Africa experienced a drop in tourism two or three years ago as a result of a negative press abroad. "However, once people came here they realised their perceptions were wrong," he said.

"The intensity and frequency of negative press gave the impression that South Africa was at war," Mr Hough said.

"Before, I went to Israel 10 days ago, I had the impression it was an unsafe place to go to. But, once I arrived in Tel Aviv, I realised Israel was the same as any other country."

"The only way to convince people is to get them here in the first place," he said.

Asked what effect the removal of SAA's landing rights in Australia was having on South African tourism, SAA spokesman Mr Gert van der Heever said it appeared traffic had been re-distributed over other available routes.

But, despite the denial of landing rights, SAA had "no intention of closing our office there, in fact we are marketing even harder."

"International surveys conclude most visitors don't care about ideologies. They care whether a country has what it takes and the right price."

"We have many black visitors, as well as visitors of other races, and we have not yet had any problems," he said.

A Satour spokesman said this year's travel trade market had drawn nearly 400 agents and journalists from 31 countries.

Most were from Britain, Germany, the United States and Europe. Agents and journalists had come from Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Australia, Israel, Egypt, Cyprus and Turkey.
extent influenced by the time the applicant takes to respond to the Department's enquiries. It is, therefore, not possible to calculate an average and maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of an identity document.

Immigrants Selection Board
990 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:
(1) (a) What are the names of the persons currently serving on the Immigrants Selection Board and (b) (i) for what period and (ii) by whom they are appointed?

Chairman
Mr I S Volchenk
Members
J C Pretorius
J A Carritt
P E Peifer

Department of Manpower
P J M van Wyk
J H Dillman
P W Rich

Department of Home Affairs
M D Besterr
W A van der Merwe
N C Claassen
T J M van Vuuren
G E Kurch

87-07-01 – 88-11-30
87-07-01 – 88-11-30
88-02-01 – 88-11-30
87-07-01 – 88-11-30
87-07-01 – 88-11-30
87-07-01 – 88-11-30
87-07-01 – 88-11-30
88-11-11 – 88-11-30
88-03-23 – 88-11-30
88-03-01 – 88-11-30
86-12-04 – 88-12-03
86-12-04 – 88-12-03
86-12-04 – 88-12-03

(2) whether this board has the discretion to admit persons with a criminal record to the Republic without having to refer the applications concerned to the Minister beforehand, if so, in terms of what statutory provisions, if not, (a) on how many occasions has the board referred such applications to him since 1 January 1980 and (b) in respect of whom were these applications so referred to?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(1) (a) and (b) (a)

In addition to the abovementioned members, a number of officials of the Department of Home Affairs attached to the SA Missions abroad, have also been appointed to the Immigrants Selection Board, for purposes of executing duties as assigned to them by the Board in terms of section 3(5)(a) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) At the moment there are 4 such members in London, 1 in Milan, 2 in Vienna, 1 in Brussels, 1 in Paris, 1 in Bonn, 2 in New York and 1 in Harare

(1) (b) (ii) Minister of Home Affairs

In the event that any member is not in a position to respond to my replies to Question No 24 of 10 May 1988 as well as Question No 469 on 9 March 1988.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE
(1) (a) and (b) (i) and (a) and (2)

The honourable member is referred to my replies to Question No 24 of 10 May 1988 as well as Question No 469 on 9 March 1988

Fish exploitation rights
1025 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:
Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 822 on 23 March 1988 he will furnish details of the basis used for the selective allocation of exploitation rights in respect of the catching of fish, if not, why not, if so, what are these details?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS
Yes. A wide range of criteria are considered when allocating exploitation rights but I must however hasten to emphasize that the undermentioned criteria are not exhaustive, and may differ from sector to sector.

(1) The historical participation and performance of applicants in a given sector, either before or after the implementation of state-imposed limited entry measures
(2) The degree of dependence of non-quota holder fish processors on existing quota holders for a stable and continuous supply of raw fish
(3) The existence of undertakings which may have been given by the Government to quota holders or non-quota holders on the allocation of exploitation rights in cases where there is a growth in the Total Allowable Catch
(4) The degree to which an applicant for exploitation rights disposes of fishing gear to effectively utilize the right applied for
(5) Whether the applicant for an exploitation right in a given sector is already the holder of a quota or exploitation right in another sector
(6) The date upon which the application was received
(7) In the case of the coastal fisheries communities, the want of the applicant
(8) The achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the Government
(9) In the international context, whether the granting of an exploitation right would be to the general interest of the Republic.

Tenders: local content/technology transfer
1029 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:
Whether, when tenders are submitted to his Department or any other statutory or parastatal bodies falling under his Department, any preference is given in respect of (a) local content and (b) technology transfer, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY
In order to furnish answers to this important question, it must be stated that tenders for the supply of goods and services to all State depart-
Emigrants stream back

CAPE TOWN — South Africans who "took the gap" a few years ago are streaming back into the country.

The country's largest household removals company reports "tremendous growth" in business from families returning from Australia and elsewhere.

But many people are still leaving the country and export business is only marginally down, the chairman of the Laser Transport Holdings group of 32 companies, Mr Peter Thomas, said.

"Many South Africans found it difficult to settle in other countries, particularly in Australia, which shows the highest rate of return of emigrants."

However, there were always a lot of people coming into South Africa or going out in good times as well as bad.

Answering criticism of high costs of household removals, a removal to Australia could cost as much as R20 000. Mr Thomas said for every R100 charged, the company received only R90,50 after meeting all costs. — Saps
Tourism taking off

By Clare Harper

Hotel bed occupancy had experienced a growth rate of 5 percent in January and February this year, compared with the same period last year, the South African Tourism Board announced yesterday.

At a debriefing session with international travel and trade journalists at the closure of the Indaba 1988 travel trade market, the chief executive of Satur, Mr Spencer Thomas, said South African tourism was experiencing an upswing.

Many services had been put under stress as a result of the upswing and operators were either increasing facilities or planning expansion.

The low cost of the rand had made it possible for a South African holiday to decrease in price, despite the domestic inflation rate, Satour said.

Game reservations were experiencing a buoyant market and the Kruger Park was in “heavy demand”.

Satour said delegates to the Indaba found the domestic situation “very different” from that portrayed in the overseas media.
Mmamatsewu power station, Bophuthatswana

1040 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether his Department contributed towards the cost of constructing the Mmamatsewu power station in Bophuthatswana, if so, to what extent,

(2) whether his Department was involved in the tender procedure in respect of this power station, if not, why not, if so, to what extent,

(3) whether his Department was furnished with any details regarding the company to which the tender for this power station was awarded, if so, to which company was the tender awarded, (b) in which country is the company registered and (c) who are the directors of the company and (d) what are their nationalities?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No

(2) No, because it is an internal project of the Bophuthatswana Government

(3) No (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away

Independent Black states/self-governing territories/citizens permanent residents in RSA

1041 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

What (a) actual and/or (b) estimated number of citizens of each (i) independent Black state and (ii) self-governing territory residing permanently in the Republic of South Africa in 1980?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Not available

(b) (i) Citizenship

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<tr>
<td>Transkei</td>
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(b) (ii) Citizenship

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1053 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) How many flights between (a) Johannes- burg and Durban, (b) Johannesburg and Cape Town and (c) Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988,

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Johannesburg during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (i) R 38 900 000, (bb) 12 Kilometres, (cc) 30 months, and (dd) Concor Construction (Pty) Ltd

(b) Yes, except for minor finishing-off work

(ii) (aa) R 35 616 000, (bb) 12 Kilometres, (cc) 45 months, and (dd) The Cape Provincial Administration

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1100 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

(1) How many flights between (a) Cape Town and Durban, (b) Cape Town and Johannesburg and (c) Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week, which ended on 29 April 1988,

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Cape Town during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (i) (aa) R 35 616 000, (bb) 12 Kilometres, (cc) 45 months, and (dd) The Cape Provincial Administration

Domestic flights arriving/departing late
Fresh boost for tourist industry

Over R500,000 was spent on a three-day international workshop this week in an aggressive attempt to top last year's upsurge in tourism, a spokesman for the South African Tourism Board said.

He said that the Indaba 1988 workshop — a promotion strategy organised by Satour and SAA at the Johannesburg showgrounds — was expected to generate billions of rands for the industry.

Figures released by Satour show a 14.2 percent increase in overseas visitors and confirm that media restrictions and the decline of the rand have influenced tourism.

According to the 1987 Satour annual report, there were 339,000 overseas visitors, not including an additional 384,000 from African countries.

The majority of visitors in February 1988 were from Europe (42.7 percent), followed by Africa (42.9 percent), the Americas (6.6 percent), Asia (5 percent) and Oceania (1.3 percent), according to a news release by Central Statistical Services.

The figures indicate a strong upturn in tourism after the drastic decline in 1985.

Opening the 1988 Indaba, Satour chairman, Mr Danie Hough, said "in past years, South Africa experienced a drop in tourism because of a negative press abroad.

"The intensity and frequency of these reports gave the impression that South Africa was at war," he told 400 invited international delegates and local representatives.

But tourism was expected to rise still further and increase by 15 percent this year, said Mr Hough. He added "the only way to convince people is to get them here in the first place.

"Most people don't care about ideology. They care whether a country has what it takes and what it costs."

According to Satour, the weak rand was an added attraction for tourists and made an inexpensive South African holiday possible, despite the domestic inflation rate.

Over 140 tourism companies had stands at the workshop, including Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

A Satour report given at the closure of the conference said that because of the boom, the tourism industry was experiencing shortcomings in its infrastructure, but was making plans for expansion.
More people settle for SA

The number of immigrants to South Africa increased in the first quarter of this year and the number of emigrants decreased (23%) Central Statistics Services figures in Pretoria show that immigrants increased from about 1600 in the first quarter of 1997 to 2840 this year About 2280 people emigrated this year, just over 50 percent less than in the same period last year — Sapa
'Emigration undermining medicine'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The future of academic medicine in South Africa was being seriously undermined by the emigration of qualified doctors, the latest South African Medical Journal said.

An article in the magazine quoted Professor John Milne, deputy dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, saying he found it horrifying that a survey last year showed that of the 49 doctors who graduated from Wits in 1983, two thirds had left the country or were seriously considering leaving.

In clinical departments, doctors and postgraduate students continued, at an alarming rate, to go into private practice or leave the country.

A survey carried out by the faculty last year found that of the 474 consultant posts in the five teaching hospitals, only 280 were filled.

Recently left

Emigration accounted for 45% and private practice for 35% of those who had recently left the permanent staff.

One reason for this was that there was a large income disparity between hospital doctors and their colleagues in private practice.

This had since been partially corrected but there had been no salary increase for registrars, interns or paramedical staff.

Yet another survey done between 1985 and 1986 showed that 80% of interns during 1985 and 70% during 1986 had lost interest in medicine, it said.

Professor Milne said emigration might solve some personal problems but it would not solve the country's problems or those of academic medicine.
Higher Wits loss of academic staff

THERE has been an increase in the number of academic staff who have left Wits University in the past 17 months, Wits deputy registrar and personnel head Rob Hofmeyr says.

In response to questions on the extent of the brain drain, Hofmeyr said between January 1987 and the end of last month, 59 academics had resigned, out of a total academic staff complement of 1 052 in the equivalent of full-time teaching.

The statistics include academics in research posts, but not the large number in medical and healthcare posts, jointly appointed by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

- Hofmeyr said of the 59 who left, 23 went to jobs in the private sector, 11 to other universities in SA, 13 to universities abroad, five went abroad, and in seven cases the reasons were undisclosed.

- A small number of those who had left would have been engaged under short-term contracts not renewed for confidential reasons.

The increased flow to the private sector could be accounted for in terms of the upswing in the economy and the impact of academic salary structures.

Hofmeyr said the increased number leaving the country dated from the time of President PW Botha's Rubicon speech in August 1985. He pointed out that obtaining academic employment overseas was time-consuming, as it could take up to a year before an appointment to a post was confirmed.

As for academics attracted to Wits, he said just as Wits academics went to other SA universities, so their academics came to Wits.

But whereas in 1981 20% of Wits's academic recruitment came from abroad, today it was negligible.
DURBAN — People overseas were showing a greater confidence in South Africa, which was reflected in the increased flow of immigrants, Mr Tom Ansley, head of one of the world's top furniture removal firms, said in Durban today.

"It is the most encouraging aspect of our business right now," said Mr Ansley, chairman of Johannesburg-based Elliott International.

"There is somehow a greater confidence from abroad. The perspective that existed about a year ago in the eyes of the job-seeker is different.

"Probably the Government clamp on the news media might have a lot to do with it, but certainly people are showing the confidence to come to this country to take up employment.

"I am talking, in particular, about the blue-collar worker."

According to figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria, the number of immigrants increased from about 1,600 in the first quarter of last year to 2,440 in the same period this year.

About 2,290 people emigrated this year, just over 50 percent, less than in the same period last year.

Mr Ansley said these figures were reflected by the amount of business his company was doing. "We do an enormous amount of international moving. It comprises 40 to 50 percent of our business.

The encouraging aspect is that there is an increase in the inflow and a decrease in the number of people moving out," he said.

On the other hand, he does not believe there is a high percentage of former South Africans who emigrated in recent years, now returning to the country.

I think that certain people are coming back. It shouldn't be taken however, that there is a great surge of people coming back," he said.

In comparison with the people leaving the country, the number returning is a relatively small percentage, I would not put it at higher than 5 percent.

He said most of those who did return probably did so for economic reasons.
Moscow proves lure for SA tourists

By Helen Grange
At least 190 inquiries have been received by the Association of South African Travel Agents from South Africans who wish to travel to the Soviet Union.

This follows a recent relaxing of visa restrictions on South Africans by the Soviet authorities on condition that tourists travel in an officially recognised group tour.
Visas for budding businessmen, importers and exporters, however, would be granted "on merit".

A spokesman from Asata said the Association had been inundated with requests for further information and visa applications since the news of relaxed visa restrictions.

"To date, 100 inquiries have been received by Asata from all over South Africa, including health care officers and doctors who wish to see Russia's primary health care system," the spokesman said.

Mr. Oleg Avramenko, first deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's consular department, said in Moscow recently that businessmen could expect to receive visas within two days as opposed to two weeks while tourist visas were likely to be phased out.

A spokesman for SAA told The Star that tourists would probably have to fly to London to join a tour group to the Soviet Union.
Immigrant group to oppose sanctions

By Noel Ndlovu

An organisation for immigrants will soon be placing advertisements in South African newspapers as part of a "worldwide effort" to inform "our own people in Europe" about the damaging effects of sanctions on immigrants.

A spokesman for the Society against Sanctions (SAS), Mr Stan Sherratt, said his organisation would place advertisements in several newspapers in a bid to recruit more members for SAS.

The SAS would offer members a possible overseas trip worth R10 000 to take part in a campaign to inform people in Europe about the negative effects of sanctions on European immigrants.

Mr Sherratt said if sanctions continued to be applied some immigrants might be forced to return to their native countries.

He said the SAS hoped to "get the message to the man in the street" who would in turn influence his country's policy on sanctions.

The Afrikaner, he said, could go back to his laager but immigrants cannot, hence "the immigrants here must fight back."

The organisation would not have any political affiliation because "different members have different views", Mr Sherratt, a former British and Botswana policeman, said.
To Get In, Down Under

DOZENS FROM WA TRYING

By Michael Dodson

Recent reports and press releases indicate the increasing popularity of the 'Down Under' lifestyle among tourists and expatriates. With the implementation of new visa policies and the expansion of international flights, the number of people seeking to live or work in Australia has grown significantly.

"In the past 26 years, since the introduction of our visa system, the number of people choosing to live and work in Australia has more than doubled," said Immigration Minister, [Name]. "This growth is not surprising given the country's vibrant culture, beautiful landscapes, and strong economic performance." 

The trend has led to a surge in demand for housing, property, and education, with many cities experiencing rapid development to accommodate the influx of new residents.

The Australian government has responded to these challenges by enhancing infrastructure, improving public services, and investing in education and training programs. This approach aims to ensure that the country can support the growth while maintaining its quality of life.

Despite these efforts, some critics argue that the rapid influx could strain resources and affect the environment. "While the growth is exciting, it's crucial that we manage it responsibly," said [Name], an environmental consultant. "We must ensure that our infrastructure is robust enough to handle the increased demand while preserving the natural beauty that makes Australia so special." 

As the country continues to attract new residents, the challenge will be to maintain its unique character while embracing innovation and sustainability. The future looks bright, but it also presents opportunities for growth and improvement.
Ways to Block the Brain

MANPOWER MIRROR BY ROBYN CHAMBERS

20% of local news, most of

THE Elimination of

200+ girls, ages 18 and under, from the

Community. Was advertised

IMAGES

20/20
‘brain freeze’

UNIVERSITIES face a worsening staff crisis as the political boycott and poor salaries put the brake on recruitment of top overseas academics.

Senior posts have been frozen at some universities, while key academic positions have remained unfilled — sometimes for up to two years.

Recruitment from overseas is "down to a trickle" As well, there is a steady flow of talent away from the universities.

Promising middle-career professionals — particularly in the engineering, medical and accounting fields — are being snapped up by the private sector.

Top "high-tech" firms, here and abroad, are offering competitive salaries with which the universities — strapped for government cash — cannot compete.

Aggravating the situation is the low rand exchange rate and the time-lag effect of the "brain drain" That is now working its way through after the rush for overseas postings about 18 months to two years ago.

University spokespersons say the is becoming a "serious problem" in some of the professional faculties, with worrying implications for the short and long-term future of a country which has serious shortages of professional skills.

Hassle

At the University of the Witwatersrand, several key posts are unfilled. Vacant professorships are in industrial engineering (never filled), physical and fabrication metallurgy and electronics (both empty since July 1986), manufacturing systems (never filled), transportation engineering (vacant since December 1886), oral pathology (vacant since April 1986), anaesthesia (two vacant chairs), forensic medicine, physical therapy, plastic and reconstructive surgery, radiology (several empty chairs) and several chairs of pathology.

The twin problems are political and economic.

Wits' vice-chancellor and principal Robert Charlton says "On both counts we are in trouble. We attract few academics from overseas these days. That's a significant change from 10 years ago.

"The academic boycott is a reality. There is certainly no question of young academics coming to a South African university for a spell and looking to finish their careers here. Having been here is considered a black mark on their record.

"At an inter-personal level there is no problem, but for someone to take a job here is not worth the hassle.

"The drain out has not reached crisis proportions yet, but we continue to lose in debts and drachma. It's the promising young middle-career people who go."

Wits' deputy-registrar in charge of personnel, Rob Hofmeyr estimates that overseas recruitment is down to about five percent of academic staff — compared with about 20 percent in 1980.

He says "The salary situation is deteriorating because the Minister has not given us any clear indication as to salary increases for academic staff."

Difficult

"On the other hand, we believe any increases will be considerably below the market need."

Underpinning the dilemma is that pathology salary scales at Wits are just over R100,000 a year, including a non-pensionable allowance.

Mr Hofmeyr says "But a person in private practice can earn two to three times that amount."

"In anaesthesia, which carries the same sort of salary, a chap can walk out of training and earn more in the first year of private practice than a professor does."

"In the engineering field, we have some chairs which are difficult to fill and we are not attracting anybody from abroad."

"We've lost people overseas — and the expertise is just not available in South Africa at the salaries we offer."

"In electronic engineering, particularly, we are looking for real specialists because we are a first world country in certain respects. We need people who can be trained to go into high-tech industries."

"As far as the brain drain goes, we have been more stable than anticipated, but we are losing people who are marketable internationally. Others are staying because they believe they have a real commitment."

At the University of Cape Town deputy vice-chancellor, J voir Reid says "We have noticed a marked fall-off in the number of applicants for posts from overseas and we believe the unattractiveness of salaries plays a significant part".

Fallen

"Salaries have fallen so far behind academic salaries overseas that we don't compete — and this gap puts us at a disadvantage in relation to the private sector."

"Moreover, there are some disciplines that have leapt ahead overseas which we have not been in a position to keep up with."
Warning as tourism booms

CAPE TOWN — Foreign tourists are coming to South Africa in droves from Britain, Europe and the East. Hoteliers were reporting figures “starting to surpass the peak of 1984”. But Southern Sun’s managing director Bruno Corte has warned: “It just takes one incident and it stops tomorrow.” He was speaking to Cape Town investment analysts about his group and its future.

The sensitivity of this sector of the market to political events meant the tour trade had become wary of depending too heavily on foreign business.

Mr Corte said: “We would be happy if that (the foreign tourist sector) did not represent more than 15 percent of our business.”

However, it was gratifying to note that the number of visitors from abroad was starting to surpass the peak of 1984. Southern Sun’s office in London was now handling double the volume it handled last year, he said.

He noted that the character of the trade had changed. “In 1984, the United States was the strongest market, and it was growing tremendously. Now there is just a trickle of tourism from the US. “But tourists are coming from elsewhere. Italy is a country that is showing strong interest, and that’s being helped by the direct flights from Rome.

“Germany, Switzerland and Britain are strong — but there is also an emphasis on the East, with significant bookings from Taiwan, and growing interest from Hong Kong, Korea and Japan.

“Australia is also a strong market, and South America is coming back strongly.

“So, with the exception of a few countries, the rest of the world does not see us too badly, and tourism is growing in leaps and bounds.”

Highlighting the importance of the Cape, Mr Corte said: “Cape Town has to be on the itinerary for the international market.”

Interest waned if tour operators could not get bookings in the Mother City for their foreign clients. — Sapa.
LONDON — Thousands of Mozambiquan miners forced to leave the SA coalfields are rebelling against their new jobs in East Germany.

About 8,000 miners were sent from Mozambique to dig for brown coal in open cast pits north-east of Leipzig after an informal agreement between the two countries last year.

Western diplomats who have been monitoring this unusual labour deal say the Africans loathe the East European climate, resent the racism of the local population and, above all, complain bitterly that they are not paid as well as they were in SA.

There have been several clashes between the Mozambiquans and members of the mining communities, causing casualties on both sides. One reason for the local hostility to the African "guest workers" is the fear that they might spread the AIDS virus.

Ironically the restless and homesick Mozambiquans have petitioned their government not only to return home but also, in many cases, to go back to work in South African mines.

Mozambique has for generations supplied labour to the coal and gold fields in SA. But due to recent tension between the two countries the number of these workers has been reduced — from a peak of 120,000 to the current level of 50,000.

The cutbacks involved a large loss of foreign exchange for Mozambique as SA paid a proportion of miners' wages to Maputo in hard currency.

It was to make up the financial loss and pre-empt the possible recruitment of the unemployed miners by rebels that Mozambique discreetly struck a deal with East Germany last year.

Both Mozambique and its workers in East Germany are receiving only a fraction of their previous SA earnings according to diplomatic sources.
SI moves into the Comores

By Frank Jeans

Sun International is moving into what must eventually become another holiday playground for the South African and international tourist — the Comores Islands, north of Madagascar.

Announcing the new SI thrust at a Press conference yesterday, Mr Ian Heron, chairman of Ker-saf Investments, said two prime resorts are to be established on the main island, Grande Comores, at a cost of some R52 million.

The big one of the venture will be the R46 million Galawa Hotel at a superb location and which will have 182 standard and luxury rooms all with ocean views.

The other operation is at the existing Itsandra Hotel which has been completely revamped at a cost of R6 million.

With only 23 rooms the Itsandra will be in the four-star category and will be attractive for the businessman. The Galawa is aimed more at the general market. Both hotels are 20 minutes either side of Háhaya Airport which is a three-hour flight from South Africa.

"The two resorts will be managed by Sun International through an operating company which will be capitalised at about R10 million," said Mr Heron.

"SI will be the major shareholder and together with its partners comprising the Government of Comores and other shareholders, will lease the hotels from a Comoran property holding company — Nouvelle Soctel."

Accent will be on watersports, although there will also be all the other entertainment and recreational facilities which go into today's upmarket hotel operations. Scuba diving — the Comores is said to be among the best areas in the world for the sport — will also be a big draw for visitors. Both hotels, too, will have casinos.

Sun International will also occupy the Maloula Hotel, next to the Galawa and which will be used for staff accommodation but the group has option of developing this site for the hotel market in the future.
2,500 SA Muslims plan to visit Mecca

By Sue Olswang

More than 2,500 South African Muslims intend making the annual pilgrimage to Mecca this year despite fears for the safety of pilgrims following last year's violent clashes between rioting Iranians and Saudi Arabian police.

The clash left 402 dead and 649 wounded, and has led to a restriction on the number of Iranians attending this year's pilgrimage.

But South African Muslims are not being put off by last year's events.

A spokesman for the Central Islamic Trust said no restrictions have been placed on the number of South Africans making the journey and he estimated that more than 2,500 would visit Mecca.

The manager of a Johannesburg travel agency, which handles reservations for many local pilgrims, thought between 2,500 and 3,000 South African Muslims would be travelling to Mecca this year.
Regional rivalries

SA is wasting opportunities to develop regional tourism because of incompetence, petty jealousies and lack of co-operation between tourism bodies.

This is the conclusion of Ernie Heath, senior research officer of the University of Port Elizabeth’s Institute for Planning Research.

In a study, The Nature and Extent of Regional Tourism Marketing and Planning in SA, he blames most of the industry’s problems on amateurism. Regional organisations vary considerably in their approach to tourism, activities and levels of sophistication.

There are also too many tourism bodies. Excluding publicity associations and government bodies, there were nearly 40 organisations promoting tourism in the mid-Eighties. Including government bodies and publicity associations, the figure was more than 140.

Heath observes “The majority of associations were consumed by jealousies, by rivalries based more on power descendancies than on mature representation and by a desire to be all things to all men.”

He recalls the 1986 comment by SA Tourism Board executive director Spencer Thomas: “If the regions can get their act together and get rid of all these bodies, we will be delighted.”

Heath regards regional tourism as an invisible export. It can play an important role in decentralisation and its ripple effect creates wealth in under-developed regions that are unsuitable for agriculture or industry.

“But (in promoting it) the whims and aspirations of a multitude of interest groups should not be forced on a region. A mismanaged region can lose its attractiveness,” says Heath, who foresees that available space will eventually have to be rationed because tourism is growing faster than destinations.

Without rationing, there will be over-development, leading to physical deterioration and negative long-term effects on the regional economy. He says this is already happening overseas, where popular national parks are developing the characteristics that city dwellers flee from: crowding, litter, noise and smog.

Heath says dividing SA into nine tourist regions has been disastrous. They are too big and too diverse to create a single tourism image.

He adds that a shortage of money for marketing and planning and a lack of co-ordination, is also hampering regional tourism and marketing. There aren’t enough tourism experts, local communities aren’t interested and the data available for planning is insufficient and fragmented.

Despite these shortcomings, the industry employed 250,000 mostly unskilled or partly skilled people in 1986. In 1985, the industry earned R900m in foreign exchange and R1,5bn in domestic spending. Quoting a Fedhosa estimate, Heath says local tourism could be earning R2bn by the end of the decade.
### THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

#### 1983-1984 Financial Year

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#### Financial Summary

- **Income**: $15,000
- **Expenditure**: $10,000
- **Surplus**: $5,000

### Notes

1. The above figures are preliminary estimates and may be subject to change.
2. The ministry is committed to ensuring efficient use of resources.
3. Detailed budget proposals will be presented in the next session.

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**Source:** Ministry of Finance, 1983-1984 Financial Year Report.
Big drop in emigrants

There is no place like home

THE number of South Africans officially emigrating from the country in 1988 looks like being about 10 percent lower than last year.

A survey among embassies in Pretoria of favourite destinations for departing South Africans reveals that less than 10,000 people are expected to emigrate this year.

Last year, 11,174 people left for countries like Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Britain, the United States and Zimbabwe.

Mr. Michael Hayes, chief migration officer at the Australian embassy in Pretoria, says there has been a drop in South African migration to his country.

"It is our feeling that people perceive they are happiest in South Africa, and this has led to the drop,

"The restriction on media reporting of political unrest has also had something to do with it," he added.

In addition, the points needed to qualify has been raised from 70 to 89 making it harder to get accepted.

In the period June 1987 to June this year, the Australian embassy issued 4,050 residence visas — an average of 300 a month. In July they issued 295.

But the embassy still had some 3,500 "active cases on hand" which they were steadily processing.

Of the emigrants, 19 percent fell into the category of those with close family ties in Australia. 24 percent had special business or work skills, and 35 percent were independent applications or those with concessional family ties, like brothers, sisters, uncles or aunts.

Ms. Marlene Massey, counsellor at the Canadian embassy in Pretoria, says she anticipates they will issue fewer than the 1,800 visas given last year to departing South Africans, while the Americans say they are running about 50 percent below 1987 levels.

Mr. Harvey Lefert of the US Information Service says there is a "considerable drop" in the number of South Africans emigrating to the US.

Last year some 1,977 immigrant visas were issued, this month only 38 people were being interviewed by immigration officials in the final phase of immigrating to the US.

The British were unable to give any indication of the flow of South Africans to their country.

Would-be migrants to Australia must undergo a test to determine their age, education, skill and employability.

Australia's former Migration Minister, Mr. Clyde Holding, who lost his portfolio in a Cabinet reshuffle earlier this month, recently announced that its worldwide immigration quota for 1988/89 would be 140,000 — up from 114,000 last year.

The short-term target is one percent of the population each year, (150,000 at the present level).

Young, university-educated professionals such as computer analysts and engineers are given first consideration, followed by skilled workers.

A similar points system is operated by Canada. A person must score at least 63 to get an interview with the embassy and 70 to pass.

Occupational demand plays an important role in determining permanent residence status, as does age, education, the skill level of the person's occupation, job experience and command of both English and French.

Points are lost if a person is aged over 44.

Presently, there is a high demand for sales managers and mechanics in Canada, while accountants, financial managers and tradesmen have little chance of being granted permission to immigrate to Canada.

American needs for specialist labour change "from time to time," according to Mr. Lefert.

Occupations currently in short supply, as determined by the US Department of Labour, include doctors, nurses and physiotherapists.

Britain will also grant work permits to overseas workers who possess a high degree of skill or experience and can fill a particular job for which there is no suitable worker to be found in either Britain or the European Community.

It was recently reported that a firm is growing within the British government about the acute shortage of skilled labour in the building industry.

There is an estimated shortage of 4,000 architects, 4,000 electricians, hundreds of tunnelling engineers and 200,000 general building workers.
Unrest sends South Africans flocking to UK

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Nearly 36,000 people left South Africa to settle in Britain in 1985 and 1986 as unrest in the country mounted — the biggest immigration surge since the 1976 Soweto riots.

The influx into Britain coincided with a sharp drop in the number of British people settling in South Africa.

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, a British government service, said 18,000 people left South Africa in 1986 to live in the United Kingdom.

Only 1,700 people left Britain to settle in South Africa in 1986.

In 1985 a total of 17,800 left South Africa for the United Kingdom. Of these 20 percent — or 3,560 — were South African citizens.

SHARP INCREASE

The figures indicate a sharp increase over the previous five years, when a total of 30,600 moved to Britain. In 1981 the figure was only 2,900.

The previous wave of immigrants was from 1977 to 1979. This followed the 1976 Soweto riots.

Of these 14 percent — or 2,520 people — were South African citizens. However, the survey said 4,100 of the immigrants were born in South Africa, indicating that several had managed to obtain United Kingdom citizenship before moving here.

Most — 12,100 — of those who left were British citizens returning to the United Kingdom after emigrating to South Africa.

Generally, immigration figures to Britain have been increasing in recent years, reaching a record level of 250,000 people in 1986.

But this figure is almost matched by an exodus of 213,000 Britons, most seeking a home and a future in the other 11 European Economic Community countries.
Mr Piet Grove and his wife Anna: "Now that we're married only death can part us".

20 years of love finally triumphs over colour bar

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

WHITE RIVER - An 85-year-old white man, who 20 years ago gave a black man 15 cattle in exchange for his daughter, this week walked into the Magistrate's Court here and asked: "Where is the magistrate? I want him to legally marry me to the mother of three of my children and someone I dearly love."

Though it was a quiet, unceremonious wedding, for Mr Piet Grove and his bride Anna it was the happiest day of their lives.

"Laws in South Africa were different 20 years ago and when Piet first started making eyes at me I was afraid and avoided him," the newly wed bride recalled.

Determined however that Anna (50) was the woman he loved and wanted, Mr Grove kept visiting her on the Tekwane farm where she worked as a nurse.

"I really loved Piet very much but the fact that he was a white man, and already married to a white woman, complicated matters," Anna said.

But Mr Grove did not consider these as obstacles and, after paying her father a lobola fee of 15 head of cattle, the couple were married according to tribal tradition.

They lived happily on Mr Grove's family farm near White River and several times tried to get legally married in Swaziland or Lourenco Marques (now Maputo).

The fact that Mr Grove's first wife refused to divorce him had made it impossible for the couple to wed.
Droves of blacks deported

BLACKS illegally in SA have been deported at a rate of more than 3 500 a month in the first seven months of the year and the tempo appeared to be increasing, said a Home Affairs Department spokesman.

Since 1986 about 100 000 have been deported. The largest number by far were from war and hunger-ravaged Mozambique.

In 1978, of the 37 423 deported, 20 870 were from Mozambique, 3 124 from Zimbabwe, 2 669 from Botswana, 3 308 from Lesotho, 1 349 from Swaziland, and 99 from Malawi.

The remaining few were from Zambwa, Zaire and other Southern African territories.

Up to the end of July this year, of the 24 047 sent back to their own countries, 17 948 were from Mozambique, 2 039 from Zimbabwe, 641 from Botswana, 2 650 from Lesotho, 1 059 from Swaziland and 127 from Malawi.
One law says mixed couples are free to wed, another makes life hell for those who try

Apartheid cloud over marriages

PROHIBITIONS on mixed marriages no longer exist but South African mixed race couples claim the Group Areas Act makes a mockery of so-called Government reforms because they still cannot live together in areas of their choice.

In the past fortnight the plight of three mixed race couples — being hounded for falling foul of the Group Areas Act by living in white areas on the Reef — was highlighted.

Petition

A Kempton Park couple, Mr Gunther Palkowich and his wife Nasser, are expected to appear in the Kempton Park Magistrates' Court on October 24 to appeal against a refusal to give them a permit to live in their home.

Since his marriage, Mr Palkowich has been reclassified Asian. He faces charges for accommodating his Asian wife in a white area and alternatively for unlawfully residing in a house which he bought four years ago while officially "still white".

The couple say the whole controversy was instigated by one neighbour who collected signatures on a petition calling for their eviction. The neighbours are unrepentant and believe they are right.

However, some neighbours in Orbis Avenue, Van Reebek Park, where the couple live, say they were unaware of Mrs Palkowich's presence until they saw the petition.

Said one neighbour, who did not want to be named: "The thing that upset me the most about the whole affair is the disinformation. A man came to our door with his little girl, asking if we were aware that an Indian family had moved into our street."

Another couple, Mr Alan Searle and his coloured wife Petra, have been at the centre of a racist storm in Roodepoort. Conservatives in the area have threatened "to drive the couple out of town."

Mr Searle was convicted and fined R170 under the Group Areas Act last year. His application for a permit to live in the area has been kept in abeyance until the outcome of possible amendments to the Group Areas Act on September 12 this year.

Meanwhile, Irish-born Mr Brian Holland and his girlfriend, Miss Elsa Nel, were forced to move out of their Rosebank apartment after a row erupted between the couple and the letting agents, J H Isaacs.

Apprently neighbours complained about the mixed couple to the agents, who bowed to pressure. Mr Holland said he was told to leave the building after receiving an eviction order in April.

"Finally we voluntarily packed our things and left the flat this week," said Mr Holland.

Burgeoning

But despite problems, the number of couples who are choosing to break the barriers of apartheid and marry is steadily increasing, according to statistics.

In March, Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha said in reply to a parliamentary question that between June 1985 — when the Mixed Marriages Act was scrapped — and August 1987, there were 859 mixed marriages

According to recent figures released by the Central Statistics Services in Pretoria there were 1,393 mixed race marriages recorded in 1987. Their figures indicated that last year 2 percent of all marriages were mixed.
SCORES of unemployed people who were offered "exciting job opportunities" overseas by a German recruitment company had their hopes dashed when the owner of the company vanished from his rented house in Ziurbekom a few weeks ago.

Mr Paul Kase Kaczmarek, owner of Ingenieurburo Fur Eign und Handel, disappeared from Plot 393, Ziurbekom, just after the Soweto Police had launched an investigation into the activities of the company.

There were no indications this week on whether Mr Kaczmarek, a German citizen who came to South Africa in February 1985, was in the country or had gone abroad.

He did not leave a forwarding address nor did he inform the people who had applied for the overseas "jobs" of his move. His landlord, Mr Thomas Schubinsky, told Consumer Corner this week that Mr Kaczmarek packed his belongings and said he was moving to a block of flats in Hillbrow.

Docket

The Soweto Police opened a docket on Mr Kaczmarek following a Consumer Corner report about three months ago in which his business was exposed.

This was after Mr Kaczmarek had placed advertisements in local newspapers claiming to have vacancies in the Middle East for, among others, electricians, welders, drivers and carpenters.

According to the advertisement, successful applicants would be paid between R2800 and R4800 a month. They were also promised free accommodation and food.

Registered

Our investigation found that Ingenieurburo was not registered as a recruitment company either in West Germany or South Africa, though Mr Kaczmarek — who sometimes gives his name as Paul Carl — had claimed that its headquarters were in Bonn.

His company's adverts did not reflect his

Interviews

They were also told to wait for up to eight weeks before they could be called for interviews. More than 16 weeks have passed and the applicants are still waiting to hear from Mr Kaczmarek. Mr Kaczmarek had installed a telephone answering machine at his rented residence.

When Consumer Corner called, the recorded message said queries should be made in writing. The machine has now been removed.

Miss Agnes Tshikoloane (28), of Munsieville, Krugersdorp, said she applied for a job as a nurse soon after she had seen an advert in a local newspaper.

Change

She said she had sent R58 to Ingenieurburo.

"I was promised a salary of 1700 dollars (about R3400) a month. Although I was working as an assistant first aid attendant at the time, I could not resist the remuneration this company was offering. Besides, I wanted to have a change of scene," Miss Tshikoloane said.

She was disappointed when Mr Kaczmarek did not keep his promise.

She was supposed to have gone for an interview about four weeks ago.

"I don't know what to do because I don't even know where to contact this company. Their letters to me do not have a street address or

overseas jobs

still a pipedream

acknowledging receipt of postal orders for R58.

"Mr Kaczmarek was supposed to have contacted me again several weeks ago, but he has not done so yet," Mr Lempe said.

When Consumer Corner approached Mr Kaczmarek in Ziurbekom in June this year and asked him to prove the legitimacy of his business, he produced a piece of paper which he claimed as his licence.

The Westonaria municipality, which he claimed issued the licence, denied the piece of paper was a licence. A spokesman for the municipality said Mr Kaczmarek had applied for a licence to sell goods through the post.

She said the municipality did not grant him the licence.

Both the Department of Home Affairs and the German Consulate have information of Mr Kaczmarek's background, but they declined to discuss this when approached by Consumer Corner.

The German Consulate, which was informed of Mr Kaczmarek's disappearance by the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand, could only confirm that Mr Kaczmarek was a German citizen.

Used car

DUE to lack of space, our article on "How to buy a used car" has been held over until next week.

Business and physical address or telephone numbers:

Many people who responded to the adverts were asked to send cheques or postal orders for R58 to a Johannesburg General Post Office box number. According to letters sent to the applicants in reply to

Letter

Another applicant who believes his money has gone down the drain is Mr Michael Lempe of Sebokeng. He said the last time he heard from the company was when he received a letter.
Perth — Immigration authorities in Pretoria have refused to issue a visa to Mrs Sheila Suttner so that she can visit her son, Raymond, who was recently released from detention.

The South African Embassy in Canberra learnt of the decision on Friday and immediately advised Mrs Suttner in Perth.

"I heard that he is getting about in his car to do his shopping and so forth, and friends are doing what they can for him."

Mrs Suttner has been told she can reapply for a visa at any time, but on each occasion must say that she has been previously refused. She does not hold out hope of getting one.

"Pretoria seems to regard me as much more important than I really am," she said — The Star's Foreign News Service.
Malayan visas, but don’t apply if white

The Malaysian government, which has recently opened an immigration office in Mauritius, has indicated that Malayan and black South Africans would now be welcome in Malaysia.

An Air Mauritius spokesman said visas would be issued to Malaysians and blacks only, because of “politics”.

Malaysia, which has been off-limits to all South Africans for many years, would now issue visas to Malaysians and other black South Africans through its immigration office in Port Louis.

This move follows the introduction of a regular weekly Air Mauritius flight to Kuala Lumpur, with direct connections to and from South Africa.

SEEKING ROOTS

Air Mauritius regional manager for southern Africa, Mr Jean Maurel, said there was a big Malayan community in South Africa, especially at the Cape, and the opening of the visa office in Port Louis would enable people to visit relatives in Malaysia.

“It should also appeal to South African Malaysians seeking their roots in Malaysia,” he said.

Mr Maurel said visa documents could be obtained through Air Mauritius offices in Johannesburg, Durban and Harare in Zimbabwe. A visa would cost R17.

Mr Suresh Seegobin, the commercial director of Air Mauritius, said the airline had initiated the move to open a Malaysian government visa office in Port Louis so that it would be easy for people to visit Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.
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ATIC does not
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ty workers on Wed-
today after management offered
them what they called a "pitance"
in wage increases.
The workers, all members of the
Garment and Allied Workers
Union, rejected the R8-a-week
offer made on Friday.
A union spokesman said three

About 1,150 workers at Apollo
Paper Mill in Merebank and Mc-
call Timber in Prospecton were
also reportedly on strike.
A Paper, Pulp and Allied Work-
ers' Union spokesman said the
strikes were for different reasons.

SAPA

More settle in SA, but skilled still leave

PRETORIA — The net migration gain in
the 12 months to end August totalled 1,872,
according to Central Statistical Service,
but the country continued to lose highly
skilled workers.

In January to August this year 6,952
immigrants arrived to settle in SA and
5,879 South Africans left — a gain of 1,072.
In this period among those who left the
country were 1,014 professional and tech-
nical workers (1,545 in the same period last

year). Among them were 216 engineers
(399), 49 medical doctors (56), 12 medical
specialists (14), 6 dentists (12), 145 educa-
tionists (200) and 118 accountants and re-
related workers (144).

Among the immigrants were 278 engin-
eers (180), 42 doctors (29), 8 medical spe-
cialists (3), 7 dentists (5), 88 educationists
(80) and 59 accountants (30).

PW meetings not
Apply to Kenya for visas to Aussie

Pretoria Bureau

From next year South Africans will have to send their applications from Kenya for visas to visit Australia. The move to make Nairobi the sole centre for visa applications is designed to upgrade the administrative procedure, an Australian government spokesman said.

Two years ago, Australia made it compulsory for South Africans to apply for visas outside this country as a protest against apartheid.

South Africans have since applied to Australian diplomatic missions around the world, including Harare and the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius.

CLOSING

But the Mauritius office is to be closed and diplomatic missions other than Nairobi will stop accepting any new South African applications.

South Africans are not permitted to enter Kenya. "The date for implementing the scheme next year has not yet been fixed, but it will probably begin on January 1," the Australian government spokesman said.

South Africans wishing to migrate to Australia rather than visit can continue to apply through the Australian Embassy in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Department of Post and Telecommunications said there was no problem with the posting of parcels and letters between South Africa and Nairobi. Two Johannesburg courier companies said they could deliver applications for between R78 and R115.
NICKY Oppenheimer, son of industrialist Harry Oppenheimer, said last night he looked forward to again living in SA and taking part in the country’s future.

At a PFP fund-raising event in Houghton, Oppenheimer said his greatest regret about having lived in London for the past five years was that it had prevented him from active participation in the “great SA political debate.” He hoped to return to SA in the “not too distant future. And I look forward to that because I believe in the strength, the resilience, the institutions — battered but still standing — and the inherent goodwill of this society.”

In spite of SA’s ex-clause from the international community, the country still had an important role to play, particularly in Africa. The economic advantages that peace and stability would bring to much of the continent were enormous.

President PW Botha’s recent travels in Africa were to be welcomed. However, these contacts would not survive and flourish if SA failed to put its own house in order.

Although SA was a society in flux, it still had many advantages, most importantly a highly developed economy based on “free-enterprise principles,” one in which, as apartheid retreats, our black fellow-countrymen are beginning to participate, not merely as workers, but as entrepreneurs and shareholders.

These advantages, however, would be squandered without effective leadership.

“We need leaders who will call on all those South Africans whose first allegiance is not to their group or tribe but to the country they share and to its future,” he said.
Thousands of illegals repatriated

More than 28,000 illegal immigrants have been repatriated from South Africa so far this year.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, Mr George Smit, says most are from Mozambique and more than 30,000 of them have already been repatriated to that country.

He says more than 2,000 people have been returned to Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

Illegal immigrants from Botswana, Swaziland, Malawi, Tanzania and Ghana have also been repatriated.

In Durban, where thousands of illegal immigrants are believed to be living, a special police unit has been established to deal with the problem. It is believed that most of the people have fled fighting and poverty in strife-torn Mozambique.

Mr Smit says some came from Sri Lanka and Pakistan by stowing away on ships. Thirteen inspectors from the Department of Home Affairs in Durban are responsible for tracing illegal immigrants, most of whom find work at smaller firms that do not insist on correct documentation.

They find work easily, apparently, because they are regarded as eager, industrious workers who are cheap to hire.

Employers could face a maximum fine of R5,000 for employing illegal immigrants. -- Sapa
UK association ignores ban

S Africa on shortlist for travel body's convention

JERUSALEM — The Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), which has caused a diplomatic furore by holding its convention this week in Jerusalem, has provoked fresh controversy by announcing that a future convention is likely to be held in South Africa.

The news that South Africa had been added to the shortlist of destinations came as ABTA executives were justifying their choice of Jerusalem which the association's chairman, Mr Jack Smith, said "was not about politics".

Mr John Dunscombe, chairman of ABTA's travel agents' committee, said the possible selection of South Africa as a venue had been discussed.

"We decided we do not want South Africa excluded from a future list of destinations," he explained.

Other ABTA executives said travel should be kept out of politics.

The decision will be welcomed by the South Africans, who would regard just being shortlisted as a public relations victory.

The Gleneagles agreement was meant to stop British travel companies from promoting South Africa as a holiday destination, but it has been more honoured in the breach.

Since the final choice of convention venue is often determined by the cost to individual members, South Africa stands a good chance of being chosen.

There will be a furor response from black countries — but this will not concern ABTA, which has already withstood intense opposition from the Arab League and the Palestine Liberation Organisation over the Jerusalem convention.

The Independent News Service.
CAPE TOWN — Managers most likely to quit the country are English speaking, in their 30s and "liberal" while "more conservative, older and Afrikaans-speaking" managers are intent on staying.

This information came to light in a recent survey on the "brain drain" by senior lecturer Dr Piet Human and MBA graduate Mr Jeremy Green of the graduate school of business (GSB) at the University of Cape Town.

Only 9 percent of managers interviewed indicated they would definitely leave the country. Two-thirds said they would stay and 23 percent indicated they were unsure.

The survey found that the commitment to stay was distinctly related to language and age.

The majority of managers considering leaving the country were English speaking (62.7 percent). Most Afrikaans-speaking respondents (91 percent) said they intended staying.

About 60 percent of the respondents who intended emigrating said they supported the Progressive Federal Party or Independent Party.

Forty-one percent of the managers who felt that blacks would dominate government in their lifetime said they would leave the country.
Most leavers are ‘liberal, English’ and 30-something

By ANDREA WISS
Staff Reporter

MANAGERS most likely to quit the country are English-speaking, in their 30s and “liberal”, while “more conservative, older and Afrikaans-speaking” managers are more intent on staying.

This information came to light in a recent survey of South African managers who want to leave or stay conducted by senior lecturer Dr Piet Human and MBA graduate Mr Jeremy Green of the Graduate School of Business (GSB) at the University of Cape Town.

However, only nine percent of managers interviewed indicated they would definitely leave the country. Two-thirds said they would stay and 22 percent indicated they were unsure.

The survey found that the commitment to stay was distinctly related to language group and age. The majority of managers considering leaving the country were English-speaking (82.7 percent).

Most Afrikaans-speaking respondents (91 percent) said they intended staying.

PROG SUPPORTERS

About 69 percent of the respondents who intend emigrating said they supported the Progressive Federal Party or the Independent Party. Most of those who supported the National Party and New Republic Party (91 percent) said they would stay.

Forty-one percent of the managers who felt that blacks would dominate government in their lifetime said they would leave the country, while 32 percent of those who disagreed with this view said they were intent on staying.

The managers who indicated they wanted to stay were less inclined to get involved in influencing government to effect social and political reform, the survey showed.

The majority of “leavers” (81.8 percent) felt that industrial action was the only non-violent political option for blacks.

The “leavers” also indicated that reform was necessary for economic recovery and were sceptical about President Botha’s sincerity.

STRONGLY INFLUENCE

The responses to most of the questions indicate that a manager’s political orientation would strongly influence the decision to stay or leave,” a report on the survey in the GSB News states.

“It is paradoxical, however, that those most likely to contribute to the achievement of a non-racial, democratic society, in the sense that they are liberal and also managers who have power, are those most likely to leave the country.

“A result such as that on ‘whether blacks will dominate government in your lifetime’ strongly illustrates this paradox. If you believe that blacks will dominate and it is assumed that that is what you want, why leave? One would expect, in theory at least, that that is exactly why the “leavers” should stay and the “stayers” leave,” the article comments.
JOYFUL NEWLYWEDS: Immigrants John and Veronica Murphy found love and marriage — and a better lifestyle in the sun. SUE VALENTINE (236)

Brain drain slows down by a third

SOUTH Africa's brain drain appears to be slowing down.

Figures released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria show a general decline in emigration — down 33 percent in the first nine months of this year compared to the same period last year.

The CSS reports that 8 289 people left the country, but 7 683 came in — a jump of 47 percent compared with 1997 and giving South Africa a net gain of 1 006 people.

The net loss last year was 4 000.

Between January and September this year, 1 663 professional people immigrated and 1 088 left.

John and Veronica Murphy are two new immigrants.

"I studied social work at university in Belfast so coming to South Africa didn't really worry me as I'd been in troubled countries before," said Veronica.

She came to South Africa "out of curiosity" about 18 months ago, planning a six-month visit during which time she wanted to travel and see the country. She soon discovered six months wasn't enough and stayed on.

At the moment she is between jobs, having worked with a publishing company for a spell.

John Murphy came to South Africa in September 1983 after accepting a transfer by his firm of accountants to their South African branch.

"The contract was for an initial period of two years, but I found I quite enjoyed it here and stayed on."

They met at a party given by Irish friends in April 1997 and married last month.

John says he finds it easier to socialise with fellow Irish or English immigrants — people with a common past and culture. "Generally it seems many South Africans are suspicious of foreigners," he says.

"We're not very worried about the political situation. I suppose if worst comes to worst we'd be able to leave even though it might be a bit of an upheaval."

They agree it was the climate and lifestyle that was keeping them here — for the present at least.
Deportee Willmer given SA residence

British-born William, who was deported from SA four years ago because of his extreme racist views, has been issued with a permanent residence permit and given an identity document.

The Home Affairs Department said yesterday: "The Immigrants Selection Board authorised the issue of a permit for permanent residence to Mr Willmer on April 22, 1988, in terms of section 4 of the Aliens Act. The Immigrants Selection Board is an autonomous body constituted in terms of section 3 of the Aliens Act, and does not furnish reasons for its decisions.

"An identity book has since been issued to him."

British-born, Willmer involved himself in SA politics, earning a reputation as an extreme racist in the 14 years he campaigned for the preservation of "white rights".

Willmer was deported because of his politics in May 1984. On a visit to Durban in February 1988 he said he would like to live here again. Sapa."
SA’s skills shortage gets worse—and so does unemployment

BY ROBYN CHALMERS

THE skills shortage is becoming an increasingly serious problem for South Africa by severely limiting economic growth—and 4½% on the increase.

The shortage is largely attributable to the huge exodus of professional people from SA and the decrease in the number of people immigrating, which is heightened by the lack of education and training within the country.

This is obvious from a recent statement by Manpower Minister Delie du Plessis. He said SA could face a shortage of 200,000 skilled workers by the year 2000, yet up to six million people could be unemployed.

He also noted other estimates that the implementation of economic sanctions against SA could see unemployment reach nearly 10 million by the end of the century.

The Institute for Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch reports that the labour pool is likely to grow from 12 million in 1988 to 17.9 million at the turn of the century.

Yet by that time, if past trends continue, the modern economy is likely to be able to employ only 8.5 million people.

The shortage of people in the construction, engineering, banking and various other industries is offset by this huge surplus of unskilled, mostly black, workers.

The Year of the Great Brain Drain was 1935 when 2,104 professionals emigrated and 1,206 immigrated—a loss of 1,198, or an average of three people a day.

Latest figures released by the Central Statistical Services show there was a significant increase in the number of people coming to live in SA between January and September this year.

The number of immigrants jumped 47% in the first nine months of this year to more than 7,000. During the same period 41,200 people left SA—a 33% decrease.

This means there was a net gain of 1,000 people during the period compared with a net loss of nearly 4,000 last year.

Although this is encouraging, economists and labour authorities believe that the country cannot bank on continued immigration, especially if there are any further political upheavals.

Unfortunately, studies have shown that the people who are most likely to leave SA are young, highly skilled and generally more liberal, which means that in 10 years there is going to be a large gap in SA’s political and economic leadership.

This costs the economy an enormous amount. Taxpayers contribute much to educating professionals so not only are millions of rand lost each year, but valuable knowledge and leadership as well.

The fact that SA’s economic growth is lagging behind a rapidly growing population makes the problem worse, because it is a structural shift from overemphasis on formal academic education to technical and occupational education that was urgently needed, yet the subsidy cuts could be highly detrimental to such a move.

Ultimately, SA must call on the political leadership to take the lead in solving the dual crises of unemployment and skills shortage, but economists are urging immediate action to halt the looming crises.
Deported 'racist' moves back to SA

BRITISH-born Brendan Willner – deported from South Africa four years ago because of his extreme racist views – has been issued with a permanent residence permit by the government and given an identity document.

The Department of Home Affairs said the "immigrant selection board authorised the issue of a permit for permanent residence to Willner on April 22, 1986, in terms of the Aliens Act, and does not furnish reasons for its decisions".

"An identity book has since been issued to him."

British-born, Willner involved himself in South African politics – earning a reputation as an extreme racist – in the 14 years he campaigned for the preservation of "white rights".

Willner was deported because of his politics in May 1984. On a visit to Durban in February, 1986, he said he would like to live in South Africa again.

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2400 41288
Sabta praises Bush move

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Southern Africa
Black Taxi Association, yesterday welcomed the announcement by the United States president-elect, Mr George Bush, that he wanted to encourage black Americans to visit South Africa to see conditions for themselves.

Sabta’s communications manager said in Pretoria that the organisation had its plans regarding the envisaged visits by the Americans.

He said, “Our recently published strategic plan—Sabta 2000—includes the development of incoming tourism from overseas. We know there is a large market among people who would like to know more about how black South Africans live and work, and what they think.”

He was commenting on Mr Bush’s statement that American black leaders, such as Reverend Jesse Jackson, should come to South Africa to explore first-hand information about what is happening because there have been some significant changes over the last 10 years.

Mr Bush said South Africa has broken down a great deal of institutional and social apartheid.

Mr Mabuza said Sabta’s plans included special trips to places like Soweto and many others.

“We will take visitors in a genuine black taxi to a black home. There they can have tea with ordinary black people, discuss and hear their views, their fears and their hopes for the future.”

Mr Mabuza has also revealed that Sabta has already engaged in talks with leading tour operators and with South African Airways on the development of tours of this kind.

“So we welcome Mr Bush’s endorsement of the principle and hope to see many overseas tourists coming here for this purpose during...”
Holiday spenders will bring R500m

Durban banks on a 300 000 visitor influx

AT LEAST 300 000 visitors, almost 70% from the Transvaal, were expected in Durban this Christmas season and holiday sales would exceed R500m, Durban Publicity Association (DPA) director Andre Kiepela said yesterday.

He predicted cash spending over the peak period between December 15 and January 3 would probably overtake the R35m mark.

Last year's 260 000 visitors brought in R165m (R2,3m daily) during the period between December 1 and January 17, Kiepela said.

This was expected to rise above R120m this season.

Longer visits from more big-spending Transvalers explained the retail industry's 23% increase in trading compared with last year, the 34% increase in money taken in Durban's CBD and the 8% growth in hotel attendance, Kiepela said.

Kiepela attributed this to the transformation of the city's CBD into a seaside Mecca boasting fashionable holiday and business venues, entertainment centres and a burgeoning informal sector.

Durban now had the overall potential to provide entertainment for tourists, marketing opportunities for companies and support for thousands of individuals in the informal sector.

BRONWYN ADAMS

Community projects in Durban were aimed at boosting its tourist value and stimulating growth by attracting sponsors.

According to Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) MD Tony Kedzierski, deregulation allowed the informal sector to blossom in both the central and the greater Durban business districts.

Around the commuter routes about 200 informal sector traders were reported to be earning R300 each per day. Car washers earned between R40 and R60 per day, while the average vendor cart earned from R5 to as much as R500 during high seasons, Kedzierski said.

A living

A spokesperson for the licensing department said the council was turning a blind eye to the numerous complaints from formal business against the informal sector.

Kedzierski noted the practical significance of deregulation was that hundreds of previously unemployed people were now earning a relatively good living.

Durban had "taken off" and was no longer attractive only to local tourists. It had also won the approval of jet-setting businessmen from here and abroad.
Tourist numbers growing

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A combination of forceful marketing in Europe and the low rand has brought a "tremendous interest" in South Africa for holidays, says Mr Paul Braun, chairman of Springbok-Atlas Safaris.

The level of new business inquiries is now approaching the pre-emergency level of 1983-84, he said after a visit to the recent World Travel Market in London's Olympia, where almost every country in the world was represented.

The campaign began in Europe by the Tourism Board in 1986, entitled "Come to SA and see for yourself", is also having an impact.

For instance, a two-week trip including Johannesburg, Cape Town, the Garden Route, and Kruger Park costs about R6 800 — a paltry £3 700 excluding airfares.
Rand's dip makes SA 'a steal'
The Star Bureau
LONDON — South Africa is one of the cheapest places in the world for jet-setting executives, says a new survey.
A league table of 70 countries places South Africa 68th or third cheapest. The countries below South Africa are Venezuela and Ecuador.
South Africa's favourable position is almost certainly due to the weak rand, which makes it extremely cheap for a visitor paid in foreign capital to live comfortably.
The league table of 70 countries is based on a UK figure of 100. South Africa's index is 78, with Venezuela on 63 and Ecuador on 58.
Most expensive is Japan on 266 while Australia is on 119 and the United States has an index of 118.
Britain is becoming cheaper for executives — Between 1980 and 1988 the cost of a shopping basket increased 60 percent compared with 92 percent for western Europe as a whole.
kaNgwane battles to assist war refugees

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The number of Mozambicans crossing the South African border and seeking refuge in kaNgwane increased by more than 100 percent last month, according to Operation Hunger executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman.

She attributed the increase to heavy fighting in the southern Mozambique and said the situation seemed worse than in July when hundreds of people fled Mozambique where they said rampaging bands of MNR rebels were "running amok."

The number of new refugees receiving rations in camps in kaNgwane normally increased at an average of 400 people a month in November, however, the number had surged above 500, Mrs Perlman said.

She added: "There is not a day when we don't get flooded with appeals for feeding and self-help from that area. The situation is chronic."

Since July the number of refugees being fed at Shongwee in kaNgwane has increased from 5,000 to 7,000 — an increase of 40 percent.

Mrs Perlman said the number of refugees receiving rations in Gazankulu had increased steadily from 20,000 in April to more than 22,000 last month.

Operation Hunger raises money to feed Mozambican refugees outside South Africa.
POPULATION MIGRATION

1989
The exodus from South Africa, sparked off by the 1986 riots, has petered out and the country is gaining residents through migration, according to Central Statistical Services figures released yesterday.

South Africa gained 2,340 residents during the first 11 months of last year, compared with losing 3,385 during the same period in 1987.

Only 7,246 South Africans emigrated during the first 11 months of last year, while 9,313 people immigrated.

Most South Africans emigrated to Europe and Australia, while most immigrants came from Europe and Africa.

The "brain drain" has also been blocked. A total of 1,277 professionals, semi-professionals and technicians emigrated during the first 11 months of this year, only one more than the 1,276 who immigrated. — Sapa.
Package tours to Mozambique in sight

The Star's Africa News Service (236)

South African Airways is looking into the possibility of organizing package tours to Mozambique.

However, an SAA spokesman said the standards of hotel accommodation would have to be raised before package tours can go ahead.

The airline's marketing manager, Mr F Dippenaar, visited Maputo and Inhaca island late last year to assess the possibility of package tours.

"There is a lot of potential in Maputo and Inhaca but we found that the Mozambicans will have to raise the standards of the hotels before package tours can be sold," the spokesman said.

Hotel buildings in Maputo and on Inhaca island were in poor state, the official confirmed.

A South African-based company is selling package tours to Maragarufa in the Bazaruto archipelago north of Maputo.

The tours have been in operation for a few months but accommodate only a few people at a time.

January 1989
Chickens' wings appear to have been clipped.
SA’s chicken run down to a trickle

PRETORIA — South Africa’s chicken run, sparked off by the 1986 riots, is petering out and the country is gaining residents through immigration, according to Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday.

South Africa gained 2,340 residents during the first 11 months of last year, compared with losing 3,335 during the same period in 1987.

A total of 7,248 South Africans emigrated during the first 11 months of last year, while 9,358 people immigrated.

Most South Africans emigrated to Europe and Australia, while most immigrants came from Europe and Africa.

During the 11-month period last year, a total of 2,266 immigrants came from Zimbabwe (while only 138 people emigrated there).

Some 738 immigrants came from Portugal (which accepted only 20 South Africans).

More people are immigrating from the UK than emigrating there — the figures being 2,664 and 2,202 respectively.

The “brain drain” has also slowed down but the loss of professional and skilled workers is still cause for concern. A total of 1,277 professionals, semi-professionals and technicians emigrated during the first 11 months of this year — this is only one more than the 1,276 who immigrated.

Economists say the basic reasons for the loss of young professionals is an escape from national service and gloomy economic prospects.

Included in the professionals and semi-professional workers uprooted to settle in other countries were 272 engineers (366 last year), 58 medical doctors (88), 13 medical specialists (20), seven dentists (13), 178 educators (233) and 146 accountants and related workers (176).

During the same period a year earlier, 1,858 professionals left the country, while only 972 immigrated.

CBS figures also show the number of foreign visitors increased by 13.9% in November compared with the same month in 1987. In the 11 months to the end of November they increased from 613,345 in 1987 to 694,268. — Own Correspondent and Sapa
POSSIBILITY OF MORE SA REFUGEES

HARARE — Pretoria was increasing its "repression of anti-apartheid activists" and more South Africans were likely to seek refuge in the Frontline states in the next few months, an SA delegate at a seminar on refugees said here yesterday.

Addressing the first day of the seminar, concerning the needs of SA and Namibian refugee women and children, Wendy Leeb warned the international community not to be fooled by Pretoria's "diplomatic offensive", Ziana reports. (HK)

"Apartheid is alive and repression has increased and is getting stronger," she said.

Although the anti-apartheid and liberation spirit is strong, we are likely to see a bigger flow of refugees to the Frontline states in the next few months. The Frontline States must get assistance to cope with this," said Leeb.

"Because of the SA media restrictions the international Press could not convey a full picture of what was happening there. There were a large number of internal refugees and displaced people, but others were likely to flee soon," she said.

"There are only two options, the first one is to stay, fight, resist and probably die at the hands of the racists; and the other one is to go into exile and fight from there." — Sapa
Improving immigration figures along with a slowdown in the "brain drain" should result in added confidence in the residential property market.

During the 11 months to November last year, South Africa had a net gain of 2,340 people compared with a loss of 3,395 during the same time in 1987.

Historically, a return to higher levels of migrants to the country, spins off into more positive trends in property ownership and there is little doubt that the industry, despite woes over rising bond rates, could confound critics who predict a worsening situation.

A plus for homeownership among newcomers to South Africa, too, is the fact that the rental market is severely strained with a shortage of good accommodation in most areas.

Mr. Scott McRae, managing director of one of the country's largest real estate groups, Camden's Nationwide, says "We are well pleased to see a net inflow of people again and it should be remembered that a high percentage of them will be bringing in strong currencies.

"They will be in a strong position, through the Financial Rand, to achieve a much grander lifestyle than they could ever have hoped for in their home countries."

Mr. McRae also expects new financing packages to emerge this year. "Existing homeowners will find that the institutions are more than willing to stretch bond repayment periods."

"It is perhaps time, therefore, to bring in 35 year mortgages and certainly another measure of relief would be to allow bond payments against tax."

"The outlook for the year is positive and the prophets of doom who foresaw a crash similar to that of the Stock Exchange, have simply got it wrong," he says.

"Homeowners, of course, have been affected by the bond rate rises but there are too many other factors underpinning the market to allow any recession to settle in."
Britons flocking to SA holidays for £238

By Sue Leaman

LONDON - The South African Tourism Board, which is seeking to increase the number of British tourists visiting South Africa, has launched a new campaign to promote the country as a destination for both leisure and business travel. The campaign includes a series of advertisements featuring local celebrities and famous landmarks.

A spokesperson for the board said: "We are pleased to see a growing number of Britons choosing to visit South Africa. The country offers a unique combination of natural beauty, cultural diversity, and economic opportunities."
In most that South African tourism was "booming". It was often a battle to find hotel places.

SLUMP

"When the first state of emergency was announced, there was a definite slump. But things are picking up again now."

She said her company had found it could offer special packages to South Africa at a cheaper rate than at home.

For example, a week at a health farm in Cape Town including flights came to £1 400. "That's cheaper than they can get it here."

One grumble, however, was that South African hotels were not sticking to the R4 to a pound exchange rate agreed with British tour operators. They had become "greedy", she said, and when the actual rate went up to R4.3 to the pound, they were charging that.

Tours director of Worldspan in Manchester, Mr Peter Russell, said the situation, from a tour operator's point of view, was "out of this world."

GROWING

The number of British tourists had been growing steadily for the past 18 months, he said.

Although he declined to give figures, he said his company had sold "considerably more" South African holidays in the past year than in the previous 12 months. Favourite spots were the Cape and the eastern Transvaal, where hotels were sometimes booked up months in advance.

Specialist tours included those for jewellers and farmers as well as "incentive packages" for company salesmen. "We have a group of Elf Petroleum salesmen there now."

A spokesman for Southern Africa Travel in Manchester said there had been a "dramatic upturn" in the number of South African holidays booked in the last few months. But she could not provide figures. "We've been too busy to look at that."
Yankee tourists eye our ‘safer’ Republic

At least nine major United States travel companies have decided to re-enter the South African tourist market.

The manager of the SA Tourism Board’s New York office, Mr Dick Garstang, said the move had been necessitated by increasing public demand.

Mr Garstang, in a telephone interview, noted that the US was usually one year behind Europe in tourism trends.

The increase in tourists from West Germany, France and Britain — finding high on the westward — was now being matched by the US market.

Mr Garstang also said the so-called “safety factor” had until now kept Americans away.

They were well-known for their preoccupation with their safety as opposed to Europeans who were less concerned.

An example of this was the Achilles Lauro hijacking which resulted in Egypt and Morocco getting one million fewer US tourists the following year.

Mr Garstang pointed out that the US travel companies which had started to re-market South Africa aggressively were facing a lot of pressure from apartheid groups.

Hunting

Many African countries with similar facilities to those of the Republic were also exerting pressure.

He added that Americans’ fascination for Africa was intensified by films about and political events on the continent. The hunting market was also booming with many attracted by the excellent infrastructure and wide selection of trophy animals.
Date change for income transfers to emigrants

It has been agreed that future income transfers to emigrants should be dealt with on the basis of a fiscal year instead of a calendar year, states the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Mr. Graham Terry, technical director of the Institute, states that this is one of the initial benefits arising from regular meetings by the organisation with the Reserve Bank on exchange control.

Previously emigrants were permitted to transfer out of the country up to R300,000 per calendar year in the commercial rand. This frequently caused administrative problems as the fiscal year end and many financial year ends are in February.

The Institute said: "To accommodate this change-over, the present limit of R300,000 in commercial rand income transfers will be supplemented by an additional R50,000 in respect of the period January 1 through to February 28 provided the R50,000 is in fact earned during this period."

"As from March 1 the reporting year for Exchange Control purposes will end on February 28 to which the present commercial rand limit of R300,000 per annum will continue to apply."

"Professional advisors whose emigrant clients may be in receipt of income arising in South Africa and exceeding R300,000 per annum are advised to take particular note of this transitional provision." — Sapa
ANC man in 'mixed' marriage

From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — A convicted ANC member is to marry his fiancée in prison in an unusual mixed marriage.

Khetiwe Kate Mbouwoni, a second-year social work student at the University of the Witwatersrand, confirmed she had been granted permission to marry Steve Marais, serving a ten-year sentence at Pretoria Central Prison.

Marais, 31, son of a Stellenbosch lecturer, admitted at his trial in 1986 that he had smuggled limpet mines into South Africa to be used "in accordance with the aims of the ANC.

An Environmental and Development Agency fieldworker, he admitted accompanying Marion Sparg, sentenced to 25 years, to East London and that six limpet mines were stored at his place in the Transkei.

Mbouwoni said the wedding would take place on February 17.

"I will wait for him. I love him," she said.

Mbouwoni said Marais had received a letter from the Department of Justice informing him that they had been granted permission to marry.

Mbouwoni said the marriage marked a union between two communities, two people committed to the creation of a non-racial society in South Africa and "as a further proof of what people mean when they say they want a non-racial democratic South Africa."

Mbouwoni, 31, herself is no stranger to the cells which house the man she loves — she has been detained several times.

Mbouwoni, 31, said she met Marais in 1982 while she was a Social Science student at Turfloop.

"He is an Afrikaner with an English mother, and our society discourages integration and interaction with people of different colours. Our society also discriminates against people on the basis of colour."

"But he was different. He has strong convictions and a great sense of justice."
Record number of overseas tourists expected

By Kazier Nyatsumba

A record number of overseas tourists will visit South Africa this year, the executive director of the South African Tourism Board (SATB), Mr Spencer Thomas, said yesterday.

A guest speaker at the Executives Association of Southern Africa's monthly meeting at the Johannesburg Turffontein Club, Mr Thomas said although the country lost about 40 percent of its overseas visitors in 1986-6, the SATB regained 14 percent of the tourists in 1987 and the same percentage in 1988.

The board expected another 15 percent increase this year to break the 1984 record of 464,880 tourists.

"Tourism in South Africa is booming once again. That may seem to be an anomaly when considering that many countries are anti-South Africa, but we in the SATB work hard to promote the country," Mr Thomas said.

Europe, he said, supplied about 70 percent of the tourists. About 91,000 tourists came from the United Kingdom alone last year, while 58,500 came from Germany and only 55,700 from the United States, according to Mr Thomas.

He outlined four main reasons why people come to South Africa:

1. The weak rand. "Prices in this country must be ludicrously cheap when one considers the exchange rate."

2. Many foreigners were curious to visit South Africa to see for themselves how things were here.

3. South Africa was one of the most beautiful and fascinating destinations.

4. The SATB sold South Africa aggressively overseas through carefully formulated joint marketing campaigns.

Mr Thomas said the SATB has 12 offices across the world and another 12 offices in developmental regions in the country.

Domestic tourism, which generated about R2 billion annually, was the base of the tourism industry, according to Mr Thomas. When international tourism was not doing well, domestic tourism saw the country through, he said.

International tourism, on the other hand, generated over R1 billion annually, excluding flight costs to and from South Africa.
Tourist influx now straining facilities

PRETORIA — Tourism Board chairman Danie Hough warned yesterday a surge in overseas visitors was putting the sector under stress.

He added that the number of visitors was up by 14% last year compared with 1989. Contributing to the bumper year was a lively flow of domestic holidaymakers.

Hough said conference facilities had been almost fully booked all year and hunting operators had excelled in the international market with most trips sold out for the season.
Need for upgrading to attract tourists

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

MORE foreign tourists would visit SA if transport and accommodation were upgraded, Johannesburg travel agents said this week.

They were responding to a suggestion by a financial executive in a Business Day article that government investment of R10bn in tourism instead of the present R1.5bn, and the introduction of charter flights, were needed to fully exploit the market.

Most travel agents said Sataur was doing a good job promoting SA overseas, but all had suggestions for improvements.

TFC Tours CEO Little-John Foggett stressed the need for charter flights to SA.

"If you look at other countries with a flourishing tourist industry like Spain, Portugal and Kenya, the introduction of charter flights has not diminished travel on scheduled flights but only encouraged a lot more people to travel who could not otherwise afford it," he said.
Professor Njabulo Ndebele, president of the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw), must make a separate visa application each time he leaves his home in Lesotho to enter South Africa, his country of birth.

Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has written to Ndebele - head of the English Department at Roma University - saying that he is required, to make a special visa application whenever wanting to enter South Africa.

Botha's ruling has surprised colleagues of Ndebele as he is not a restriction, person in terms of South Africa's security laws, and he settled in Lesotho of his own free will.

In general, Lesotho citizens do not require visas to enter South Africa and Ndebele joins those Basotho barred from free entry at the border posts.

Ndebele was invited to teach at the University of Cape Town last year but South Africa refused him a work permit.

Ndebele has family and relatives at Duduzana, Ni-gei.

Minister Botha wrote, "I have to inform you that exemption from visa requirements, which you enjoy as a Lesotho citizen has been withdrawn."

Ndebele must also have a temporary residence permit when in South Africa.

"Cosaw deplores the ruling and is perturbed at the effective banning of our president entering this country," Ahmed said.

In early December Ndebele was a guest speaker at the graduation ceremony of UCT and Cosaw believes Botha's move was precipitated by the speech, which was critical of the government - Con- cord
Zimbabwean visitors bring R60m into SA

HARARE — The SA Trade Mission in Harare issued 138 000 visas to Zimbabweans last year compared to 61 000 in 1987, acting mission head Willem de Groot disclosed recently.

Financial sources estimated these Zimbabweans were responsible for a minimum R88m forex outflow to SA retailers De Groot said in November alone — the peak month for visa applications before Christmas holidays — the mission issued 10 559 visas, compared to 10 209 in November 1987.

Most of the would-be visitors who form long queues outside the mission premises in central Harare are black Zimbabweans who plan to make brief shopping trips. Despite repeated appeals by President Robert Mugabe and his ministers to Zimbabweans to impose their own voluntary boycott, the number of shoppers crossing into the Transvaal is believed to have tripled in the past three years.

In an attempt to eliminate the operations of big-time racketeers who employ the shoppers — mostly women — on commission, senior Finance Minister Bernard Chirungu has imposed strict curbs on foreign currency allowances, but to limited effect.

In spite of his ban last May on families aggregating their R600-a-year personal holiday allowances to bring in second-hand cars, experts estimated the R53m, Zimbabweans spent at least R60m in SA last year.
BISHOPS CALL FOR 'HUMANE' REFUGEE APPROACH

GERALD REILLY

The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (CBC) called on the SA and Mozambican governments yesterday to remove land mines, booby traps and other devices that killed and harmed Mozambican refugees.

In a report tabled at the SACBC plenary session here, the bishops called for electric fences to be switched off and for a more humane form of border control. They also wanted “hunting squads” disbanded.

The report said judicial action should be initiated against cases of bribery, rape and intimidation.

Between 1988 and 1997 the stream of refugees became a flood. The SA government continued to deport refugees at a rate of about 2,500 a month, it said.

“The tragedy in Mozambique has produced more than 500,000 refugees and displaced a further 1,8 million within the country,” the report said.

The report claimed harassment of refugees by troops, police, electric fences and land mines, while those employed on white SA farms were exploited.

Refugees had to survive the “inhumane escape route through minefields within their own country and SA's electrical barbed-wire fences”. The fences alone claimed as many as 20 lives a month.

An SADF spokesman said the electric fence on the border with Mozambique was not directed at law-abiding people who could enter SA through recognised border posts, but at terrorists who infiltrated SA to kill and maim civilians.

The SADF had not laid land mines on the SA side of the border. The only mines in the area were laid by Mozambique on its side of the border, he said.
Zimbabwe white exodus to SA gathering pace

HARARE — There was a 47% increase last year in the number of Zimbabwean whites applying to immigrate to SA.

SA Trade Mission acting head Willem de Groot said yesterday 1 087 SA residence permits were issued compared with 738 in 1987.

Sources in Harare believe the number of foreign passport-holders applying to immigrate to SA is matched by at least an equal number of white Zimbabweans who obtain SA passports by right of descent and cross the Limpopo as returning residents.

The renewed exodus of whites to SA, probably due to chronic job, education and security anxieties, ends the inflow between 1984 and 1986.

There are now believed to be about 30 000 indigenous and 30 000 expatriate whites left in Zimbabwe.

Rhodesia’s white population reached a peak in 1974, before the bush war, of 287 000. When former prime minister Ian Smith declared UDI in 1965, blacks outnumbered whites by 16:1.

Today, with a population of 9-million compared with 4-million in 1965, the ratio is nearly 70:1.

Children

White emigration reached nearly 20 000 a year during the transition to Zanu rule.

Demographers believe, however, one of the most important developments of the past 20 years has been creation of a new category of black Zimbabweans whose African parents married foreigners — of many races — during exile or study abroad.

Their 10 000 to 20 000 children have moved into the European culture and have the potential to become politically dominant.
BEELD crime reporter Nels Greyling, 21, yesterday told a press conference in Maputo he had lived a "double life" in order to hide his true feelings about the political situation in SA.

The Mozambique news agency Aim reported yesterday Greyling had applied for Mozambican citizenship because he was opposed to apartheid and capitalism and wanted to live in a socialist country.

Greyling, who was to have begun national service this week, also said he did not want to serve in the army.

Greyling disappeared on December 28. His car was found abandoned on New Year's Day in the Swaziland bush. He was later reported to have turned up in Mozambique.

Greyling said "being a reporter on a NP-supporting newspaper with constant contact with police" was "very difficult" and he could not reveal his true feelings.

He said he had thought a lot about his decision and had taken a long time to make the decision. He said he had not tried to contact his family since he had left SA.

Greyling is living in a house in Maputo guarded by the security ministry.

Mozambique authorities had not yet commented on Greyling's statement. Aim said a SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night SA had requested — but was never granted — access to Greyling since his arrival in Maputo. "The Press conference was convened without our knowledge and he is now subject to the Mozambican authorities and their regulations."

MANDY JEAN WOODS
By PETER ALLEN-FROST
The Star's Foreign News Service

TEL AVIV — Israeli officials are worried about what might become a trend: Israeli businessmen, fed up with the country's declining economic situation, are moving to South Africa where living is cheaper, labour costs less and where the South African Government offers substantial incentives.

Mr Zion Serrr has already made the move, and local press reports say he is buying Israeli factories and moving them to South Africa. He is reported to be about to buy a car tyre mould plant and transfer it lock, stock, barrel — with most of the employees — to South Africa.

The Etan plant is in the Galilee area, struck by heavy unemployment. It is owned by the Ayelet Hashachar kibbutz, which has confirmed that it is negotiating with Mr Serrr.

Politicians are up in arms and have sent telegrams to Prime Minister Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, Industry Minister Mr. Ariel Sharon and Finance Minister Mr. Shimon Peres.

The kibbutz representative, Mr. Gershon Ofek, who discussed the probable sale with reporters, said the factory did not have a solid base in Israel, while in South Africa there were many factories which could keep the plant supplied with work.

There are also reports that 15 Israelis have opened diamond polishing and cutting businesses in South Africa in recent months.
Migration numbers down

PRETORIA — Migration numbers for last year showed a marked turn-around — a gain of 2,633 compared with a loss of 3,221 in 1987, Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures showed.

Last year, 10,400 arrived in SA to settle and 7,767 South Africans up-rooted to settle elsewhere.

Of the emigrants, 29.3% went to the UK and 33.3% to Australia. And of the immigrants, 51% came from Europe.

The CSS figures showed the number of South African emigrants had dropped steadily during the last three years. In 1987, those who left numbered 11,374, and in 1986, 13,711.

Although the brain drain slowed in 1988, the number of skilled and professional workers leaving was still heavy. The number of professional, semi-professional and technical emigrants totalled 1,394 compared with 1,973 in 1987.

GERALD REILLY
SA tourism is on the increase

KIMBERLEY — SA tourism showed a growth of 14.4% last year, said Satour deputy executive director Campbell Smith.

Speaking at a tourism conference in Kimberley, he said 388 000 overseas tourists and 400 000 tourists from Africa had visited the country last year.

Tourism was an economic force with more South Africans discovering inland SA and members of all population groups starting to travel more extensively in the country.

He said in the process of promoting tourism, certain standards and principles had to be upheld.

Captour director John Robert said at the conference that development of tourism depended on a partnership between the state, local authorities and local communities.

Residents should become more involved in the marketing of their own towns and education in this regard should start at school.

He emphasised the importance of the development, marketing and management of a tourism infrastructure.

He added that through successful application of this process tourism could increase by at least 10% a year.
SA tourism is on the increase

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Increase

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He added that through a successful application of this process tourism could increase by at least 10% a year. — Sapa
All seems quiet, so the tourists trickle back to SA

By KIM CLOETE

The number of foreign tourists visiting South Africa shot up by 16 percent last year, indicating the pull of the low exchange rate and the allegedly more stable political climate.

Executive director of the Federated Hotel, liquor and Catering Association of South Africa (Fedhassa) Fred Thermann attributed the increase to a massive marketing campaign by hotel groups, the "soft" rand and a more stable political situation, primarily brought about by the Namibian settlement and the Angolan talks.

This had instilled confidence in tourists, Thermann said. Americans, who tended to shy away from South Africa if there was political unrest, had streamed back to the country, he added.

However, the latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show that visitors from the United Kingdom constituted the largest group of foreign tourists staying in hotels in December last year.

The rise in foreign tourists had peaked last year, after coming to a virtual standstill between 1984 and 1986 and going through a period of rebuilding in 1987, said Thermann.

Although it had become extremely difficult to advertise abroad, the South African Tourism Board had launched a strong direct marketing campaign, he said.

Cape Town was the most popular tourist destination for foreigners in December, in terms of bed nights, while Johannesburg's market share had dropped by 5.4 percent.

Throughout the country, 102,416 bed nights were bought in South African hotels throughout December.

Two-star hotels sold the largest number of bed nights — 26.2 percent of the total — to foreign tourists during December.

Forecasting that 1989 would be a good year for the industry, Thermann said advance bookings for accommodation had shown that the first three months of this year were up on the same period last year.

Commenting on the increase in foreign and domestic tourists in Cape Town in particular, Captor's executive assistant, Marlon Kelder, estimated that Cape Town had the highest tourist flow in over five years.

Some 500,000 tourists visited greater Cape Town last year, and the tourist season continued well into January this year.

Of these, 80,000 visited the city over the festive season. An estimated R30-million was ploughed into the tourist industry over December, while domestic visitors and foreigners from 29 different cities descended on Cape Town during this time.

About 80 percent of visitors to Cape Town were domestic travellers. Captor has recently embarked on a campaign to encourage these local tourists to visit Cape Town in the "green" or off-season as well.

Blacks, coloureds and Indians were also beginning to travel more extensively, Kelder said, adding that enquiries about tourist spots and visits had increased markedly.

Thermann said the number of group tours organised by the black, coloured and Indian communities had increased and travel agents throughout the country were reporting an increase in business.

There was also a definite move towards higher hotel occupancy levels by all RAC groups.

Asked about the drastic shortage of hotel accommodation over the peak season, Thermann explained that the overall room occupancy for 1988 was 56 percent.

"Hostellers cannot survive merely on a few weeks of visitors at Christmas and Easter time and a few days in September," he said.
Brain drain balance sheet — by Stoffel

CAPE TOWN — South Africa had a net loss of five doctors and specialists and three dentists and dental specialists last year, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (FFP, Johannesburg North), he said 73 doctors and specialists had emigrated and 48 immigrated (2%).

For dentists and dental specialists the figures were 10 out and seven in.

For lawyers the figures were 27 out and five in, for architects and town and regional planners — 31 and nine, social workers — 14 and three, quantity surveyors — six and five, scientists 69 and 92, engineers, engineering technicians and related occupations — 346 and 446, and accountants and related accounting occupations and economic occupations — 178 and 95.

For authors and related occupations there were 17 emigrants and 20 immigrants, and for religious professions 39 out and 88 in — Sapa.
Hundreds interested in US 'lucky dip'

By Paula Fray

The American Consulate in Johannesburg has been inundated with calls from hopeful would-be-Americans — more than 350 a day — since it announced that the names of 20,000 "lucky" people worldwide would be drawn for possible emigration.

The American Consul, Mr Tom Furey, said last week that a computer would randomly select the names of people from "under-represented countries" in a lottery-type selection of possible immigrants.

As South Africa was one of the 162 "under-represented" countries which used fewer than 5,000 immigrant visa numbers in the fiscal year of 1988, people born here qualify for the lucky dip. South Africans born in Britain do not.

The stringent qualifications which normally apply — such as family ties or special job skills — fall away for this programme and people need only fill in the applications correctly to qualify.

Since the programme was announced an estimated 2,500 people have inquired about it in less than a week, Mr Furey said.
Tourism figures show rise in visitors from black Africa

The trend emerging from South African tourism figures is the increasing number of visitors from the rest of Africa.

Indications are that of the 750,000 visitors to South Africa annually, about 50 percent are from African states, compared with 30 percent from Europe and seven percent from North and South America.

Referring to the renewed buoyancy in the tourism business, Mr. Louis Botha, Administrator of the Free State, said recently this was a "clear indication of the increasing potential of black tourism — a factor which has to be taken seriously".

OPERATON

Mr. Botha was opening the latest hotel operation of the Southern Sun Group — the R30 million Landdust in Bloemfontein.

In Cape Dutch theme and designed by architect JD Maresch, the 147 rooms and two presidential suites look onto an oasis-style courtyard.

An additional feature is the ease of movement in the interior of the hotel, the better to accommodate paraplegic guests.
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Hundreds of Zim students come to SA

The Star's Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — Parents and school principals in Zimbabwe's south-western province of Matabeleland have expressed concern at the increasing number of students who drop out of school to travel to South Africa illegally in search of employment.

The worst affected areas are Tsholotsho and Plumtree, where school authorities say about 200 students dropped out of school last year to go work in South Africa.

"The students are attracted by goods being brought from South Africa by family and friends. They then lose interest in their studies," Mr Chapile Nkomo, the head of Tshufuni school in Tsholotsho, said.

Fears have been expressed about the security of the youths who choose to travel illegally into South Africa.

Government officials said many people did not know that South Africa had installed an electric fence along the border to prevent illegal immigrants and insurgents from entering the country.

Security officers in the border town of Beitbridge said many Zimbabweans had already been electrocuted and others shot by South African security forces.

Recently five illegal immigrants were shot dead inside South Africa, they said.

In Zimbabwe those caught trying to leave the country illegally are sentenced only to a fine of about R60 or 60 days' imprisonment.

Residents in the border areas said many former guerrillas demobilised after independence are now joining those leaving Zimbabwe for South Africa in search of employment.

"We were given false promises by our leaders when we went to join the struggle," said one former guerrilla who now survives by selling tomatoes.
218 illegal entrants in jail

There were 218 Zimbabweans, who entered South Africa illegally, in Diepkloof prison near Johannesburg at the beginning of March, said a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. Theron.

Responding to inquiries from The Star concerning more than 400 Zimbabweans who were in South Africa illegally and had been arrested, Mr. Theron said while statistics regarding Zimbabweans imprisoned in South African jails were not readily available, it had been ascertained that 218 Zimbabweans were still in custody by March 1, awaiting repatriation.

A Zimbabwean man working in South Africa legally told The Star two weeks ago that more than 400 Zimbabweans, including his friends and relatives, who were in the country "without the right papers", had been imprisoned at Diepkloof for a long period without being charged or deported.

Student-staff ratio at faculty a poor 37-1

Emigrating lawyers add to woes at Wits

By Sue Valentine

Reports of a shortage of lecturing staff in the law faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand are true, but they are not new, according to the dean, Professor June Sinclair.

"We have one of the worst student-staff rates in the university with 37.4 full-time students to one actual staff member," says Professor Sinclair.

"For many years it has been very difficult to compete with the profession to recruit good young lawyers or to retain the staff we have. Salaries of university academics have fallen well behind what professionals can earn in the city."

Prof Sinclair says the growing number of commercial firms, who formed their own legal departments rather than farming out the work to legal firms, are absorbing more lawyers.

"We recently lost a senior lecturer to an insurance company. Despite the 7 percent and 15 percent increases recently given to university staff, he was offered approximately three times what he can earn at university."

"It's not a new problem, it is simply becoming more acute."

Another factor is that in South Africa, as in the United States and Britain, there has been a phenomenal upsurge in the number of people wanting to study law.

"We have commerce and arts students wanting to include law subjects in their degrees. Five or six years ago there were 80 or 90 first-year LIB students. Now we have 230."

Prof Sinclair says the department has recruited from its best graduates, but this is changing because of the political situation and conscription.

Men and women graduates are choosing to emigrate or go overseas to study and staying there instead of returning.

"One of the great attractions for academicians is the chance to do research. Yet the student-staff ratio in our department means staff have to spend a large amount of time teaching, preparing and marking."

"We refuse to appoint people to more senior positions, as is the case in some other universities, simply to augment their salaries. We don't want to lower our standards and, thus far, our scholarly output has been maintained."

"We have recently restructured our degrees and this is the first year of their implementation. This means we're running old courses and restructured courses simultaneously and the duplication of effort is causing transitional difficulties."

Professor Sinclair adds that this aspect of the problem will only last another year or two and should then ease.
Increase in foreign tourists visiting SA

By Deborah Smith
Pretoria Bureau

There had been a tremendous increase in the numbers of foreign tourists visiting South Africa since 1987, according to Ms Marie Wessel of the South African Tourism Board.

She said the existing infrastructure had been almost overwhelmed by the increasing number of tourists — even in out-of-season periods.

There had been a 14 percent increase in the number of foreign visitors between December 1987 and January 1988, with an 18 percent increase in visitors from the Far East and a 16 percent increase in visitors from the Middle East.

The increased interest in South Africa as a tourist destination was reflected by the number of foreign delegates attending the travel and tourism showcase Indaba/focus '89 to be held at Nasrec in Johannesburg in April this year.

Countries who will be exhibiting include Namibia, South Africa, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Federal Islamic Republic of the Comores and Botswana.

More than 200 companies will be represented at the Indaba.
Immigrants to South Africa last year outnumbered emigrants by 2,633 — the first time in three years that there has been a gain.


Before 1986, figures had dropped from an overall gain of 39,470 in 1982 to only 6,486 in 1985.

The largest single category of emigrants last year — 13,494 — had been professionals, while the largest category of immigrants was the 1,640 involved in manufacturing and construction. A total of 2,904 of the immigrants had come from Britain — Sapa.
Mr J.LORIMER Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, it is not just damage to property, it is also damage to the general environment in terms of other fauna and flora that inhabit the areas?

Mr the MINISTER Mr Speaker, we only use benzenehexachloride in an emergency situation when we deal with locusts and not for other purposes.

*11 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

With reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 14 March 1989, (a) for how long have the residents of Fehcter, Fiechter, Witlokaase and Joodskamp lived in these squatter areas, (b) how many persons are currently residing in these camps and (c) who owns the land on which they are currently residing?

Mr the DEPUTY MINISTER The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following information

(a) Approximately 20 years

(b) Fehcter (Witlokaase) 1 114 persons

Fiechter 1 290 persons

Joodskamp 793 persons

(c) The Municipality of Knysna

*12 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister’s Department for the purpose of his reply, has been retracted if so (a) on whose instructions and (b) why was this person retracted permission to remain in the Republic.

HOLW OF ASSEMBLY
Many could lose SA citizenship

By Peter Fabricus, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South African citizens living in Namibia will not lose their South African citizenship from the date of independence unless they are naturalised citizens, that is, people born elsewhere who acquired South African citizenship. South Africans born in South Africa, or whose parents or grandparents were born in South Africa, will retain their citizenship, states the South African Citizenship at Attainment of Independence by South West Africa Regulation Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

ACTION REQUEST

The Bill has been drawn up following a request by the Administrator of Namibia that the South African Government indicate as soon as possible what citizenship regulations will apply to Namibia from April 1 — the date when the United Nations independence plan came into effect. This is explained in a memorandum to the Bill.

It states that:
1. A South Africa citizen who was born in South Africa or who has a natural parent or grandparent born here, shall not lose his South African citizenship.
2. Other South Africans shall lose their citizenship at the date of independence if:
   a. They had ordinary residence in Namibia on April 1, 1989.
   b. If they took up ordinary residence in Namibia after April 1 but before independence.
   c. Or were ordinary residents in Namibia at independence.

The Bill also reduces the minimum period of ordinary residence which a person — who has lost his South African citizenship under this Bill — must have before applying for naturalisation. This is normally five years, but is reduced to two-and-a-half years for these people. For the purpose of the Bill, the date of independence will be that fixed by the State President.
Citizenship certificates issued

226 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many citizenship certificates (a) (i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1988, and (b) were issued in 1988, to citizens of each self-governing territory?

B511E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) (i) 76713 persons
(ii) 4847

(b) 1437 persons

Yes

(a) The persons concerned were advised that they are deemed to be aliens who, for the purpose of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) are not in possession of permits for permanent or temporary residence. They were requested to apply for temporary permits to legalise their residence in the Republic of South Africa

(b) 1450

(c) To enable them to legalise their stay in the Republic of South Africa

Automatic citizenship granted

227 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many (a) males and (b) females were granted automatic South African citizenship in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, (i) during the period since the enactment of this section up to 31 December 1988 and (ii) in 1988,

(b) whether any persons who qualified for South African citizenship in terms of this legislation have made declarations stating that they do not wish to become citizens, if so, how many (a) males and (b) females made these declarations during each of the above-mentioned periods

(c) whether any action was taken in respect of the permanent residence status of persons who made these declarations during each of the above-mentioned periods if so (a) what action (b) in how many cases and (c) who

B512E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Persons employed

245 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture

(a) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) White and (d) Indian persons were employed by him

(b) during the period since the commencement of the approved rank structure as at 31 December 1988

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The following particulars are furnished as at 31 December 1988

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
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B550E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
FRIDAY, 14 APRIL 1989

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<tr>
<td>Assistant Agricultural Product Standards Officer</td>
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665

FRIDAY, 14 APRIL 1989

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Veterinarians registered

246 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian veterinarians were registered with the South African Veterinary Council as at 31 December 1988? B562E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who (aa) immigrated to and (bb) emigrated from the Republic in 1988 and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

Persons immigrated and emigrated

258 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Persons deported and/or repatriated

259 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

State veterinarians. vacancies

247 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture

Whether there were any vacancies for State veterinarians in his Department as at 31 December 1988, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Yes, there

Members of race groups: immigrated and emigrated

257 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Blacks and (d) Indians (i) immigrated to and (ii) emigrated from the Republic in 1988?

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Persons immigrated and emigrated

258 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Persons deported and/or repatriated

259 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(a) How many persons in each population group were deported and/or repatriated from the Republic in 1988 in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 29 of 1972, and (b) in terms of what provisions of the said Act and (a) to which states they were so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) DEPORTATIONS

Whites | 14
Blacks | 166

(b) (i) 180 were deported in terms of section 43

REPATRIATIONS

44 225 — Statistics are not kept according to population groups
Return of the missing emigrés

From Page 13

Professional and technical people, South African companies are starting to look abroad for executives.

Lowry says there are a number of companies which have engaged personnel agencies or executive search companies to find suitable candidates for specific job descriptions.

Professions which are most affected by movements of top executives include accountants and financial executives, medical personnel, engineers, legal staff, computer experts and precision artisans.

While there is a demand for top executives in other fields, these are the most sought-after people. Agency sources say there are between four and 12 inquiries every week by people who had come to South Africa and were now looking for jobs.

Most of these come from Europe and the UK and salaries ranged from as low as R40 000 to in excess of R150 000 a year.

Similar packages were being offered to prospective emigrants, taking into account currency exchange rates and the cost of living relative to South Africa.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

tIndicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Internal Security Act persons detained under section 31(1)

254 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many persons in each race group were detained in terms of section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (a) in 1988 and (b) as at 31 December 1988.

(2) for how long had each such person been detained as at 31 December 1988*

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) and (b) The information as far as the race groups are concerned, is not readily available

(2) Number of persons Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>3 days</th>
<th>17 days</th>
<th>23 days</th>
<th>1 month</th>
<th>3 months</th>
<th>7 months</th>
<th>9 months</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OFS</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

*(b) (a) Cape 7813 7 1862 1 1
| Race Group   |        |         |         |         |          |          |          |
| Cape         | 40     | 41      |         |         |          |          |          |
| Natal        | 305    | 15      |         |         |          |          |          |
| OFS          | 9,5    | 18      |         |         |          |          |          |
| Transvaal    |        |         | **236** |         |          |          |          |

Own Affairs

Remedial teacher

44 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) (a) How many qualified remedial teachers were employed at schools falling under the control of his Department and (b) what was the pupil remedial teacher ratio and (u) school remedial teacher ratio at such schools, in 1975 and 1988, respectively.

(2) whether the (a) number and (b) ratio of remedial teachers varies from province to province if so, (i) what are the differences and (ii) why.

(3) whether there are any schools falling under the control of his Department which cater specifically for children requiring remedial teaching, if not why not, if so, (a) which schools and (b) where are they situated.

(4) whether the training and employment of remedial teachers for schools falling under the control of his Department is regarded as a top priority by his Department, if so, what steps are being taken in this respect if not (a) why not and (b) what is regarded as having higher priority?

BS15E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) 1975 1988

(a) Cape 19 154
Natal 63 127
OFS 23 109
Transvaal **300

(b) (a) Cape 7813 7 1862 1 1
Natal 790 1432 1
OFS 3033 1684 1
Transvaal 979 59 1

(u) Cape 40 41 39 1
Natal 305 15 1
OFS 9,5 18 1
Transvaal 236 1
Most Portuguese are in SA to stay, claims survey

CAPE TOWN — Almost 90 percent of South Africa's Portuguese community, one of the largest expatriate Portuguese groups in the world, are here to stay.

This emerged in a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) survey commissioned by the Department of Home Affairs.

The study, the first in-depth one into South Africa's Portuguese community, was submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stoffel Botha, last week.

It reported that 80 percent of the Portuguese-speaking respondents were not considering leaving South Africa. Five percent were, and the rest were uncertain.

The study said 93.9 percent of the community, three-quarters of whom still spoke Portuguese at home, would want still to be living in the Republic in five years time.

About 56 percent said they would advise others to come to South Africa — 39 percent pronounced they would come here if they had the chance again — 15 percent would tell foreigners their opportunities would be better in South Africa, 11 percent would warn others not to come, and 2.2 would urge them to "think carefully."

Out of South Africa, Portugal, Madeira, Angola and Mozambique, 66 percent of the respondents awarded South Africa the place with the best quality of life. Portugal scored 32 percent, and the rest much less each.

Almost 60 percent were mostly happy or satisfied with their jobs, with 72 percent believing they enjoy a higher standard of living than at their home countries. About 20 percent were very satisfied here as much the same as before, with 71 percent of their spouses very happy.

Thirty-eight percent said they did not miss any part of their home country. Six percent said they missed family, and the rest missed friends, language, social life and so on.

The study said 23.1 percent owned property outside South Africa. On the Government's race policies, 14.6 percent agreed with them, 24.6 were neutral, 4.7 thought them wrong, and 24.1 percent were uncertain.

Eighty-eight percent said they had not changed their views on Government race policies since coming to South Africa. But of the balance that had, 45 percent were more in favour of them now, 13 more opposed, and 56 percent uncertain.

Sexty percent would oppose a one-man, one-vote electoral system in a unitary state, the survey showed. Only 3.2 would welcome it.

The HSRC study recommended that Government "leave no stone unturned in its fight against inflation" to maintain South Africa's advantage over other countries, and that economic reforms must have played an important role in Portuguese-speaking people living their previous countries (45 percent had left because of this). Sixty percent of those surveyed viewed their lives as better here.

The study noted that Government would be well-advised to "make a strong effort to bring about an improvement in South Africa's relations with her neighbours."
A Tamusia man (36) born in the Transvaal and who has lived in Malawi for 40 years has been arrested by the Malawi Police and was yesterday (Saturday) deported back to South Africa.

Mr. Mungo, who was born and raised in South Africa, was arrested on charges of illegal possession of identity documents.

According to police, Mr. Mungo was found in possession of a false identity document and other fake travel documents.

Mr. Mungo has been living in Malawi for more than 40 years and has a valid work permit and residence permit.

He has been detained for a few days and is expected to be deported back to South Africa on Monday.
A hidden brain drain behind the Batzofin case

There’s every reason why business should take note of the case of Saul Batzofin, jailed last week for refusing military service. Batzofin is the exception; there are scores more young men who evade service the easy way: by adding to the spiralling brain drain overseas.

By HILARY JOFFE

THE sentencing of conscientious objector Saul Batzofin to 18 months last week for failing to report for a three-month army camp has highlighted the issue of business attitudes to conscription.

Batzofin, a career development officer at Liberty Life, was the first of those jailed for conscientious objection who is actually in business.

And Batzofin, David Bruce, Charles Bester and Ivan Toms are the exceptions rather than the rule — most young white South African men who want to evade conscription emigrate rather than face jail sentences.

The high-profile conscientious objector trials have come against a background of a skills shortage, exacerbated by the "brain drain" of skilled staff, which is becoming an increasingly serious issue for business and the professions.

The Federated Society of Professional Engineers has said there are two jobs for every one engineer who graduates. There is also a critical shortage of skilled computer personnel, which is estimated to be growing at 16 percent a year.

According to the official figures, almost 2,000 engineers, 890 accountants and 412 doctors and dentists have emigrated since 1984. The total number of professional and technical people who have emigrated since 1981 is almost 12,000. The official figures are almost certainly an underestimate.

While conscription is only one factor in emigration, it is an important one in the case of young male graduates.

University of the Witwatersrand medical school dean Clive Rosendorf has said that one third of medical graduates plan to emigrate and another third are considering it. According to auditing firm PwC Goldby, 80 percent of final-year accountant clerks are emigrating.

In evidence in mitigation presented last week at Batzofin’s trial, Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) researcher David Sandler cited the results of a survey

Lost to Liberty Life for the next 18 months: Saul Batzofin

of 300 University of Cape Town final year male students which found that 66 percent of them planned to emigrate or were considering such a move.

More than half said they did not want to do military service. Reasons cited by these students included political objections to the South African Defence Force cited (by 81 percent), career disruption because of conscription (70 percent) and the fact that they did not want to be conscientious objectors (65 percent). Sixty percent thought conscription should be ended and only 27 percent thought it should be retained.

CPS, which is attached to Wits University’s Graduate School of Business, is currently conducting an investigation into the conscription issue, looking at the manpower implications and at the possibility of alternative forms of national service, such as community service.

At least some in business will be waiting for the CPS recommendations before they formulate policy on the issue. A spokesman for Anglo American said this week the corporation was "working on the issue" of a policy towards conscription and conscientious objection, since there was considerable concern about the emigration of skilled young people.

For business, Batzofin's trial and sentencing raised two related issues. One is the large-scale issue of conscription — several organisations have been lobbying for alternative forms of national service and are hoping to gain support for this from business. The other is the more immediate issue of what companies should do in Liberty Life's position.

Batzofin said earlier this year he believed his employers should keep him on the payroll while he was in jail, just as they paid employees who did go to army camps.

Liberty’s response was an equivocal one. Joint managing director Mark Winterton was quoted as saying that Liberty Life very much regretted losing Batzofin, a valuable employee. He added that Batzofin "has been informed that his employment will not be formally terminated, and that if he returns to Liberty Life he will not be prejudiced. The details will be reviewed with him upon his release."

The Saul Batzofin Support Group has been surveying companies on their response to the issue and has found that very few would continue to employ an employee, without loss of status or benefits, while he is serving a prison sentence for refusing to render military service.

However, the Support Group has found a high level of support for "a system of properly supervised non-military community service, as is offered as an alternative in a number of countries".

Three quarters of the 40 companies which have sent in their responses so far have expressed support for this.

The survey consisted of a questionnaire mailed to about 400 companies, based mainly on the Financial Mail’s Top 100 corporations.

According to Paul Goller, an insurance broker who is a Saul Batzofin Support Group member, the intention of the survey was not simply to gauge response but also to raise the issue of national service and conscientious objection in the business community.

Goller believes the survey is having a positive effect.

Some 12 individuals who have sent in responses for their companies so far have been prepared (in their personal capacities) to endorse a public statement saying: "As members of the business community we wish to affirm our support for Saul Batzofin and those men who choose to stay in South Africa and contribute to the economy, but who, by reason of moral, religious or political convictions, are not prepared to serve in the SADF."

"We believe that these people should enjoy the same ongoing employment benefits currently granted by companies to employees who serve in the SADF."
Growth in SA tourism expected

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African tourist industry should pay urgent attention to development in order to cope with an increased demand, according to Mr Danie Hough, Satour’s chairman.

More than 800 000 overseas tourists are visiting the country annually and, calculated at a conservative growth rate of eight percent a year for the next 10 years, overseas visitors are expected to reach the 2 million mark.

The tourism industry has a current growth rate of 14 percent and is garnering R1.8 billion annually, excluding air fares.

Domestic tourism produces R2 billion in earnings.

Mr Hough said the industry should pay urgent attention to developing new tourist venues because the demand far outweighed the supply.

He said the industry had little infrastructure. No accommodation or empty flights were available during December in South Africa.

In an effort to cope with the demand, Satour is marketing the country’s off-seasons.

“South Africa is a bargain,” Mr Hough said.

Referring to the growth points in the industry, he said although hunting and nature resorts were the most popular, the beaches had not yet been developed to their optimum.

It had become easier to market the South African tourist industry abroad, he said.

“The country’s image has improved tremendously over the last year and our marketing strategies, developed when the industry was in the doldrums, are working.

“We did the right thing at the right time,” Mr Hough added.

CONFERENCE

Satour and South African Airways are bringing travel agents and tour operators from 37 countries to South Africa for a two-day tourism conference.

The conference will bring 500 owners of tourist facilities in contact with important buyers of their products.

According to Mr Hough, the conference was unique in that 250 South African facilities, ranging from the biggest city hotel to the smallest country safari, will be presented to the overseas tourist industry.

It is also the first time the public will be able to participate. An exhibition is open to the public on April 29 at Nasrec exhibition centre near Johannesburg.
‘Tourism is booming in South Africa’

By Kaizer Nyatumba

The tourism industry in South Africa is booming, the chairman of the South African Tourism Board (Satour) and Transvaal administrator, Mr Dame Hough, said at Nasrec, Johannesburg, today.

Opening a week-long annual international tourism show, Indaba/Focus '86, Mr Hough said the overall number of tourists visiting South Africa last year increased by 14 percent. Satour was expecting a further 12 percent increase this year. Its average annual increase is 8.5 percent.

An annual growth rate of 8.5 percent in tourism would mean that South Africa would have two million foreign tourists by 1991.

While this figure would include tourists from neighbouring states, the domestic tourism market "which will have strengthened immensely by then" was not included.

Mr Hough said growing numbers of black South Africans would also be travelling "within their own country" and this pointed to a potential for tremendous growth over the next 10 years.

He said a record 804,965 foreigners arrived in South Africa last year on business, holiday and shopping visits. This figure included visitors from neighbouring African states.

The number of tourists coming from Europe increased by 16 percent last year, that of North American tourists had increased by 9 percent, Mr Hough said.

Satour, Mr Hough said, acknowledged that all visitors, irrespective of their reason for coming here or their country of origin, were important to South Africa.

He said the main motivation for the Government’s investment in and support of tourism was the industry’s importance as a foreign exchange earner, as a source of job creation and as a means of improving visitors’ perceptions of South Africa.
MIGRATION

Revolution doors

SA had a net gain of migrants in all major occupational categories last year except the professions — according to the annual report of the Department of Home Affairs tabled in parliament last week. Overall there was a net gain of 2,633 people: 10,400 immigrants arrived and only 7,767 emigrants left the country. This was the first positive figure since 1985 when there was a gain of 6,486 migrants. (The negative migration figures for 1986 and 1987 were 6,717 and 3,221 respectively.)

However, the figure is still way down on previous good years. Except for 1977 and 1978 when there were small net losses (following the Soweto riots) and 1979, when there was a gain of only 3,397 people, net gains of migrants from 1963 to 1984 varied between a low of 17,726 in 1973 and a high of 40,492 in 1975.

The figures also show that despite the impression in some circles that emigration is at an all-time high, the number of people who have left SA over the past few years is far lower than the emigrant totals in the four years from 1976 to 1979 when 15,302, 25,519, 20,078 and 15,171 people respectively left the country. From 1985 to 1988 the figures were 10,709, 13,711, 11,174 and 7,767. In the decade 1962-1972 annual emigrant figures ranged between a low of 7,156 in 1963 and a high of 10,737 in 1967.

The report says the total number of emigrants from 1961 until the end of last year was 296,155 and the number of immigrants 869,586, giving a net gain of 573,431.

In terms of occupational classification last year 1,375 professionals immigrated while 1,394 emigrated resulting in a net loss of 19. In other classifications the figures were: managerial and administrative — 611 immigrants and 362 emigrants (249 net gain), clerical — 1,089 and 693 (396), salesmen and related workers — 31 and 23 (eight); agricultural — 57 and 14 (three); service workers — 207 and 76 (131), manufacturing and construction — 1,640 and 934 (706).

There were also 5,390 non-economically active immigrants (such as housewives and children) compared to 4,271 emigrants giving a net gain in this category of 1,119.
SA has crucial talent gain

By Michael Chester

The brain drain caused by the exodus of top talent from South Africa has been reduced to a trickle, according to migration trends tracked by the Central Statistical Service.

Among several top occupation brackets, the drain has actually been reversed.

Figures released yesterday show that total immigration is again greater than emigration.

**NET GAIN**

However, it is still well below the rate of influx before the state of emergency was declared five years ago.

Newcomers outnumbered emigrants by 10,400 to 7,767 in a final count for last year and more net gains in the flow were recorded at the start of 1989.

The brain drain reached its peak in 1986 when 13,711 South Africans joined the exodus as the clouds of political unrest gathered — and the flow of immigrants reduced to only 6,994.

The net loss in the two-way migration treks in that year was even heavier than in the pandemonium that followed Sharpeville and the 1976 Soweto riots.

In the first count of 1989, with figures adjusted to allow for seasonal factors, immigrants outnumbered emigrants in January by almost two-to-one. 1,000 coming in, 554 moving out.

However, economists are likely to concentrate on the head count of the inflows and outflows of top talent — the cause of brain drain concern in recent years.

Here the CSB reveals that 1988 flows almost closed the whole gap in the arrival and departure of migrants in top professional and technical jobs, with the newcomer total rising to 1,375 compared with an outflow that shrank to 1,394.

**CRUCIAL**

In one of the most crucial talent brackets of all, the number of engineers and technologists among the immigrants last year outnumbered their emigrant counterparts by 391 to 280.

In the managerial, executive and administrative brackets, the inflow was nearly twice as strong as the outflow — 611 arrivals against 362 departures.

There were also net gains in the two-way flow of foremen and supervisors, artisans and apprentices.
SA’s foreign exchange earnings from foreign tourists this year should be about R1.4bn — up from R1.1bn last year, SA Tourism Board (Satour) executive director Spencer Thomas said yesterday.

He said the tourism industry had recovered so rapidly from the doldrums of 1985 and 1986 that the biggest problem facing it was the pressure on existing infrastructure during the high season.

This week, about 500 overseas travel agents were in the country for the Indaba/Focus exposition at the Nasrec centre near Johannesburg.

SA travel options had been presented in 200 stands where overseas tour operators negotiated prices and package deals with their local counterparts.

Thomas said it was difficult to reach a rough estimate for the amount of business the industry did during the annual conference, although it represented the largest market place available to the tourism industry.

"Any overseas operator who has any interest in SA is here and the amount of business done is substantial."

Popular destinations, such as Cape Town, were now packed to capacity during the European winter.

Thomas said most of the projections done on the growth of the travel market in the near future showed a massive demand on facilities.

Sources said two challenges faced the industry:

□ The rapid expansion of the more popular SA travel destinations and development of the infrastructure.

□ Selling what overseas tourists perceived as the "off-season" for travel in SA.

Expansion and development were seen as the most pressing needs, while boosting the number of foreign tourists in the off-season was regarded as essential to the long-term expansion of the industry.

Satour chairman Danie Hough said this week a record 804,000 foreign visitors arrived in SA last year, an increase of 14% on 1987. Europe provided nearly 275,000 visitors — an increase of 16% on 1987.

He said there were also encouraging signs that tourists from the North American market were rapidly returning to SA.

Satour had set, as its target for 1989, a 12% increase in foreign visitors, with an average annual increase thereafter of 8.5%.

If this growth rate could be maintained, it would mean two-million foreign arrivals by 1999.
Brain drain from SA is now a mere trickle

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The brain drain from South Africa has been reduced to a trickle, according to migration trends tracked by the Central Statistical Service.

In several top occupations, the drain has actually been reversed. Figures released this week show that total immigration is again greater than emigration — though still well below the rate before the State of Emergency was declared five years ago.

Newcomers outnumbered emigrants by 10,400 to 7,767 in a final count for last year and more gains were recorded at the start of 1989. The brain drain reached its peak in 1986 when 13,711 South Africans left as the clouds of political unrest gathered — and the flow of immigrants reduced to a trickle of only 6,594.

The net loss that year was even greater than that in the pandemonium that followed Sharpeville and the 1976 Soweto riots.

In the first count of 1989, with figures adjusted to allow for seasonal factors, immigrants outnumbered emigrants in January by almost two-to-one 1,000 coming in, 554 moving out.

However, economists are likely to concentrate on the head count of the inflows and outflows of top talent.

The CSS says that 1988 arrivals and departures of top professional and technical personnel was almost equal, immigrants rising to 1,379 compared with 1,384 emigrants.

In one of the most crucial talent brackets, the number of engineers and technologists among the immigrants last year overtook their emigrant counterparts by 391 to 290.

In the managerial, executive and administrative brackets, the inflow was nearly twice as strong as the outflow — 611 arrivals against 362 departures.

There were also net gains in the flow of foremen and supervisors, artisans and apprentices.
LONDON — Two Belfast missile technicians who are to emigrate to South Africa next week were directly recruited by the South African embassy in London to work on an unspecified military project.

The two men will take with them knowledge of Britain's newest missile, Starstreak which is being developed under a R948 million contract. Both have also worked on the established Blow-pipe and Javelin missile systems. They design printed circuit boards for the missiles.

One of them told The Independent, "I've worked on all different parts of Starstreak and the control equipment that goes along with it. I have a reasonable idea of Starstreak and its stage of development."

The South African Government has promised the men four times the salary they earned at Shorts. They will receive R84 an hour.

Their fares and moving expenses are to be paid, and when they arrive they will be housed free of charge for two months.

Ten days ago, a South African diplomat was arrested in Paris with three Northern Ireland loyalists who had with them items of Shorts missile equipment. The loyalists hoped to obtain arms in exchange for the missile parts — The Independent.
Applications for and renewal of passports
328. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs
(a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received in 1988 and (b) how many such applications in respect of (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites were refused in that year?

The Minister of Home Affairs
(a) 231 882
(b) (i) 16
(ii) 39
(iii) 135
(iv) 24

The honourable member's attention is drawn to the fact that the number of applications involved in the refusals were
Coloureds 10
Indians 24
Blacks 112
Whites 23

The reason for the difference in the number of applications refused and the actual number of applicants involved, is ascribed to the fact that several applicants re-applied for passports after their applications were refused.

Museums and monuments
343. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education
Whether it has been determined which (a) museums and (b) monuments in South Africa fall under (i) general and (ii) own affairs, if not why not, if so what are the full particulars in this regard?

The Minister of National Education
With the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation in 1984 the responsibilities in respect of museums that fell under the Minister of the earlier Department of National Education as declared cultural institutions in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1969 (Act 29 of 1969), were divided between the Minister of the new Department of National Education and the Minister of Education and Culture, Administration, House of Assembly

(i) The following museums at present fall under the Department of National Education
The South African Museum, Cape Town
The Transvaal Museum, Pretoria
The Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
The National Museum, Bloemfontein
The South African National Museum of Military History, Johannesburg
The Afrikaans Language Museum, Paarl
The National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown
The South African National Gallery, Cape Town
The William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley

(ii) The following museums referred to in (a) at present fall under the Department of Education and Culture, Administration, House of Assembly
The National Cultural History and Open-Air Museum, Pretoria
The South African Cultural History Museum Cape Town
The Voorstrekker Museum, Pietermartizburg
The War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein
The Michaelis Collection Cape Town
The William Fehr Collection Cape Town
The Engelande House Art Collection, Pretoria

In addition to the above-mentioned museums, certain museums are the responsibility of the Ministers of Education and Culture of the three Houses, the Minister of Education and Development Act and the Administrators of the provinces.

(b) As a result of my undertaking on 10 February 1986 during the second reading of the War Graves and National Monuments Amendment Bill, 1986 (Act 11 of 1986), the Department of National Education conducted an investigation into conservation, including monuments, and this matter is now being finalised. The matter referred to in the question has also been dealt with in this investigation

Illegal strikes
372. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice
How many workers in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct in 1988?

The Minister of Justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>Charged</th>
<th>Convicted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloureds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asians</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sentences for refusal to render community service
414. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice
Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were (i) charged with, (ii) convicted of, and (iii) acquitted on a charge of, not being in possession of an official identity document in 1988; if so, (a) how many, and (b) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The Minister of Justice

Statistics of this nature are not kept by the Department. The Honourable Member is referred to my written reply to question No 55 of 1986.

Corporal punishment for males
443. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice
How many males (a) under the age of 18 years (b) aged 18 to 21 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1988?

The Minister of Justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>18-21 yrs</th>
<th>21 yrs and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloureds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asians</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary of Voters' Statistics from the Population Register

#### 31 March 1989

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province of the Cape of Good Hope</th>
<th>House of Delegates</th>
<th>Total number of voters registered in the Republic on 31 March 1989</th>
<th>657 183</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opkoms</td>
<td>7 367</td>
<td>PROV TOTAL</td>
<td>21 281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southen Free State</td>
<td>8 537</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Free State</td>
<td>7 974</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROV. TOTAL</td>
<td>34 703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alra Park</td>
<td>12 571</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosmont</td>
<td>12 307</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eersterus</td>
<td>22 394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldoradu Park</td>
<td>28 723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klipriver West</td>
<td>23 870</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newclare</td>
<td>16 754</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Transvaal</td>
<td>4 214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reigerpark</td>
<td>17 636</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust Ter Vaal</td>
<td>14 529</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toekomsrus</td>
<td>16 238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROV TOTAL</td>
<td>170 036</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REP TOTAL</td>
<td>1 756 251</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annexure C

**Western Cape**

- Applications to be reclassified from race group
  - Malabar: 6 601
  - North Western Cape: 5 645
  - Rylands: 9 935

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Male Persons</th>
<th>Female Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B612E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bophuthatswana</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venda</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transkei</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciskei</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Redistricting

- (a) 2 750 tons durum wheat
Brain drain can 'halve', say graduates

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The number of medical graduates leaving SA would halve if there were an option of alternative service to military conscription, a survey among fourth, fifth and sixth-year medical students at Witwatersrand University's medical school has found.

Two students at the medical school, Mr Efi Silber and Mr Ian Michelow, who did the survey in conjunction with Dr Max Price of Wits's Centre for the Study of Health Policy, said 30% of the 232 surveyed were not prepared to do military service.

However, half that number said they would stay if given the option of alternative service of an equivalent period, the three said in a paper given at the National Medical and Dental Association (Nanada) conference in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Military service was the single biggest reason given by the students for emigrating, followed by political instability.

The report said there was general support for rural community service as part or all of the alternative service.

However, half the respondents said they were prepared to do military service which meant the army would not be short of doctors if alternative service were approved.

The Medical and Dental Council recently approved in principle compulsory rural community service for medical graduates.

Wits medical faculty has come out in support of alternative service.

SA had among the harshest terms of alternatives for military service, they said — six years' service for approved religious objectors and jail for conscientious objectors.

This formed the basis for the recommendation of alternative service as a feasible short-term solution to SA's health needs.
76 to be deported

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

SEVENTY-SIX Lesotho citizens are to be deported today after a Meyerton brick company allegedly handed them over to police for working in South Africa illegally — hardly two months after they joined a union.

A police spokesman confirmed that 60 men and 16 women who had worked for a brick company in Meyerton — a branch of a nationwide brick-making company — were held in the cells for their "safety" awaiting deportation to Lesotho. He said no charges had been brought against the Lesotho citizens, except that they had no work permits.

Lawyers

A receptionist at the company said the general manager was not available for comment. She promised she would call back when he arrived but no response had been received by the time of going to Press.

The regional organiser for the Construction and Allied Workers Union, Mr. Lovingson Sithole, said the men had been working for the company for a period ranging from two to nine years. He said he was barred from speaking to them at the Sebokeng Police Station and was late yesterday contacting lawyers to intervene.

He had consulted officials of the Lesotho Trade Mission in South Africa who told him they could only act on Monday; if the cases did not "involve" working in South Africa without permits.
Migrants: 452 gain in March

PRETORIA. South Africa gained 452 immigrants in March this year compared with 260 in the same month last year, according to the latest report by Central Statistical Service.

The net gain of professional, semi-professional, and technical occupations was 33 people between January and March, compared with a loss of 11 in the same period last year.

Between January and March, foreign visitors increased by almost 15 percent, compared with the same period last year. Of this number, most visitors in March were from the United Kingdom (18.4 percent), followed by Zimbabwe (17.5 percent), West Germany (10.2 percent) and the USA (4.6 percent). — Sapa.
Passports cost more

The tariffs for travelling documents, including passports, will increase in some cases by 50 percent from June 1.

The Director-General of Home Affairs announced the increase yesterday.

An abridged South African passport, previously R10, will now cost R15.

For the lengthy South African passport, the increase is from R20 to R25.

A document for travel purposes will cost R15 and the resumption of South African citizenship will cost R25.

A spokesperson said in his statement that the department endeavoured to keep the tariffs as low as possible and no increases were announced the past few years.

However, the increase in the cost of production is said to be the reason for the price increase.
'Illegal' is shot dead

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — An alleged illegal Mozambican immigrant died and one was wounded in a shooting incident near the border between the Kruger National Park and Mozambique at the weekend.

Police said a group of 14 people who had illegally entered the reserve, wandered into the vicinity of an operational area late on Sunday afternoon.

RAN AWAY

When ordered to halt, the group scattered and ran away.

Warning shots were fired, one of which hit a person identified as Mr Mashalena Baloyi and another identified only as Gustaw.

Mr Baloyi later died of his injury.

Gustaw is being treated and his condition is satisfactory.

Twelve people were arrested and are being held by the police pending an investigation.
Long wait for visas to W Germany

Staff Reporter

South African visitors to West Germany now require visas—and would-be tourists are finding the new system involves a long wait.

The visa requirement was introduced on May 9 when the West German government, along with four other Western European countries—France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—decided on the move.

West German visa applications may only be lodged in Johannesburg between 8 am and 10 am on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Mr Albrecht Fritzche, the German Consulate-General, said the new system had many shortcomings and admitted it was inefficient.

He said his staff sometimes worked from 7 am to 8 pm to deal with nearly 700 visa applications received daily by the consulate.

The consulate had employed four additional staff since the inception of the system.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

To speed up issuing of visas, a fifth consulate employee will be added to the staff in June.

Mr Fritzche said he had also applied to the Foreign Office for more help, but had not received a reply.

The consulate-general said it took a week to issue a visa, but it was hoped to cut this to between one and three days.

He also offered to grant special and preferential treatment to urgent applications, especially to businessmen.

Mr Fritzche dismissed allegations by the Association of South African Travel Agents (Asata) that applicants were being turned away because consulate staff could not cope with the workload.

Mr Chris du Toit, the executive director of Asata, criticised the West German government's decision requiring South African visitors to obtain visas.

He said the new system was being operated in a climate of total chaos.

"The consulate does not have qualified people to do the work, it does not have an efficient administration infrastructure," Mr du Toit said.

SRC members and matric pupils who knitted jerseys and hats they knitted front are Theo Motha (left) and Nicky Moshesh. Behind gayane, in the rear (from left) are Nelle Cooke, Barbie Puro.

Nip in the air

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Winter has arrived—and that chill in the air has prompted the girls at St Andrew's School in Bedfordview to knit jerseys and blankets for people less fortunate than themselves.

As a result of the skillful knitters' hard work, students representative council social
Emigration was down more sharply than immigration.

The first quarter saw 1,507 (2,283) emigrants and 2,757 (2,841) immigrants.

Immigrants included 87 (69) engineers and related technologists, 157 (161) managers and executives, 16 (18) accountants and 12 (15) doctors.

There were two (five) medical specialists and 25 (40) educators.

The emigrants included 70 (69) engineers, 53 (127) managers and executives, 36 (45) accountants, and 14 (21) doctors.

There were three (two) medical specialists and 40 (58) educators.

While the brain drain continues to be a worrying medium-to-long-term problem, the figures actually suggest that among professional and semi-professional people there was a net gain of 33 immigrants in the three months to March.

Foreign visitors to South Africa increased by 14.9 percent to 231,877 in the first quarter.

This included 181,536 (153,749) tourists and 45,121 (43,008) business visitors.

On the other side of the coin, a total of 114,563 (94,377) South Africans left on trips.

This included 78,201 (61,989) who went on holidays and 34,562 (30,551) on business trips.

Overall, Zimbabwe with 17,971 (12,332) and Britain with 16,191 (13,947) remained the most popular destinations.
German visas

The West German Consulate General in Johannesburg is employing extra staff to cope with the demand for visas for South Africans, introduced on May 9.

Consulate office hours for visas are 8.30am to noon on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and from 2pm to 4pm on Wednesdays.
rent tourist business, compared with 15% for Cape Town last year. But, he says, the gap is closing. "We have much more to offer than Durban and hope to get 20% of all tourist business by 1990 and eclipse Durban in 1993, with 30%." "

Andrzej Kiepela, Durban Publicity Association's marketing director, says Cape Town's boasts have a familiar ring. "They're hot air. I challenge Cape Town to come anywhere near Durban by 1993. It can't, because we offer better value for money. And we don't have Cape Town's seasonal swings.

"Infrastructure, not words, attracts tourists. We have the ancillary infrastructure and have just invested R650m in new tourist infrastructure. There are plans to invest even more."

He adds Durban and Umhlanga offer more than 32 000 hotel beds, and are closer than Cape Town to the PWV, which provides 75% of all tourists.

Predictably, these arguments don't impress Kremer, who says there was a 24% increase in Cape Town tourism in 1988. The new Green Season campaign to encourage tourism during the May-November off-season was launched because of the number of tourists visiting the city in the off-peak period.

"We are negotiating with Fedhass on new hotels in the city. Some hotel groups are interested in putting up units in the Victoria and Albert Basin being developed near the harbour."

The Cape Town Festival, Kremer notes, has been privatized and moved from Easter to September-October.

Even so, the city has a long haul ahead of it. Captour estimates there are 16 000 tourist beds available in the peninsula — half the number available in Durban.

And, although Kremer deems it vigorous, there are growing accusations that the city's hotel operators are milking the tourist resurgence by sharply raising their prices. "Our hotels do not overcharge," insists Kremer. He is supported by Southern Sun executive director Peter Hearfield, who says, "Tremendous discounts were given in the bad times. What's happening now is that hotel charges are getting back to normal."

Hearfield, however, doesn't hold out much hope for Cape Town achieving its ambition of overtaking Durban and winning 30% of the market.

"It is the prime destination for overseas tourists, but it's far from the PWV area and Durban's facilities are very much larger. "Regional tourism is also taking off, which will dilute the market. Places like Port Elizabeth and East London are getting their acts together and vying for whatever tourist business is available."

FINANCIAL MAIL JUNE 2 1989
Short-notice German visas possible for businessmen

By Helen Grange

South African businessmen and trade representatives, who need to travel to Germany at short notice, can still do so without waiting one week for their visas, says the German Consul-General, Mr Albrecht Fritzche.

The German Consulate-General announced the following procedure regarding a moratorium for SA-passport holders on obtaining German visas, which have become compulsory since May 9 — in accordance with the newly implemented EEC immigration laws.

PREFERENTIAL

- It is possible for a South African to be granted an exceptional visa until the end of June by the German border (immigration) authorities at the main entry points, eg Frankfurt Airport.

- The German Consul-General offers special and preferential treatment for visa applicants on an individual basis (those who apply personally), but not through visa or travel agents.

- If a business traveller wishes to obtain his visa in a hurry through a travel agent, then he must prove that he is travelling on bona fide business or to attend a trade fair. His visa application must be accompanied by an invitation from the host company/fare organiser or by a certified company letter from his own head office.

SHORT NOTICE

- On short notice, the Consul-General will issue a certificate for the German border (immigration) authorities asking that the traveller be issued with an "exceptional" visa.

- It is envisaged the above procedures will be in action until the end of June this year.
SA tourists coming back

By Dawn Barkhuizen

A Cape Town travel agency is arranging the return of 24 South African residents on tour in China.

An agency spokesman last night said all lines of communication to China were down, but the group had telexed Hong Kong on Tuesday night to say they were on route by train from northern China to the central part of the country.

She said the group were all safe and in the company of a Chinese and South African-based guide.

The travel agent was unable to say whether the airports in China were closed.

The group, all aged over 45, had been in China for two weeks and were scheduled to return home on June 25.

Most of the members are residents of Cape Town, but there is a contingent from Johannesburg and other parts of South Africa.
Effort to stop brain drain

EXECUTIVE search conducted for South African companies in a global talent pool could help to offset the negative impact of the brain drain.

International assignments have constituted a significant part of Woodburn Mann’s total business activity in recent years. The company has been retained to undertake strategic planning, management audits and search assignments in countries throughout the southern hemisphere.

This, coupled with the strong international links Woodburn Mann has as a member of the Ward Howell International Group of search consultants, gives the company an extensive and powerful network of contacts.

Many South Africans working overseas, as well as many international executives, have been brought to positions within SA companies in recent years, and negotiations of this type are always a possibility.

Germany’s top management magazine recently published a feature on Woodburn Mann’s search activities in Germany for the South African subsidiaries of German-based companies. A photograph of Dr Trevor Woodburn appeared with the caption (translated) “Ward Howell headhunter Woodburn wants to lure frustrated German managers around the age of 50 into the bush.”

Says Woodburn “SA does offer new career opportunities to international executives. For one thing living standards are still high, and for a similar salary, the executive may for example live in a far better home.”

Particularly in the over-45 age bracket where the executive may have reached the top in his field overseas a move may give him a new challenge.

Woodburn states optimistically “We are going to reverse the brain drain which has bled SA’s management resources in recent years with international search.”

Nevertheless he reminds that statistics paint a grim picture of the fast approaching year 2000. “By 2000 SA will need at least 120 000 additional senior executives if we are to maintain even our current low growth rate. At best only 45 000 can come from the white population. Other population groups will have to provide at least the other 75 000.”
Consider the cost before you think of emigrating

EMIGRATING from one's country of birth is a traumatic experience. Apart from uprooting one's life and trying to settle in a foreign land, for South Africans there are also serious financial implications.

Foreign exchange control prohibits departing South Africans from taking out more than a setting-in allowance, some household goods (up to a value of R20 000) and a car worth not more than R20 000.

The rest of any person or family's assets are what is called "blocked funds" — they may not be taken out of the country and have to remain invested locally. Earlier this week I was visited by someone with such a problem. She wanted some advice on:
- How much money can she take to Canada?
- In what form can she take it out, commercial or financial rands?
- How must she invest the rest of her capital and how will the dividend or interest be remitted to her in Canada?

The setting-in allowance consists of R100 000 for a family unit or R50 000 for a single person, which has to be taken out in the financial rand. However, retired people over 50 and whose total South African assets do not exceed R100 000 (or R50 000 for single people) can apply for this allowance to be taken out in the commercial rand.

As we all know, taking out money via the financial rand does not leave one with much on the other side as one has to pay R5 for 20 in financial rands to receive one US dollar abroad. That would leave a family unit with less than R25 000 at the current rate.

Emigrants may also export household and personal effects (which, other than clothing, must have been owned by the emigrant family for at least one year) to the value of R20 000 for a family or single person.

In addition, one motor vehicle a family unit or single person may be exported, provided the vehicle has a value not exceeding R20 000 and has been owned by the emigrant for at least one year.

As my caller intends leaving only in about 18 months' time, I advised her to purchase a new car, preferably a left-hand drive one, and ship it out with her. Although she said that she doesn't drive the vehicle can be sold overseas to increase one's capital.

Exchange Control are normally agreeable to the export of furniture, art collections etc. in excess of R20 000, where it can be established that the articles were acquired over a period of time and not solely for the purpose of export.

All remaining assets in the RSA become "blocked", that is, placed under the control of an authorized dealer and may only be released or transferred with Exchange Control approval.

Most large banks are authorized dealers.

Blocked funds are mainly used for investments in listed South African securities and government, municipal and public utility stocks which must be deposited with an authorized dealer and may also be released without exchange control approval.

In terms of recent legislation, annual income up to R300 000 a family or single emigrant can be remitted abroad in commercial rands, not financial rands as I initially thought.

The income remittances are subject to further provisos, namely that the funds represent income, and not capital or capital profits, and the assets are the sole property of the emigrant and the emigrant's bank has physical control of the emigrant's assets.

For remittance purposes, income is defined as follows:
- Interest on investments
- Dividends
- Director's fees limited to R4 000 a person per calendar year
- Monthly pension payments from registered pension funds
- Cash bonuses on insurance policies
- Income from testamentary trusts
- Income from inter vivos trusts
- Rentals on fixed property

Income in excess of R300 000 must be taken out in the form of commercial rands.

An interesting point is that annuity payments from a retirement annuity fund are not transferable without specific authority.

As my caller was interested in receiving the highest possible dividend income, my advice to her was to devote her investments in South Africa roughly equally between participation mortgage bonds, which are paying up to 19 percent interest, and put the rest into Eskom bonds, which, apart from a high interest rate, have the possibility of showing some capital gains should interest rates decline, as I suspect they will quite soon.
A SENIOR researcher told last week's SADF conference that the policy of deferment of military training was a major cause of the brain drain.

But many people believe that conscription has more to do with it.

Human Sciences Research Council senior researcher Jouber Botha said although it was unthinkable that SA should not have a strong and efficient military force, deferment of service had a serious economic dimension.

He maintained there were two groups whose decision to emigrate could be influenced by their inability to be called up.

"There are people who have just finished school and who dread the prospect of spending two years in the Defence Force. Then there are those in their early, middle or late 20s who, having spent a large amount of money on tertiary education, are eager to start their careers rather than cool their heels for two years in a Defence Force camp."

Professor Botha urged the abolition of the system of deferment, and said study before national duty should become a privilege.

"The group who would rather leave than fight - conscientious objectors - he seems to be missing the point somewhat.

A survey by Wits University's medical school found the single biggest reason given by students wanting to emigrate was military service - not what they had to do it, but that they had to do it at all.
The Great Brain Drain plugged

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures indicate that the exodus of South Africa's professionals to pastures new has virtually stopped. In January, for example, the CSS reports that only one person in the professional, semi-professional and technical categories emigrated. There was a gain of 430 people in January this year compared with a loss of 69 in January 1988.

The pattern repeated itself in the following months. Between January and March, the net gain of professional people was 33 compared with a loss of 11 during the same time last year.

SA gained 263 people through immigration in April this year compared with a net loss of 206 in April 1988. The net gain of people in upper occupational categories was 46 from January to April compared with a loss of 62 in the same time last year.

Although things are looking up, the immigration figures are still well below the rate of influx before the state of emergency was declared three years ago.

Last year SA had 10 400 immigrants and 7 767 emigrants, which can be compared with 1973 when the peak of 40 492 newcomers was reached. Even the low of 17 726 immigrants in 1973 looks pretty good compared with more recent figures.

The Year of the Brain Drain was undoubtedly 1986 when 13 711 South Africans left. A total of 2 164 professionals emigrated, but 1 026 arrived - a net loss of 1 138.

CSS figures show that from January to April this year, 25.4% of emigrants went to Australia and 20.7% to the United Kingdom.

Foreign visitors to SA in January to April this year increased by 13.6% compared with the same time last year.

Most visitors from a single country in April were Zimbabweans - 34.5% followed by 10.5% from the UK, 8.6% from Swaziland and 6.5% from West Germany.

Of the 19 148 foreign visitors from Europe from January to April, 39.5% were from the UK and 34.7% from West Germany. 75% of those from the Americas lived in the US.

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Agricorp, the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana, is a statutory body aiming at developing both the agricultural and human resources potential of the country, and offers the following top challenge to pacemaking performers.

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1. Poultry
Teachers' chief to fight brain drain

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — The new president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr. Pooboo Naicker, has committed himself to fighting the brain drain in the profession.

Mr. Naicker (62) has taken over from Mr. Pat Samuels, who retired after 14 years.

In an interview, Mr. Naicker said too many highly skilled teachers were quitting the profession out of frustration.

They were unhappy with promotions, transfers, salaries, conditions of employment and evaluations.

"There is a need to restore confidence in the profession through job security and satisfaction. Confidence in the teaching fraternity has never been this low and is the cause for great concern," he said.

The headmaster of the Willow Park Primary School, Mr. Naicker has served on the TASA's national council for 20 years, with terms as vice-president and deputy president, and as chairman of the English Society for four years.

Mr. Naicker said he would also be giving attention to teacher unity. Last April, he was part of a delegation which held talks in Harare with the African National Congress on a united education system.
Banking on success

A new attempt to develop SA's inadequate tourism infrastructure is about to get under way.

The SA Tourism Board (Satour) and Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) are preparing to start work on a long-term plan to improve the country's tourist potential. Officials say they hope to start putting the plan into effect by the end of next year.

They would need to SA is now enjoying something of a boom in foreign tourism, partly induced by the depreciated rand. But the country's tourist infrastructure is unable to cope with demand.

It seems a bit odd having a regional authority like the DBSA assisting in restructuring tourism in SA. But Satour says it asked the bank for help because of its experience in advising TBVC and self-governing states on tourism.

The study will focus on available and potential tourism products, demand and services. It will also examine physical aspects such as travel and accommodation facilities.

It will identify the roles the public and private sectors should play and how they should be integrated. A steering committee, chaired by Satour and comprising members of both the private and public sectors, will recommend incentive schemes to encourage development.

Once the study's recommendations are ready to be implemented, the DBSA's role will be limited to financing development of infrastructure, if no other source of finance is available.

DBSA GM Nick Christodoulou says because it will be necessary to consult regional development authorities, the private sector and government, it is difficult to say exactly how long the study will take to complete. However, it has been agreed to set a limit of 18 months, in order to fit in with Satour's intention of starting to implement the plan by December 1990.

The study will examine both increased infrastructure at existing tourism sites, and development of new ones.

One of the spurrs that prompted Satour to approach the DBSA is Cape Town's inability to cater for demand in high season. Officials say thousands of overseas tourists cancel visits to SA each year because Cape Town has been omitted from their itineraries as a result of this.

They add that the lack of alternative, recognisable resorts is also a problem. Despite the country's tourism potential, many visitors are unaware of anything outside Cape Town, Durban and the Kruger Park. Many SA holidaymakers face the same problem — in part because infrastructure is lacking in potential holiday areas.

Satour executive director Spencer Thomas describes the two bodies' co-operation as probably the most ambitious tourist development yet in SA. If it works, it will ensure the infrastructure of all regions with tourist potential can cope with demand — even in peak season.

You might say he's banking on it.
In the northern Vietnamese port city of Haiphong last year, an elderly woman selling textiles in the market-place didn’t mind venting her anger to a visiting French journalist about the sorry state of Vietnam’s economy, especially the rising taxes. “If this keeps up,” she said through an interpreter, “I’ll just have to get on a boat and go to Hong Kong.”

I thought about the old woman’s words while standing last week on the deck of a Hong Kong police ship watching hundreds of Vietnamese refugees being unloaded from their rickety boats — some clutching their meagre belongings in plastic garbage bags and using torn pieces of cardboard to shield themselves from the scorching sun.

Whether or not the old woman was among them, thousands of others make good each week the same threat, registering their protest in the only way they seem to know — by fleeing their country.

More than 14 years after the communist victory in Indochina sparked the first massive wave of migrants, Southeast Asia is once again in the throes of a major refugee crisis. Hong Kong, particularly, has been swamped with hundreds of new arrivals each day — 9,198 in May alone. As a media event, the new wave of “boat people” has been eclipsed by the more dramatic events in China.

But if there is a parallel between the upheaval in China and the Vietnamese refugee crisis in Hong Kong, it is that both cases mark examples of Asian communist governments being rejected by those they purport to govern.

Hong Kong authorities, overwhelmed by the influx, want to separate the economic and the political refugees, but the two are in one sense the same. The same crisis is a popular protest against a discredited Stalinist economic system that has brought the country close to ruin, a protest in its way as profound as the democracy protests in China clashing.

Since communist officials in Hanoi have rejected Western-style pluralism, the Vietnamese will not be allowed to register frustration by voting against communist candidates at the ballot box, as in the Soviet Union and Poland. But the Vietnamese are voting anyway — as the cliché has it — “with their feet.”

“We cannot make demonstrations or rallies in Vietnam,” said Nguyen Thi Le, a former English teacher who fled to the Philippines, staying in Nha Trang city on Vietnam’s central coast. “Most of my people are afraid to protest. We have no means of fighting against the government, so the best way is to escape.”

Like others, her grievance involved economics more than ideology. She wasn’t able to make enough money to feed herself.

Unlike their counterparts in Beijing, no popular uprising has swept through Hanoi. The Vietnamese, too afraid to demonstrate, prefer to protest by fleeing in rickety boats.

By KEITH RICHBURG

To get to Hong Kong, a boatman called Fan said he would take a passenger for $40. “The government forces are shooting at us at sea. We have no place to go,” he said.

Fan’s boat was purchased from his fellow villagers using the last of his savings. “We don’t have much choice,” he said. “The government has stopped paying the workers and we have no way of earning a living.”

The government in Hanoi, having already turned Hong Kong down for the 150 refugees it accepted last year, has told the UNHCR it cannot accept any more. So the refugees are now stranded in the territory, cut off from the outside world.

But where there is a will, there is a way, and the refugees are determined to continue their journey. They have already begun to make plans for the next leg of their journey, either to Thailand or to Malaysia.

The situation for the Vietnamese refugees is dire. They are being held in open detention centers, with no access to medical care or legal aid. The government in Hanoi has refused to allow them to resettle in other countries.

The refugees are determined to continue their journey, either to Thailand or to Malaysia. They have already begun to make plans for the next leg of their journey, despite the challenges they face. They are determined to find a better life, even if it means risking their lives to do so.
US tourists flock to SA despite 'warnings'

By Helen Grange

American tourists appear to be ignoring advice from the US State Department urging citizens to "exercise caution" when travelling to South Africa.

In spite of the latest warning that "no foreign national is immune from being detained indefinitely without charge under the emergency", US tourism to SA has soared.

From January to April 1989 more than 13,000 Americans visited the country compared with 11,936 during the same period last year, according to statistics from the SA Tourism Board.

"It would appear that US citizens are discounting the State Department's advice on visiting SA," said the president of the Association of SA Travel Agencies (Asata), Mr Rupert Lawlor.

Responding to the warning that foreign travellers were not immune from being detained indefinitely without charge, Mr Lawlor said it was common sense not to break a country's laws.

"Law abiding visitors are left to pursue their true reason for travelling - leisure, pleasure or business," he said.

Asata has appealed to the SA Government, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Satour to "better educate" the State Department and administer enlightened public relations.
Americans ignore SA travel warning

FOREIGN tourists are flocking back to South Africa, revealing in the amounts of rand their strong currencies can buy.

Travel agents are particularly optimistic about the number of visitors from the United States

They are also trying to ease the way abroad for South Africans. They are trying to get anti-South African regulations on visa applications to valid Canada and Japan removed. One country expected to drop the visa soon in Yugoslavia visas for SA visitors to Australia are now being issued from Harrods. Previously they could only be obtained from Harrods.

The US State Department has issued an updated travel advisory urging Americans to exercise caution when travelling to SA. It has issued these notices since the riots in 1981. However, this time it notes that the danger of being caught in a bomb attack in SA has diminished.

Travel agents believe the notice will probably deter only a few business and other visitors from coming to SA.

The State Department regards several other countries as unsafe - they include Israel, most communist nations and turbulent states in Asia.

Changed

Latest figures suggest that Americans are ignoring the government's warnings about touring SA.

From January to April 1989, 11.2% more Americans came to SA than in the same time last year - 13,222 compared with 11,958, according to the SA Tourism Board (Satour) and Central Statistical Service in Pretoria.

In April alone, 3,578 North Americans came here - a 12.9% increase on April last year.

The Association of Southern African Travel Agents (Asata) also suggests that the Government, Satour and Sun International do much more to enlighten the State Department about conditions in SA.

The State Department warned Americans to keep out of Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei.

Asata president Rupert Lawlor says "the political scene in SA has changed dra-

matically in the past few years and business travellers and tourists bear of improvements by word of mouth. Many more Americans are arriving to 'see for themselves' - much to our delight. Tourism is the best form of diplomacy."

Asata has appealed to the Canadian and Japanese governments through the Universal Federation of Travel Agents Association (UFTAA) to relax restrictions on intending SA visitors to their countries.

Canadian visas have to be applied for in person at consulates outside SA. Japan grants only 10-day business visas.

Asata argues that if SA businessmen's visas and money are acceptable, so should its tourists be.

Asata director Barney Singer, who recently returned from Yugoslavia, expects that country to grant SA tourists visas soon.

Asata believes Yugoslavia is an ideal tourist attraction and can be incorporated in our packages to Greece, Israel, Austria and Turkey.

Style is in for working dress

SACKLESS is out and chic is in when it comes to corporate uniforms designed by Maria Rabie-Jacobs.

Market research indicates a negative response to uniforms with company logos splashed across the chest.

Miss Rabie-Jacobs does not deal with companies employing heros of workers. She favours the small operation where sales and marketing flourish under well-groomed employees.

She keeps one type of fabric chosen by the company, but tailors the clothing to fit each woman.

"Hardly anybody is a standard size. Some require bigger skirts or longer jackets than an off-the-peg suit offers. Women don't look or feel smart in ill-fitting clothes."

Companies spend large sums on uniforms which are not worn.

Miss Rabie-Jacobs makes a gesture analysis of each woman and discusses the cut of the clothing.

"It's an exclusive way of doing it, but the clients have been delighted with the outcome."

The KKW, Transkei Airlines and the dairy, meat and banana boards are among her customers.

She also redesigned the traditional councillors' robes for Kempton Park - "the mayor couldn't get his hands out of his trouser pockets from under the old robes."

Many companies, especially those which deal with the public, are providing their staff with cost-saving corporate uniforms. Miss Rabie-Jacobs designs them so that new items can be added each season to build up a wardrobe.

Employees are instructed in the care of their uniforms and given guidance on appearance and self-image. Loose brooch can bear the woman's name or company logo.

The uniforms are made at Miss Rabie-Jacobs' design studio in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, which employs about 20 people.

Awards for Toyota

TOYOTA Marketing SA has won three awards from Toyota Japan.

The "Excellent Overall Performance Award" went to the parts and service division. Two individual awards were made to members of the division.

The contest involved distributors in 71 countries and Toyota SA achieved a 90% rating.
Increase in Americans visiting SA

JOHANNESBURG - The number of American visitors to SA is increasing despite warnings from Washington to be cautious about coming here, according to figures published on Saturday.

From January to April this year, 13,222 American tourists and businessmen came to SA, an 11.6% increase over the same period last year, according to official figures issued by a local association of travel agents.

Response

Americans are the third largest group of travellers to SA after those from Britain and West Germany. The association issued its statement in response to an annual travel advisory from the US State Department which included a warning about SA. — Sapa-Reuters.
Ex-KGB agent
to tour S Africa

Mr Tomas D Schuman, a former disinformation specialist and KGB agent, will visit South Africa at the end of July to "tell South Africans exactly what disinformation means for them."

Mr Schuman (not his real name), has worked as an editor for the Novosti "press agency" (an arm of the KGB), and was trained in disinformation by the KGB.

Mr Schuman will be showing slides during his lecture tour of the country, when he will give South Africans "the inside story on the disinformation campaign against freedom and the free enterprise system."

A gala banquet in honour of Mr SchUMAN will be held at the Sandton Sun Hotel on July 27.

Mr Schuman will also speak in Beaufort West, Bloemfontein, Boksburg, Cape Town, Durban, East London, Ermelo, George, Grahamstown, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Mossel Bay, Nelspruit, Oudtshoorn, Maritzburg, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Richards Bay, Soweto, Stellenbosch, Swellendam and Zeerust.
SOUTH AFRICA was singled out this week as one of the world's top six refuges for loot-laden criminals on the run from the British police.

A London newspaper says "excellent food, drink and a sunny climate" make South Africa an ideal destination for fugitives — along with Brazil, Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines.

Thoughtful

The report was part of a Daily Mail feature on the recent disappearance of tycoo security man Philip Wells with over R43-million in cash he was supposed to be guarding at Heathrow Airport. Wells is now thought to be in America.

The paper pointed out that a "villa with pool" in Johannesburg cost around R300,000 — a bargain by British standards — and a bottle of Scotch around R12.90, against the R40 Britons have to pay.

No visa was required for tourists and English was an official language, but along with the pros there were some cons.

Rigorous policing made it difficult to disappear, said the Mail. And if detected, criminals could be deported, unless it was "advantageous for the Government that they stay".

An "unstable economy" meant that investments could be dodgy and "local police and officials are difficult to bribe."

The paper recommended robbers on the run should avoid Guatemala ("poor, dirty"), Saudi Arabia ("strictly Muslim and dry") and Costa Rica ("constant inflation")
CAPE TOURISM

To the rescue

An upsurge in tourism appears to be underpinning the retail sector in the western Cape and could help shield it from the worst effects of the economic downturn.

The second-quarter report on retail trends in the Cape Peninsula by Stellenbosch University’s Bureau for Economic Research (BER) says the level of business activity in the region “suggests that retail confidence is higher in the Cape Peninsula than elsewhere in SA.”

While business conditions have deteriorated in the rest of SA over the past year, the downturn in retail activity is only expected to manifest itself in the Cape Peninsula in the third quarter. “The durable goods sector in particular may find the going tough in the quarters to come,” says the BER.

Alan Lighton, executive director of Cape Town’s chamber of commerce, does not expect the region to be hit as hard as the rest of the country. This is due to an upsurge in tourism which has had a “considerable” impact on local spending.

The Cape has been attracting a high percentage of international tourists and this is expected to continue. The new-look Cape Town has been helping to underpin the economy.

Festival from September 23-October 10 is part of a campaign to attract more tourists to the region and will no doubt further assist the retail sector.

“Retail sales have increased considerably during the past 12-18 months, so the decline is coming off a very high base and may not be as bad as it seems.”

Tourism is the fastest-growing “industry” in the western Cape. Last year, there was a 20% growth in the number of tourists to the region. Captour is actively working to in-
Still a Cinderella?
The true potential of SA's multibillion rand tourism industry will be fully realised only when government adopts a more positive approach and re-establishes a Ministry of Tourism.

This is the view of Protea Hospitality Corp (PHC) executive chairman Otto Stehlik, who claims tourism still experiences "third rate" official treatment, with a lack of proper policy co-ordination.

All remaining racial barriers in the industry must be removed and a government incentive scheme established so that "creative sources of capital" can be generated. Similar incentive schemes operate in other countries, he notes.

In the western Cape alone, tourism is expected to generate income of R3bn within the next three years, adds Stehlik. Significant parts of the region (the west coast being one) are still under-exploited from a tourism point of view.

The Marine Protea, owned by Oceana Fishing Group subsidiary Lamberts Bay Cannings, has been refurbished at a cost of R800,000 and will be managed by Protea. Stehlik recently also took over management of the Cedarberg Protea Hotel in Citrusdal as part of its plans to develop west coast tourism.

Stehlik's comments come at a time when travel agents report a significant increase in the number of foreign tourists to SA. Improved overseas perceptions of the political and security situation and the increasing value of major foreign currencies against the rand all contribute to the improved climate.
TOURISM

For a few dollars more

A growing chorus of tourism and hotel industry spokesmen are asking government to focus its policies towards SA’s neglected tourist industry. Now, SA has no minister of tourism and the hotel industry is calling for a new incentive package for hotel developers, after the previous tax scheme was done away with following the Margo Commission report (Business July 28).

The potential of tourism as a forex earner for SA is vast. Fedhams director of operations Fred Therian says “the world’s biggest industry” generated global sales of US$3 trillion last year.

SA’s current tourism revenue is about R4bn a year. By comparison, a small European country like Austria last year earned about R21bn from foreign tourists alone. If government restructures its tourism policy, SA could double its earnings to around R5bn a year,” says Therian.

Protea Hotels MD Otto Stehlik says forex earnings from overseas tourists probably reached R1.5bn-R2bn last year. But local infrastructure is too stretched to accommodate many more dollar-earning tourists in SA’s peak summer holiday season — which is also the time when most South Africans head for the coast.

SA needs the immediate creation of incentive schemes to boost the industry, as is the case in all self-respecting tourist countries, he says. Australia offers various tax incentives, while Greece provides low-interest loans to operators and developers.

One of the reasons why tourism should be accorded such a high priority in SA is that the industry could, at lower cost, bring in more foreign exchange than many so-called “sunrise” industries. It could also create more jobs more cheaply than many industries in the manufacturing sector.

But, as it takes three years to develop a major hotel from start to finish, and as few investors are now prepared to sink large amounts into new hotel developments without the benefit of a significant incentive package, the matter is becoming urgent. “We need a hotel or tourism credit bank to help finance the sector,” says Therian.

SA already has a Land Bank for agriculture, a Development Bank (DBSA) for the less developed regions and many other financing corporations — surely the time has come to launch a tourism bank to finance essential infrastructure in order to meet the coming tourism boom,” he asks.

SA Tourism Board (SATB) deputy executive director Campbell Smith tells the FM that SATB is looking at the possibility “Either a new financing structure could be created, or existing institutions like the DBSA or the Industrial Development Corp could be called upon to assist.”

Therian says government’s new tourism policy should include:

☐ Slagging school holidays of the four provinces over a longer period, so that hotels could make spare capacity available to foreign visitors during peak seasons. This would need the co-operation of industry, commerce and trade unions, as December is the traditional close-down period — but would also help lift SA’s dismal productivity record.

☐ Traditional “valley” periods must be filled by offering special low-cost, off-season incentives to foreign visitors. This should include special charter flights, devised in conjunction with SAIA, the travel, hotel and resort sectors, and

☐ Socio-political reforms, including apartheid legislation and SA’s antiquated Sunday observance laws. Worldwide, tourists are allowed to shop, watch films or partake in other leisure activities on Sundays.

“One thing this, the private sector, will invest in tourism development. This is urgently needed — only about 400 new rooms are being added to SA’s existing 45 000 hotel rooms. We need a new minister of tourism to make things possible. But government can start by appointing a commission to investigate the potential, problems and solutions relating to SA’s underdeveloped tourist industry.”

SATB’s Smith strongly supports the idea of an investigation into the industry. SA received about 800 000 foreign visitors in 1988 and this is projected to grow by 12% in 1989. On current calculations, foreign tourism in SA is now growing at an annualised rate of 17.5%.

“By the year 2000, we will receive about 2m foreign visitors a year,” he says. “Our first priority is to promote SA’s off-season holiday period, stretching from March to October. And that’s not even considering the growing leisure demands of SA’s black population.”

Southern Sun MD Bruno Corte agrees SA urgently needs a “strong tourism policy” and that a more united effort is required from all concerned. “The key players must get together and plan for the future, without bickering,” he says.

The enormous potential is highlighted by Therian, who says, “By the year 2000, in Europe alone about 30m people will be going on pension. We need to plan now to get a part of this huge new wave of tourists.”

AFRICA TRADE

Cape route opens up

SA’s burgeoning trade with Africa has prompt Cape Town-based exporter Sopex to establish a new freighter fleet to service the opening up of new markets in Africa for SA goods and for commercial and industrial development.

MD Paulo dos Santos says political change in southern Africa is opening new markets in Africa for SA goods and for commercial and industrial development.

Sopex has been trading in Africa for 14 years, mainly via Zaire. Until now, it depended on other shipping lines to convey its goods, but has been hampered by having no control over routes and schedules.

Three chartered vessels, including one with refrigeration capacity, now fly the company’s flag. The fleet will be expanded to meet demand. Initially it will ply the route around SA’s coast and up to Zaire. But there are also plans to service ports in Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Dos Santos says Sopex moves “huge volumes" of goods in and out of west and central Africa, trading mainly through Kinshasa in Zaire, but associated with Gabon, the Ivory Coast, the Congo and Angola. The company also has offices in France, Switzerland, Portugal and Belgium.

“Our approach to trading in Africa is professional and direct. First we establish bases and assess market needs. Then we open up or even create the markets, followed by establishing partnerships and joint ventures.”

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 4 1989
murder riddle

ITALIAN police are desperately trying to unravel the mystery surrounding the gunning down of a black migrant worker who claimed to be a political refugee from South Africa.

The seemingly motiveless murder of the man known as Jerry Essam Masillo has been likened to the notorious "night rides" by the Ku Klux Klan and has led to a political storm in Italy.

Several top-ranking government officials, including Deputy Prime Minister Claudio Martelli, attended the funeral which was broadcast live on television. However, almost a month after the murder, in which two other blacks were wounded, police attempts to positively identify the dead man are being hobbled down by a faked identity document
he was carrying.

Gunmen

The shootings took place in the small town of Villa Lettoria in Caserta province, east of Naples, on August 24.

Masked gunmen burst in on a group of migrant tomato pickers late at night.

Masillo was shot dead. Two other Africans, a 29-year-old Kenyan and a 24-year-old Zambian were wounded. A Sudanese was pistol-whipped.

Three men have been arrested

Initial information indicated Masillo, 29, was born in Kumtata in December 1989. He claimed to have fled South Africa on February 18, 1985, to a "student" called Jerry Essam Masillo.

The card said it was issued in "Durban" by "The South African YMCA Members Union".

The address given was "195 Berke Ford St, Marke, Kumtata, (SA)

A photocopy of the card — the only identification found on Mr Masilo — was faxed to Johannesburg for verification by the YMCA

Denied

The embassy said: "According to the YMCA it does not issue such a card and certainly not with the words South African YMCA Members Union.

"The secretary-general of the YMCA denied outright that it was a YMCA card."

Reacting to this information, an Italian police officer told the Sunday Times Masillo was probably not a South African refugee.

An Interior Ministry official in Rome said: "We think now that he belonged to one of Pretoria's neighbouring states."

The political storm, however, has not died. Many see the death as the latest episode of overt hostility towards the thousands of African immigrants who work on menial jobs such as street peddling or as manual labourers.

Last year residents of Villa Lettoria, where the murder took place, drew up a petition against construction of housing for the estimated 4,000 seasonal workers — mainly migrant tomato pickers — who are flown in to the farming area each year.
Chinese refugees for SA?

LONDON — South Africa is considering accommodating up to 400,000 refugees from Hong Kong in a move that would represent a "brilliant coup" for Pretoria, says a British political writer, Edward Pearce.

Writing in yesterday's Sunday Times, he said "People with good access to Pretoria Government circles say privately that South Africa is giving very serious consideration to the Hong Kong refugees and may, as it were, come up liberal trumpets."

"It is believed that South Africa may make a major offer to Hong Kong emigrants, over whose citizenship unkind people say the British government has wavered.

"It is suggested SA may offer to take migrants for five years on either side of the dreaded year 1997 when the lease runs out and the People's Liberation Army is liable to step in," he wrote.

"The offer is said to be 40,000 souls a year, 400,000 in all."

The refugees would have a high culture and huge talents to offer, the article added.
Most who leave head for Australia

SA attracting more migrants than it loses

By Norman Chandler,
Pretoria Bureau

Four times as many South Africans emigrated to Australia last year than to any other country, according to emigration and tourism statistics released in Pretoria yesterday.

Central Statistical Services (CSS) says, however, that, despite the outflow, South Africa for the first time in three years showed a net gain — 10,400 immigrants against 7,765 emigrants.

Engineers and doctors

It adds that the country gained 102 engineers "and related technologists" after a loss of 75 the year before, and seven doctors (after losing 41), but lost 79 accountants. The year before, the number of accountants who had left the country reached 135.

"Overall, there was a net loss of 19 people in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations, after a loss of 902 in 1987," says the CSS.

The country that attracted most South Africans was Australia. Described as "by far the most popular destination", Australia gained 2,319 South African citizens compared to Britain (592), Canada (571) and the United States (525).

And while people were leaving the country, tourists were pouring in.

Last year, there was an increase of 14 percent in foreign tourists — 804,985 in 1988 compared to 703,561 the previous year. They spent R651 million during their visits.

South Africans were also visiting other countries — a total of 555,743 went touring, which is nearly 8 percent more than in 1987.

The July 1989 figures for foreign visitors to the country's hotels have also shown an increase.

According to the results of a survey undertaken by the CSS, the total number of bed nights sold to foreigners jumped by 19.9 percent compared to June.

Most visitors came from Europe, particularly Britain and West Germany, with Africa and Asia second and third.

The CSS says there has been a rise in the number of tourists from Taiwan and China (the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China). They contributed 9.7 percent of the total number of visitors from Asia.

Foreign tourists

Most foreign tourists last year stayed in two and three star hotels (together totalling 53.8 percent) while 22.9 percent stayed at five-star hotels.

The most popular destinations for foreigners were the Rand (31.3 percent), the Cape Peninsula (17 percent), Durban-Umhlanga (10.3 percent), the Garden Route (9 percent), rest of Natal (6.1 percent), rest of Transvaal (4.5 percent), eastern Transvaal (3.9 percent), south-eastern Transvaal (2.5 percent) and East London and the Drakensberg (2.2 percent).
A Mozambican refugee has added his voice to claims of slave labour in South Africa. A 24-year-old man said he was one of four people repatriated this week. Another 26 simply vanished, said the Mozambican Consulate in Johannesburg.

They were first found in Sabina by "an agent" who took them to a cotton farmer in northern Natal.

Mr Simba said: "The farmer said he would give us basic food and room if we worked hard.

"After two days, the farmer began to change. He assaulted us and said there was no way we could go back to our country.

"He had said he would pay us R75 a month, but we received only R55. For two months we were paid no wages.

"When we asked for money he beat us and used abusive language. We had to sleep in a stable with the horses."

By VICTOR KHUPISO

Operation Hunger spokesman Ian Perlman said Kwa-\nZulu's refusal to grant refugees sanctuary was leading to "ghastly" exploitation by farmers.

Legally, refugees from Mozambique may not work in South Africa, Mrs Perlman said.

This was confirmed by an SA Home Affairs spokesman.

The Swaziland Government reported cases where refugees were being paid R30 a month.

In Soweto, there have been reports linking the easy availability of AK-47 assault rifles to the flood of Mozambicans into Soweto.
Tourism could provide enormous growth. But we badly need a proper action plan

The successful development of a sound tourism industry will not necessarily be the panacea for SA's economic woes — but it could go a long way towards pulling us out of a hole.

It may sound a trifle optimistic, but some industry leaders have long held that tourism could replace gold as SA's chief foreign currency earner within 10 years. At the same time, it could become a massive provider of jobs, particularly in rural areas where they are most needed.

That might well be looking at it from the vantage point of a "best case scenario." But it's a view shared by some influential individuals — not least of whom is futures research guru Clem Smit, who lists tourism in SA as a key focus of the Nineties.

There is already evidence that the industry is surging ahead strongly. Now that unsetted pictures of violence and unrest have disappeared from the TV screens, foreign visitors are arriving in droves. Last year's official figure of 805 000 was 14.5% up on 1987. This year, for the first time, the 1m barrier could be broken. In 1988, foreign travellers spent R2bn in SA compared with just over R1bn in 1987. Even allowing for inflation, this is an impressive increase. This year, the figure is heading for R3bn.

Admittedly, tourism in SA is rising off a low base in world terms. Measured by turnover, the hospitality industry is the world's third biggest after the oil and the motor industry, says Richard Toffolo of the French hospitality corporation, Score International.

In hotels alone in 1987, 335m tourists generated 2.7bn bednights for a turnover of US$150bn. Tourism represented 6% of world exports and 25% to 30% of service activities.

Developing countries — including SA — benefit from only 27% of "tourism spend." But there are exceptions that show just how profitable a successful tourist industry can be. Kenya is one. It hosted 662 000 foreign tourists in 1987, who spent $343m, to make the industry the country's leading foreign earner after tea and coffee.

SA can climb on the bandwagon — if the right moves are made now. Increasing affluence and a new spirit of adventure are spurring more Europeans and Americans to seek "long haul" holidays. Australia is a popular choice. Last year, 53 new hotels were opened there and tourism overtook wool as the top foreign earner. But with more natural attractions and a shorter flying time, SA could easily take Australia's place.

The industry's potential is undeniable. Even in its under-developed state, it is "guesstimated" that the multiplier effect (virtually incalculable due to the diffuse nature of the industry) will see tourism generate more than R5bn this year. And, while the infrastructure might be inadequate, it still represents a huge investment both in terms of capital and labour.

The replacement value of hotel accommodation alone is estimated to be in the region of R6bn. In addition, the 1 342 graded hotels employ some 60 000 people. (The hospitality industry as a whole employs about 250 000.)

But hotels are by no means the whole industry. In fact, it has no easy definition as it overlaps in many instances with other commercial activities. For example, a visitor, either from a foreign country or from another part of SA, eating in a Johannesburg restaurant would be classified as a tourist, while a local would not be. The industry also covers a wider area than most other undertakings.

It includes hotels, restaurants, places of entertainment, national parks, caravan and camping grounds, holiday flats, timeshare, tour operators, game hunting and safaris, car hire, publicity associations, book and map publishers, caterers. . . the list goes on. And commercial contact with tourists, foreign or domestic, is counted as part of the industry.

Politics remains the most obvious impediment to the industry's growth — and the factor responsible for its violent cyclical swings. Foreign tourism is extremely vulnerable to politically inspired negative international perceptions. Which is why overseas tourism fell off so sharply after the township unrest of 1976 and 1984.

In times like these, travellers are understandably reluctant to visit SA on both moral and security grounds. The domestic market is also hampered by politiealse Restreictions, race-based laws retard its growth. But beyond politics, the industry faces many other problems. Not least of which is its unstructured, leaderless nature which often sees key components pulling against each other instead of in tandem.

Obviously, the more generally accepted, "tourism traders," the hotel groups and related operators, have the greatest direct interest in ensuring the industry's orderly — and profitable — development. But for some time now, many have complained of a raw deal.

Matters reached a head at this year's annual congress of the Federated Hotel, Liquor & Catering Association of SA (Fedhass), regarded as the leading representative of the industry. Fedhass president David Wigley accused the authorities of apparently not understanding the "crescent expansionary role" tourism can play in SA. He called for a "tourism plan" to cater not only for foreign visitors, but also to exploit the massive poten-
He adds that in the first quarter of this year, 415,000 bednights were sold to overseas tourists, an increase of 26% over the corresponding quarter last year. But the country’s tourism infrastructure was, at times, unable to cope due to insufficient aircraft seats and top quality hotel accommodation.

“This example supports the contention that government doesn’t understand the potential or importance of tourism to this country. We believe urgent attention should be given by government to improve radically the tourism infrastructure through schemes which will make initial capital investment in new hotel and tourist projects attractive and thus prime the pump for future growth.”

Wigley is also concerned that the statutory SA Tourism Board (SaTour), which is entrusted with overseas marketing and the maintenance of standards at hotels, is not geared to meet the challenges. He and other industry leaders have called for SaTour’s privatization so that the industry itself can carry out its functions.

Another outspoken critic of official attitudes towards tourism is Protea Hotels MD Arthur Gillis. He, too, feels the industry should take over SaTour’s main tasks, but believes the problem goes much deeper. He says the poor state of Jan Smuts airport, for example, reflects official disdain for the perceptions of foreign visitors coming in through SA’s “gateway.”

He accepts that SaTour officials are committed to their task, but argues that they are hamstrung by not having a “game plan,” lack funds and a political situation which makes it difficult for them to try out their task properly overseas. He says his criticism should be seen as constructive. “We want to be part of the solution. We have a role to play, but we want to be treated as equals.”

Gillis believes SA’s tourism potential is seemingly boundless, but, in the short term, it is being held back by political uncertainty which is stifling much-needed development. He sees domestic tourism as the “bread and butter” of the future with foreign tourists representing “the cherry on the top.”

SaTour executive director Spencer Thomas disagrees that the board should be privatized. He claims it is already under private-sector control (even though members of its board of control are appointed by the relevant minister). He acknowledges the shortage of funds but points out that Satour, like many other State services, is a victim of the cutback in State spending. He insists Satour has a “dynamic” approach to tourism and says the BTI study was requested by the board.

However, he agrees unreservedly on the need for a development plan and says Satour and the Development Bank of Southern Africa are already putting together an industry-representative steering committee and a team of consultants to establish a course of action.

The plan, an important start towards placing tourism in SA on a sounder footing, will be formulated in consultation with a wide range of industry representatives and will address all aspects of tourism development, including incentives, long-term goals and ways to attract foreign investment similar to the industrial development plan.
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But hotels are by no means the whole industry. In fact, it has no easy definition as it overlaps in many instances with other commercial activities. For example, a vistor, either from a foreign country or from another part of SA, eating in a Johannesburg restaurant would be classified as a tourist, while a local would not be. The industry also covers a wider area than most other undertakings.

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Matters reached a head at this year's annual congress of the Federated Hotel, Liquor & Catering Association of SA (Fedhasa), regarded as the leading representative of the industry. Fedhasa president David Wigley accused the authorities of apparently not understanding the "critical expansionary role" tourism can play in SA. He called for a "tourism plan" to cater not only for foreign visitors, but also to exploit the massive poten-
potential, not only as a foreign earner, but also as a form of “import replacement” activity which will conserve foreign currency by keeping domestic tourists at home.

But clearly, there’s a long row to hoe. Rumbles within the industry over its step-sister status have exposed a multitude of grievances. Not least of all is the complaint that it lacks the type of government incentives available in other countries. After all, it is argued, the industry earns forex and in that sense is an “exporter”, yet it enjoys few of the incentives available to more conventional exporters (in fact, valuable tax incentives to hotel developers and refurbishers were slashed without notice by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis two years ago).

Industry operators also want a better infrastructure to cope with the anticipated growth in foreign tourism and to help exploit the domestic market’s potential. Wigley says market research shows that 10m people in SA have the means and the desire to travel and 9m of them are potential buyers of domestic holidays and leisure. However, only about 10% of the potential market is being properly serviced at present.

Travelling spenders

- Foreign arrivals into SA
- Foreign exchange earned by tourism industry

Caretaker of the SA Tourism Board (Satur), which is entrusted with overseas marketing and the maintenance of standards at hotels, is not geared to meet the challenges. He and other industry leaders have called for Satour’s “privatisation” so that the industry itself can carry out its functions.

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Satour executive director Spencer Thom-
Bulldozers move in as Ciskeian authorities refuse to let Nkqonqweni people stay

5 000 villagers left homeless in Peelton

By Winnie Graham

Mr Promise Sumandla was at work when the Ciskeian authorities arrived last Monday to demolish his house in Peelton, a tiny Eastern Cape hamlet near King William's Town.

For three nights his wife and family slept in the bushes without shelter from the rain and cold. Then his wife was told they would have to leave their possessions on a truck with other Peelton people so that they could be relocated elsewhere.

"We want to stay" - "But we did not want to move to Caken," Mr Sumandla said. "We are South Africans and we want to stay in our country."

About 1 000 families, roughly 5 000 people, lost their homes last week without warning, the Ciskean authorities denied the Nkqonqweni people in Peelton could no longer stay where they were.

They were trucked to "transit camps" in the neighbouring village of Mlungu, at Peedde, where they were told they would have to leave until new sites had been allocated to them. Many were fearful of their future, have "escaped" to seek refuge with churches in King William's Town.

The plight of the Peelton people is threatening to become an international issue with the Border Council of Churches saying foreign embassies had given assurances it would be raised at the Commonwealth conference in Kuala Lumpur.

The refusal of the Peelton people to leave last week prompted Ciskeian security forces to seal off the area and impose expanded emergency regulations, giving the police power to eject people, demolish their homes and forcibly move them. The clergy, lawyers, doctors and the press were barred from the area.

Villagers said that when they would not go, vigilantes moved into the hamlet with sticks. About 80 or 90 people were badly hurt.

About 80 residents, including a mother separated from her 43-month-old baby, were detained for several days. Some are still being held.

Mr Adolphus Mahanyana, one of the older men in the village, said he spoke for the people because their leaders had been detained. Not only had their homes been bulldozed, he said, but their possessions destroyed and their goats and cattle left unattended.

The villagers were particularly distressed because the pupils would not be allowed to write the end-of-year examinations. Those who left the "transit camps" did not take their possessions because they were afraid they would be stopped from leaving.

Father Bill Buckley, a Catholic priest in the area, said he opened up the Sacred Heart hall in King William's Town for Friday night when about 350 people came in search of shelter.

Church workers rallied to collect blankets and mattresses. Others arrived with food. "Refugees" continued to arrive throughout the weekend.

"There could be 3 000 people here soon," he said. "We will not have enough accommodation for all and will have to appeal to other churches to help."

He felt the Peelton problem had arisen as a result of a "must take" by the South African Government which had allowed the Ciskei to incorporate a section of the village on one side of the railway line.

"I cannot see a quick solution to the problem," he added.

According to the Ciskei deputy-director for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Heidman Somuni, the Peelton villagers had "illegally demarcated plots and built houses without permission of the tribal authority."

According to the residents, the South African authorities had given them permission to build new houses in 1986 and 1987. However, after incorporation into the Ciskei last year, the Ciskei authorities had refused to allow them to build houses and a number were arrested earlier this year.

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Homeless people from Peelton rest in the Sacred Heart Church Hall in King William's Town on Saturday.
Churches open doors to homeless ‘refugees’

By Winnie Graham

Three churches in King William’s Town have opened their halls to the people of Nkqonqweni whose homes in the village of Peelton, eastern Cape, are apparently still being demolished by Ciskei authorities.

There are now more than 700 “refugees” in King William’s Town, all of whom refuse to give up their SA citizenship to live in scattered Ciskei villages.

A court action challenging the Ciskei state of emergency is to be brought by the Border Council of Churches today.

FOOD AND CLOTHING

Father Bill Buckley, a Catholic priest in the area, said the Catholic, Methodist and Anglican churches were providing shelter for the refugees who continued to stream to King William’s Town from the transit camps and Peelton itself.

He said an emergency relief fund had been started to provide food and clothing for the homeless people. Many of the Peelton villagers, confined to church halls, are said to be restless.

Father Buckley added: “We hear that the demolition of houses in Peelton is continuing. No one has been back to the village — they are afraid to go — but people leaving there report that the destruction continues.”

About 5000 people in east Peelton (on the South African side) lost their homes last week when the Ciskei security forces moved without warning into the area to “remove” the people.

Ciskei claimed that the people had erected illegal structures, but the villagers say some houses are 40 years old. They are adamant, too, that their homes are in South Africa and not in Ciskei.

Villagers said vigilantes moved in with sticks and beat them when they refused to leave their houses. Most men were at work when the demolishers came. More than 70 people were hurt and about 90 detained. Some are still being held.

After spending several nights in the bush, the women were told to load their belongings on to trucks so that they could be taken to a place where they would be given new sites. Many were moved to the neighbouring village of Mdange and others were taken to Peddie, Alice, Ethembeni and Hewu.

Fearful of their future, many escaped to King William’s Town where they sought refuge at the churches.

BARRED FROM AREA

Father Buckley said there was no way of knowing how long it would take to resolve the matter. The men had returned to work but hundreds of women and children were spending their days at the church.

The Peelton “trouble” last week prompted Ciskei to expand its emergency regulations, and clergymen, lawyers, doctors and pressmen trying to visit the village were barred from the area.

The plight of the people threatened to become an internation- al incident when the Border Council of Churches said foreign embassies had given assurances that the matter would be raised at the Commonwealth conference in Kuala Lumpur.
700 refugees still in King William's Town

EAST LONDON — More than 700 Nkqonqweni refugees from the village of Peelton are still being accommodated in King William's Town churches, where the nominated Democratic Party MP, Mr Andre de Wet, plans to visit them on Wednesday.

Church workers have again appealed for food, particularly baby food, and blankets and clothing for the homeless people. Nkqonqweni residents and representatives from 27 trade unions, community and other organisations met on Monday night to discuss the Peelton issue and possible action to be taken next week to pressurise the South African Government to intervene.

The issue involves the demolition of homes in the village and the re-settlement of residents in Ciskei — Sapa.
EC slams homeland actions

EAST LONDON — The EC yesterday urged the SA government to intervene in the Peelon situation and stop the policy of forced incorporation into homelands.

A statement from the French Foreign Ministry, issued by the French Embassy in Pretoria on behalf of the EC, said the 12 member nations wanted to convey to SA "the deep feelings" aroused by the events of past weeks in Peelon.

"In mid-October there were confrontations between the Ciskei Police and the people of the rural community of Peelon, who in August 1988 had been incorporated, against their wishes, into the Ciskei homeland," the statement said.

"These violent incidents were followed by the proclamation of a State of Emergency, accompanied by a policy of expelling numerous of the area's inhabitants and razing their homes to the ground.

"The 12 (member nations), who have on several occasions expressed their opposition to the forced incorporation of rural areas into the territory of the homelands, wish to convey to the SA authorities the deep feeling aroused by these events.

"They strongly request the SA government to intervene to stop the repression directed against the inhabitants of Peelon, the majority of whom have kept SA nation-

Twinned

They urge the SA government to bring to an end, the policy of forced incorporation, which runs contrary to the creation of a climate favourable to dialogue and to peace," the statement said.

Meanwhile, local government figures in the US city of Phoenix, Arizona, which is to be twinned with Nqoonkekweta next month, have started lobbying legislators in attempts to highlight the Peelon crisis. Gra-

Namstown Rural Committee fieldworker Mike Kenyon said yesterday:

Community twinning is part of the US-SA Sister Community Project, which has paired off several SA communities.
Dilemma of Peleton's 'border-line' people

Homeless and hunted

From THUMIDA MAISTRY

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — More than a thousand residents of Peleton (Nkqonkwam), a small Ciskei village about 200 kilometers from here, are caught in a catch-22 situation. Having fled across the "border" to South Africa several weeks ago, their option to remain in South Africa has become impossible because homeless refugees have no place to go. Instead, they find themselves temporarily accommodated in a church hall. While the authorities have attempted to help them, they are not given much hope by the government.

Some members of the community have sought refuge here and are now temporarily accommodated in a church hall until they are able to find a place to live. The authorities have offered to help them, but the government is not able to provide permanent housing for all.

The community has lost everything from homes to livestock, but the struggle of refugees continues on.

Sharing clothes —

"We're 800 people living in this hall! We came here with only the clothes we were wearing when we ran from the Ciskei.

"It's not nice to live like this, but there is no place to stay. Many of us have lost everything we had, but we are grateful for the help we have received.

The Ciskei community is a victim of the conflict, and the Ciskei government failed to protect its citizens from the violence.

Although the community is fragments, the government has been unable to provide permanent solutions for the refugees.

Identity documents

"It all began with the problem of documents. From 1981 we were given our passports from the Ciskei. The R177 would come in every two years. That was fine, but when we were issued with the new passports in 1996, we were not able to leave South Africa.

We are in a difficult situation and we will not go back to Peleton under Ciskei. We've been beaten and tortured too much, and we cannot trust the government.

We are the victims of the war and we will not return to Peleton under Ciskei. We've been beaten and tortured too much, and we cannot trust the government.

We are the victims of the war and we will not return to Peleton under Ciskei. We've been beaten and tortured too much, and we cannot trust the government.
‘Squads get R1 for each refugee caught’

By Winnie Graham

"Hunting squads", said to be working for the Security Branch, are rounding up Mozambican refugees between Ndumo and Kom Bay in northern kwazulu for a fee of between R1 and R5 each so that they can be forcibly repatriated, a Catholic priest alleged this week.

Father Jean-Pierre le Scour, director of the Catholic Bureau for Refugees, said reliable information about the squads showed they were all former Mozambicans. He named three of the leaders as Kidum Qwabe, Mtshilu Ntoni and Mbowambu.

Father le Scour said he wanted the United Nations and the Red Cross to monitor the repatriation of refugees from South Africa because "there have been some rumours of people being ill-treated and shot".

Police yesterday denied the existence of "hunting squads" in a statement issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, a spokesman said the Security Police made use of guards to patrol the borders.
has been the loss of people — largely the best
growth to contribute to growth in GDP
Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures,
which show emigration of about 327 000
between 1958 and 1987, seriously under-
Annie Asher
ning the "brain drain, says Wits professor of actu-
ral science.
He told the 1989 convention of the Actu-
Arta Society this week "Formal emigration
procedures are only necessary if one wishes
to take money out.
"There is no incentive for younger people
to go through them; they can leave as stu-
dents or tourists and just don’t return." Return
of immigrants (to SA) to the land of
their birth may also not be recorded.
Asher’s estimate of “hidden unofficial
emigration” is based largely on discrepan-
cences between CSS migration and tourism data on
the one hand and census figures on the other.
These indicate unrecorded departures be-
tween 1958 and 1987 could be as high as
360 000, which means total departures in the
30 years of about 700 000.
The figures for 1988 show a loss of
24 000 unofficial emigrants against less than
8 000 who officially cut their ties with SA.
As a percentage of the white population, the
total is not very different from the numbers
leaving East Germany in 1989."

CSS statistics
Asher’s research into CSS graduate statistics
reveals a disproportionate number of
emigrants are graduates — 23 000 of
100 000 who left between 1980 and 1985.
"This implies a loss of perhaps 4 500 grad-
uates a year since 1968 (about a quarter of all
graduates from our universities) about half
of whom are replaced by immigrants."
Cost of emigration to the economy, says
Asher, amounts to
☐ 9% of GNP annually and
☐ A loss to those remaining of 5.5% of
national income.
David Sandler, researcher at Wits’ Centre
for Policy Studies, told a workshop on
alternative service, organised by UCT’s Cen-
tre for Inter-Group Studies in Cape Town last
week, that compulsory national service is the
main reason for the outflow of graduates.
"Brain drain” problems could be eased by
combining an “extension of national service
to include the civilian component."
was a “need to take a hard look at our efficiency and structure in a changing time,” the council called in Pim Goldby Management Consultants to identify and implement changes. It emerges the corporation is running much more than a city and influences — and is influenced by — a region far beyond municipal boundaries.

“Economically, we are tied to people living virtually all over the southern part of the province and KwaZulu. We realise we have to work with a number of other authorities in the region if we are going to do anything about problems we have identified,” says Sybil Hotz, former mayor and member of the project steering committee headed by Venter, and working with Pim Goldby on the restructuring project.

Though still in the early stages, 10 revised objectives have been identified to
- Facilitate the achievement of an economic growth rate in the Durban Functional Region (DFR) of 8% a year by the year 2000.
- Influence the DFR economy to facilitate the creation of 300 000 formal sector jobs by the year 2000.
- Limit the annual electricity tariff to 2% below inflation or in line with Eskom’s increase if this exceeds inflation.
- Ensure that volume-related annual cost increases for market services are at least 2% a year below inflation.
- Maintain and improve the current standards of Durban’s infrastructure, cultural and recreational facilities and civil and protection services without increasing the per capita cost of such services in real terms.
- Limit the annual rates increase to at least 2% a year below inflation, and
- Achieve an annual labour productivity increase of at least 2% a year to the year 1995.

Far-reaching and optimistic but, as Venter says “These are not the Ten Commandments. I see them as objectives by which we can measure our progress year by year. A city the size of Durban cannot operate on an ad hoc management basis going into an uncertain future. We need a strategic plan — each department and individual in it must work towards these objectives, even if they have to be stuck up on the wall.”

Just how to measure the corporation’s effectiveness was one of the early problems identified by Pim Goldby director Mike van Kralingen. He found the project not unlike restructuring a private corporation but there were differences.

“We found that committees don’t always focus on a particular department, while some departments serve a number of different committees, sometimes contradictorily. They are also more hampered by legislation and structural limitations.”

Venter wants all this to change. He says the corporation should operate no differently to a private company and believes that, by becoming more market related, efficiency will increase. He also acknowledges that with 16 departments, 15 000 employees and an annual salary bill of R400m, the process will not be painless.

“Obviously, this would mean a retrenchment programme. Indirectly I have been getting feedback of a bit of nervousness at certain levels of the organisation but, if we have to prune to become healthy, we will. On the other hand, a restructured organisation will offer better prospects for all employees,” Venter says. “Durban was run efficiently within the economic walls of the city. This has changed and we have to go beyond those walls. But to make the changes we had to get an outside organisation to help us look at ourselves.”

DURBAN

City of the future

Durban City Council, running one of the fastest growing cities in the world, has had its share of criticism for not being geared for the future demands of an exploding population competing for limited infrastructure and resources.

Partly because of this, and what management committee chairman Jan Venter says
The Comores: tourism is its hope for future

NAIROBI — Here are the main facts about the Comoros Islands, whose President Ahmed Abdallah was assassinated on Sunday night.

OFFICIAL NAME Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

POPULATION: 510,000 (1989 estimate) of whom 60,000 live on Mayotte island which is still under French rule. The population is descended from a mixture of Arabs and Africans.

LANGUAGES: The official language is French but the national language is Comorani, a dialect of Swahili, the Arabic-based lingua franca of East Africa.

AREA: 2,033 km²

The Comoros are an archipelago of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, 306 km northwest of Madagascar and 309 km east of the African continent.

There are four main inhabited islands - Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte. The 2,361 km of the island on Grande Comore is still active and last erupted in 1977.

CAPITAL: Moroni on Grande Comore Island. Population 20,000.

ARMED FORCES: The backbone of the government's security forces is the 303 to 500-strong presidential guard, commanded by white mercenaries. The regular army consists of 1,000 men. There are several hundred gendarmes and police. There is no navy or air force.

RELIGION: Islam is the official religion, and 99% of the population are Sunni Muslims.

ECONOMY: The economy has traditionally been dependent on the export of vanilla, cloves and ylang ylang, an essential oil used in the manufacture of perfumes. However, vanilla exports have plummeted during the 1980s and the country relies on foreign aid to survive. The main hope for the future is tourism.

SA has financed a large beach hotel on Grande Comore.

Most of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture and relies on rice imports. There is small-scale fishing. Imports run at about $50m a year, and exports are between $10m and $20m a year, depending on vanilla and clove prices. The main imports are oil, rice and manufactured goods.

The GDP of the three islands was officially estimated at $150m in 1987, giving a per capita income of $410.

RECENT HISTORY: The islands were first settled by Arab seafarers about 1,000 years ago. The Arabs brought in slaves and established a series of small sultanates on the different islands.

France colonized Mayotte in 1843 to take advantage of its good anchorage. France extended its influence to the other islands during the rest of the 19th century and formally annexed the archipelago in 1904. After voting against independence in May 1967, the islands received a measure of self-rule in 1968. A fresh referendum was held in 1974. About 92% of the electorate voted yes, but 63% of Mayotte voted to stay French. A row with Paris ensued which ended with Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli unilaterally declaring independence on July 6, 1975.

Abdallah, a conservative, was proclaimed president of the new republic. He was deposed a month later by Prime Minister Ali Soili with the help of French mercenary Bob Denard Soili embarked on a period of radical social and economic reform but he became unpopular. Starved of French aid, the economy disintegrated.

In 1976, Denard landed on Grande Comore with white mercenaries and overthrew Soili to restore Abdallah.

Abdallah signed a series of agreements which restored French aid and gave France base facilities on the Comores. The mercenaries have put down several attempted coups and helped to establish increasingly overt links between the Comores and SA. SA has put about $50m of aid and investment into the Comores since 1980 and a weekly SA Airways flight links Moroni with Johannesburg.

— Sapa

HOLIDAY

Central Statistical Service figures show that in 1981, 3,382 South Africans departed for the Comores in the first quarter to June — about 1,000 of these in May and June.

Thompson said there was no sign of any military presence on the island.

"We have seen no evidence of military vehicles or personnel."

He said there was to be a period of mourning.

Thompson said reports of the assassination had been broadcast by local radio stations in Comore.

The assassination had posed no problem to the hotel staff or its guests, he said — Sapa
Peelton deadlock

16th evacuation of refugees from the ancestral village of King William's Town is but a symptom of the larger homeland problem in South Africa. That homeland policy as well as the Admission of Bantu Territories Bill (ABSTB) which part of the parliamentary opposition calls pernicious and evil are responsible for the misery of the 960 homeland people from the East Peelton village of Nkqubalweni.

The Nkqubalweni Steering Committee last week explained the forced incorporation of their village under the ABSTB into the independent homeland of Ciskei.

On August 24 last year the people of Nkqubalweni were visited by a Mayor Zolileza who told them they had been incorporated since August 12 of that year. The visiting committee spokesman said that the people had been angry as they had not been consulted.

Included

Trouble in the first few months of incorporation was instigated by Ciskei's deputy director general of foreign affairs and information, Mr. Hendriksen Som RAND, in a visit made by the South African Government.

When Ciskei became independent in 1981, the whole of Pechou was believed to have been included. But it became apparent in 1986 that only the western section lay within Ciskei - an oversight remedied by both governments by incorporation in August 1986.

Nkqubalweni residents opposed the incorporation and the state's response to this resistance led to shootouts, arrests and allegations of harassment and threats by the authorities.

Focus

Three generations of Nkqubalweni villagers live uncertainly while the South African and Ciskeian authorities deliberate their future. Meanwhile, 980 of them are living on the floor of a church in King William's Town.

Citizens

"But, they said that there is no land available. What makes them so sure that under Ciskei they will be happier?"

"The question is not why South Africa and not Ciskei. We are South African citizens and that is the issue," he said.

He said that they had appealed to the South African Government for protection as well, but had received no response. Attempts by the South African government officials to reach the people of Nkqubalweni were fruitless.

By IMRAN LAGARDIEN

The Nkqubalweni residents and the South African government are looking for a solution to the plight of the people. The South African government has offered to resettle the people in Ciskei, but the residents are refusing.

Conflicts

In November 1988 a court martial was granted against the Ciskeian police, ordering them not to arrest, assault or harass non-Ciskeians.

Early this year Som RAND was quoted as saying the conflict in Nkqubalweni would continue until an "elthon," which opposed incorporation into Ciskei "came to an end."

Over the past year more than a hundred people have been arrested without trial.

Pointed comments in this issue by Aggry Kienie and Jozi Malose, Sub-delegates, hold editorials and posters by Sydney Mathukwa, All of 61 Commando Road, Highbury, Johannesburg.

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• Write to the Editor at PO Box 5001, Johannesburg 2000. Name and address can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.
Mozambican refugee link

10 policemen treated for mystery illness

By Craig Kotze

Nine policemen, including the District Commandant of Nelspruit, who dealt with Mozambican refugees in a remote area of the Kruger Park, are being treated for an as yet unknown tropical disease, a spokesman said.

A 10th SAP member who had contact with one or more of the nine victims is also being treated, but police have said there is no epidemic in the area and no need for panic.

Only two policemen were in hospital and were not in a serious condition.

Tests have been done but no results have yet been announced by the SAP Forensics Laboratory in Pretoria.

Police plan to liaise with the Department of Health once the test results are known. Malaria tests had proved negative.

The policemen in hospital are Sergeant J Janse van Vuuren of White River and Constable L Cason of Middelburg.

Constable Cason apparently caught the disease after being in contact with other victims.

Lieutenant-Colonel C Herbst, District Commandant of Nelspruit, is among those who have caught the suspected virus.

The spokesman said the nine picked up the illness while working with refugees in the Pafuri area.

There were no refugees in the area at present and no preventative measures could be taken before it was known what kind of disease had to be dealt with, he added.

"No pro-active measures have been taken at this stage," he said. The symptoms of the disease were headaches, nausea, sore throats, fever and muscle pains.
A sense of hopelessness and uncertainty prevails among the Nkqonqweni refugees

KING William's Town was shocked when 900 refugees from the Ciskei homeland next door ended up on this sleepy Eastern Cape town's doorstep.

The white hall of King William's Town is colloquially known as a dormitory. The homeless are not expected to do work or contribute to the community, and their presence is seen as a burden.

The talk in the town is about the refugees and all the arguments - in the chemist, coffee shop, tavern and supermarket - seem to hinge on the old fallacy that homelessness has been given "their" chance to show that "they" can govern themselves, "and here was proof that they couldn't.

As Albert Camus once said: "The evil that is in the world always comes to power.

The Transkei leader, Major-General Enrico Baleni, is known to have made moves towards

By ISMAIL LAGARDIER

A scarred community

Three generations of Nkqonqweni villagers face uncertainty while the South African and Ciskei authorities deliberate their future. Meanwhile 966 of them are living on the floor of a church

In King William's Town Pia ISMAIL LAGARDIER

on the outskirts has been homelaid into greater South Africa. Last week, Venda and suddenly Ciskei's women were moved to conduct a sit-down strike.

Well the people from the Eastern Province village of Nkqonqweni are to leave to sleep in the church forever, or is somebody going to come and find them a place?

Handouts

By Denys Gooden, from the local office of the Department of Development Aid (DDA), which administers South African Development Trust (SADT) funds, told me in East London last week that there is not even the slightest possibility of bread for resettlement of the refugees from Nkqonqweni.

"Every piece of land under the control of the department has been examined for a specific purpose and not a single piece of land is available for resettlement," he said.

"While the arguments over the refugees swing from ignorance to the academic and frighteningly political there is a strand of humanity running through their predicament that has largely been overlooked.

Sleeping like sardines on the concrete floor of the St Dominic's Hall of the Sacred Heart Church in downtown King William's Town they live from day to day, surviving on handouts from local churches and church funds.

School

Stop a little closer and you'll recognise a sense of hopelessness and uncertainty pervading among them.

Yvonne Roi is 17 years old and hasn't been to school since her community was "displaced" on the weekend of October 14 and 15 from Nkqonqweni for refusing to accept evictions onto Ciskei

"I don't know where I will attend school next year," she says. I don't know if I will ever go to school again," Yvonne says.

Across the road from the refugee centre in Dale Junior School, every morning and every afternoon, when mothers and fathers deliver or collect their children here, one woman, Mrs Steyn, is seen sitting, waiting for her children to come out.

"I think they're from Ciskei. A friend told me they were deported for not being loyal to the country.

Pregnant

Steyn has never been into a black township, knows no black people and has a 'Coloured' name. She doesn't know the parents or grandparents of any people who live in segregated communities outside the city.

She is a leader there.

Back in the church yard, women are preparing the afternoon meal. Today's a cabbage and potato stew - same in yesterday and the day before.

The children are standing in a great fancy, a ceremony in a small ribbon box. Boys and girls tell each other's stories of being themselves while middle-aged women talk or sit out of the adjacent church.

On the washing lines, Beryl's clothing sways in the muggy heat while one overskirt ends and hangs from the outside handle.

The red-and-white crosses on the church walls hang quiet on the heads of the women, who have very little going on in terms of the community and family. They’ve lost their homes and have been forced to love like never before.

Sister Lastina believes that the community's character has been severely scarred.

"The family and community are scarred and need to be kept together. Right now, they have very little going on in terms of the community and family. They've lost their homes and have been forced to love like never before."

Sister Lastina

Across the road, a Mercedes and a luxury car pull up to cut through the days in bright and clean white shirts and peaked caps pulled deep over their eyes.

For the time being, the refugees at St Dominic's Hall are going nowhere fast.
Threat of consumer boycott

Govt given until Friday to solve Peelton problem

By Norman Chandler

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Mass Democratic Movement and Cosatu yesterday demanded the Government solve the Peelton refugee problem by Friday.

In a written demand given to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Leon Wessels, the organisations said King William's Town faced a huge consumer boycott if the plight of the 855 homeless people was not resolved.

Yesterday, Mr Wessels held a meeting with the refugees, who are living in squalid conditions in churches, to which they fled six weeks ago.

Ciskei security forces last month bulldozed houses and scattered villagers' belongings in Peelton East. Villagers say they are South African citizens and do not want to be part of Ciskei.

In a joint statement issued after yesterday's talks, the parties agreed to meet again today.

Mr Wessels confirmed last night that he had asked to meet Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe, and had undertaken to report back to the refugees.

MDM and Cosatu representatives attended the meeting, under the chairmanship of the Rev B Finca, who is also chairman of the Border Council of Churches.

Mr Wessels said: "We have had long discussions ... we have not managed to resolve this issue."

Mr Finca said he "would like to see the issue resolved this week in terms of the deadline."

Earlier yesterday, Mr Wessels met the local town council and the chamber of commerce.

The mayor, Mr Charles Webber, was hopeful matters would be rectified soon. Last night, the monthly town council meeting went into closed session to discuss the issue.

Mr Wessels visited Dale Junior School, part of the 100-year-old Dale College, to ascertain whether rumours that the school may be downgraded were true. Parents have removed children from the school because of refugees housed in a church centre across the road.
Lots to fix

After years of misdirected effort and back-packing, government may at last be taking steps to unleash the potential of tourism. This newfound drive follows the promotion of Kent Durr from Deputy Minister of Finance to Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Like his colleague, Minister of Transport George Barlett (Business November 10), he appears eager to bring his ministry's services in line with market needs. Last month Durr announced that government would abolish the Travel Agents' Board and repeal the 1983 Travel Agents & Travel Agencies Act. The move should result in a fairer, more competitive travel industry by eliminating numerous restrictions.

At the same time, Durr showed he was serious about deregulating the industry when he announced he was granting permission to Computicket to resume selling low-cost SAA Skybird travel packages. The week before, the Travel Agents' Board had stopped Computicket from selling the packages because it is not a travel agency.

Last year a record 805 000 foreigners visited SA. According to the Central Statistical Service, 417 000 arrived in the first half of this year, but Durr says the figures are misleading. “About half of those came from Africa. Only 20% stayed in hotels. The rest stayed with family or in timeshare accommodation. This is far from Europe than we are.”

Most of the answers to SA's tourist dearth are obvious — deregulating air travel, for example. Deregulation would bring sharply lower fares and a jump in the number of flights, followed closely by a torrent of new foreign and domestic tourism.

Fred Themnann, executive director of the Federated Hotel Association of Southern Africa, says that staggering school holidays would boost tourism. “Every year we lose a hell of a lot of foreign exchange, particularly at Christmas, because there is no room for foreign visitors. Hotels, aircraft and hire cars are booked out by locals who can take their holidays later.”

So what's being done? Durr says he has shifted control of the SA Tourist Board into the private sector by appointing "young, energetic men such as Bruno Corte of Southern Sun Hotels, Piet van Hoven of Comar and Noel de Villiers of Rennies Travel to guide it.”

He has also commissioned two studies to identify the wants that need to be excised, one by the Board of Trade & Industry and the other by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, which will outline how attractions in rural areas can be developed and integrated into the nationwide tourist industry.

In Austria, more than 85% of tourism is in the hands of private individuals, says Inge Dobshai, manager of the Austrian National Tourist Office in Johannesburg. Many farmers and people with large houses rent rooms and provide meals to tourists. They rely on them for a large portion of their income.

But in SA, millions of rands are lost every year because many tourists decide not to visit SA when they can't get a room in Cape Town. SA is far behind Europe in providing bed and breakfasts and developers cite the long off-season in explaining why they don't build more hotels.

But Captour is now successfully promoting the city in the off-season. Cape Town's hotels were 70% full in July, according to Captour's manager, John Robert, and more foreign visitors stayed in its hotels in August than in Durban's, according to the statistical service.

Cape Town has 1 079 beds in its 41 one-star hotels, 1 465 in its 20 two-star hotels, 3 607 in its 17 three-star establishments, 963 in its four-star hotels and 280 in its three-five-star hotels, according to Themnann.

Clearly, this isn't enough to cope with the peak season demand. A city council committee, formed in May, has subsequently identified several sites where new hotels can be built. But progress will be slow. It is tied up with the planning authorities, who won't make their report for six months, says Louis Kremer, chairman of Captour and a city councillor.
Residents stressed their right to remain citizens of South Africa.

Petition: Children walk back to the Sacred Heart Church in King William's Town where they have been since the school was closed due to school strikes.

Resident in the community said the strike is not only affecting the children, but the community as a whole. She said, "This is our country, and we are not going to sit back and watch while they take it away from us."

Hundreds of residents have gathered outside the school, calling for the government to address their concerns.

"We are very passionate about our country and we will not stand idly by while they take it away from us," said one resident.
Fun went on during coup

By FELICITY LEVINE

SOUTH AFRICAN tourists are safe in the strife-torn Comores.

"Our guests at the hotel were not even aware that there had been a coup last Sunday although we took the precaution of cancelling our boating trips on Monday and Tuesday," said Sun International regional director for the Comores, Mr George Latley. (3.31)

The "parfume islands", which responded to the gunfire of an attempted coup this week, are back in the hands of former mercenary Bob Denard, according to latest reports.

The Comores, where South African hotel interests have topped R300 million, are fast becoming the latest "in" holiday spot for this country's jet-setters.

And while speculation rages as to who killed President Ahmed Abdallah eight days ago, Sun International is going all out to safeguard South African tourists there.

The political situation is understood to be precarious, with the country in the hands of the 650-man presidential guard led by Colonel Denard. (3.31)

"The many contradictory reports as to who did what is creating confusion and affecting tourist bookings," said Mr Latley.
Evicted families lose all except their SA rights

ABOUT 300 people have established their right to South African citizenship at terrible cost — the bulldozing of their homes and confiscation of their property by Ciskei authorities.

The refugees from Ngqonkwem, in East Peolton, east today largely on charity in King William's Town in the Eastern Cape after a brutal seven-week episode of official Ciskei violence.

A member of the Residents' Committee, who asked to remain anonymous, said: "They took everything — houses, livestock and furniture.

He was one of hundreds evicted at gunpoint and now living on soup-kitchen handouts.

The plight of the people — who were offered 249 hectares of land this week by the King William's Town municipality as a temporary home — has its origins in a bureaucratic apartheid mix-up.

Their land was meant to be incorporated into Ciskei at independence in 1961 and the late discovery that it had not been led to a growing movement by residents to reassert their South African citizenship.

The dispute led to gunbattles and violence, confiscations, evictions, detentions and deaths.

Crisis

More than 50 villagers are detained in Ciskei and for most there is no indication of their being charged or released.

Today, no outsider can get to the devastated village — the area has been sealed off by Ciskei police and troops under an emergency proclamation.

But the Democratic Party's nominated MP for East London, Mr André de Wet, said aerial photographs showed scores of systematically demolished homes — all belonging to anti-Ciskei community leaders.

President Lennox Sebe, who has witnessed a number of resettlement tragedies in Ciskei, this week let South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Leon Wessels cool his heels in a corridor before meeting to try to settle the seven-week crisis.

On Friday, South African ambassador Christo van Aardt — a man deeply sympathetic to the Ciskei cause — and the National Party MP for King William's Town, Mr Ray Rudoe, were kept out of the village by police.

The 249ha offered by King William's Town will serve as a temporary home for the refugees, who overflow three church halls in the city centre.

A spokesman for the Residents' Committee said: "We are very grateful to the South African Government for meeting our demands at last.

"We have never doubted that we were South African citizens. It was only the Government which decided we were not."

Border Council of Churches field worker Albert Whittle said the discovery that the village was not part of Ciskei came through an Appeal Court decision dismissing as unlawful the detention in Ciskei of CPF stalwart Steve Tsakwe because the area was legally South African.

Despite this, it was handed over to Ciskei last August "without prior consultation," he said.

Died

Ciskei would not comment on the dispute this week, but official statements have decreed what was termed "hysterea" and the "most ill-informed attack on the Ciskei Government since independence."

Acknowledging that the area was only incorporated last year, Ciskei has said this precipitated a "shocking set of circumstances through the actions of a disaffected group."

One of these was an attack on Mr Themba Temba, who was burnt and later died of his injuries.

Spokesman for the Resident's Committee emphatically deny Ciskei, charges of violence.
OPERATION Hunger spends more than R220 000 a month feeding thousands of Mozambicans who fled their country to seek refuge in South Africa, according to Mr Mpho Mashimini, the organisation’s relief and development co-ordinator.

More and more Mozambicans are continuing to cross the borders into South Africa as the war between Frelimo forces and the National Resistance Movement of Mozambique rages on.

According to figures supplied by Operation Hunger, more than 50 000 Mozambicans have been granted refugee status in Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Lebowa and Witwatersrand. There are also hundreds of refugees living in KwaZulu, but the official figure for the area is not available.

**Blankets**

Operation Hunger is one of several organisations which have rallied around the refugees ever since they started flooding into South Africa about four years ago.

The Red Cross distributes tents, clothing, candles and blankets to all the areas affected by the influx of the refugees. Several churches have also thrown their weight behind the organisations, helping with the distribution of foodstuffs and the monitoring of other relief schemes.

West Germany and Holland have also come to their aid. A Swiss organisation recently donated a vehicle to the Giya-Mlamulele Relief Co-ordinating Committee to help with the distribution of food, clothing and blankets.

Mashimini said there were more than 90 000 feeding schemes in all the areas where the refugees had settled.

One of the squatter camps where refugees are settled is Hluphekani (Place of Solitude) on the outskirts of Gya-Mlamulele in Gazankulu Capital. According to Mr George Manyangni who is in charge of the area, more and more refugees are still pouring into the homeland. He said more than 200 refugees came to Hluphekani in one week this month.

A refugee at one of the squatter camps in Hluphekani. See also pages 16 and 17
SAA may scrap extra flights to Comores

CANCELLATIONS on SAA flights to the Comores could lead to the airline scrapping additional flights planned for the holiday period.

SAA spokesman François Louw said yesterday a 10% cancellation on flights to and from the Comores had been recorded since the assassination of the Comorian president two weeks ago.

Louw said SAA was considering cancelling additional flights to the islands — planned to commence this Sunday.

SAA flies to Moroni weekly on Saturdays. Because the 280-seat Airbus was so popular, SAA had planned an additional flight, seating 60 passengers, for Sundays, until mid-January. Louw said SAA would gauge cancellations and decide by Friday whether to continue with the extra flights.
African refugees 'make up half of the world figures'

One out of every five African migrants is a refugee and one refugee out of every two in the world is African, a supplement of the December edition of the International Labour Office (ILO) Information said.

This was a result of violence and want that were increasingly altering the face of migration within the African continent, the supplement said.

For the most part, migration in sub-Saharan Africa was no longer a matter of individual choice but was driven by fear of the armed conflicts and by the spectre of hunger that hovers over an increasing number by periodically drought-stuck countries.

This was one of the findings of a new ILO study — Sergio Ricca: International migration in Africa — that presented a comprehensive picture of past and present migration in Africa.

Africa is torn between ideology and reality. The ideal is unity, fraternity and sharing. This is reflected in the 17 intergovernmental groups that have been formed in recent times.

But the day-to-day reality is reflected in the mass expulsions of migrants by these countries. In the last two decades some five million people had been forced to leave their new-found homes.

"Indeed, it is something of a paradox that a continent which claims attachment to such generous values as common endeavour for development should accept the precariousness and suffering that accompany the migration of its people," the study said.

About 35 million Africans live outside their own country — 10 percent of the population of sub-Saharan Africa.

Perhaps the most typically African migration was border migration, where hundreds of thousands of people cross international borders every day without going through any formalities.

"These crossborder movements are simply natural movements of people belonging to the same ethnic groups," the study explained. — Sapa.
African refugee problem is huge

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Expulsions

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The study further measured the impact and analysed the legal basis of governments' decisions to expel refugees.

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"These cross-border movements are simply natural movements of people belonging to the same ethnic groups," the study explained.
What's a little rain?
Like seaside resorts the world over, Cape Town has a split personality. In the high season it's packed — bookings are impossible, the beaches and streets are jammed. In the off season, rooms go begging and tills are quiet.

In yet another effort to iron out the peaks and valleys, the Cape Tourism Authority (Captour) has budgeted R280 000 for its first television advertising campaign, an ambitious effort aimed at attracting A-income tourists in the "green season." That's the rainy period from May through October that tourists traditionally avoid.

By going on TV, Captour is following the lead of Durban and Port Elizabeth, which launched successful advertising campaigns some time ago. Young & Rubicam designed the campaign and it will start in February. Commercials will be shown during peak viewing times on SABC and M-Net and later the campaign will be extended to the print media. The agency's Johnny Johnson says each of the three main coastal holiday destinations markets a different image. Durban is "fast entertainment," Port Elizabeth the "family market" and Cape Town wants an image of a slower-paced, more individually tailored holiday for the upmarket, older tourist.

Since its formation 10 years ago, Captour has campaigned to extend the western Cape's season, which was regarded then as the six weeks over the December-January holidays. Now the season covers the six months from November through April and Captour hopes to extend it further.

Evening out the flow of tourists is essential in encouraging new hotel construction and other investment needed to handle peak-season demand (Business December 1). Captour chairman Louis Kroener says that if the western Cape can do this, tourism could easily become the region's most important industry by the turn of the century. But it must be competitive and innovative. In the year ended June 30, the western Cape attracted 500 000 domestic tourists and 336 000 overseas visitors.
Violence and hunger cause refugee crisis

One out of every five African migrants is a refugee and one refugee out of every two in the world is African, according to a supplement of the December edition of International Labour Office Information.

Migration in sub-Saharan Africa is no longer a matter of individual choice but is driven by fear of armed conflicts and hunger, says the supplement.

The findings are part of a new study by the ILO, which is the permanent secretariat of the UN's International Labour Organisation.

Africa is torn between ideology and reality. The ideal is unity, fraternity and sharing - reflected in the 17 inter-governmental groups formed in recent times.

But day-to-day reality is reflected in the mass expulsions of migrants by these countries. In the past 20 years five million people have been forced to leave their new-found homes.

An estimated 35 million Africans - 10 percent of sub-Saharan Africa's population - live outside their own country.

The most typical African migration is cross-border migration. Thousands of people cross international frontiers every day without going through formalities.

"These cross-border movements are natural movements of people belonging to the same ethnic groups," says the study.

Organised migration is the movement of low-skilled workers to offset labour shortages, such as the flow of workers to South Africa from neighbouring states.

Clandestine migrants slip across easy borders.

While many migrants, both legal and illegal, cross national borders in Africa seeking a better life, the increase in refugee movements is alarming African governments and international aid agencies.

United Nations statistics put the number of African refugees at about five million in 1988 - up from 300,000 in 1960.

The study points out that 90 percent of the total burden was carried by only 18 countries and 70 percent was borne by 12 countries.

The 16 African countries classified as the least developed in the world have the most refugee problems.

Efforts are being made to find remedies such as international and national support structures and emergency relief programmes.

"Independence struggles are no longer the main cause of refugee movements," says the study.

"Nowadays they tend to be generated by conflicts between independent states and by violations of human rights by governments or armed groups against part of the national population," - Sapa
Peelton - back to

'Temporary arrangement' claims the town council

A PLAN to provide permanent homes for East Peelton refugees at Ginsberg has been rejected by the King William's Town Council.

The council intends to provide temporary accommodation only, so another site may have to be found.

The council said this week its offer of land near Ginsberg was good for six months only.

Community leaders said they suspected attempts were being made to sabotage the settlement plan.

The refugee crisis was thought to have been resolved last month when Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leon Wessels said the community could settle on the municipality-owned land.

While the offer was said to have been a temporary one, no reference was made to a time limit.

King William's Town Mayor Charles Webber said on Wednesday the council had envisaged a temporary settlement until May 31 consisting of a temporary tented camp and a temporary water supply.

It would be only for those East Peelton families whose homes had been demolished by the Ciskei government.

He said the matter was discussed on Tuesday night on the closed agenda and it would come onto the open agenda at the council's first meeting next year.

The council had rejected the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) plan for more permanent and more expensive infrastructure, which would have encouraged the community to regard the settlement as permanent.

The refugees themselves had come up with "far-reaching demands", which the council had also rejected, said Webber.

If the community took up the council's offer, it would first have to be cleared with Ginsberg town council.

The council hoped the community would be resettled before Christmas, he said.

A spokesman for Wessels, Tom Markram, said this week if the municipality would not allow the community to stay on the land after May, "the question arises whether suitable available land exists in the area."

The MEC for Community Services in the CPA, Koos Theron, Development Aid officials and town council representatives would meet in King William's Town on Friday, said MP Ray Radue.

Theron would meet the refugees and "fill them in regarding the situation at present."

For the past week intense inter-departmental negotiations had taken place, he said.

While the government and the municipality had been in general agreement about the resettlement plan, additional "complicating factors" had subsequently arisen.

The mayor of Ginsberg, Gladys Mcako, would not comment on reports that the township's local authority was unhappy with aspects of the resettlement of the refugees nearby.

Democratic Party MP Andre de Wet said on Wednesday the crisis was "as volatile as ever" and appeared to be "back at square one."

The government was throwing the issue from one department to another and should "stop playing ping-pong with people's lives", he said.

The refugees have expressed concern at the delays in their resettlement.

In a statement, they said it was two weeks since they accepted the offer of land and were "beginning to suspect someone is playing games with our future."

"We are worried that someone is trying to sabotage our agreement with Wessels. We will not let this happen."

"We are not going to wait much longer. We warned last month that the situation was intolerable."

The refugees sought refuge in a church hall in the town seven weeks ago after fleeing from harassment, evictions and the demolition of their homes by the Ciskei Government. - Sapa
MR Amon Ngcobo (48) is one of the thousands of refugees thrown up by the political violence.

In 1986 Ngcobo lost a full-time job. Since then he has been coming into central Durban almost daily looking for temporary jobs to help his wife and four children.

He was living in Lindelani, north of Durban, since 1970.

Two Thursday ago, short of credit, he had to leave his job and cross the railway line to go into the rich man's area. He said he was confronted by a gang of six men as they stepped off a bus at Richmond Farm.

"They said 'what are you?' I said 'I am nothing'. They said 'you are a comrade' and shot me."

Ngcobo has had surgery for gun shot wounds and was released from hospital last month.

Ngcobo was highly critical of the warlords who have set themselves up as undisputed kings in the squatter settlements outside Durban.

Hobo

He said the man who shot him was a hobbo, but was today a very rich man.

"A lot of people are making trouble for nothing. It is not right to kill other people."

His wife does not know what has happened to him. He is still in hospital and has not been able to return to Durban.

The police have been unable to trace the man who shot him.

The police have been accused of being too soft on the warlords.

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W TVL refugees to be reunited in Jhb

HUNDREDS of Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein villagers, who sought refuge on the Reef for fear of repression, will be reunited at a prayer meeting on Christmas Day in Johannesburg.

The villagers, most of whom are men in their 50s and youths, have not set foot in the Western Transvaal villages since the rebellion against incorporation into Bophuthatswana spiralled on July 1.

Nine homeland policemen were bludgeoned to death on that day in Leeuwfontein.

Since then, the two villages have been without menfolk.

Plight

There is also increased action against anti-homeland people.

The Christmas meeting will highlight the plight of the villagers who wish to celebrate the day with their families but had been "turned into" refugees by the "bantustan government."

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which monitored developments in the area before it was banned from operating in the homeland, speculated that the villagers who sought refuge on the Reef would be detained if they returned home.

Truc's fieldworker Mr Daniel Molefi said villagers were still united and determined to continue the fight for their land.

"The war against incorporation is not over yet," he said.

He said Monday's prayer meeting was in the spirit of unity which had been evident since the men came to Johannesburg.

The gathering, with speeches from the villagers, will be held at the Zoo Lake Presbyterian Church from 11:30pm.
Population - Migration
1990
ALTHOUGH South African tourism earnings top R4 billion a year and are this country’s second-biggest money-spinner after gold, the country’s tourist infrastructure is badly in need of upgrading.

A record number of tourists — over a million — are expected this year, but South Africa’s main international airport, Jan Smuts, is hopelessly inadequate and outdated, according to Johannesburg Publicity Association (JPA) director Mr David Appleton.

The executive director of Satour, Mr Spencer Thomas, disclosed this week that the Tourism Board is expecting more than a million tourists to South Africa this year. "We expect the number of tourists to top last year’s figure of 805 000 international arrivals," he said.

However, he admitted the country’s tourist infrastructure was a problem, adding “In the long term we are busy with a development strategy in conjunction with the Development Bank to upgrade roads, accommodation and Jan Smuts Airport.”

"Satour specifically requested the Board of Trade and Industry to conduct an inquiry into the tourism infrastructure, and the study will probably be complete in the next six months.

Second terminal

"In the short term, there has been talk of a second airport terminal building," he added.

The JPA’s Mr Appleton, who sits on a committee for the “beautification of the airport”, slammed facilities at Jan Smuts. "The terminal buildings are not user-friendly and there is no consideration for the public. If one arrives to drop a flight passenger one can’t park near the entrance. "The building is structured for the police who work there — not visitors to the country. But even the security is a farce. "Nobody can understand why they get a sticker stuck on their bag by the police in the first place and then nobody takes any notice of it again.

“There are two runways at Jan Smuts, but one is hardly used because of a shortage of air traffic control people.

“There are 26 government departments involved in the running of the airport and therefore nothing gets done.”

Asked what could be done to change the situation, Mr Appleton said “The building should be designed with modern concepts. Nairobi airport is a good example — it is circular in structure and has plenty of drive-in and check-in points, with skywalks.

“Double the amount of parking space is needed at Jan Smuts, and there should be adequate international restaurants with a view of the planes. And the number of check-in counters should at least be doubled.”

In response to queries about the upgrading of Jan Smuts, one of the directors of Civil Aviation which falls under the Department of Transport, Mr L Boshoff, said: "Tenders for the upgrading of the airport have already been put out and the upgrading of Jan Smuts Airport should begin within the next couple of weeks.”
French-speakers visit SA

FRENCH-speaking visitors from Zaire and Mauritius are flocking to SA in increasing numbers, if occupancy rates at Johannesburg's three-star Mariston Hotel are anything to go by.

According to the manageress in charge of the hotel's furnished apartments, there were about 30-40 French-speaking families registered at present. "And two more are coming tomorrow," she said in an interview.

She said most were either from Zaire or Mauritius and here on business.

A Zairian occupant said SA was the opposite of what newspapers had led him to believe.

He said he had no problems getting his daughter admitted to a Johannesburg private school.

Another Zairian said it was her first visit to Johannesburg. "I have already visited Brussels and Paris, so I decided to come here. It's closer."

Zairian nationals do not need a visa for stays of up to two weeks, they said. Formalities had "greatly improved" since President F W de Klerk's visit.
Australia appreciates group of SA settlers

The Star's Foreign News Service

PERTH -- Settlers from southern Africa made up a small but important part of the population growth in Western Australia in the decade just ended.

A total of 4,600 South Africans and 1,030 Zimbabweans made up the bulk of the 6,800 settlers who arrived in Australia from all parts of Africa. While their racial origins were not officially disclosed, most of them were white, with only a sprinkling of blacks.

The southern African arrivals comprised 5 percent of the total state population growth of 135,827 during the 1980s.

The biggest group of just over 58,000 were from the United Kingdom and Ireland, with Asians second at 28,704.

While most settlers from other countries were working class, those from South Africa and Zimbabwe consisted mainly of professional men such as doctors, lawyers, business administrators and the like.

The Perth legal firm of Parker and Parker has so many South Africans working for it that, in a joking reference to the South African accent, it is often called "Porker and Porker."
Tourism figures on the increase

ACHMED KAREM

MORE than a million people are expected to visit SA that year, says Satour. Executive director Spencer Thomas said Satour expected an 8.5% increase compared with last year.

"Conservative estimates indicate that at least 220 000 visitors came to SA in 1989—a 14% increase on 1988."

Thomas said 651 242 people visited SA in the first nine months of 1993, half of them from overseas—a significant increase in the latter figure.

"There were 32 982 visitors from Britain, representing a 21% increase over the 1988 figure. Next was Germany with 32 613 visitors (19%) and then the US with 34 163 (16%)"

Foreign tourists spent an estimated R1,9bn in 1989 and the trend for 1990 was upward. The spending made a significant contribution to the economy. Thomas said first group of tourists from Hungary had arrived a few weeks ago. "We expect primarily group traffic from Eastern Bloc countries," he said.
East Europeans 'encouraged' to settle in SA
SA not using its over-40s agencies

ANDREW GILL

GOVERNMENT moves to import skilled workers from Eastern bloc countries have triggered renewed criticism that SA’s own labour resources, particularly older skilled workers, are not being properly used.

Association of Personnel Service Organisations (Apso) president Litsa Roussos said she believed there was a ‘syndrome’ in SA whereby people over 40 were seen as not capable of performing as well as younger workers.

This misconception needed to be dispelled, she said.

‘Companies are not utilising available resources. There are skilled people over 40 who cannot get jobs. They are stable, loyal and have a wealth of experience,’ she said.

Apso is involved in a drive to educate companies to realise there are many over-40s who are more than capable of doing the job.

Professional Search Consultants (PSC) training manager Jackie Perkins said finding a position for skilled personnel over 45 was becoming increasingly difficult.

‘Why import labour and cause crises when all avenues have not been explored?’

‘There are lots of unemployed skilled people of all races, including over 45s, who could go a long way towards repairing the situation,’ she said.

‘But companies these days are looking for skilled labour in the 25-to-35 age group. There is a perception that over-45s are difficult to train.’

PSC director Pat Macredies said the phenomenon was unique to SA.

‘Overseas, over-45s are very marketable and are often preferred to the younger generation here, if you have not made it by 35, you probably won’t. Corporations are looking for fast movers with a get-ahead attitude.’

One of the problems was corporate structure, Macredies said. “Big companies are organised in such a way that medical aid and pension funds are a burden to them, and therefore it is easier to employ younger people.”
Reduced military service virtually ends brain drain

GOVERNMENT's decision to reduce military service to one year has been effective in virtually halting SA's brain drain, commercial, industrial and academic sources said at the weekend.

Wits Centre for Policy Studies spokesman David Shandler said there were strong indications that many students would not leave SA now that military service had been reduced.

Shandler is currently heading up a study entitled Alternatives to Compulsory Military Service

R15bn lost

In order to estimate the effect of military service on the economy Shandler took the Gross Domestic Income (GDI) as a guideline and showed how this would be affected by the possible earnings lost by emigrants each year.

"Between 1978 and 1980, an estimated R15bn a year was lost in possible lifetime earnings by an estimated 20,000 emigrants. On average, R240,000 lifetime earnings a person would be lost by people emigrating," Shandler said.

Human Sciences Research Council Research head Prof Joubert Botha said the decrease in military service would have an important marginal effect on emigration.

"In looking at the figures one should examine the quality of them, as an ex-

LALA CAMERER

pert leaving the country is worth 1,000 workers and we have lost many excellent people through emigration," he said.

A study conducted by Wits Medical school last year revealed the number of medical graduates leaving SA would drop considerably if the option of alternative service to military conscription was available.

Of the 232 white males interviewed in their 4th, 5th or 6th year of medical study, 30% were not prepared to do military service.

However, half that number said they would stay if given the option of alternative service for an equivalent period.

Wits engineering faculty dean Prof Alan Kemp said he did not believe as many engineers were emigrating compared with other professions.

"A lot of young people were leaving the country before doing their military service so hopefully there will be a reduction in this loss with only one year of military service," he said.

Joffe Associates chairman Joan Joffe said over the last five years her company had lost numerous employees at senior levels to emigration but over the last six months none had left.

"Whereas previously we were desperate for people to fill vacancies, now we have a good selection of people applying for jobs," she said.

Wits commerce faculty dean Prof Duncan Reekie said it was too early to comment on whether a reduction in military service would have an effect on the brain drain.

However, he said the release of resources from the military into the productive economy could only be beneficial to the economy.

Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures confirm emigration has eased off in 1989, 2,230 people emigrated compared with 1,998 in 1988 when 3,991 left and in 1987 when 6,765 left.

Professional

In the first quarter of last year, SA had its biggest three-monthly immigrant gain in a decade with 2,757 immigrants and only 1,507 emigrants.

During the first half of 1989, SA experienced a net gain of 2,247, with 4,716 immigrants and 2,469 emigrants.

SA gained 122 engineers after a loss of 75 in 1987, and seven doctors (after losing 41 in 1987), but lost 79 accountants in 1988. In 1987, 135 accountants left the country.

Overall a net loss of 19 people in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations was recorded in 1986 after a loss of 802 in 1987.
Immigration figures up

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA - SA had a net immigration gain in the first 10 months of last year of 5,241, according to the Central Statistical Service.

The immigrant total in January-October was 9,333 (8,764 last year) and emigrants 3,331 (3,785). The gain was nearly three times the gain of 1,939 in the same 10 months of the previous year.

For the whole of last year immigrant surplus was 2,633, half of the gain for the 10 months.

In October alone the gain was 1,297 compared with last October’s 872. The number of emigrants also rose sharply in the 10 months — by 17.4% to 138,549 last year, compared with 128,663 in 1988.

Most immigrants during January-October came from the UK — 2,487. Next came Portugal with 685 followed by West Germany with 479.

Most emigrants, 2,330, settled in Australia.
SA could draw more immigrants

GERALD REILLY (236)

PRETORIA — SA stands to make a substantial migration gain this year if favorable perceptions of the political climate are maintained. A Home Affairs Department spokesman said a lively interest in moving to SA was still being shown by East Europeans. This was borne out by the latest figures from SA European migration offices.

During November-December last year, the SA mission office in Munich sent questionnaires to 358 people interested in migrating to SA. Of these, 331 were returned completed and 99 applications were forwarded to Pretoria for consideration and placement with employers.

In the same two months, 57 applications for immigration to SA were received from people who had previously made inquiries or had been recruited by SA employers.

From the SA mission in Bonn, 135 questionnaires were sent to prospective immigrants and 90 were completed.

A spokesman said about 90 percent of inquiries and applications were from expatriate Poles.

Zach confirmed as DP leader in House

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The DP’s parliamentary caucus yesterday unanimously elected former PFP leader Zach de Beer as its parliamentary leader.

The decision is in line with the earlier agreement by the party’s three co-leaders to divide their responsibilities. In accordance with this agreement, Denis Worrall is responsible for the development and expansion of the DP and Wynand Malan for extra-parliamentary liaison.

De Beer, who became SA’s youngest MP when he was elected in the Maitland constituency in 1953, was a founder member of the Progressive Party in 1953. He lost his seat in 1961. He was re-elected MP for Parktown in 1977 but stood down in 1981 to concentrate on his business activities. After being elected leader of the PFP, he was made a nominated MP last year and then was again elected MP for Parktown on September 6.

The caucus also elected its vice-chairman Harry Schwarz (Yeoville) to join chairman Colin Eglin as its representatives on the DP’s national executive.
Apart from those mentioned above, a variety of deregulatory actions are being undertaken which cannot be quantified as specific cases, due to the nature and extent thereof.

Professionally qualified persons - emigrated/immigrated

25 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) lawyers, (d) architects, (e) social workers, (f) quantity surveyors, (g) scientists and (h) other specified professionally qualified persons (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1989?

Hansard 1/3/90 B61E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(a) (i) Six. One application was carried over from 1988 (see (a) (ii) below)

(ii) One application was discontinued

The other applications are currently being considered

(iii) The application received in 1988 was granted. Particulars are contained in GN 60, 61 and 62 in Government Gazette 11850 of 1989-05-05

(b) The Businesses Act, published in concept form in GN 228 in Government Gazette 11813 of 1990-04-07, envisages the deregulation of various aspects relating to the activities of retail businesses. As this Act has not been put into operation yet, the powers conferred by the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act was exercised. In accordance with this GN 204 in Government Gazette 12231 of 1989-12-22 was issued. This notice substantially facilitates the obtaining of licenses for activities in the retail sector. Restrictions on business hours from Mondays to Saturdays, are furthermore suspended.
**Foreign attraction**

SA's tourism industry is booming — though off a low base in international terms — as improved political perceptions overseas and the “carrot and stick” approach attract increasing numbers of foreign visitors.

The latest figures available show that, in the first nine months of last year, 650 000 foreigners visited SA, 16.6% above the corresponding period in 1988. This year, the number of foreign visitors is expected to exceed 1m for the first time.

Foreign tourists should spend about R2bn in the country this year, with domestic tourists contributing another R3bn, making tourism a R5bn industry providing around 400 000 jobs.

The major gains in foreign tourists last year came from Taiwan (52%), Switzerland (36%), France (35%), Italy (33%), Australia (30%), Israel (29%), Belgium (26%), Netherlands (26%) and the UK (21%). Though growth in the US market was a relatively modest 16%, Trade & Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr believes it reflects “a long awaited turnaround with good prospects for the future.”

Durr says it’s crucial that SA entrepreneurs are aware of the potential of tourism, particularly as research shows that job creation costs in the sector are lower than the cost of creating jobs in the industrial sector as a whole. In addition, the “ripple effect” of tourism growth is important for other sectors of the economy.

But those engaged in the industry complain that the rapid growth it is enjoying is straining the existing tourism infrastructure. Durr admits there is a problem, adding that opportunities for expansion need to be explored urgently.

He stresses that the correct development strategies and management of SA’s tourism industry — particularly on a regional basis — is essential to ensure the optimum exploitation of the country’s tourism potential.
‘Chicken run’ S Africans coming home to roost

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of South Africans who joined the "chicken run" out of the country during the turbulent mid-1980s are now returning home.

And with Mr F W de Klerk’s reform announcements last week, the number of immigrants to South Africa — including badly needed professionals — is expected to increase sharply.

Mostly from Australia

These are the observations and predictions of several international removal companies countrywide. Statistics from Central Statistical Services (CSS) have confirmed this trend.

According to Mr Dennis Kaye, chief executive of the Laser group, which controls Stuttafords, Pickfords, Frasers and Van Nimmegan international removals, there has been a sharp increase in immigration to South Africa, including a significant number of South Africans returning home, mostly from Australia.

“We have had a lot of inquiries at our agencies all over the world from South Africans wanting to come home. We have also had scores of foreigners enquiring about emigrating to the country,” said Mr Kaye.

Mr Tom Ansley, chairman of Elliott International (Removals), said the number of immigrants to South Africa had doubled in the last three years.

“In 1986, we moved 922 families into the country. Last year, 1,569 families came in, but this year, we have budgeted for 2,000 incoming families, many of them South Africans returning.”

“However, with Mr De Klerk’s latest measures, we suspect even this budget will be well below the mark.”

Corresponding statistics showed that there had been a 48 percent decline in emigration over the last three years.

“In 1986, we moved 2,555 families out of the country. Last year, 1,345 left, but this year we are budgeting for 650 families,” said Mr Ansley.

Mr Ansley said that reforms and the resultant change in political security in the country had undoubtedly affected statistics.

“And I expect that recent changes will further decrease emigration and increase immigration. It is very positive to see people responding in this way to political reform here.”

Military service

One of the biggest contributory factors in the halt of “white flight” is the government’s decision to reduce military service to one year, according to commercial, industrial and academic sources.

According to figures from CSS, 2,129 people emigrated in 1989 compared with 1,888 when 3,991 left and 1987 when 6,765 left.

In the first quarter of last year, South Africa had its biggest three-monthly immigrant gain in a decade with 2,757 immigrants and only 1,507 emigrants.
PRETORIA — Immigrants arrived to settle in SA at the rate of nearly 1,000 a month in the first 11 months of last year, according to Central Statistical Service.

The net gain in January-November was 5,947 — 10,412 immigrants and 4,465 emigrants, $19.4.7

In the same 11 months in 1963 the gain was 2,868 — 9,588 immigrants and 7,240 emigrants.

The figures indicate a slowdown in the numbers leaving SA — a trend that is expected to continue.

Gained in the 11 months were 1,236 professional, semiprofessional and technical workers, among them 545 engineers and 51 medical doctors, $246.5.

Most emigrants in January-November were headed for the UK (1,200), followed by Australia (1,157).
Immigration rate is nearly 1,000 a month

GERALD REILLY

numbers leaving SA — a trend that is expected to continue.

Gained in the 11 months were 1,296 professional, semi-professional and technical workers, among them 342 engineers and 51 medical doctors.

Most emigrants in January-November were headed for the UK (1,296), followed by Australia (1,157).

HAMILTON RUSSELL

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An exclusive way to make business travel a little more of a pleasure
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Most emigrants in January-November were headed for the UK (1,200), followed by Australia (1,157).
Rough road ahead – SA expatriates

EXPATRIATE South Africans might be excited and encouraged by the events of the past two weeks, but few are packing their bags to head for home.

This week Saturday Star contacted a number of South African families living abroad and consensus seemed to be that their hesitation about returning to the land of their birth concerned fears of a right-wing backlash rather than the spectre of black rule.

Former Johannesburg commercial banker Mr Patrick Webb who now lives in Sydney, Australia, said extensive coverage on local TV of the events in SA of the past fortnight, made it clear to him that the Government had at last taken a step in the right direction.

"There certainly seems to be a lot of hope and goodwill in SA right now. And there also seems to be a lot more reason. But from my point of view, there is a rough road ahead.

"But judging from the television and press coverage I have seen so far, the real worry for everyone back home must be the reaction of the right wing. That's the major reason I wouldn't think of packing my bags and going home right now."

Mr Webb said that former PFP City Councillor for Johannesburg Mr Peter Nixon, now headmaster of a private school near Sydney, had been interviewed on Australian television this week.

"Mr Nixon seemed to feel that no real fundamental change had taken place in SA and that a lot had still to be done by Mr de Klerk."

Former Randburg artist Mrs Pene McBride who now lives in Perth said she was not "on the verge of rushing home."

"There is no doubt that the situation in SA right now is exciting, but it's also pretty frightening. While speeches by Mr de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela have been most encouraging, TV coverage of CP and other right wing reaction has been pretty terrifying."

"The way Dr Treurnicht came across on television here, one couldn't help thinking he was doing nothing less than declaring war," she said.

French academic Dr Donald Moerdijk, who left South Africa 40 years ago, said from Paris this week that at first Mr de Klerk's concessions appeared to be a "gigantic step forward."

But on reflection these moves were not as far-reaching as they initially appeared to be.

"But, there is no doubt that the SA Government is now definitely trying very hard to accommodate black aspirations. But, much as I have kept abreast of the SA saga these past few decades, I find it very hard to come to grips with precisely how Government and the ANC are going to achieve anything positive."

"Mr de Klerk faces the same problems that Mr Gorbachev is trying to address. And the majority of these are based on the fact that decades of oppression have been built into the system."

Dr Moerdijk said, however, that he was for the first time, "extremely enthusiastic" about what was happening in SA.
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Refugee plight fast

By MATHATHA TSEDU

TWO white women involved in relief work for Mozambican refugees in Phakalane are to go on a 48-hour fast next weekend to raise funds and highlight the plight of refugees.

The two are Mrs Poi Macdugal and Mr Betty Ogelve, both of Phakalane. The fast is to begin at 10am on Friday March 2 at the Checkers Shopping Centre in Sandton, Johannesburg. The fast ends on Sunday morning.

Money raised will go towards alleviating serious shortages at the Lulekan camp near Phakalane. The camp houses at least 60 000 people, more than half of them children. The relief work desperately needs a van to ferry suppliers and people to a clinic which is about 7km away, Macdugal said.

The two women also intend erecting a clinic in the camp.

During the fast the two will also highlight the plight of male refugees who are recruited by white farmers and other employers.
Mass nurse exodus revealed

JOVIAL RANTAO

THE crisis in South Africa's academic hospitals was highlighted this week by shocking disclosures of a mass exodus of nurses to better-paid jobs in the private sector.

Nurses who spoke to Saturday Star said poor working conditions, non-competitive salaries, poor overtime pay and inflexible hours had caused a steady decline in the number of student nurses since 1994.

According to figures provided by Mr Brian Goodall, the Democratic Party's spokesman on health, a nurse with three years' training and no experience earns R1,280 monthly. But a much more experienced nurse with higher qualifications will not earn much more than that.

For example, a sister with 11 years' experience and who is in charge of a different ward such as a trauma unit earns R1,960 a month — barely R260 a month more than her junior counterpart with only three years' experience.

Saturday Star has spent almost two weeks trying to obtain the latest salary scales for nurses from the government and provincial authorities and nursing organisations but to no avail.

The Nursing Association said they were confidentiality and the authorities declined.

\[\text{Student} \quad 2\]

So, the Saturday Star has obtained them from the Conserve Party.

The scale, made available by Conservative Party spokesman on health Dr Willie Seitzman, revealed that a student nurse with matrix passed the same salary as a matron assistant with 20 years' experience.

They also revealed that the highest-paid nurse, a chief matron (senior nursing service director), who had probably been in the profession for more than 15 years, earns only R4,284.

Mr Goodall said the recruitment rate of nurses varied, but it was hoped to halve last year (1,165 v 2,376 in 1994). The reintegration rate has been estimated at 15 per cent.

Research has shown that 99 per cent of nurses leave provincial hospitals after three years, he added.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Nant Voert, said in Parliament this week that provincial hospitals had lost 3,326 registered nurses in 1994 and 3,004 in 1995 through resignations.

Health authorities had received 45,850 applications for 25,311 vacancies in 1988, with 7,728 being accepted and 1,319 completing their training, Dr Voert said.

Mr Goodall said occupancy of hospitals varied from one hospital to another but it was common knowledge that occupancy in White hospitals is lower than in Black hospitals.

He believes solutions to the crisis would be a salary increase and better working conditions.

Private

A nurse at the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at the Johannesburg Hospital said the shortage of nurses had led to those in her ward, and presumably in other wards, working long hours.

She said that she had five years' training, including two years in speciality courts and that she took home R1,600 a month.

Her former colleague who joined the private sector are now earning double her salary, she said.

She said that the hospital, which provides services to private and public hospitals for better pay and fringe benefits, also says.

We are living below the basic wage said the single parent of three children.

The only perks offered by provincial hospitals are a housing subsidy and a 15th cheque on a nurse's birthday.
LONDON — Should things go "sadly wrong" in SA, between 500,000 and a million British nationals resident in SA will have the right to live in the UK, according to Whitehall.

And, according to a Tory MP leading a revolt against plans to allow Hong Kong Chinese the right to settle in Britain, Britons wishing to return from SA are a primary responsibility.

Norman Tebbit, former Conservative Party chairman, says Britain has a responsibility to take South Africans of British descent if things go "sadly wrong" in SA.

Not all whites with British roots will qualify, because right of residence only goes back to those who have a grandparent born in the UK.

Tebbit, who says he is prepared to risk his political career on the issue, is campaigning against proposed legislation which will allow 90,000 Hong Kong professionals and their families — about 250,000 people in total — to acquire British passports.

He insists that Britain would have an obligation to take in qualifying South Africans. He said this had nothing to do with colour.

The British Foreign Office estimates that there are about 8.5-million British nationals living in the rest of the world, excluding SA.

Of these, it is estimated that 5-million have the right to live in the UK.

A Whitehall source, asked about possible evacuation plans for those in SA, said such plans existed worldwide, but details were confidential.

The SA plan was not on the scale of an evacuation of a million people, but was a "best bet" plan, he said.
Up to 1m in SA ‘have right to live in UK’

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Should things go "sadly wrong" in South Africa, between 500,000 and a million British nationals resident in SA will have the right to live in the United Kingdom.

And, according to a Conservative MP leading a revolt against plans to allow Hong Kong Chinese the right to settle in Britain, Britons wishing to return from SA are a primary responsibility.

A Whitehall source confirmed that there is a contingency plan to evacuate British nationals from SA — as there are plans for British nationals around the world.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the former Conservative Party chairman, says in the latest edition of Director magazine that the government should not go back on undertakings to restrict immigration, "without going back to the electors".

Meanwhile, the Foreign Affairs Select Committee of the House of Commons is to conduct a review of British policy towards SA, it was announced yesterday.

The study — scheduled to begin in June — will investigate UK policy in the light of political changes which have taken place since the last report, delivered in 1988.

The function of select committees is to keep an eye on the activities and policies of all British government departments and report their findings to the House of Commons.

This committee will examine all aspects of British interests in SA, in particular how the UK should use its influence in the European Community, the Commonwealth and the United Nations on the question of attitude toward SA.
WASHINGTON — The United States and an Angolan rebel spokesman on Monday denied reports that government troops had captured the town of Mavinga.

Earlier, Unitas leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was quoted as saying: "I am ready to sign a ceasefire if government forces withdraw to their previous positions. Government forces hold Mavinga."

However, UNITA spokesman Mr Marcos Samonda said here that the Savimbi statement had been distorted by a government radio station — Sapa-Reuter

Up to 1m in SA ‘have right to live in UK’

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This committee will examine all aspects of British interests in SA, in particular how the UK should use its influence in the European Community, the Commonwealth and the United Nations on the question of attitude toward SA.
LONDON — Details of a Cabinet plan to allow South Africans of British heritage to settle in the UK in the event of a crisis, such as civil war, are being kept secret.

In an interview with Director magazine, former Cabinet Minister Norman Tebbit, believed to have been involved in forming the secret plan, said South Africans with grandparents qualified to come to Britain if things went “sadly wrong.” And he argued that they should get priority over people like the Hong Kong Chinese.

Senior government officials have privately confirmed that the contingency plan exists at Cabinet level. But the Home Office and Immigration services refuse even to admit any official knowledge.

An official said it would be wrong for people to assume on the strength of what Tebbit had said, that British grandparentage would guarantee rights of residence in Britain at any time.

People who felt they might qualify through grandparents should obtain a copy of the 1981 Immigration Act (from a British Consul) and obtain advice on how it applied to their specific circumstances.
SA launches bid to woo Hong Kong's emigrés

- Own Correspondent

HONG KONG - A senior immigration official from SA arrived here on Friday to begin a trawl for well-qualified and well-off Hong Kong citizens who might be worried about the imminent Chinese takeover and wish to emigrate.

About 55,000 people are expected to emigrate from Hong Kong during 1990, and the number will increase sharply in 1991 and 1992. Canada, Australia and America are the favoured destinations, with Canada alone absorbing about half of Hong Kong's exodus.

But SA has a desperate shortage of skilled manpower, and has launched new immigration rules making it easier to apply for an immigration visa.

From this week, anyone with a bank balance of more than about R215,000, or whose qualifications appear on a list of 40 needed professions, will get a visa in less than a month, compared with the six months it used to take.

Five years of residence will qualify them for citizenship and a full passport.

But Hong Kong Chinese, deeply concerned about facing racism in the countries they immigrate to, fear that SA's Group Areas Act may discriminate against them.

Reuter reports that an SA consulate spokesman here has sought to dispel fears, saying: "Last year the Cabinet decided to put Chinese on the white voter roll, but SA is moving away from all that and it's no longer so relevant."

He noted: "Our appeal is that it's easier to get into SA than it is to Canada or Australia or the US." — Daily Telegraph.
Govt. emigration figures 'massive'–

CAPE TOWN — Figures released by the Government showed a “massive undisclosed emigration” of almost 100,000 people from South Africa from 1984 to 1985, Mr Ken Andrew (DP, Gardens) said yesterday.

In a written reply yesterday to a question from Mr Andrew, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, said in the House of Assembly that 2,431,629 permanent residents of South Africa had left the country on visits abroad for stated reasons other than emigration, and 2,532,288 had returned, excluding new immigrants and returning emigrants.

Mr Andrew said in a statement this “dramatic loss” of 99,541 “unaccounted-for” people was certain to include thousands of highly qualified young people who had left South Africa because of apartheid, national service, or despair about the future.

“Because they had few possessions or financial assets, there was no need for them to emigrate officially. They took their brains, their abilities and their ambitions and simply left the country.”

They represented a “tragic loss.”

It was imperative that everything should be done to give all South Africa’s people, and especially the young, hope for the future, “so that further damage to our society and economy can be prevented.” — Sapa
New doors open for Hong Kong settlers

A PROJECT to resettle 300 wealthy Hong Kong families in SA has received a favourable response from five municipalities in the PWV area, and land in Midrand, Sandton and possibly Randburg is being considered for them.

This follows the rejection by the CP-controlled Springs Town Council in February of applications for resettlement in Springs by the Chinese, who guaranteed to bring with them R1m in liquid assets per family.

First International Contacts (FIC), the company in charge of the project, approached five municipalities in the PWV area and was approached by one or two municipalities that were interested. FIC financial accountant George Ford said yesterday.

Ford declined to name the five municipalities the company had approached, saying the project was “very hot.”

However, land in Midrand and Sandton had been inspected and the company was also considering Randburg.

FIC had not yet approached these councils, Ford said.

The company planned to resettle an initial 300 families, and if the project was successful, more would be brought to SA.

Ford said many families wanted to leave Hong Kong before British rule was relinquished in 1997 and, as doors were being shut elsewhere, SA seemed a good option.

The families would be wealthy and would have expertise as far as the establishment of small factories was concerned. FIC would steer clear of resettlement in any CP-controlled municipalities, Ford said.
A DEFINITE decline in the number of people moving out of SA has become evident over the last couple of years, say members of the international removals business.

Stuttaford Van Lines director and former industry association president David Bradford says "When you look at government figures for emigration you have to be careful how you read them."

"In this business, we have a gut feel for what is going on and we feel there are fewer people leaving the country and those leaving are not making a panic decision."

"In 1986-1988 a lot of people left the country and the brain drain was at its peak. But they left without researching overseas conditions, even the job market, and a lot of them burnt their fingers."

He says Stuttafords has handled quite a few South Africans returning to the country because the company is well-represented overseas.

**Compensated**

Elliott's chairman Tom Ansley says there are probably less than half of the number moving out of the country now than was the case two or three years ago. Around one third of Elliott's business is international removals but he says the decline in emigration is to some extent compensated for by the number of people moving into the country.

This is confirmed by Van Nijnwegen director and branch manager Louis le Roux, who says international removals form by far the greater part of the company's business.

"More people are moving to SA than leaving at the moment and we have seen a dramatic improvement, especially in the last six months."

"Not only that, but we are inundated by requests from people all over the world asking for information about moving to SA."

"They want to know about the cost of living, conditions here, the housing situation, work opportunities and schooling."

He says inquiries are not only coming from Europe, traditionally the source of most immigration to SA, but from other countries, notably Hong Kong. "We have also handled an enormous amount of interest from South America, especially Chile, Brazil and Argentina."

"You also have the South African families who moved overseas to Australia, Canada and the US who are looking at coming back."

"Not many do move - we suspect they cannot afford to return."

Biddulphs MD Peter Farquhar says his company's international business has swung in the last two years towards more imports than exports.

"With a move towards more people settling here we could have exports increasing as well as more companies getting involved."
### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

**Between:** 1996 and 1997

**121st Session, 1st Meeting**

**24th Meeting**

**26th Meeting**

**MONDAY, 14 MARCH 1999**

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**Ministry of Education**

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**Ministry of Education**

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### The Minister of Home Affairs

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### The Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination

1. **General Affairs**
   - Department of Home Affairs
   - Department of Economic Co-ordination

2. **Questions**
   - House of Assembly
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION (Continued).

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* Since a very small number of South African pupils are issued with the matriculation certificate, it was assumed that the question referred to the senior or standard 10 certificate.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

133 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education for the statement provided in the following table:

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<tr>
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The information is not readily available.

134 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education whether (i) A 0, (ii) B 0, (iii) C 2, (iv) D 3, and (v) E 8 symbols in, and (c), failed their 1989 standard examinations in respect of (i) Mathematics (Higher Grade), (ii) Mathematics (Standard Grade), (iii) Physical Science (Higher Grade) and (iv) Physical Science (Standard Grade) failed in 1989.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Mathematics HG

(a) Wrote 80
(b) Obtained (i) A 0, (ii) B 0, (iii) C 2, (iv) D 3, and (v) E 8
(c) Failed 67

Mathematics SG

(a) Wrote 359
(b) Obtained (i) A 0, (ii) B 0, (iii) C 2, (iv) D 3, (v) E 5, and (vi) F 24
(c) Failed 325

Physical Science HG

(a) Wrote 195
(b) Obtained (i) A 0, (ii) B 0, (iii) C 0, (iv) D 5, and (v) E 11
(c) Passed 179

Physical Science SG

(a) Wrote 196
(b) Obtained (i) A 0, (ii) B 0, (iii) C 0, (iv) D 1, (v) E 1, and (vi) F 12
(c) Failed 182

The TBVC countries: citizens deported from RSA

135 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs (a) How many citizens of (i) Ciskei, (ii) Transkei, (iii) Venda and (iv) Bophuthatswana were deported from the Republic in 1989 and in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported in each case? (b) How many pupils at schools in the Western Cape failing under the control of the Department of Education and Training (a) wrote, (b)
Tories look for support among expatriates in SA

KIN BENTLEY

LONDON - Britain's Conservative Party believes it can bank on the support of a potentially crucial 300,000 voters in the next general election - British expatriates living in SA.

So important are these voters that the Tories have set up a special organisation in Johannesburg to capitalise fully on the seat-winning opportunity they represent.

In terms of new legislation, all British citizens living abroad are entitled to a vote during their first 20 years of absence, as opposed to only five years in the past. This means at the next general election many Britains abroad could be voting "back home" for the first time in more than a decade.

With the Labour Party consistently ahead in the polls, the Tories are leaving no stone unturned in their search for loyal supporters.

They are confident that among expatriates living in SA Margaret Thatcher's "go it alone" policy on the lifting of sanctions against SA will prove popular.

Conservatives Abroad director David Smith said there were an estimated 800,000 British passport-holders in SA. Of these, he said, 250,000 to 300,000 would be eligible to vote in the next election, "and a substantial proportion of them are Tories".

Should the election be held before February 15 1992 - as is expected - anyone who left Britain after October 10 1970 would be entitled to a vote.

With a total of about 6-million British citizens living abroad, he estimated that 2-million of them would be entitled to a vote in the coming election.

Smith said expatriate voters played little part in the last election, but with the period of absence extended and the process of registering simplified, were likely to be far more important this time.
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

South Africa experienced a net immigration-emigration gain of 5,947 people last year, Home Affairs Minister Rene Louw said in parliament. He said 10,412 people (of whom 2,402 were under 18 years old) immigrated while 4,465 emigrated.

However, he said South Africa experienced a net loss of 596 professional people through emigration last year. A total of 2,363 professionally qualified people emigrated and 1,767 professional people immigrated.

However, according to Democratic Party Gardens MP Ken Matthews there has been a massive undetected emigration over the past few years. He said figures released by Louw in reply to a parliamentary question showed that between 1984 and 1988 99,541 more permanent residents left South Africa than returned — excluding all official emigration and immigration.
Huddled masses

A Polish expatriate had a very simple reason for moving to SA. He simply believed the opposite of what his old government told him about the most evil place on earth.

That could explain the queues of thousands of eastern Europeans outside SA's embassy in Vienna. Anywhere supposedly so bad must be great but most of them won't get here. They just don't have what it takes — money or technical skills — to pass the entrance exam.

In Hong Kong, however, the SA government has to woo potential immigrants. They have money, skills and education and can be more choosy even though they are trying to beat the 1997 deadline when UK control of the colony reverts to China. About 1 000 people now leave Hong Kong every week.

The Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw says: "SA is much more likely to get people from the Eastern Bloc because of the devastation of socialism, which has made them awful places. In Hong Kong, SA is struggling to get marginal migrants, the ones reluctant to go."

One government official says SA is head-hunting in Hong Kong for skilled people such as doctors, nuclear chemists, accountants, toolmakers and electricians. Applicants with the equivalent of R200 000 can also qualify for immigrant status. Pretoria has speeded up the application process from six months to 30 days. The aim is to make it easier to get to SA than to Canada, Australia or the US.

Beyond the chance to get capital coming in it's an ideal opportunity to get highly educated and talented people who will start businesses and train employees. Louw says: "Most wealth is not in bank accounts but in the brain. It's not how much money but how many brain cells."

Springs delay

So why did CP-controlled Springs Town Council put off an application by an immigration agent to bring 300 Hong Kong families — each with at least R1m at their disposal — to the East Rand community? According to one report, councillors feared the formation of a Chinatown where a Chinese type of Mafia would conduct street warfare between visits to sleazy opium dens.

Springs officials deny the report. They say they were faced with an incomplete proposal from a Hong Kong businessman so decided not to act on it until they had more information — such as exactly what types of businesses the immigrants were interested in starting. Springs mayor Pieter de Jager says: "My council does not harbour any latent prejudice towards the operation nor people of Chinese stock."

In general, SA remains a popular destination for migrants despite political problems. The challenge is to attract more precious skills, brainpower and capital — and to make sure there is no doubt about immigrants being welcome.
Approval for 300 Hong Kong families to settle in SA

THE Home Affairs Department has approved in principle the resettlement of 300 Hong Kong families, each bringing R1m liquid assets to SA, and property owners and city councils are eager to get a piece of the cake.

A Home Affairs spokesman said yesterday an application was received to relocate about 300 Hong Kong families of the entrepreneurial middle class who had their own businesses and not less than R1m liquid cash.

Approval in principle was given "in view of the industrial development and job creation which such a venture could generate", the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the total of 163 Hong Kong residents had emigrated to SA since 1960. Emigration steppe up marginally in 1988 with 28 residents, and in 1989 with 37 residents.

The spokesman said there were no numerically quantified quotas for immigration purposes.

JH Isaacs, Mr Roosters, Remmas shipping division, First National Bank and individual property owners have all expressed an interest to Business Day in contacting First International Contacts (FIC), the company responsible for the project.

Kempton Park town clerk Hans Muller said FIC had contacted the council regarding land in the area. He said the council would welcome the resettlement of the families in Kempton Park.

Benoni Town clerk Teneys Conradie said the council had also been approached by FIC and various tracts of land identified. He said the council would be very keen to accommodate the Hong Kong settlers.

Estate Agent Mannetjies Ford said he approached FIC and had submitted his proposal to the Boksburg town clerk. The proposal was favourably received.

Ford said a Hong Kong delegation would visit Boksburg at the end of March. There they would inspect 300 residential premises in Windmill Park extension 2 and 3, which was recently proclaimed a free settlement area.

FIC director Raymond Chong is in Hong Kong at the moment. He is believed to be putting forward various resettlement proposals to affluent Hong Kong businessmen.
Hungarians flock to gain SA entry

LONDON — Thousands of Hungarians are besieging the South African Embassy in Vienna, pleading to be allowed to emigrate to the Republic. But many are being turned back after spending "their last drop of petrol and their last cent" on getting to the embassy building in the plush north Vienna suburb of Grinzing.

Embassy staff, who report a "tidal wave" of applications peaking at 2,500 a day, say despite two weeks' struggle to process the appeals there is no sign they are tapering off.

Speaking from Vienna, embassy spokesman Mr. Wolf Rothkegel said yesterday: "We have had a steady flow of applications from the Eastern bloc over the past three years."

Then, from the beginning of March, everything changed dramatically.

"A number of positive reports appeared in Hungarian newspapers suggesting it would be very easy for immigrants to get into South Africa," Mr. Rothkegel said.

"People started pouring in from Hungary at the rate of between 2,000 and 2,500 a day. In the past 10 working days we processed more than 21,000 applications."

In an effort to stem the tide, Mr. Rothkegel has been giving interviews to the Press, pointing out the shortage of skilled labour in South Africa applies to very specialised areas, and people would only be accepted if they fit into these categories, and not at the expense of South African citizens.
Visa inquiries soar, but no exodus yet

DANIEL FELDMAN

Since January there has been a big upsurge in inquiries about immigration requirements, several foreign embassies said yesterday.

But there has as yet been no increase in real emigration from SA.

The Canadian and British embassies reported a "dramatic" increase in the number of telephone and mail requests for visa application forms over the last two months.

Australian embassy chief of immigration Reg Penkethman said yesterday his embassy had noticed a substantial increase in the number of requests from primarily "white, skilled, educated, young South Africans".

A Canadian consular spokesman said the embassy had received about 900 inquiries since January, a 50% increase over the similar period last year.

However, the number of emigrants from the southern African region would probably not exceed the 1450 who emigrated to Canada last year, due primarily to stricter Canadian requirements, he said.

British consul Thomas Southworth said there had been a "massive increase in passport application requests" in the last few months. Penkethman said there was frequently an "increase in requests during times of uncertainty".

US consular officials said they had experienced no increase in requests.

David Shandler, an university researcher on immigration trends, said some whites probably would want to leave SA after President F W de Klerk's February 2 speech "and its consequences", as people "depend on a secure environment" could feel threatened by it.
Britain shelters SA objectors

LONDON. — A total of 164 South Africans, many of them young white men who refused to do military service under apartheid, were granted political asylum in Britain between 1980 and 1988, according to the Home Office.

This week, the Commission on South African War Resisters in London disclosed that about 20 objectors were considering returning to South Africa later this year.

Their return will, however, depend on whether they will be granted amnesty — along the lines being requested by the thousands of ANC exiles seeking to return home. Figures provided by the Home Office yesterday show a surge in the number of South African citizens seeking political asylum in Britain in the early 1980s, with the momentum being maintained throughout the troubled decade.

While no South Africans were granted political asylum in 1979 and only one in 1980, 14 were granted asylum in 1981, 18 in 1982, 40 in 1983, seven in 1984, 26 in 1985 (after the start of the township uprising), 10 in 1986, 13 in 1987 and 25 in 1988.

The figure for last year was not yet available.

A spokesman said he could not divulge the reasons for which people were granted asylum, but conscientious objection is sure to rank high among them.

In 1978, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution calling on all countries to grant refuge or safe passage to people who refused to serve in the South African armed forces.
SA 'netted' 6 359 people

ACHMED KARIEM

THE net result of immigration and emigration showed a gain of 6 359 people for 1989 compared with a gain of 2 633 for 1988, Central Statistical Service says.

Professional, semi-professional and technical occupations showed a net gain of 317 people in 1989, compared with a net gain of 19 people. Losses in accountancy and related occupations decreased to 26, compared to 76 in 1988.

The UK and Australia gained 28.9% and 26% of all emigrants respectively in 1989. Foreign visitors to SA increased by 15.6% in 1989 compared with 1988.

SBDC advice for students

THEO RAWANA

A NOTABLE omission in the present education system was the creation of an awareness of the vast possibilities for growth that an entrepreneurial career offered to school-leavers, SBDC MD Ben Vosloo said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing the launch of the Tlopa Youth Entrepreneurship Competition, Vosloo said the concomitant TV-3 drama series, “Tlopa Tlopa E Tlopa Kgale” (Procrastination is the thief of time), “will cultivate entrepreneurship among schoolchildren and, as such, will promote self-employment as a viable career opportunity”.

The 13-episode youth drama series, presented jointly by the SBDC and SABC TV-3 and sponsored by the SA Sugar Association, will start on TV-3 next week and include a youth entrepreneurship competition. It tells the story of how two cousins get involved in money-making schemes to finance a Cape Town school trip.

“SA is a country where there is an abundance of opportunities for young, talented people to pursue their careers as entrepreneurs, but despite these opportunities, many young people do not consider starting a small business as a career,” Vosloo said.
SA 'netted' subjects 6359 people

ACHMED KAREM

The net result of immigration and emigration showed a gain of 6359 people for 1988 compared with a gain of 2635 for 1987. The Central Statistical Service says professional, semi-professional and technical occupations showed a net gain of 367 people in 1988, compared with a loss of 19 people. Losses in accountancy and related occupations decreased to 36, compared to 76 in 1987.

The UK and Australia gained 23.9% and 23% of all emigrants respectively in 1988. Foreign visitors to SA increased by 15.6% in 1989 compared with 1988.
Imported skills 'vital to SA'

PRETORIA — Without suitable immigrants, industry could grind to a halt, HSRC senior researcher Charl Schutte warned yesterday.

Addressing the the 1820 Settlers Organisation here, he said circumstances surrounding immigration into SA had undergone fundamental changes.

In the past, immigrants had arrived filled with misgivings. Now there were signs that better publicity and the changing political scene here and in Europe made SA a more desirable destination.

Schutte said SA would probably for many years need the specialised skills that could be imported only from more highly-developed countries.

The use of immigrant labour had to be weighed against a better utilisation of the massive pool of SA's own labour.

However, the latter could be no solution to the manpower problem until it became more sophisticated.

Schutte stressed there was no short-term solution to the manpower crisis.

He said research on immigrants, their adjustment and attitudes towards SA was vital if the country was to attract and retain the services of immigrants with specialised skills.
Population migration between January and November last year.

- Doctors: 64 emigrants and 37 immigrants;
- Dentists: 4 and 3;
- Engineers and technicians: 342 and 213;
- Scientists: 103 and 54;
- Lawyers: 9 and 17;
- Architects: 38 and 22;
- Social workers: 4 and 3;
- Quantity surveyors: 7 and 7;
- Maths and computer: 97 and 57;
- Accountants: 110 and 114;
- Education: 97 and 133;
- Artists and designers: 54 and 29;
- Performing arts: 45 and 18, and
- Sports: 11 and 2. (Louw to Van der Merwe)
ANC in bid to scuttle settlers drive

By NICCI YOUNG

THE ANC is trying to scuttle a Government and big business initiative to recruit skilled workers from Hong Kong.

An ANC delegation in the colony has been actively discouraging emigration to South Africa, the Sunday Times learned this week.

Hong Kong is an obvious target for Government and private head hunters as hundreds of thousands of well-off, highly qualified people are expected to flee the British colony before 1997, when it will be handed over to China.

Hong Kong Chinese with a bank balance of more than R125,000 or whose qualifications match SA’s vacant job list are eligible for a visa in one month, rather than the usual six months.

The Home Affairs Department has approved in principle the resettlement of 300 Hong Kong families, each of whom will bring R1-million in liquid assets to the Republic.

Bitter

Back up the Government’s efforts, the 1750 Settlers Association launched a recruiting campaign in Hong Kong from March 4 to 18.

But the ANC is determined to stop the recruiting drive.

On March 4, the ANC’s chief representative in East Asia, Mr Jerry Matlala, and an executive member of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, Mr Eric Molobi, were guests of the Hong Kong anti-apartheid group.

Mr Matlala warned that “those people who begin emigrating to and investing in South Africa now run the risk of facing bitterness and resentment from blacks in the future.”

“New migrants might be seen as helping to suppress the black people and prevent the Government from training them to take up skilled jobs,” said Mr Matlala.
Hungry for new life in SA

QUEUES up to 500m long are still forming outside South Africa's embassy in Vienna as Eastern Bloc citizens apply to emigrate.

Expectations are that once SA establishes its consulate in Budapest, the floodgates will be opened further.

SA Embassy spokesman in Vienna, Wolf Rothkegel, said this week's wet weather in Austria had caused a temporary lull in the flood of applications — down from 1 500 a day to about 250.

But embassy staff were still working around the clock to process nearly 21 000 files opened during the first two weeks of March.

Yesterday the South African Government announced that diplomatic ties at consular level with Hungary would be established “very soon”. The mission in Budapest will be South Africa's first in a Warsaw Pact country.

The sudden interest in migration to South Africa among Hungarians was sparked off by the Jan levy visit of Foreign Minister Pik Botha to Budapest, closely followed by a glowing article in the local press on South Africa.

Mr Rothkegel said: “Unfortunately, the report implied that it was terribly easy to immigrate — that South Africa was taking almost anyone, which is not the case.”

“Since then we have had interviews in the national media to dispel the idea — and it finally seems to be getting through.”

He added that, more recently, Bulgarians were beginning to apply.

Pressure

“It is very difficult for them to get exit permits to cross the border and visas to enter Austria. The fact that they have got as far as the embassy in Vienna is a measure of how keen they are.”

Of those who had applied, probably less than 10 percent would be considered as potential immigrants — and even fewer would eventually leave for South African shores.

Normally each applicant would be interviewed. But owing to the pressure on limited staff numbers there was not enough time to do this.

Lengthy checks of documents and certificates of educational qualifications were still being made.

Mr Rothkegel said: “Obviously we are looking for the highly skilled — chemists and engineers, for instance — and people who can communicate well with the potential to settle easily.”

“We are not interested in individuals trying to escape their problems. A few, we have discovered, were hoping to pack up and leave their wives and families behind.”

He said the ability to speak English was important, but the language requirement could be waived if the applicant's skills were in demand.

It would be largely the responsibility of employers to see them settle in smoothly.

Mr Rothkegel said: “South Africa’s ties with Hungary go back a long way, and we already have quite an established community.”

“Some fought alongside the Boers in the South African War. Others arrived in the country by sea with a consignment of horses nearly 150 years ago.”
Father fears son may be deported

A Wattville, Benoni, man who was once deported to Mozambique after being declared an alien by South African immigration officials has allegedly been detained by police.

Mr Philemon Manyike, said immigration officials yesterday told him his son, Mr Andries Manyike would be kept in custody until today while the Department of Home Affairs decided on his South African citizenship.

He and his wife had left their son at the offices of the Department of Home Affairs in Kempton Park while documents for his application for an identity document were being processed.

Yesterday a white official told them Andries had been transferred to Johannesburg.

At the department’s Johannesburg offices they were told their son was being detained. They feared he may be deported again.

Andries (44) was born in Wattville. He became ill and was taken to a traditional healer in Mozambique for a year, his parents said.

On his return he worked at a mine in Welkom under contract as a Mozambican.
Come to Argentina's 'Boere homeland'

By TERRY van der WALT

DISILLUSIONED Afrikaners considering packing for Peru have been invited to settle in a "Boere homeland" in Argentina.

But it is not a land of milk and honey, warns the leader of the 400-strong community, Martin Blackie, who is in South Africa with his Spanish wife Norma.

Mr Blackie, 50, who is South Africa's honorary vice-consul in Argentina, speaks only Afrikaans and Spanish.

He has never before been to South Africa.

He is a descendant of Afrikaners who left the country after defeat in the South African War at the turn of the century.

Fatherland

Mr Blackie said "People are welcome to settle with us, but they must realise they live in a rich and wonderful land with good organisation and they live better here than they would in another land."

"If you want a new South Africa, everyone must work for it and in the next four or five years things will be better than before," he said.

Mr Blackie was invited by the Department of Foreign Affairs to see for himself what was happening in his fatherland.

He said "propaganda" abroad did not tally with what he had seen here since his arrival on March 14, and his task was to return to his community and update them.

The community is based in the town of Comodoro Rivadavia in the south of the country, which is remarkably similar to the Karoo.

ON A MISSION: Martin Blackie and wife Norma.

Picture: M S ROY

Mr Blackie said it was highly unlikely that the Afrikaners in Argentina would pack up and move to South Africa in the future, as they had strong ties with their adopted country and many had married Argentines.

Essentially Afrikaans, the new generation is losing its cultural identity and Mr Blackie's concern is to foster it.
Varsity raises salaries to curb brain drain

DURBAN — In a dramatic bid to resolve the academic brain drain, the vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, Professor Peter Booyseen, yesterday announced better salary increases this year for all academics and substantial increases for key staff.

The announcement has “uncoupled the university from the civil service pay increases announced recently by the Department of National Education”.

Professor Booyseen said: “In future, salaries will be reviewed relative to other universities and the market. Government pay awards will not be passed on automatically.

“I believe the general public — and businessmen in particular — will appreciate the university’s new realistic approach to the matter of salaries, and understand that if we cannot attract and retain good people, we cannot run a good university.”

All public servants

He said that in addition to passing on the 12 percent increase announced for all educators from March 1, the university had agreed to add 3 percent to the Government’s 10 percent non-pensionable allowance for all public servants, which took effect at the beginning of this month.

This meant that all academic staff, except those in the medical faculty, would receive additional increases of at least 13 percent from April 1, which would bring most of them into line with their counterparts in the private sector.

Non-academic staff have been granted a 13 percent non-pensionable increase from April 1 and the university had concluded negotiations with the representatives of semi-skilled and unskilled workers when agreement was reached on a across-the-board increase of 18 percent backdated to January 1.
'Mass emigration from SA to UK possible'

LONDON — Up to a million white South Africans, fearing civil war and black majority rule, could emigrate to Britain in the 1990s, it was reported in London yesterday.

The potential threat of mass white immigration to Britain has been simmering in the background of British politics for a number of weeks.

It is a potentially major issue in view of the current heated debate over whether or not to allow a limited number of select Hong Kong residents — already British citizens — into Britain in 1997, but it has been overshadowed in the media by other more immediate news.

Junior Foreign Office Minister Tim Sainsbury confirmed in a parliamentary question last month that between 500 000 and 1 million white South Africans were entitled to a British passport through patrilineal descent.

Adding fuel to the growing dispute last week was the Home Office announcement of plans to implement the extension of expatriate voting rights to people who had left Britain up to 20 years ago.

Opposition spokesman have criticised the motives behind the government's move to extend voting rights, intimating conservative-minded white South African holders of British passports were seen by Thatcher's government as its supporters. — Sapa.

Jo’burg town clerk faces cross-examination

JOHANNESBURG town clerk Manie Venter will be cross-examined today when the Heimstra Commission into alleged irregularities in the council security department resumes.

Dennis Fine, SC, who is leading the evidence for the commission, said yesterday he expected the cross-examination to last most of the day.

Venter testified last week that he had no knowledge of the extent of the security department’s spying operations and claimed he had been misled by public safety director John Pearce and former security director Brig Jan Visser.
Fears of British citizens flooding home from SA

LONDON — Up to a million whites with British passports could emigrate to Britain in the next 10 years as a result of political changes taking place in South Africa.

An indication of concern about the future among British citizens living in South Africa has been the sharp rise in the number of passports issued by the British Embassy in South Africa.

A report in the Guardian yesterday put the number of passports issued by the embassy at 2,000 a month, out of an estimated total of 13,000 applications each month.

Quoting a British Embassy source in Pretoria, the paper said the number of inquiries had increased "dramatically" over the past few months.

According to the Home Office, between 500,000 and a million South Africans are entitled to British passports through patrilineal descent.

The issuing of passports to qualifying South Africans has sparked a row in Britain, with the government being accused of pursuing a biased immigration policy.
Top Cape doctors are likely to quit

CAPE TOWN — Many of Groote Schuur hospital’s most senior and talented doctors are likely to leave the hospital over the next two years, the MP for Groote Schuur, Mrs Dene Smuts said in Cape Town yesterday.

She warned of an impending exodus after discussions with doctors at the hospital on Monday.

Doctors were unhappy with budget cuts and the curtailment of health services announced last week by the Cape administration.

These cuts have been likened to "switching off the lights in the middle of an operation — sacrificing the patient to save on electricity" by the head of medicine at UCT/Groote Schuur, Professor Solly Benatar. — Sapa.
East Europeans search for a promised land

East Europeans are queuing up in their thousands to emigrate to South Africa, unconcerned that the SA Government has been accused of exploiting their situation: bringing in skilled workers in order to bolster apartheid. MICHAEL WISE reports from Vienna.

Water buffaloes and giraffes stare out, as if bewildered, from posters decorating the reception room. East Europeans come here by the tens of thousands, to escape economic uncertainty, cramped living conditions and environmental pollution.

Clutching newspapers with headlines promising money, jobs, citizenship and unlimited opportunity, applicants for South African immigration visas are streaming across their frontiers to Pretoria’s embassy in Vienna.

Up to 2,500 have queued each day in recent weeks.

“The police were here and asked ‘What’s going on, is the embassy besieged?’” said Mr Wolf Rothkegal, a spokesman for the mission which handles all South African consular affairs for Eastern Europe.

The South African Government is offering to pay up to 80 percent of travel costs for skilled workers from Warsaw Pact countries. In the first three months of this year, more than 30,000 citizens of countries freed from communist rule have sought a new life in a racially segregated country across the globe.

Fewer than 10 percent of the applications are expected to be granted, according to Mr Rothkegal, who says Pretoria is seeking engineers, mechanics, computer specialists and other professionals.

The vast majority of the applicants are from Hungary and are fleeing a rising unemployment rate. They are also enticed by a spate of articles and photographs depicting South Africa’s natural beauty, which appeared in the Hungarian press after the visit of Mr Pál Botka, the South African Foreign Minister, to Budapest last January.

A recent article in the monthly tabloid, West, explained how to fill out the visa form. It was accompanied by photographs of beachfronts lined with luxury high-rise blocks.

Unable to cope with the tidal wave of immigration applications, Mr Rothkegal subsequently gave a series of interviews to the Hungarian media which he said were aimed at “painting a more realistic picture.” Still, about 700 East Europeans arrived at the embassy last week alone.

“I heard it’s possible for white people to go there quickly,” said Mr Yuri Zagorodni (22), an electrician from Leningrad who was flown in to the embassy this week. He has been spending nights at a Vienna station waiting for his application to be processed.

“One other will accept us,” said a Bucharest hairdresser, Mr Valentin Paraschuu, who made it into Austria before the government imposed severe restrictions on entry from Romania. Mr Paraschuu cited the tighter immigration controls imposed by the United States, Australia, Canada and many West European states following political liberalisation in the East.

Apartheid and racial tensions in South Africa apparently do not deter visa applicants. “It’s not important, I’m not interested in politics,” said Mr Paraschuu.

Ms Agnes Batko, a nurse from Krakow who has worked in a Viennese hospital for the past year, is unhappy with her life in Austria. “You are always a foreigner here,” she said. “I feel like a negro in Austria.” I believe South Africa is going in a democratic direction and I am not afraid of life there. I am not a racist. People here are never satisfied with my work. People need me in South Africa.”

The current tidal wave seeking to emigrate from Eastern Europe to South Africa far exceeds the one after martial law was imposed in Poland in 1981.

At that time the South African Catholic Bishops’ Conference warned Poles against going to South Africa. Several thousand did so anyway.

“Migration from Poland to South Africa can be summed up as a transition from being underprivileged into membership of a privileged class,” the bishops said in an appeal “Polish immigrants coming from a communist country know from personal experience what it is like to live in an unjust society.”

Mr Walter Sauer, the chairman of the Austrian Anti-Apartheid Movement, said that despite reforms in both Poland and South Africa over the past nine years, he continued to view the migration by East Europeans as “morally objectionable.”

“The basic problem is that South Africa avoids training the blacks and seeks to compensate by letting in immigrants,” he said. “This influx supports the apartheid regime.”

Mr Rothkegal said that by allowing in greater numbers of skilled workers, new employment opportunities were created for South African citizens. Whites were no longer given preference according to new immigration laws, he said.

“It’s a question of supply and demand. If there’s demand, people are welcome,” he said. — The Independent News Service.
Million whites could flock to Britain

LONDON - Up to a million whites with British passports could emigrate to Britain in the next 10 years as a result of political changes taking place in South Africa, it has been estimated here.

An indication of concern about the future among British citizens living in South Africa has been the sharp rise in the number of passports issued by the British Embassy in South Africa.

A report in the Guardian yesterday put the number of passports issued by the embassy at 2,000 a month, out of an estimated total of 13,000 applications each month.

Dramatic

Quoting a British Embassy source in Pretoria, the paper said the number of inquiries had increased "dramatically" over the past few months.

"People are concerned and checking if their passports are in order," the source was quoted as saying.

According to the Home Office, between 500,000 and a million South Africans are entitled to British passports through patrilineal descent.

About 250,000 South African residents already hold British passports.

Meanwhile, the issuing of passports to South African qualifying South Africans has sparked a row here, with the government being accused of pursuing a biased immigration policy.

Said Mr Shamsuuddin Choudhury, a spokesman for the government-funded UK Immigrants Advisory Service: "The government has always said the island is too crowded. But while they refuse to help the people in Hong Kong who are British citizens now, they are encouraging all those South Africans to come."
Immigrants to arrive in May

VIENNA: — Hopeful emigrants from Eastern Europe seeking a new life in South Africa are expected to start arriving in their new country in about a month's time.

They are streaming across Eastern Europe's newly opened borders and flocking to South Africa's embassies in Vienna.

About 150 people a day are applying for visas.

Fullboat

Most of them are Hungarians but there are also Romanians, Poles, Bulgarians and a few from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, embassy press attachés Mr. Woldi Rothkegel said yesterday.

"Most European countries would now say the boat is full so those who want to leave are starting to look in other directions," he told reporters.

"There's always been a trickle coming to South Africa from Eastern Europe, mainly Poles in the last few years, but with the opening of their borders, the people are becoming more aware of the possibilities," he said.

The flood began in earnest after Foreign Minister Mr. Pál Bosza visited Budapest in January.

In the first two weeks of March, 21,000 people applied for visas.

The demand took the embassy in a quiet street of Vienna's leafy Grinzing district by surprise.

"There was a regular traffic jam outside and a huge crowd of people, complete with entrepreneurs selling help with the forms," Mr. Rothkegel said.

Inside, beneath pictures of diamonds, elephants and impala at waterholes, the East Europeans puzzle over a long questionnaire seeking details of their training, past employment and medical history.

"I have to act now, it's a chance to make something of my life," said Mr. Laszlo Kocz, an engineer from Budapest.

If their qualifications are suitable, the embassy helps put them in touch with employers in South Africa.

Skilled workers, particularly engineers and computer scientists, are in demand. Once a job is offered, the South African Government pays up to 80 percent of the airfare.

"If we are not to add to our own unemployment, we can take only the ones with qualifications we can use," Mr. Rothkegel said.

Visas

Exhausted embassy staff say the rush has slowed but applications are still running at three times the level of a year ago. They say they would probably have received more applications from Romanians if the Austrian government had not introduced entry visas in mid-March.

South Africa already has a community of some 12,000 Hungarians, most of whom emigrated after the 1956 uprising. — Reuter.
Moodley said Masemola had become a "symbol of black resistance and a lesson in determination," adding that his legacy would continue. However, Skhini said the ANC held a special place in the hearts of many people.

150 youths flee to Lusaka

ABOUT 150 youths have fled to Lusaka in the past two weeks to seek sanctuary with the ANC from violence in the province. ANC spokesman Tom Sauma said yesterday.

He said most had been flown to Lusaka from Swaziland via Maputo with the assistance of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, after being told by the authorities they could not stay in Swaziland.

ANC reports the people range in age up to 54 while one four-year-old child had also arrived. All were well.

Sapa reports five people died — three of them necklaced to death near Port Shepstone — in violence reported by police yesterday.

Another man was stabbed to death and a woman injured at Imbali, Pietermaritzburg, after a mob petrol-bombed and stormed a house.

Sapa reports from Ulundi that a former Inkatha member, Gideon Ndletshe, was shot dead when unknown assailants, armed with AK-47 rifles, attacked his home at Esikhawini, Empangeni.

A KwaZulu traffic policeman was critically wounded in Umlazi when he was shot in the stomach by a mob.

KwaZulu police announced they had arrested four people in connection with the killing of Rifleman Stoney van Wyk of the Cape regiment at Mpolweni at the weekend.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the SA Youth Congress (Sayco) alleged members of Inkatha had been sent to Israel for military training.

Sayco said it had videotaped evidence of Inkatha "defectors" who allegedly revealed Inkatha had sent youths to Israel for military training "against apartheid and against the ANC."

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi described the Sayco claims as "untrue and patently ridiculous."
Goyt moves to speed up immigration procedures

CAPE TOWN — New procedures are to be implemented this year to speed up the admission of a growing number of skilled foreigners showing an interest in immigrating to SA, according to the 1989 annual report of the Home Affairs Department.

The annual report, tabled in Parliament this week, showed that immigrants to SA outnumbered emigrants by 3 555 last year, indicating a strong turnaround in the trend of the mid-80s.

The report stated increased demand by SA companies for more foreign engineers and managers in the construction, manufacturing, computer science and mining sectors, was being met by indications of increasing interest by skilled foreigners.

Both the private and public sectors were intensifying recruitment campaigns abroad, the report stated, while the Home Affairs Department was investigating procedures to hasten the processing of immigration applications, which were expected to be implemented this year.

Statistics, reflecting only reported migrations since 1981, showed massive reductions in the number of immigrants and increases in the number of emigrants after the Sharpeville killings in 1961, the Soweto riots in 1976 and the beginning of the economic recession and political instability in 1984. Net losses of people were recorded in 1977 and 1988 when the country saw the biggest outflow, and again in 1993 and 1997.

The Home Affairs Department attributed the recent swing to the economic improvement during 1989. An improvement in the political environment during the final quarter of the year was also likely to have influenced the numbers.

The report also showed a 21.5% increase in the number of visas issued to foreign visitors to SA. While 487 200 visas were issued to African, European, American, Asian, Australasian and Middle Eastern visitors last year (UK tourists do not require visas), almost 11-million people were cleared at various points of entry.

Sapa-Reuters reports from Vienna that hopeful emigrants seeking a new life in SA are streaming across Eastern Europe's newly opened borders and flocking to the SA embassy here.

About 150 people a day are applying for visas. Most of them are Hungarians but there are also Romanians, Poles, Bulgarians and a few from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, embassy press attaché Wolf Rothkegel said on Tuesday.

"There's always been a trickle coming to SA from East Europe, mainly Poles in the last few years, but with the opening of their borders, the people are becoming more aware of the possibilities."

Puzzling

The flood began in earnest after Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Budapest in January.

In the first two weeks of March, 21 000 people applied for visas. The demand took the embassy, in a quiet side street of Vienna's leafy Grinzinger district, by surprise.

Inside, beneath pictures of diamonds, and elephants and impalas at waterholes, the East Europeans puzzle over a long questionnaire seeking details of their training, past employment and medical history.

If their qualifications are suitable, the embassy helps put them in touch with employers in SA. Skilled workers, particularly engineers and computer scientists, are in demand. Once a job is offered, SA pays up to 80% of the airfare.

Exhausted embassy staff say the rush has slowed but applications are still running at three times the level of a year ago.

The immigrants are expected to start arriving in SA in about a month. — Sapa-Reuters.
Foreign doctors leave after being barred from working

Experienced foreign doctors, many of them from Europe, have had doors slammed in their faces when they tried to secure medical posts in South African hospitals.

A foreign paediatrician, who returned to East Germany recently because she was barred from practising in a South African hospital, said she and many other medical consultants were encouraged to come to South Africa. She had been told there was a serious shortage of trained personnel in SA.

However, in a surprise turn-about last week, the South African Medical and Dental Council decided to change its system of registration which has been criticised by some as "too authoritarian."

A spokesman said: "We are now doing away with the examination for limited registration which was a previous requisite for doctors qualifying in countries other than South Africa."

Foreign doctors who want to be fully registered to enable them to go into private practice will in future have to pass a final year medical examination at a South African university.
Skills of returning exiles will enrich SA

NOT much good has flowed from the dark recesses of apartheid, but there is one aspect of our great national folly which inadvertently provides a rich harvest for South Africa if the country is awake to the possibilities.

It stems from the "separate development" — thankfully this time at the expense of foreign taxpayers rather than our own — of a whole generation of South African scholars in some of the world's leading institutions of higher education.

Among them are some of the country's brightest and best, men and women who chose to join the South African diaspora rather than subject themselves to the consequences of ethnic socialism.

While apartheid managed to stent a generation of young students at home, it also assured the loss of some of our finest minds through emigration.

However, this pool of expatriate talent, so desperately needed at home, need not necessarily be lost to South Africa.

Many of our exiled scholars may yet be persuaded to return once Christian Nationalism is consigned to the scrapheap where it belongs — along with the rest of our country's failed experiment in human engineering.

And if they do decide to return home, they could trigger a veritable flood of foreign academics, all seeking solutions to the human condition by rooting for intellectual truffles among the ashes of apartheid.

In much the same way as Narumal's Ghana became a magnet for the international intellectual community as Africa's erstwhile protectorate, so South Africa could become the next intellectual Mecca.

It could become a mandatory pit-stop for all self-respecting academic scientists.

### Grabbed

Bizarre as it may sound, apartheid opened up great educational opportunities for South Africans abroad, opportunities which they would never have had at home.

For many, exile meant the opportunity of a university education, particularly among the thousands of young township dwellers who left the country during the events of 1976.

The doors of universities and colleges in all corners of the globe were opened to exiled South African students.

From Moscow to Montreal, from Baghdad to Beijing, South Africans grabbed their opportunities where they found them and pursued the education denied them at home.

And many rose, as exiles so often do, to great heights of academic achievement.

Back in South Africa, an international academic boycott — imposed as a symbolic gesture against unequal education — narrowed the options for South Africa's universities, making it difficult for them to recruit academic staff abroad.

Recruiting foreign academics was a bit like the SA Cricket Union recruiting rebel cricketers. "Respectable" academics steered clear of South African universities, though a number of valuable people simply ignored the authoritarian tendency of the boycott and came anyway.

The collapse in the rand also made recruiting foreign academics difficult.

With the best of British academics already leaving the Atlantic or pursuing the honeypot of the homeplonk, there was little chance of recruiting them to strife-torn South Africa, particularly with an exchange rate of more than R4 to the pound.

The academic boycott and the economic squeeze forced local universities to rely heavily on local recruitment.

The paucity of academic talent at home, however, was in stark contrast to the situation abroad, where an academic explosion took place among expatriate South Africans.

Literally thousands of expatriate South Africans were teaching and researching in academic institutions around the globe and gathering degrees like acorns in winter.

And when our "winter of discontent" is finally over, one hopes that this rich and diverse intellectual resource will be transplanted to South Africa if it is, few countries will boast a broader or more cosmopolitan intellectual heritage.

### Urgent

Bitter though the seed may be, the flowering of knowledge may still be sweet in South Africa.

If the exile academics do decide to come home on the back of a political settlement, the hard question of what to do with them still remains.

Given the existing system of academic tenure at our universities, returning exiles — regardless of their intellectual pedigrees or prowess — will not simply walk into existing university posts. Nor will our universities be able to expand sufficiently fast enough to accommodate them.

This suggests either the rapid development of more universities or perhaps some form of "People's Education" which will absorb returning academics into parallel or even alternative educational structures.

It would be a rather empty pilgrimage if, having worked themselves into the comfortable waning of academic institutions abroad, our exiled intellectuals decided to renounce any future role in South Africa and opt for the permanent delight of the bourgeois world.

As a matter of urgency, South Africa's academic institutions should already be reaching out to them and be working out ways of harvesting apartheid's exile crop of intellectuals so that we can be better prepared for the long and arduous road to nationhood which lies ahead.
Govt plans to allow SA involvement in foreign air charters

CAPE TOWN — Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr will announce plans today to allow SA companies to operate or participate in foreign charter flight services.

This follows the collapse last year of a tourist charter service between SA and the UK, launched by Cape-based travel company Masterlease.

The venture failed largely as a result of the refusal by the transport authorities to grant upliftment rights on return flights carrying South Africans to the UK.

Opening Durban's Indaba/Focus yesterday, Durr said SA's growing tourism industry could be further enhanced by certain types of charter traffic from abroad.

He said the development was not intended to encourage the "type of cheap mass travel" that most major tourist destinations now sought to avoid.

It would be possible to limit the development to quality charter traffic without damaging the commercial interests of the scheduled carriers, Durr told delegates.

"I shall be releasing a Press statement tomorrow which will outline the new framework within which charter traffic will be accommodated in future in order that those entrepreneurs interested in promoting charter traffic may know exactly what we want and where they stand," he said.

Durr said the number of foreign visitors to SA, which increased by 15.6% to 939 993 last year, was expected to reach the million mark by the end of this year.

Inquiries

There had been record arrivals from many of the country's major markets, including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Taiwan and Israel.

The US, Canada, Australia and Japan were showing strong and consistent recovery, Durr said.

SA was also receiving a large number of visa and immigration inquiries from Hungary, Poland and East Germany — an indication of possible future markets.

In addition, opportunities were stirring in the Baltic, the Balkans and Central and Eastern Europe, he said.
Net immigrant gain indicates foreign confidence

CAPE TOWN — SA had a net gain of 1 865 immigrants in the first three months of this year — a 50% increase on the figure for the same period in 1989, Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said yesterday.

Introducing debate on his budget vote, he said the prospects for 1990 were very promising.

"These figures underline the increasing foreign and internal confidence, despite the predictions of the prophets of doom. The total picture indicates more confidence in SA."

The net gain of 6 359 immigrants in 1989 was the largest gain since 1984.

The aim of immigration policy was to acquire quality human material and not merely numbers.

Recruitment focused on two areas — on entrepreneurs in whom SA was interested for their creation of local job opportunities and well-qualified manpower, particularly in those areas where there was a shortage.

"As regards the latter, prospective employers must give proof that they have made fruitless attempts to recruit locally and that they are actively training local personnel."

Louw said it was heartening that tourism to the Republic was increasing:

In 1989, visits for holiday, family, medical and business purposes had risen by 15.6% in comparison with 1988. Numerically this meant an increase of more than 100,000 people. This tendency was continuing.

Meyerton MP W L van der Merwe (CP), said during the debate that SA had enjoyed substantial immigration gains in the years when the separate development policy was followed, but had suffered a net loss of 946 over the past four years.

By contrast, there had been gains of 38,000 in 1986, 40,492 in 1975 and 39,000 in 1982 when the governments of HF Verwoerd, BJ Vorster and PW Botha had been at their peaks.

He was concerned that immigration figures would get worse unless the economy improved.

Glenn Babb (NP nominated) said drastic measures were necessary to fulfil SA's need for skills.

The country had to buy these skills overseas, as it was the only way to maintain the economy. — Sapa.
TOURISM 18/5/90

Splicing the figures

The debate rages on over how many foreign visitors are tourists in the true sense. What is not in dispute is that the number of visitors continues to rocket. (236)

The number of foreign visitors was nearly 1m last year, the most ever, according to the recently released annual report of the SA Tourism Board (Satour). The final count was 930 393, a 15.6% increase on 1988.

Nearly half of them came from neighbouring countries; the cynical view is that they are mostly day-trippers on shopping excursions. The number of visitors from other African countries rose to 454 818 last year, up 10% on 1988.

A similar number of visitors, 472 076, came from overseas on business, for a holiday or to study. This was a 21.6% increase over 1988 and a 4% increase over the previous best year, 1984. Overseas visitors spent an estimated R1.9bn in SA last year.

Most were from Europe (71%), followed by North America (12%), Asia (7%), Australia and New Zealand (4.5%), and the Middle East (4%). Most said they were on holiday (83%).

The number of visitors from North America was up 14% on 1988, but down 31.5% on 1984, from Australia and New Zealand it was up 26% on 1988 and 3.6% on 1984; and from Asia, up 39% on 1988 and 27% on 1984.

A significant trend is a sharp increase — though off a low base — in the number of visitors from Scandinavia, whose governments are among the most vehement critics of apartheid. The number of visitors from Finland last year increased 114% over 1988 to 1 261, from Denmark by 29% to 1 752, from Norway by 40% to 1 183 and from Sweden by 26% to 2 396. However, except for Finland, the number of Scandinavian visitors was still 40% down on the 1984 figures. Finland was 12% up.

Nearby African countries have also been vociferous critics, but more of their residents are visiting here. Last year, 210 600 arrived from Zimbabwe (11% up on 1988), 72 500 from Swaziland (up 10%), 61 600 from Botswana (up 1%), 36 450 from Lesotho (down 1.6%), 17 500 from Mozambique (up 22%), 15 600 from Malawi (up 19%) and 15 000 from Zambia (up 26%).

David Appleton, executive director of the Johannesburg Publicity Association, recently criticised what he termed the myth of official tourist figures. He suggested that no more than 10% of visitors from African states were true tourists and most of the remainder were on shopping expeditions.

Satour executive director Spencer Thomas replied that the internationally accepted definition of a tourist was a visit of at least 24 hours to a country in which the person is not resident unless he is working and being paid from within that country. The Satour report showed that 74% of visitors from Africa stated they were on holiday.
SOUTH AFRICA could become a favourite destination for foreign businessmen after sanctions are lifted, says international incentive marketing expert Christopher Bonn.

He estimates that incentive freebie trips for businessmen could be worth R50 million a year.

Mr Bonn, principal of the Jersey School of Motivation, is in SA to prepare for the development of such a market and to speak to the Tourism Board.

He will also hold seminars for travel agents to show how to market SA and how to host specialised international business-groups.

Mr Bonn believes that SA has been neglected as an incentive destination because of sanctions.

"Once restrictions are lifted, the climate, beauty and hotel infrastructure in SA will make it a world leader in this market."

"Marketing this country as an incentive destination will involve reshaping the tourist industry in preparation for an upsurge in demand for trading relationships."

"British industry and commerce spend £262 million a year on incentive travel packages, and the figure runs into billions of dollars in the US, so the sky is the limit for SA."

"The average visitor would stay for 10 days on a budget of £2 500 and belong to a party of about 100."

"We should have no difficulty in sending 50 such parties a year."

He believes that one of the spin-offs will be breaking of the seasonal tourist mould.

**Bridges**

"It will also provide a way of building bridges burnt through sanctions."

"This is a wonderful means of communicating with the corporate sector worldwide. It accelerates the dissemination of information and real-life as opposed to distorted media impressions," Mr Bonn says.

Outlining the difference between incentive travel and ordinary tourism, Mr Bonn says: "Tourism packages generally run on a minimum management structure worldwide."

"There are low profit margins because of competition and the exchange rate is often an important consideration."

"Incentive travel is exactly the opposite. It requires lots of senior management involvement."

"Price is not a dominating factor because the equation is not what is saved, but how much much more profit is generated by motivation."
'Conscription increased brain drain'

Conscription has encouraged racial polarization and contributed significantly to the "brain drain", according to a report on South Africa's military national service released in Johannesburg last night.

The report, by the Centre for Policy Studies of the Wits Graduate School of Business Administration, calls for the implementation of a civilian national service alongside the military. — Staff Reporter.
Estimates of SA’s brain drain doubled

CONSCRIPTION was a major factor encouraging the brain drain, which was almost twice as large as official figures indicated, a Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) report released yesterday found.

The report, which proposed a civilian national service system, said over the decade to 1988 there had been an average of 11 000 “formal” emigrants a year.

During the same period there were about 10 000 “informal” emigrants a year who did not inform the authorities of their intention to leave and who gained access to other countries by posing as visitors with return air tickets.

The report, headed by David Shandler, established this figure by determining from tourism figures provided by Central Statistical Services (CSS) the surplus of tourists leaving SA over those who eventually returned.

Of those who left, about one-quarter were graduates.

Of 100 000 people who left between 1980 and 1986, 23 000 were white graduates, about 25% of all annual graduates from SA universities.

“The rate of emigration for medical doctors appears to be some 50% higher than for all other graduates”.

The loss to domestic income of those who emigrated amounted to about R15bn annually, or 9% of the GDP. An additional R4.9bn was lost in taxes not paid and productivity not gained, the report said.

Surveys showed that there was no single motivating factor causing the brain drain, but that “it is clear from these surveys that conscription is a major factor encouraging the brain drain, especially among young graduates”.

The report notes that the respondents were surveyed on their responses to the then two-year period of military service.

It proposes a civilian national service model to provide a policy which meets the SANDF defence manpower requirements while also accommodating the limits of current policy.

“Till this end it is not proposed that the current system of conscription be discarded,” it said.

“Rather it needs to be developed through the establishment of a parallel national service programme providing for civilian or non-military service,” the report concludes.

Alternative

“Civilian National Service would become a fully-fledged wing of the National Service system and would provide for service in a civilian or non-military capacity”.

President’s Council member Willem Steenkamp said that the country could not afford a full time professional army, either in terms of pay or in terms of pulling educated people out of the workplace, and so the only alternative was national service.

He said at the moment it would not be practical to consider extending conscription to those other other than white people but in the future the potential national service manpower pool would be “infinitely larger”.

TIM COHEN
Join the queue for South Africa

THEY come in waves — by train and car and on foot — to queue for days outside a forbidding building in a fashionable part of Vienna.

Since the Iron Curtain came crashing down six months ago, tens of thousands of East European families have flocked to the SA Embassy at 19 Sandgasse, Vienna’s smartest suburban street. There, inside the grim-looking compound, these eager hopefuls take the first step to starting a new life far away from Europe.

But most — probably 90 percent — will have their dreams shattered.

They come from all walks of life, including refugees from the infamous Chernobyl nuclear disaster and disgruntled Soviet army officers.

Russian Andrej Telesniks, 34, walked and hitched thousands of kilometres from his home in Chernobyl before arriving at the SA Embassy. The journey took three weeks, he said.

Most of his food had been packed by his wife before he left home.

Radiation

A former worker at the infamous nuclear plant, he once lived 19km from the source of the deadly radiation clouds that spread across Europe.

Since then he and his family have been moved. But, four years later, the effects of the world’s worst nuclear disaster are still evident and hospitals are crammed, mainly with young children.

The three-year-old son of Andrej’s neighbour died of leukaeemia earlier this year. Other children have become lepric, “sleeping all the time”, he says.

“Many people don’t feel good and get headaches. People are dying and no one knows why.”

He is determined to remove his wife and son, Alexy, 8, from the poisoned landscape South Africa, at the tip of the sub-continent, seems far enough.

I found him lying under a tree outside the embassy, having just filled in his application form.

Useless

Later, seated in a restaurant with a mouthful of apple-strudel, he began talking about refugees translated from Russian into Polish, then into German and finally English.

“I had heard South Africa was a nice place to live and I wanted to be as far away from here as possible.

“Life is not good at home. We are all sick of communism. Communism can die. We have had too much of it,” he said.

Andrej, like thousands of other young men arriving at the embassy, is a “diesel mechanic”. In East Berlin, his work gives him a rudimentary knowledge of all diesel engines — from locomotives to tractors — almost useless in the West.

That, coupled with his lack of English, makes a successful application unlikely.

Hollow-cheeked, with burning eyes, he has been sleeping in the embassy under a bench and in the Danube during mild spring weather. His clothes are dirty and jeans kept specially for the embassy visit are already pressed.

He showed the Austrian photographer his travel documents. His smile disappeared, he began. Sweating and his hands moved restlessly as he told how two weeks ago, he had tried to leave the Soviet Union. He was turned back by police officers at the border with the Baltic states.

He has been living in the Embassy since then.

Sudden

Wieslaw — short and rotund with a beaming smile — is a captain in the Soviet army. Marni has opened a small business manufacturing plastic bags.

“If we stay in the Russian army now is not so good,” she says. By selling everything they think they could raise $60 000 (R60 000). They didn’t know if they would be able to take the money out of Poland.

Sudden interest in South Africa

Rumours fuel
Government appealed to local residents to leave their cars at home so as to take underground transport. There was just one run in on the roads.

In South Africa, the Government faced accusations of actively encouraging immigration.

The result is extreme sensitivity and an reluctance to dwell on the issue by the SA Embassy.

Diplomats estimate no more than 3,000 of the applicants will be successful.

Each potential immigrant will go through a long process of interviews and correspondence before finally boarding with their families a southbound flight.

Eighty percent of the air fare is paid by the Government. None will leave without a firm offer of employment in South Africa.

Vienna has already experienced an increase in thousands of tourists. West German and Austrian tourists eager to taste the fruits of a free market economy.

Police, at the sight of the migration, halted to cope with hundreds of abducting incidents. Cramped supermarkets closed their doors and admittance to customers one at a time.

Discarded

Political councillor Peter Bemendorf, speaking to a small group of communist observers, said the Vienna government has been forced to come into line with western standards.

Today, the government has been forced to take action to ensure that all Vienna residents are treated equally.

Many have a picture of a South African where the white man's interest is paramount, and where the government will look after them first.

Over the decades it has been blemished around the world and in the United States. Under the new government, however, the country is now more open to foreign investment.

The government has lifted some of the restrictions on foreign investment, allowing foreign companies to enter the market with less red tape.

As Hungary, bravely faces a new dawn amid the hazy glow of the Buda River - South Africa's permanent representative in Hungary, Nicky Schnitz (below) -

Mr. Schnitz, 60, arrived here last month to open an office in his hotel room overlooking the famous river and the old 15th century palace of Charles III in Budapest.

He has watched the Habsburg dynasty flex itself in preparation for the monetary crisis ahead. As Hungary shrugs off communism and moves towards a free market economy, the need for investor protection is growing.

This may be the lead in crisis. The caviare and vodka, with better supplies than the other Soviet satellites, but decades of state-controlled prices and sheltered employment are already over.

"There's no doubt the country is in for a rough time," said Mr. Schnitz.

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1000 Rumanian orphans for SA

By JOCELYN MAKER

MORE than 1000 Rumanian orphans are headed for South Africa for adoption by parents who have opened their hearts to victims of the bloody revolution.

The children range from four months to 11 years. They are expected in the country by the middle of October and 250 will be placed in Cape Town homes.

But by coming to South Africa they face a serious stumbling block to future happiness because of race laws.

For most of the childless couples who want to adopt — many are Indian and coloured — their dream of becoming parents is going to become a nightmare.

Rumanians are seen as white in South Africa and according to the Child Care Act no child can be adopted by parents unless their race classification is the same as that of the child.

Complex laws

The abolition of racial discrimination in the Child Care Act is only to be reconsidered during the next session of parliament.

This was announced by the Minister of National Health Dr Rina Venter this week who said the government was committed to the removal of racial discrimination.

Once having fought through the complex minefield of existing legislation surrounding adoption across the colour bar, these parents will find they might only have one way out — they can have their Rumanian child reclassified as black.

And according to Cape Town legal and adoption experts and Prof. Dr Noel Zaal, head of Private Law at the Durban-Westville University, it is extremely rare for the Department of Home Affairs to allow white children to be "down" classified.

Stumbling block

A further stumbling block is another provision of the Act which states that regard shall be given to the religious and cultural background of the child concerned and of his parents as against that of the person in or whose custody he is to be placed or transferred.

"I do not condemn what these couples want to do. The Child Care Act is a major problem. There are thousands of children languishing in institutions in this country waiting to be adopted. If the Act was changed many would find homes."

Many of the parents who are waiting for Rumanian children said they have been unable to adopt South African children and have blamed the stringent adoption laws of the Child Care Act for this.

But these are not the only reasons why the desperate plight of Rumania's orphans who are living in shocking conditions in camps throughout the country has touched their hearts.

Mr Yusuf Hassim who started this mission to save the Rumanian children said he foresaw no problems in getting them into the country.

"Everything we are doing is above board and no money will change hands for the children."

Mr Hassim, chairman of the Muslim Board for Prison Welfare and State Institutions, said his organisation was assisting South African couples with the adoption process.

They were also dealing with the United Nations Refugee Organisation and the United Nations Health Organisation who were screening the children, many of whom had AIDS and a variety of other diseases and illnesses, before they arrived in South Africa.

"We will be making sure that when they arrive here they will have a clean bill of health."

1000 Rumanian orphans for SA
Poles' dreams of good life in SA shattered

PAT DEVEREAUX

POLISH artisans arriving in South Africa each week in the hope of finding employment and buying are finding their dreams shattered.

South African recruiting agents who regularly fly to Germany and Greece to recruit skilled labour for the local market have allegedly told them to believe there are jobs and homes waiting.

When they arrive they may have to wait weeks or even months for work, are put up in flats or hotels and cannot speak English.

A group of about 15 Polish families, who arrived in South Africa in the past few months and are currently staying in Berea hotels spoke to the Saturday Star last week. They spoke through an interpreter, Mrs Elizabeth Moskalow, and asked not to be fully named for fear of "the authorities".

"My husband, Krysztof, is a motor mechanic," said Teresa (40).

"We were interested in immigrating to South Africa so we went to the embassy in Munich. We saw a brochure saying how the South African Government would pay 80 per cent of our tickets and 20 per cent would be paid by the employer.

"In the end we paid the 20 per cent ourselves. A recruiting agency, Technodraft, helped us get our immigration passed.

"When we got here we were put in a sparsely furnished flat and told to wait until a job could be found. Two weeks later my husband found his own job with a motor company," said Teresa.

"In the meantime we have had to borrow money from friends to send our 14-year-old daughter to school," she said.

Stanslaw (34) and his wife Anna (32), arrived with their three children from Vienna last week. They have one month's accommodation paid for by the same recruiting agency in Berea. "If I don't get a job after that I don't know how I will survive," he said.

The family members all have permanent residence permits although Stanslaw said he had enough money for a month or two, the mechanic said he had not yet started the promised job.

"The story is similar for most of the group who say that Technodraft recruited them in Europe."

No English

They claimed at least 200 Polish immigrants had been brought here in this manner since the beginning of the year.

The director of another recruiting company, Mrs Gerda van Rensburg, of the South African Drafting and Engineering Services (Pty) Ltd, said a number of Polish immigrants had approached her company.

According to Mrs van Rensburg, "A fee is charged to the Polish individual ranging from $200 (about R1 350) to $1 000 (about R2 700) on commencement of work."

"Because they could not speak English many were dismissed within days of being employed here. Some were placed in the wrong positions and many were not even regarded as skilled labourers," she said. They could not afford to return to Poland.

Mrs van Rensburg explained the immigration process. "Our recruiting company gets a list of types of skills needed in this country from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"They then recruit as an employment agency according to various companies. We have orders for at least 300 skilled artisans on our books. Our consultants interview potential immigrants overseas and they are then interviewed by the SA embassy."

"If they have job offers, these people are usually entitled to permanent residence here and their tickets are 80 per cent paid for by the Government," she said.

Mr Marek Pich and his Hungarian partner, Mr Laslo Plesko, of Technodraft, said the main problem was that mining and other companies wanted to recruit staff but changed their minds when, for example, the gold price dropped.

He confirmed that his company had recruited about 200 Poles through Greece and West Germany and said that at least 50 more immigrants were expected.

But he denied allegations that most of those recruited by his company were unemployed and simply "dumped".

"I would say that 95 per cent of the people we brought out have jobs. We don't leave them on the street. We pay for their accommodation and give them interest-free loans at our expense," he said.

Mr Pich said his company did not charge the immigrants a "placement fee".

He relied on large corporations to pay the placement fee.

He said he co-operated closely with the Department of Home Affairs officials.

Asked if he knew of problems concerning Polish immigrants, a Department of Home Affairs official, Mr Charles Theron, said his department was looking into the matter.
Applications for UK passports jump

LONDON — British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd has told the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee that applications for British passports in South Africa had jumped by 30 per cent in the first three months of this year.

Figures showed that 6,457 new British passports were issued in the first three months of 1990, compared with 4,665 in the same period last year. And Mr Hurd said more than one million white South Africans “had British connections sufficient to entitle them to come here.”

He said there were already 350,000 people known to have British passports with the right of abode in the UK. A further 750,000 had “connections sufficient” to come to Britain.

But he soft-pedalled the possibility of a white “ Exodus” to avoid having to live under black majority rule.

Mr Hurd said the possibility of large numbers of South Africans flooding Britain was “remote.”
More whites apply for UK passports

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A further 750,000 had "British connections sufficient for them to come here."

But he soft-pedalled the possibility of a white "exodus" to avoid having to live under black majority rule. Such an exodus could reduce South Africa's white population by 20 percent.

Denying any comparison with Hong Kong, Hurd said the possibility of large numbers of South Africans flooding Britain was "remote." He added that he felt whites analysing their position would be led "to stay in their amazingly attractive and beautiful country, which is full of talent of all kinds."
Recruitment rumpus grows

A RIGHT royal rumpus is brewing as government, recruitment groups and trade unions hotly debate meeting SA’s manpower needs by way of immigration.

As hundreds of East Europeans join the burgeoning ranks of people wanting to immigrate to the land of sunshine and job possibilities, the issue is hotting up.

Labour brokers — whose livelihood often depends on the recruitment and placement of key “imported” personnel — believe that time-consuming immigration restrictions hinder the process of fulfilling SA’s skills shortages.

Unions, who oppose importing foreigners, say that immigration has to stop in order to force employers to train locals.

However, there are checks in place to prevent foreigners taking jobs that can be filled by locals. The Government, through its Departments of Home Affairs, Manpower and Security, vet the applicants.

Undisputed

That there is a skills shortage is not disputed — a long list of undersupplied occupations has been identified by the various government departments.

Everyone emphasises the country’s need to train locals to meet labour requirements in the medium- and long-term.

Employers say they would rather employ adequate, locally trained personnel, especially when considering the costs involved.

Association of Personnel Service Organisations (APSO) spokesman Syd Catto said “APSO supports the free enterprise system and believes that everything should be done to do away with unnecessary restrictions on immigration.”

He said employers resist training and should be encouraged to get involved at industry sector levels by way of mandatory fees and rebate schemes for training.

President of the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) Theo Pogel called for urgent upgrading of local workers’ skills.

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

“Companies should import skilled labour only on a short-term basis to complete projects already in hand,” he said.

Cape Town recruitment consultant Glenn Ledgerwood of Quality Search echoes this, but adds that, in the short-term, importing skilled labour is essential to satisfy local needs.

Mr Ledgerwood, whose company concentrates on recruiting in the Eastern Cape, said that in the past, some employers had hurt their fingers by not going about foreign recruitment correctly.

“These faults have centred around ignorance of European qualifications and failure to strike a balance of agreement in rewards and meeting employees’ social needs.”
Govt sets up forum for Natal planning

CAPE TOWN — Plans for the upliftment and redevelopment of strife-torn Natal/KwaZulu were boosted yesterday with government’s creation of a “think tank” to co-ordinate further action.

High on the priority list was the resettlement of communities displaced by political violence, said Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Tertius Delport, adding that politics should be separated from the resolution of socio-economic problems.

A high-level meeting of state departments involved took place yesterday to discuss strategies.

No new structures would be established or existing actions duplicated, he said.

Delport said he hoped to involve the private sector in the operation as the government could not solve the problems on its own. He would meet “various representatives” on Monday.

Delport confirmed government was studying a memorandum from the DP MP for Greytown, Pierre Cronje, suggesting that it would be quicker and cheaper to renovate houses damaged in the violence than to build new ones.

The threatened withdrawal of bus services from certain areas of KwaZulu — which could virtually paralyse the Emangeni-Richards Bay industrial axis — was also receiving urgent attention.

He said the question of subsidising the service had been raised and while he was well aware of the problem, he could not commit government to a specific line of action.

“We cannot shy away from the political undertones which have a detrimental effect on socio-economic problems. As politicians we must reach the point where we divorce the socio-economic programme, the upliftment and development of the area, from the political arena,” he said.

His offices would be open to anyone who wanted to facilitate peace between the UDF and Inkatha or for any other project in the region.

Butter imports aid Dairy Board

BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The Dairy Board lost R682 689 exporting butter and cheese during the 1986/87 financial year but then made a profit of R765 693 on the sale of imported butter, Auditor-General Peter Wronley said yesterday.

The losses on the export of butter and cheese amounted to R585 612 and R77 086, he said in his report on the board’s accounts which was tabled in Parliament.

However, due to a shortage of butter during the year, the board was compelled to import butter and a profit of R765 693 was achieved with the sale of this butter.

During the year, the board spent R47,6m on market development, including R23,2m which was paid to butter manufacturers in order to make butter more cheaply available to the consumer.

Wronley said the board’s administration of debtors was “in a poor state of affairs” but this was acknowledged by management, which promised rectifying measures.

In his report on the Main Board’s accounts for the 1987/88 financial year, he said the board’s net deficit dropped from R153,2m at the end of the April 1987 to R173,9m at the end of April 1988.

During the year, the board made a R141,5m profit on domestic sales, but there was a deficit of R253,8m on export sales and a deficit of R7,4m on export sales was carried forward.

This resulted in a net deficit of R164,8m in the maize account, Wronley said.

SA’s migration gain continues to increase

PRETORIA — SA’s migration gain continued in April, and for the first four months of the year it amounted to 2 611 compared with 1 315 in January-April last year.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show immigrants in the four months totalled 4 283 (2 439) and emigrants 1 672 (1 924).

In April the net gain was 746 (239).

And the net gain of professional, semi-professional and technically qualified people was 121 (600) in the four months (2 360).

Among the emigrants were 10 doctors (18) and 71 engineers (69).

Foreign visitors in January-April increased by 18.3% to 549 735 (458 317).

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GERALD REILLY

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GERALD REILLY
Europeans clamour for facts on SA

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Thousands of East Europeans are still clamouring for information about immigrating to SA, but relatively few are able to fulfil the stringent conditions laid down for permanent residence status, a Home Affairs Department spokesman said yesterday.

By end-April, SA immigration offices in European and Scandinavian countries handled more than 68 000 enquiries from prospective settlers. About 40 000 returned questionnaires sent to them.

In the four months, 931 applications for permanent residence were received.

Some 84 enquiries were received at Berne, 192 at Bonn, 3 610 in Munich, 59 560 at Vienna, 60 at Rome, 207 at Milan, 411 at Athens and 2 462 in Helsinki.

In the first five months, 415 Soviet nationals applied for immigration information. There were 94 from Bulgaria, 15 from Hungary, 70 from Poland, 16 from Romania, two from Yugoslavia and three from Czechoslovakia.

Approved immigrants for the first quarter this year totalled 108 — one from Bulgaria, 16 from Hungary, 147 from Poland, four from Russia, 31 from Yugoslavia, one from East Germany and four from Czechoslovakia.
Relief for home team

Many liquidated their assets and put the proceeds into gilties. With untaxed interest at 18% to 20%, they could effectively remove their capital over five or six years, says Orlando Fernandes, a tax partner with Deloitte Haskins & Sells in Cape Town:

"Huge sums are tied up in gilts."

It is difficult to make an estimate because of the problem in separating the holdings of genuine foreign investors and emigrants.

Mr Fernandes says "I believe most emigrants would not be happy to leave money in gilties if it attracted marginal rate tax."

They would probably rely on a lower rate withholding tax, but there's a lot of indecision in the market."

The 15% tax on dividends could make equity investments more attractive.

Brokers who manage emigrants' investments fear they might be forced to become representative taxpayers for clients if the money became subject to the marginal tax rate.

Mr Fernandes says "That would cause hassles for everyone. But I believe a lobby will be mounted to blast the effect of the new measures. These people may have left the country — but they still have their connections."

The steady exodus of top people has caused huge demand for gilties. Until recently emigrants were allowed to take out R100,000

By IAN SMITH

THE Government is moving to level the playing fields for SA savers, hit hard by marginal tax on interest, and emigrants, who have scored handsomely through a tax loophole.

Emigrants, including the wealthiest, have taken advantage of a provision in the Income Tax Act which allowed interest on gilts, including Treasury bills and Esicom, Sats, local authority and SABC stocks, to be sent out of SA untaxed.

Now the Government has warned that this income will attract tax — either at the marginal rate, or at a 10% to 12% flat rate. It is unlikely to come into effect before March.

Inland Revenue is also looking at replacing marginal tax on SA residents' savings with a fixed low-rate withholding tax.

A cut in the tax rate would be a relief to inflation-hit widows and pensioners and would spare higher earners to save more.

A banker says "These two measures would redress some of the more serious imbalances in our economic structure."

Interest on gilts was originally exempted from tax to encourage foreign investment. Under the new system such interest would still be exempt if foreign funds were used to buy the stock.

The steady exodus of top people has caused huge demand for gilties. Until recently emigrants were allowed to take out R100,000.
Recruitment of foreign workers to be probed

The Department of Home Affairs would conduct an in-depth investigation into the recruitment of foreign workers, the Deputy Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr Piet Welmemoed, said in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Luwellyn Landers (LP Durban Suburbs), he said the investigation would be carried out in co-operation with the Department of Manpower.

Policy was that local workers should be given preference when recruiting took place.

He was said that as far as he was aware Dorbyl Shipbuilders, one of the contractors on the Mosgas project, had not directly recruited foreign artisans.

Five labour brokers had supplied Dorbyl with 113 workers from Portugal and Turkey.

"Is it not true that the Department of Manpower recommended to the Department of Home Affairs that labour only be contracted from Spain and West Germany? Is this (recruitment from Portugal and Turkey) not a deviation from the conditions laid down by the Department?" Mr Landers asked.

Dr Welmemoed replied that this question should be put on the order paper.

Mr Les Abrahams (LP Dlamini) said it was absolutely disgraceful that a whites-only immigration policy was being followed at Mosgas while unemployment queues were growing longer each day — Sapa.
SA ties with East bloc 'to grow'

SA’s trade with Eastern Europe is likely to increase and come out into the open as international pressures to end sanctions grow, according to a new report published in London.

The publication, Opportunities Breathing by the International Freedom Foundation, notes a number of parallels between political developments in SA and Eastern Europe, including moves towards a market economy and the need to develop a fully democratic constitution.

Therefore it comes as no surprise that Pretoria has launched a major diplomatic initiative with the new governments of the former Warsaw Pact, it says.

The report claims about 30,000 people have moved to SA from Eastern Europe this year, the vast majority of them Hungarians. The figure could not be confirmed at the weekend.

The SA Embassy in Vienna has received about 2,500 immigration visa applications a day, the report says.

The National Manpower Commission has circulated to SA missions in Europe a list of 34 job categories in which labour shortages exist.

Although diplomatic relations between SA and Hungary are still some way off, trade offices have been opened in Budapest and Johannesburg and visa restrictions are being relaxed, while SAA is expected to get landing rights there, it says.

Trade missions from both Hungary and Poland have discussed trade links, particularly the export of SA minerals and food and the import of manufactured goods.

"With increasing pressure to lift sanctions since the release of Nelson Mandela in February, this trade is now likely to come out into the open."

"The ANC has unequivocally condemned Hungary’s attitude (in favour of trade with SA) and there have been anti-Hungarian demonstrations by anti-apartheid activists in several west European countries."

The report says if this came to be, it would be the culmination of a "lucrative and surprising relationship."
Call-up is major cause of graduates emigrating

By Michael Chester

Research into the causes of the dramatic brain drain that has hit business and most professions has revealed that one in every four university students packs and quits South Africa on graduation.

The average rate of emigration among graduates has been 4,500 a year since 1980 — 25 percent of the entire outflow of graduates from South African universities.

The main reason, according to the researchers, has been to evade national service.

Exodus

The scale of the exodus has been measured in special surveys by the Centre for Policy Studies at the Wits Graduate School of Business Administration.

Researchers say academics at English-language universities in particular say the emigration of graduates has been running at "crisis proportions".

The researchers found that the loss of graduates to be twice as high as shown in official statistics of emigration, which had already caused grave concern about the loss of potential new talent into the elite ranks of high-level manpower.

More than half of them shipped out of the country unnoticed — often classed as tourists because they travelled on return air tickets — rather than go through any formal migration channels.

The toll was also pushed higher by parents who moved their families overseas to evade the pending conscription of their student sons into military service.

The disproportionate number of graduates in the exodus shows in estimates that they accounted for as many as 33,000 of an overall total of 100,000 people who quit South Africa between 1980 and 1985 when the political storm clouds started to darken.

Graduate losses had continued at around 4,500 a year — with serious implications for the flow of new doctors, accountants, lawyers, engineers and similar key professionals. The biggest single group was teachers.

The researchers found a variety of factors were behind the decision to head overseas, such as the general state of political instability and individual career ambitions.

But opposition to conscription into the SA Defence Force was by far the major cause, particularly among English-speaking graduates. The researchers believe that was underlined by the preponderance of males over females among university students planning to leave the country.

Among final-year students in 1989, only 48 percent of Afrikaans speakers and 29 percent of English speakers planned to go into the SADF when they became liable for conscription.

Planned

The rest planned either further studies or emigration — or else were not sure what to do.

Still, the researchers note, that does not necessarily reflect how many in fact report for service when it comes to the crunch. But the surveys nevertheless provide a significant impression of the attitude of many students to military service.

The average cost to the national economy of every exit by emigration — on a head count of all men, women and children — worked out at R240,000 a year in lost productivity and lost tax revenue.
HELSINKI - More than 6,000 Soviet citizens have applied in Finland to emigrate to South Africa since February, South African Ambassador Johannes Lotter said in Helsinki yesterday.

The unprecedented wave of applications has taken Pretoria's embassy in Helsinki by surprise and dismayed the ANC.

Lotter said applications had come from all over the Soviet Union, including the Baltic republics, Mongolia and Azerbaijan.

"What is amazing is that they choose to apply to this mission," he said. "There had previously been no applications."

Lotter said 90 percent of letters were from unqualified people with little chance of acceptance. Most seemed to be applying for economic reasons. None had so far been approved.

ANC Helsinki representative Mohamed Hussein said: "We are opposed to emigration controlled by the apartheid regime. They make sure that only white people are allowed to immigrate."

"We object to this attempt to mop up the disenchanted people from the East," he said. - Sapa-Reuters.
Gilt trade’s second successive record

THE value of public sector stock (gults) traded on the JSE in the first quarter of 1990 leapt from the previous quarter’s record R53.1bn to a new record of R77.9bn, the Reserve Bank’s latest quarterly bulletin revealed.

However it fell sharply in April, a decline in sentiment perhaps attributable partly to the large number of public hold-
ers during that month, and to a lesser extent, to a marked fall-off in net purchases by non-residents.

These trends were reflected in the monthly average of FE209bn in the first quarter of 1990 to “significantly less” than half that amount in April.

Although non-residents account for a very small proportion of all gults traded on the JSE, market sources have seen in the decline evidence of increased nervousness abroad.

They attribute this mainly to the
deserved expectations that arose after Nelson Mandela’s release in April.

Spokesmen from the gilt divisions of Standard Merchant Bank, stockbrokers Edey Rogers and Simpson McKie said Mandela’s statements on
a future SA economy had had a negative effect.

It was also pointed out that in recent months general political uncertainty was not confined to the words of Mandela, and also included
far-right activities.

The Simpson McKie spokesman, who returned recently from a trip to
Europe to gauge foreign investor sentiment, said that a wait-and-see attitude had developed there.

“Those who already have large positions in SA gults appear to be staying put. Those who want to come in are thinking twice before doing so.”

This explained why there were no signs of any massive selling orders, he added. Indeed, there was even the odd small buying order.

The bulletin said another possible reason for the fall-off in foreign interest in SA gults was the hardening of real yields on similar instruments in
other Western countries.

Soviets flood SA mission
with immigration requests

THE SA mission in Helsinki, Finland, had received 25 000 immigration applications from Soviet citizens in the past six months, Foreign Affairs spokesman Alain Gersberg said yesterday.

And Eastern Europeans had addressed 13 000 inquiries about emigration to SA’s embassy in Vienna, she said.

Sapa-Reuters reported from Helsinki yesterday that the accumulated wave of applications from all over the Soviet Union, including the Baltic
republics, Moscow and Azerbaijan, had taken the embassy by surprise.

Ambassador Johannes Lotte said he was amazed that the Soviets chose to apply to his mission, adding that there had been no previous
applications.

He said 50% of letters were from unqualified people with little chance of acceptance. Most seemed to be applying for economic
reasons and none had been approved.

Reesberg said it was well-known that Eastern Europeans often “shopped” around at a number of foreign missions when they crossed the Iron Curtain.

Confirming that most of the Soviet applicants were unlikely to be approved, Reesberg said that in addition to their lack of needed
skills, many of the applicants had no knowledge of languages other than their own dialects.

The ANC Helsinki representative Mohamed Husse-
non said the organisation objected to “this attempt to
ump up the disenfranchised
people from the East.”

The ANC, he said, op-
posed immigration con-
trolled by SA, adding that
the government ensured that only whites were allowed to immigrate.

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Cautionary announcement

Shareholders are advised that negotiations are
which may affect the price of Leegall shares. Shareholders are advised to exercise caution in the
A further announcement will be made as soon as

Johannesburg
19 July 1990
Soviets flood SA mission with immigration requests

THE SA mission in Helsinki, Finland, had received 600 immigration applications from Soviet citizens in the past six months. Foreign Affairs spokesman Aikyne Reesberg said yesterday.

And Eastern Europeans had addressed 9000 inquiries about emigration to SA’s embassy in Vienna, she said. Sapa-Reuter reported from Helsinki yesterday that the unprecedented wave of applications—from all over the Soviet Union, including the Baltic republics, Moscow and Azerbaijan—had taken the embassy by surprise.

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The ANC Helsinki representative Mohamed Hussein said the organisation objected to “this attempt to mop up the disenfranchised people from the East.”

The ANC, he said, opposed immigration controlled by SA, adding that the government ensured that only whites were allowed to immigrate.
THERE has been a 16.8% increase in the number of foreign visitors to SA during the first five months of the year compared with the same period last year.

A Satour spokesperson said yesterday the increase could be attributed mainly to the changing political climate brought about by reform initiatives announced by President F W de Klerk in February.

Satour was expecting the number of foreign visitors to top the one-million mark by the end of the year, the spokesman said.

According to figures put out by the Central Statistical Service this week, 424 832 foreigners visited SA from January to May compared with 363 837 last year.

The majority came from Africa (213 216), of whom nearly half were from Zimbabwe.

The second highest number came from Europe (152 981), with 80% of them from the UK.

Statistics also show that 1 601 more people immigrated to SA during the first five months of the year compared with the same period last year.

And immigrants in those five months (9 721) showed a gain of 3 744 over emigrants (1 977), compared with a gain of 1 842 last year.
US warns of dangers of travelling in SA

NEW YORK - The State Department, noting "escalating strife" in South Africa, warned yesterday that the ANC may be preparing to step up the level of violence if talks with the Government broke down.

"It issued a travel advisory, warning to American citizens of the dangers of travel in South Africa and in Transkei and Ciskei," the spokesman told reporters in Washington. "The police in the state have the right to use force to maintain law and order."

"There has also been a sharp increase in the number of violent incidents in recent weeks.

Volatile

He added "The political situation in South Africa remains volatile. In talks with ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela during his recent visit to the United States, the Bush Administration had urged the ANC to end the armed struggle to achieve black majority rule in South Africa. However, radical elements in the ANC have been urging an end to the talks and a return to the armed struggle to achieve black majority rule in South Africa."

- Sowetan Foreign Service
SA providing haven for wealthy Chinese immigrants

Finance Staff
South Africa is proving an alluring haven for the wealthier people of Hong Kong who face an uncertain future after reunification with mainland China in 1997.

It is also attracting the Taiwanese, who see great investment opportunities in South Africa.

"As a result, property sales to Chinese immigrants, which were infrequent and sporadic until a year ago, have risen sharply.

A spokeswoman for a prominent estate agency says her company has developed strong links with the Taiwanese and Hong Kong communities looking for residential property.

"Over the past year we have sold an average of four to five houses a month in the greater Johannesburg area to Chinese entrepreneurs who wish to settle in South Africa. We are sensitive to their particular needs.

"They favour large properties in the more prosperous areas and Sandton and northern Johannesburg, for which they always pay cash. "They see enormous oportunities in this country as opposed to the US, which they regard as too competitive, and Australia, which has an indifferent policy to Chinese immigration."

Taiwan has decided in principle to lift restrictions on the export of gold, the Finance Ministry has confirmed in Taipei.

Taiwan is a leading gold importer and the central bank holds about 145 million ounces.

The Finance Ministry at present grants export permits only to people visiting relatives in China. Dealers are not allowed to export the metal."
Taxation of emigrants' interest to be delayed

THE taxation of emigrants' interest earnings would be delayed pending the outcome of an investigation, Receiver of Revenue Hannes Hattingh said yesterday.

Hattingh was asked to comment on speculation that the implementation of tax changes, gazetted in June, would only take place next year. It was initially thought that they would be implemented as soon as possible.

Amending legislation was published to deny tax exemption on interest paid on government stock held by emigrants, unless the stock had been paid for directly or indirectly in the currency of a foreign country.

Syfrets tax expert Dale Lippstreu said yesterday uncertainty existed as to the extent to which non-resident investors in gilts and semi-gilts would in future have to pay tax on interest earned from their investments.

Lippstreu noted indications were now that exemption would continue until a withholding tax on interest had been implemented in 1991.

Hattingh said it was premature to conclude that the issue would be addressed together with the withholding tax, but said that a date of implementation would be announced once the amounts involved were known.

"The intention to impose the tax remains," he said.

Lippstreu urged investors to refrain from taking any action on their investments before greater clarity was obtained.

He said it was questionable whether the tax would apply to all emigrants.

Heirs

"Given the fact that not all emigrants' funds are blocked in terms of the exchange controls — where the emigrant has inherited from an SA estate after the date of his emigration — it seems logical to assume that in cases where the investor has freedom to transfer his funds abroad, he can "wash" them by temporarily exporting them — converting them to a foreign currency and then re-introducing them."

He further suggested that non-resident heirs of SA estates would also conceivably be affected by the amendment, but could presumably take the same steps to avoid its impact.

He said it remained to be seen whether Revenue would require this to be done to qualify for the tax exemption.
OAU plea to factions to end violence

HARARE - The secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, has appealed to the warring factions in South Africa to meet and bring an end to the violence.

On his way to Botswana for the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council summit, Salim told reporters in Harare that the violence could only be in the interests of those who wanted to see apartheid perpetuated.

He said the South African Government had a duty to ensure that law and order was maintained and that its forces were used impartially.

Salim, a Tanzanian, said the OAU supported the negotiations between the ANC and the Government as they were "only talks about talks to create conditions conducive to negotiations."

Asked about support for the liberation movements in view of the differences between the ANC and the PAC over the armed struggle, he said: "The OAU will continue to support the struggle, but the form of assistance will be determined by the circumstances of the day."

Salim said events in Liberia, which were a cause for concern, and the coup in the Comoros by mercenaries should make Africa realize the necessity for a joint high command and military co-operation.

He said the creation of such a command was inevitable in the end - Sapa.
Passports to cost more next month

TARIFFS for the issuing of South African passports, departure permits and various other documents, are to go up on September 1, the Department of Home Affairs announced.

Costs for 40-page passports are to go up by R5 to R20, while costs of 80-page passports will increase by R7 to R33.

Departure permits will cost R6, emergency travel certificates R7 and collective travel documents R2.

Documents for travel purposes, issued to non-South African citizens with permanent residence, will cost R20 while temporary travel documents issued to black residents for visits to independent neighbouring states will cost R8.

Tariffs charged for the resumption of South African citizenship are to be raised to R33 and the reissue of identity documents is to cost R3 in future.

Full birth and marriage certificates will be issued at a cost of R8, while R15 will be charged for the confirmation of permanent residence. - Sapa
Breaking the logjam in the OAU

15/10

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk flew to Madagascar yesterday on a visit regarded in Pretoria as an important sign of what has been described as "the African thaw".

This is the term that has been used in diplomatic circles to describe South Africa's new acceptance in Africa as a result of internal reforms being pushed by De Klerk.

The visit to Madagascar is the first De Klerk has made to an African country in the era that has followed the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and the independence of Namibia - the two events earlier this year that have sharply improved the Government's international image.

President Didier Ratsiraka's invitation to De Klerk to visit Madagascar is being measured in diplomatic quarters against the fact that the Malagasy leader has previously been viewed as a member of the radical African lobby that was most strongly opposed to any dealings with South Africa under an apartheid government.

By asking the South African leader to sit down with him in his capital of Antananarivo, Ratsiraka has gone against the policy still officially espoused by the Organisation of African Unity no contact with Pretoria until apartheid is abolished.

The invitation is seen as significant also in that Madagascar is generally regarded as belonging to the Southern African group of states, some of which have tended to avoid any unnecessary contact with South Africa for fear of being accused of having fallen under Pretoria's influence.

Thus, while Mozambique has signed an accord with South Africa out of necessity, Botswana and Zimbabwe have kept at arm's length as much as possible.

Ratsiraka has now rejected this taboo.

"He has recognised the changes that have been made in South Africa and given explicit to Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela" said one diplomat, "and by that bridge has found his way towards saying, 'And now, in the new spirit of greater openness internationally we must speak to each other even in areas of disagreement.'"

In some circles the Malagasy visit is seen as part of a process of breaking the logjam in the OAU which has prevented African states from dealing openly with Botswana.
THE Government was urged this week to back a financial package by the National Parks Board to raise loans of a stunning R333 million to set about improvements and expansions at its network of reserves.

The proposal was listed by the Board of Trade and Industry as a top priority in new moves to boost South Africa's status as a global attraction for both local holidaymakers and international tourists.

It is the main feature of a chain of recommendations made by the BTI in a masterplan on the future of tourism that has been delivered to Minister of Trade and Tourism, Kent Duarte.

The board has reminded the minister that at the moment the world-famous Kruger National Park can cope with only one in five of the thousands of tourists seeking accommodation at peak periods.

It suggested that the Government should either provide the R333 million in three annual installments or else subside the interest paid out on cash raised in the capital market.

It estimated that the cash injection would boost the operating surplus of the National Parks Board by R854 million over the next nine years — but provide an overall boost to gross domestic product of a massive R4.3 billion because of the spending generated by the larger number of tourists.

Big plans to cope with the expected tourist avalanche

MICHAEL CHESTER

The BTI recommends similar financial packages for the Department of Environmental Affairs to launch improvements by the Natal Parks Board and at botanical gardens and conservation areas under its control.

The Master has been told research shows that South Africa’s fauna and flora are by far the biggest draw for nine out of every 10 overseas tourists.

Proposed developments envisaged that the present capacity of National Parks Board game reserves would be doubled by the addition of 4194 beds to total accommodation.

The following spending patterns were recommended:

- Kruger Park — R7.5 million
- Creation of a new rest camp between Letaba and Shangwizdi (852 beds) R2.5 million
- Creation of a new camp called Nairna, along the Sabe River west of Skukuza (100 beds) R2.5 million
- Building four small bushveld camps at Sibhe, Shumuwini, Talamati and Mbuyamit (each with 70 beds) R11.3 million
- New Doornpoort rest camp (70 beds) R3 million
- Upgrading of Skukuza, Lower Sabie, Pretoriuskop and Fundu Maria R10 million
- Raising other accommodation to first-class standards R2 million

- Kalahari Gemsbok National Park R27.8 million
- Augrabies Waterfall National Park R5 million
- Kranzberg National Park R5.5 million
- Golden Gate Highland National Park R1.5 million
- Bergkwaswa National Park R1 million
- Karoo National Park R1.5 million
- Addo Elephant National Park R1 million
- Tsuurberg National Park R12 million
- Tankwa Karoo National Park R1 million
- Bontebok National Park R67 million
- Richtersveld National Park R12.5 million

- West Coast National Park R17.8 million
- Wilderness National Park R40.5 million
- Krynauw National Lake Area R3.5 million

The proposals included not only the creation of more tourist accommodation but also major extensions of several of the game parks.

The BTI said it had considered the option of privatisation of the commercial operations of official conservation bodies in the conclusion, however, that such moves would not be in the long-term interests of the country.

The United States had followed the privatisation route with some of its national parks — with devastating effects on the environment because of over-exploitation.

It added “The best way to ensure that the resources which lie at the heart of the tourism industry in South Africa — its fauna and flora as conserved in its parks — should remain under the control of government authorities, with the proviso that they at all times strive to maintain a balance between conservation and the demands of tourists.

“If this balance leans too far towards conservation it could impair the optimum development of the tourism industry, while to lean too far towards commercialising the parks could detrimentally affect the most important tourist attraction which South Africa has.”
Sweeping plan to turn SA into tourism Mecca

MASSIVE improvements to the game parks and nature reserves have been set as the top priority of a new multi-million-rand master plan to boost South Africa as a tourism magnet.

Details of proposals to create a safari paradise for local holidaymakers and tourists from overseas were released yesterday by the Board of Trade and Industry (Bti).

The Bti has urged the Government to allow the National Parks Board to borrow R333 million from the capital market to press ahead with expansion plans at the Kruger Park and elsewhere — with State subsidies if necessary.

Preparation of the master plan had been ordered by Kent Durr, Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, to form the basis of a new drive to improve South Africa’s status as a tourism centre.

Mr Durr had been alarmed by statistics showing South Africa was losing out in the global tourism business. While spending by foreign tourists on visits to the Republic, at a cost taken in 1988, stood at less than R1.5 billion, in the reverse direction, South Africans were spending almost R2.2 billion on holidays overseas.

The foreign exchange earnings of South Africa from tourism were less than one-tenth the income from exports of manufactured products.

Mr Durr is also known to be pushing for better facilities for holidays-at-home South Africans — reckoned to number about 10 million last year and between them spending more than R2.8 billion a year on holiday sprees.

In short, the Bti has advised the Minister to instruct the Government to stay out of the tourism business as much as possible — and hand over tourism to private sector experts.

One proviso is that the private sector stays within official guidelines laid down to protect the environment.

The board has nailed down many shortfalls in the way the local tourist industry operates at the moment — in salesmanship and in costs.

It recommends new assistance programmes for the Small Business Development Corporation to help in the launch of a new network of good small hotels.

And the Competition Board is asked to look into stripping away all unnecessary regulations that hamper caravan parks, guest houses and home-based bed-and-breakfast operations.

The National Parks Board envisages that the tourist capacity of game parks and nature reserves, which at the moment can cope with only one-fifth of demand, will be doubled.

The private sector will be urged to develop far more holiday facilities around South Africa’s coastlines as soon as possible

The Bti forecasts a dramatic surge in the holiday business and the demand for more overseas visitors — with the extra emphasis on tourism by the State subsidies to cover the extra expenses of creating new tourism facilities.

Mr Durr forecasts a three-month plan will be put forward at the end of the year to create a new tourism development plan.

He proposes to set up a special fund with the State’s involvement to cover the extra expenses of creating new tourism facilities.

The proposals envisage an improved road and rail network to be prepared for the extra tourist traffic.

The Bti has found that the manager of the hotel industry is not only ready to meet the challenge of increased tourist numbers but will be able to do so within the existing framework of the national economy.
SA likely to remain giant of subcontinent

By ROBIN DREW,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — South Africa in the post-apartheid era — a giant dominating the region economically and militarily. The flow of migrants heading south growing enormously.

The dominance poses a real threat to the countries which struggled during the era when apartheid ruled to lessen their dependence on their powerful neighbour, only to find themselves even more under the influence of a free South Africa.

This is one scenario which academics from South Africa and Zimbabwe debated during the five-day conference in Harare last week to discuss lessons for South Africa and Namibia from Zimbabwe's first decade of independence.

The director of the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape, Professor Peter Vale, was a participant and spoke to the The Star's Africa News Service about such a threat.

He agreed there were strong fears about South Africa's future role. He saw South Africa as the giant in the region with no competing economic power.

The withdrawal of the British and Portuguese had reinforced South Africa's economic power. The neighbours were nervous of it.

In this situation, you could leave it like it is, Professor Vale said. Let the thing keep growing, with South Africa the central pole of growth.

There was an argument for this, but it would create huge security and social problems for South Africa.

The problems existing today with squatters and migrant workers would worsen. He saw it as a recipe for huge social dislocation.

It would also mean that neighbouring countries would become relatively impoverish-
ed. The way to deal with this, the professor said, was to look at structured decentralisation.

There could be incentives for people to stay in their countries, and for economic growth to take place on a more even keel with the outer rim of the region growing as South Africa grew.

For the sake of the argument, the clothing industry in Zimbabwe could be given special dispensation and access to the South African market.

There could be incentives for agricultural products — tea or citrus — to have special preferences for access to the South African market.

South Africa could also give direct aid to areas of the region which had made sacrifices, such as reservoirs of migrant labour, to relieve impoverishment in those areas.

Uprising

There were fears that in South Africa there would be a strong military-industrial complex — whatever the complexion of the government — with the capacity to project power.

So what you had to do, Professor Vale said, was to spike the gun. One idea was to create a regional army under regional command to deal with regional conflicts — for example, the situation in Natal or an uprising in Matabeleland.

His own preference was to tackle regional problems in the post-apartheid situation in much the way as Europe had begun in the early 1970s to tackle its security problem.

This was to set up a Southern African equivalent of the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

You would then have guarantees in a number of different baskets, economic co-operation, security co-operation, human rights co-operation and environmental co-operation.
IN A further clampdown on financial rand abuses, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has dropped the rand ceiling available to immigrants as liquid cash from R200 000 to R20 000.

In a statement yesterday he said immigrant families would be entitled to R500 000 in rand (if brought in during the first year of residence), compared to the previous R200 000.

However only R20 000 could be used as “immediate expenses” and the balance (up to R480 000) could be used only to purchase residential property and a vehicle.

Last month Du Plessis prohibited non-residents from investing in and improving farms and residential property. He said the financial rand could be used only for fixed investment and not for the financing of working capital and current expenditure.

He said yesterday that on buying property, it would be necessary to produce the purchase contract and lodge the title deed with a bank. In the case of vehicles, the registration certificate would be retained by the bank for a year.

This is seen as a move to ensure the investments are not liquidated and thus open to possible abuse as a means of getting liquid cash into the country.

Immigrants will have to wait five years instead of three to have the rest of their foreign assets released. The release of funds for investments will be evaluated on the same basis as foreign investors.
PROPERTY

Land deals by foreigners ‘less than 10% of market’

INTEREST in land purchases by foreigners is out of proportion to the volume of transactions, say estate agents.

Recently, Finance Minister Ben-Ezra clarified policy on the purchase of property from abroad as the financial rand, but bank sources say no changes have been made to legislation.

Standard Bank divisional GM international Rocco Rossouw said that under legislation passed in August 1988, immigrants and contract workers were restricted in the property they could buy. Contract workers must live on the property and may not rent it out.

Previously, legislation allowed non-residents to invest in farming property but that has since been ruled out.

“Non-residents can buy commercial or industrial property through a company,” Rossouw said, “but they cannot form a company to buy residential property.”

A Reserve Bank spokesman said a company wanting to build a factory or business premises could apply to the Bank for approval to bring in funding through the financial rand.

A Volkskas Bank spokesman said the concession to immigrants had a R200,000 ceiling and was intended to assist them to settle their families in SA.

“Should they need more funds to settle themselves and perhaps set up a business, they can submit an application to the Reserve Bank which will consider each case on merits,” he said.

The flow of immigrants had increased in recent months.

Pam Golding Properties executive director Mike Bisset agreed with him.

Bisset said purchases of property through the finrand had never been as high as even 10% of the property market.

“We have always found it has attracted attention and been more newsworthy than the volume of transactions warranted.”

Bisset said about 90% of finrand property transactions before the legislation were purchases of expensive homes as wealthy people abroad bought holiday homes in SA.

Now finrand sales were more modest — some to returning South Africans and some to British people returning in SA, to make the most of their savings in sterling.

Basil Elk Estates head Basil Elk said there had been no increase in the number of finrand property purchases — which never had been very high.

Aida Real Estate chairman Aida Gofen said a certain amount of finrand business was from Taiwanese and Hong Kong immigrants.

These immigrants were establishing businesses in SA, generally in the homelands, and, living in major metropolitan areas.
FINANCIAL RAND
IMMIGRANT RULES

A new financial rand (finrand) concession structure for immigrants was announced by
Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis this week, effective Wednesday 12

"The main difference is we want to encourage their acquisition of assets as opposed to
having loose funds available, as this led to abuses," says Reserve Bank GM Exchange
Control John Postmus.

Previously, banks could release R200 000
in finrand per immigrant family unit once
permanent residence had been obtained
without follow-up controls. On application,
further funds could be released later for
other expenditure or investments within the
first three years.

Now each family can have R500 000
R20 000 for immediate release to cover setting-in expenses and the other R480 000 to
buy a house and a motor vehicle, if brought in during the first year of residence.

Says Postmus, "We have found these are
the most prominent expenditure items.

Documentation confirming the purchases
will have to be shown to the Bank and the
house title deeds lodged there. Requests for
release of additional funds will have to be
submitted to Exchange Control.

The release of financial rand for invest-
ment purposes during the first five years of

residence will be evaluated on the same basis
as for foreign investors. After five years,
immigrants' remaining foreign assets can be
released to them via financial rand.

Immigrants wanting to leave permanently
within five years will be allowed to retrans-
fer any funds brought to SA in the way in
which they brought them in, but, after that,
will be treated as normal emigrants.
Immigration rules must be changed to beat the brain drain

The brain drain represents one of the greatest problems facing local industry and presents the recruitment industry with its biggest challenge.

PAG Personnel MD and chairman of the Government & Associations Committee of the Association of Personnel Service Organisations (Apso) Syd Catton says the problem is greater than official figures lead one to believe.

"The official emigration figures released by the Department of Home Affairs refer only to local citizens applying to emigrate and reflect only a small part of the picture," he says.

"They don't indicate how many immigrants are returning home, and nor do they show the thousands of young, skilled people who retain citizenship while working overseas. "Statistics indicate that around 20% of all university graduates are employed in other countries."

At the same time, he says, provision for immigration is inadequate.

"The official projected immigration figure for this year is around 11 000 — only 10% of the 100 000 applications received. "SA needs tens of thousands of skilled people — and it is a fundamental flaw of the system that bureaucracy is blocking immigration. "We are acquiring an average of 10 000 unskilled illegal immigrants each month across our northern borders and are losing skilled people hand over fist. "There are thousands of educated, skilled people from Israel, Hong Kong, Yugoslavia and Romania eager to come to SA — and it is essential that the system be adapted to allow them in," he says.

Catton favours a system of temporary work permits to enable potential immigrants to come to SA at their own expense and give them time to find jobs.

Check Out

"It makes more sense to tap the thousands of people willing to come to this country at their own expense. "They are able to check out the local environment and companies — while the employer is better placed to state his terms," he says.

"At present, government circulates the names, personal details and brief CVs of would-be immigrants to major employers. These are hopelessly inadequate, says Catton, and his company is setting up a London-based agency which will contact and focus on these people on behalf of its clients. "SA must start to recognise its human resources as its most valuable asset," he says.

"It costs the taxpayer around R200 000 to produce a graduate. Exporting these people represents a loss of R200 000 a time to the country importing them is a major investment. "They bring hard assets as well. Immigrants are allowed to import up to R500 000 in hard cash, together with their belongings. "For as long as we can persuade them to stay, these goods represent a portion of SA's wealth," he says.
US to take more migrants

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

THE hopes of South Africans wishing to emigrate to the US received a boost this week when the US House of Representatives voted to greatly increase the number of immigrants — particularly those from Europe and Africa — allowed into the country each year.

The law, the first major reconsideration of legal immigration since 1965, would increase by nearly 250,000 the number of immigrants allowed to enter annually, setting an upper limit of 725,000.

Legislators attacked the old law as favouring Latin America and Asia. Now — "in the interests of ethnic diversity" — special consideration is being given to would-be immigrants from Europe and Africa.

But the new law will not be an open invitation to anyone. Job skills will be the chief consideration.

And although both houses of Congress have passed laws, there are still obstacles to final enactment. Differences have to be ironed out and an already crowded legislative agenda could result in the issue being shelved.

Labour groups have also come out against the changes, claiming there is no labour shortage in the US.
MBABANE - The United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Swaziland said there were 32,365 South African and Mozambican refugees in the country - an increase of almost 4,000 from the last figure released this year.

The spokesman said most were from Mozambique, where about 300 refugees were entering Swaziland every month.

He said several hundred young South Africans refugees had entered Swaziland from troubled areas in the country to escape the violence.

Most of the South Africans had been flown to other countries, mainly Zambia, where they indicated they would be looked after and given education and training by the African National Congress, the spokesman said.
Weather and scenery attract visitors to SA, research shows

The figures for US visitors were noticeably higher at R7 201 a visitor or R297 a day.
Visitors who were part of a tour group showed the highest overall expenditure per visitor at R306 compared with R209 for those who were not.
The survey found that apart from political and theological visitors, the highest amount spent per visitor was for managerial visitors at R325 and the second for commercial visitors at R249.
The visitors with the highest income rating had the highest expenditure (R332 a day), and as the income rating declined, so did expenditure.
The highest expenditure per visitor day was in the age group of 36 to 55, at R269 per visitor day, followed by the 56-and-older age group at R177 a day.
The UTA passengers reflected the highest daily expenditure of R334, with Luxavia passengers accounting for the lowest at R134.
Tourism white paper on the way

PRETORIA — A white paper on tourism and consolidated Sautour legislation would point the way ahead for tourism in SA, Trade and Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of Sautour's new head office, he said reconciliation and renewal were paramount considerations for all South Africans.

Within these parameters there was a need for a review of Sautour's functions.

This brought with it the need to consolidate the current five parliamentary Acts defining Sautour's objectives into one Act.

The Act would be strongly influenced by the findings of the joint report drawn up by Sautour and the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

"We expect this national strategy plan for tourism development to be completed before the end of the year. The Board of Trade and Industry report on tourism will also be taken into account," he said.

After public reaction and comment, a white paper would be presented to Parliament.

Durr said his department had been almost totally restructured and the spotlight had been focused on service to the tax-paying public.

Talk of change in SA was met with cynicism. The switch in attitudes was particularly noticeable in the US, Schwarz said.
Sales of overseas air tickets soar

THE number of international air tickets sold in SA in the past nine months had increased almost 30% over last year's total figure, British Airways (BA) manager SA Malcolm Freeman said yesterday.

Because of the high demand for seats on international flights, the airline planned to increase its economy seat capacity by 40% next year. First-class capacity would increase 7% and Club World by 2%.

British Airways is the largest foreign carrier to SA.

By April next year, the airline would operate a daily direct flight to London, the most popular destination out of SA, Freeman said.

From November 1, a scheduled BA 747-400 would fly between Durban, Johannesburg and London and another direct flight to London is to be added to the schedule from December.

"In November next year, British Airways will add an 11th service which will be a direct flight between Cape Town and London. Cape Town definitely has the market to accommodate this flight," he said.

He said there was an "incredible demand for seats" and BA flights out of Johannesburg were full almost every night of the week.

President F W de Klerk's February 2 speech had also had a "very positive impact, especially on tourism," Freeman said.
Immigration figures show gain of professionals

There has been a significant increase in the number of professional, semi-professional and technical people immigrating to SA, figures released yesterday by government's Central Statistical Service showed. (23 b)

A total of 488 professional, semi-professional and technical people immigrated to SA in the first eight months of this year compared with 63 in the same period last year (283 b).

The total number of immigrants held steady, with a net gain of 610 people for August in 1990 compared to 613 people in 1989.

The number of foreign visitors to SA between January and August this year rose by 29.5% compared with the same period last year. In August 51.3% of visitors came from African countries, 28.3% came from Europe and 14.4% from other countries.

The most visitors from a single country during August were from Zimbabwe, with about 30.2% of visitors coming from there. The UK followed with 10.7% and Germany with 5.6%.

During August, more than 71% of the SA residents who went abroad were on holiday, while 27.6% went for business reasons and 1.1% for study visits.
Cheering immigration news

More professionals and technicians are immigrating to South Africa, according to the Central Statistical Service.

There has been a net gain of 489 professionals from January to August this year compared with a gain of 63 persons during the same period last year.

The number of immigrating professionals increased by 379 to 1,190 this year from 811 for the period last year.

The number of emigrating professionals dropped by 47 to 701.

The country is also gaining doctors, with 65 immigrating during the period compared with the 16 medical practitioners who left.

Meanwhile, overall migration trends remain constant, with a net gain of 610 persons for August this year compared with 613 for August last year.

The number of foreign tourists from January to August increased by 13.5 percent compared with the same period last year. The majority of visitors from a single country during August came from Zimbabwe, namely 30.9 percent, followed by 16 percent from the UK and 9.6 percent from Germany. — Sapa.
Britons line up to spend millions in South Africa

A WAVE of immigrants, investors and tourists is expected next year as South Africa's image abroad improves.

Travel and estate agencies have reported interest unprecedented in the past 10 years.

A property broker who arrived in London from South Africa 10 days ago has brought with him a R1-billion "shopping list" of factories, businesses and houses for clients interested in either moving to or investing in the country.

Sautour said at least 40 travel companies in London had included South Africa as a major destination in their 1991 brochures. Eighteen months ago there were only eight.

Charter flights, at little more than the basic R3 500 airfare and including a two-week hotel stay, are expected to start in the next two months.

Reports of ANC-Intikha violence seem to have had little or no impact on the initial wave of optimism which greeted Nelson Mandela's release in February.

An estate agent said the publicity had helped to underline the emergence of valid black political bodies in the country - a "healthy step" toward democracy.

The South African embassy in London reports a "steady stream" of immigration enquiries, which peaked in mid-1989 and has shown no sign of abating. In addition, missions in Vienna and Bonn are processing thousands of applications from people formerly living in the communist bloc.

Estate agent Pam Golding, who has run a London office for four years, currently deals with 80 enquiries a month, many referred by hard-pressed embassy staff.

Manager Christine Kellard said: "In the past most clients have been in the middle to high income group, looking to start a new life in SA. "But now we are getting the big players - corporate and individual - who realise the country might not be only a nice place to live, but somewhere they can get a return on capital unequalled in Europe. They have capital, in some cases, of R50-million or R75-million."

British immigrants can buy businesses in financial rands - about R7,70 to the pound.
Swazis bar SA students

MBABANE - Fifty-four South African students who fled to Swaziland to escape fighting in Natal have been declared prohibited immigrants.

They said they wanted to complete their education in Zambia and most have been sent there by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

However, the 54 were involved in violence during their stay in Swaziland, and caused thousands of rands worth of damage - Sapa
Govt gives guidelines for return of exiles

LINDEN BURNS

Lowi said negotiations on the return of those from countries without SA representation were still being finalised.

Those who co-operated without the necessary travel documents ran the risk of being denied entry to SA and would be subject to the country's immigration laws, he added.

The ports of entry agreed upon by the ANC/government working group on exiles are:

- Ficksburg and Masera bridges on the Lebowa border;
- Gola and Oshoek on the Swazi border;
- Willow Park and Grobler's Bridge on the SA border with Botswana;
- Beit Bridge on the Zimbabwe border;
- Lebombo on the Mocambican border;
- Rietfontein and Narogan on Namibia's border with SA;
- Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg;
- Louis Botha Airport, Durban;
- Cape Town's D F Malan Airport;
- and H F Verwoerd Airport in Port Elizabeth.

Wits, UCT each given $750 000 grant

TANIA LEVY

Wits and UCT have each received a $750 000 grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation in New York.

Wits vice-principal Peter Tyson said the foundation would help Wits assist returning exiles or overseas students.

Tyson said Wits had frozen some posts in anticipation of the foundation's grant and that additional academic staff would be hired.

The grant was expected to be renewed in about two years.

A UCT spokesman confirmed receiving the grant but gave no details.
Appeal to aid refugees

THE PRETORIA Repatriation of Exiles Committee is appealing to the public, private sector and organisations to help provide facilities for an estimated 20 000 returning political exiles.

Spokesman for the Committee Chris Gilfillan said accommodation, transport, employment, counselling, storage space, health services, fi-

nance and voluntary advice officers had been identified.

The committee had written to various companies and organisations asking them to bring the appeal to the attention of their members.

Gilfillan urged the authorities to speed up the repatriation process because participation by the exiles in the shaping of a new South Africa was considered crucial.

He said since many of those returning were not classified as refugees, the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees had not provided funds to assist them to return.

Many had left the country over the past 42 years.

Anyone who can assist can contact the committee at the Dean's Office, St Albans Cathedral, PO Box 9033, Pretoria.
New Tourism Act keeps it simple, says Kent Durr

Mandy Jean Woods

DRAFT legislation for the new Tourism Act had been completed and was being circulated within the industry. Tourism Minister Kent Durr said yesterday.

Speaking at the official launch in Johannesburg of Project 2000, begun a year ago to promote black tourism, Durr said the thrust of the new simplified Act was deregulation.

"The new Bill will be easy to interpret and will by its very nature be enabling legislation giving more power to the industry," he said.

It was essential to set our sights clearly and constructively on the future of travel in SA.

"It is a locomotive that can pull and pull quickly and efficiently," he said.

Travel was the key to getting people to broaden their horizons.

"And in our current economic climate, tourism obviously needs to be encouraged. It is estimated that for every 11 tourists one new job is created," Durr said.

Last year almost one-million people visited SA and 50% of these were from other African countries.

"This figure may well swell to 2-million by the turn of the century. Domestic tourism also grew considerably."

Excluding the cost of surfaces, foreign tourism earned an estimated R75bn for SA.

"Assuming the domestic market generated a further R35bn, tourism emerges as a R10bn industry providing an estimated 350,000 jobs."

"It can do much more," he said.

"The presence of several African countries, including Comores, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Botswana, at this year's Indaba tourism conference was no doubt moving closer together," Durr said.

Project 2000 consists of a team of 12 people whose goal is to develop the potential for domestic tourism among blacks by the year 2000.

Its objectives include removing obstacles to black tourism, addressing the problem of lack of awareness and the relatively low level of participation in travel, improving perceptions of the changes currently taking place and identifying areas in the domestic market that require special attention.
Refugee trekked 600km to safety

NOT just the poor and illiterate, or the innocent bystanders in the Mozambican civil war flee their country into South Africa and Kango-wane.

The refugee centre at Mangweni in Kangwane gets people, whom they believe could be dissident Renamo fighters or people with other connections like former Rhodesian fighters under the Ian Smith regime, according to a refugee field worker.

One of the characters whom the centre treats without prejudice - but who remains anonymous - is Mr Thamba Chofamba (24) who is extremely articulate, well read and obviously street smart.

With his thumb indexing a page in a book entitled, "Short Story Study," the war will not end. In fact, I can't see things getting better in the near future," he said.

Education among the youth and the desire to learn was fading fast, he explained. Schools instruct in Portuguese from Grade One to Form Seven. Thereafter, the medium is English.

"But by then, the guys are disillusioned. And anyway most of them never reach that stage," he said.

Chofamba is very fluent where did he complete his schooling?

"I did all my schooling in Zimbabwe. After that I trained as a welder," he says proudly.

And what next? Where to now?

"I am hoping to get an apprenticeship in electronics or in motor mechanics," he said.

Later after the interview, Sowetan spoke to a refugee field workers about Chofamba.

"My guess is that he fought for Renamo," one said.

Another was convinced Chofamba was an Ian Smith man. But at 24, Chofamba would have to be a very young "Ian Smith man."
Number of immigrants doubles

HOUSE prices until recently have remained relatively firm. Flat rents have also tended to rise. One possible reason for this is that South Africa gained 5619 new citizens from immigration in the first seven months of this year — more than double last year's 2497, immigration figures show.

Of note was that the Chinese ousted Israelis to become the fourth-biggest group of people emigrating to South Africa.

Britain supplied the biggest number of immigrants sending 1962 to this country in this seven-month period — 453 more than in the same period last year.

South Africa received 864 immigrants from Portugal, almost double last year's figure of 443, and 686 people came from the Republic of China, which is more than three times the 192 received last year. South Africa also received 65 immigrants from Hong Kong, three times last year's 21.

Immigrants from Israel totalled 610 (last year 251), West Germany 410 (223) and the United States 183 (106).

Altogether South Africa received 8409 immigrants in this seven-month period — an increase of 2797 or 50 percent on last year.

Emigrants in the first seven months numbered 2790, down from last year's 3115.
Slave traffic is SA legacy - rights chief

THE selling of Mozambican refugees as slaves in South Africa is an indictment on the South African Government, Dr Max Coleman of the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

Coleman said the Mozambican refugee crises and subsequent slave trade were "spin-offs" of apartheid's negative and destabilising effect on the region.

"This (slave trading revelations) is a by-product of South Africa's destabilising of the region," Coleman said.

It has been reported over the years that South Africa was the power behind Renamo rebels who are involved in a bloody civil war with the Mozambican government.

In his reaction to last week's investigations by Bongani Khumalo, the former assistant regional director of the South African Red Cross, yesterday appealed to governments and political parties on both sides of the border to investigate the matter.

"It's not a matter of simply exposing the atrocity. It must be stopped and the culprits must be brought to book."

"This is a story of abduction, assault, rape and other exploitative actions against innocent people caught in the crossfire of a civil war," Khumalo said.

Meanwhile Mozambican refugees who have been brought into South Africa and sold as slaves or consubies have very little protection under existing legislation.

Hearing

As illegal aliens they can be summarily dismissed, according to a senior legal figure.

"Technically, of course, they should receive a hearing, but without even identification papers, they have very little chance of any recourse," he said.

South Africa is not a signatory to the relevant United Nations statute and is not obliged to give any foreigner refugee status.

Meanwhile, the South African Police are investigating the findings of the Soweto investigations into a rampant slave trade of Mozambican refugees, according to Major H.S. Pemar of the Eastern Transvaal branch of the SAP.

"However, since most of the activity is in KaNgwane and not in SA, the SAP will work with police in the self-governing territory," Pemar said.

An investigation team will look into all allegations and aspects of the investigation before it is decided what action will be taken, he said.
Tourism board to change tactics

THE SA Tourism Board intended to move away from regulation towards a market-orientated strategy, chairman Piet van Hoven told the annual SA Property Owners’ Association (Sapoa) timeshare conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

"We believe that by promoting and stimulating the public sector should take hands with the private sector in jointly working out policies that can and will stimulate our markets." Van Hoven said 56% of tourists visiting SA in 1999 were from Europe, 7% from the Americas, 7% from Australia and Asia and 36% from Africa.

"Obviously the European market does contribute much more in forex than does the African market.

"Growth in tourism in 1999 was in excess of 15%, and we expect in 1999 that although the growth will be in the order of 10% to 12%, it will still show a fairly healthy growth in relation to the beginning of the ’80s.

Satur believes SA could attract 2 million tourists by the year 2000 on an aggregate growth of less than 15% a year. This would generate R4.2bn in foreign exchange.

In 1991 several international air-

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

Line companies were expected to introduce services to SA which would assist tourism marketing and bring new partners to help develop the market.

"The valley periods during SA’s winter season have a fairly serious impact, particularly on the accommodation industry.

"We need to straighten out these curves to develop the industry to its maximum potential."

Replaced

Van Hoven praised the timeshare industry, which in 1999 invested R600m in new developments, for providing a broad service to the domestic, regional and international tourism industry, and for reviving properties that would otherwise have become derelict.

Sapoa timeshare division outgoing chairman Brian Stocks said Sapoa’s division would be replaced with an independent institute representing timeshare developers, marketers, sales agents and resort managers.

The new institute would be called Timeshare Institute of SA (Tisa).
THE slave trade between Mozambique and South Africa exposed by Soweto was made possible by the absence of legislation protecting refugees against exploitation and slavery.

"According to Mr Brian Curran of Lawyers for Human Rights, the predicament of an illegal alien in South Africa was similar to that of a black person living illegally in a white group area."

"Because such a person was in the country illegally or residing in a white group area illegally, this person had absolutely no recourse to the law and was open to "serious exploitation", Curran said.

"While legislation dealing with aliens did exist, the Government was "disinclined" to allow into the country refugees from neighbouring black states.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

"This was because of the question of employment as the Government was obliged to provide jobs for South African citizens first."

"However, because of this discrimination to absorbing the refugees by Government, aliens do not report themselves as refugees or otherwise in fear of deportation," he said.

The Aliens Act was one of the most inhumane pieces of legislation in the country.

Under the Act, any police officer "or captain of a ship" could summarily deport an alien without even the intervention of the court.
Civil war, SA laws promote slave trade

By PHIL MOPLEFE

THE civil war in Mozambique and South Africa's immigration laws contribute directly to the slave trade between the two countries, a representative for the Mozambique Solidarity and Information Committee (Mosaic) said. The slave trade was one of the most brutal practices this century and highlighted the adverse affects of the country's civil war, said Mosaic representative Monty Narsoo.

Narsoo said the Aliens Act and the illegal Entry of Persons into the Republic Act were the new "influx control" laws which were applied harshly. "For slave trade to stop these laws must be abolished and refugees given a sanctuary in South Africa," he said.

The Mozambican government said it could not give a "formal reaction at this stage" to the existence of trafficking in human beings between the two countries until the matter was investigated.

The Mozambique National Director of Information, Arlindo Lopes, said his government had "no knowledge" about the plight of young boys and girls lured from Mozambique and sold in South Africa.

"We appreciate the account of the slave trade which was published in The Weekly Mail and it is now left to us to investigate this matter," said Lopes.

A South African Police spokesman in the Eastern Transvaal, Major Pienaar, said it was difficult to investigate at this stage because most of the incidents occurred in the kaNgwane area.

Lawyers for Human Rights member Brian Currin said slavery was one of the worst forms of violation of human rights and should be stopped.
DET revises school calendar

By Karen Stander

Black schools in the Department of Education and Training’s regions will use separate school calendars next year, bringing their term dates more into line with the calendar used by white, coloured and Indian schools in the area.

DET director-general Dr Bernard Low said the calendar had been amended to bring about greater uniformity with the school calendars of other departments.

The amended dates would not apply to schools for special education and technical colleges.

The new calendar is:
- Cape region: first term January 21 to March 29, second term April 8 to July 1.
- Free State region: first term January 16 to March 29, second term April 15 to June 29, third term July 15 to September 29, fourth term September 29 to November 29.
- Natal region: first term January 16 to March 29, second term April 15 to June 29, third term July 15 to September 29, fourth term October 1 to November 29.
- Northern Transvaal and Orange Vaal regions: first term January 16 to March 29, second term April 15 to July 30, third term July 30 to September 29, fourth term October 1 to November 29.

Matric: now wait for results begins

School is finally out for thousands of matric pupils who write the final paper of their examinations today — but now the nail-biting wait for results begins.

Transvaal Education Department candidates and Indian pupils under the Department of Education and Culture: House of Delegates were writing their last paper today.

Exams at coloured schools ended last Friday, black schools under the Department of Education and Training finished on Tuesday and schools which wrote the Joint Matriculation Board examination wrote their last paper on Wednesday.

The first results — of candidates from the TEE, coloured and Indian schools — are expected during the week before Christmas. JMB results are expected soon after Christmas, and DET candidates will have to wait until early January. — Education Reporter.

Number of settlers in SA rising again

By Helen Grange

South Africa has drawn more immigrants this year than any other year since 1994 — an unmistakable vote of confidence in the future of South Africa, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

Up to the end of September this year, 10,937 immigrants made South Africa their home and 3,042 people emigrated, leaving a net gain of 7,895, according to Central Statistical Services.

In 1985, one of the most unstable periods in South Africa’s political history, only 6,486 people came to the country. In the next two years, there were losses of 6,717 and 3,221. But the years 1988 and 1989 once again showed gains of 2,633 and 6,339.
Brain drain tide has turned

PRETORIA — The tide of SA's brain drain has turned, with SA scoring a net gain of 7 269 immigrants during the first nine months of this year — exceeding the net gain for the whole of SA's bumper immigration year of 1984.

Of the 10 957 people who immigrated to SA by September, 8 102 have been economically active, with 1 414 people holding professional, semi-professional and technical occupations.

Central Statistical Service figures show that 447 engineers and people in related technologies settled in SA this year. Of these, 83 were civil and related engineers and 101 in electrical professions.

More than 550 people with managerial, executive and administrative occupations immigrated, while 1 400 with skills in clerical work and sales settled in SA.

The majority of immigrants came from Europe (5 769), with the largest number from the UK (2 600). The 1 115 immigrants from Portugal almost doubled figures from that country — 669 immigrated last year.

More than 2 000 people from Asia have settled in SA so far this year — an increase of more than 50% on the number of Asian immigrants who arrived during the same period last year.

Nearly half the Asian immigrants came from Taiwan.

The number of immigrants from other parts of Africa remained relatively constant. Of the 2 435 African immigrants, 1 335 came from Zimbabwe.

A Home Affairs spokesman said the net gain in immigrants in 1985 was 6 495. During the next two years losses of 6 717 and 3 221 were recorded. Things started improving in 1986 and 1987, with net gains of 3 633 and 6 339 people respectively.
Eastern Europeans fail to make grade

PRETORIA — The expected flood of immigrants from Eastern Europe since the fall of the Berlin Wall has turned out to be a trickle, with many of those inquiring about making SA their home falling short of strict immigration requirements.

Home Affairs figures show that in the first nine months of this year 737 Eastern Europeans were granted permanent residence in SA.

That was despite the tens of thousands of inquiries made at SA missions in Europe about emigration to SA.

And the figure is a small percentage of the 11 000 people who immigrated to SA in the first nine months of the year. More than 5 000 people holding permanent residence in Western Europe moved to SA in this period.

A Home Affairs spokesman said these immigration figures reflected the number of people who held Eastern European passports, but did not necessarily reflect their last place of permanent residence.

The majority of those who had settled in SA had been living outside Eastern Europe when they applied to move to SA, he said.

More than 500 of those granted permanent residence were of Polish origin while SA also accepted 11 Bulgarians, 27 Czechs, 44 Hungarians, seven Romanians, 87 Yugoslavs, six Soviets and two former East German passport holders.

In the first six months of this year, 48 600 people from Eastern Europe inquired at SA missions in Central and Western Europe about the possibility of moving permanently to SA.

However, in the end only 759 people submitted formal applications for permanent residence.

A Home Affairs spokesman said thousands would have been discouraged from going through with the application process if it appeared they did not meet the immigration requirements.

Factors included a firm offer of employment, health, ability to assimilate into SA society, and the ability to communicate with SA's inhabitants.

Potential immigrants would also not be accepted if they had a criminal record.

More recent figures detailing inquiries from Eastern Europeans seeking to immigrate could not be obtained.
SATOUR (the SA Tourism Board) predicts that the number of foreign tourists will probably be up 20 to 30 percent on the 930,593, including 460,635 from Africa, who visited last year.

According to its executive director, Spencer Thesen, the violence caused a massive fall in May, June and July but a minor drop in August stabilised the situation. (The August foreign tourism figures are the latest available.)
Long queues for Zimbabwe visas

HUNDREDS of people planning to visit Zimbabwe over the holiday season are having to queue for hours to obtain visas from the trade mission in Johannesburg.

The daily queue stretches around the block outside the service entrance of the Sanlam Building in Sauer Street. Security guards prevent people getting to the mission through the building's front entrance.

Up to 150 people fill the trade mission's 10th floor premises.

"It has never been this bad, even in November, says one woman who waited a month instead of seven days for her visa. She says the mission is understaffed.

"The Zimbabwe trade mission is particularly rude and unco-operative," says the manager of a company which collects visas on behalf of clients. Five of his clients' passports have been lost recently.

Another company, Visa Services, has employed a woman specifically to collect visas from the trade mission during November and December, says Visa Services Johannesburg manager Mona Walden. She spends up to four hours a day at the mission which is open four mornings a week.

A trade mission spokesman says his staff is under tremendous pressure and the mission has been staying open into the afternoon to cope with about 400 visa applications and passport queries a day. This is about 300 a day more than usual.

Delays are usually due to immigration officials in Harare who have to assess authority for every visa, he says.

Inquiry finds no corruption in cycad exports

The accused are not in court, only Provincial Affairs
Doors creak open for SA travellers

The political changes in South Africa are opening an increasing number of travel doors for South Africans passport-holders. But it is by no means a question now of simply grabbing your passport and landing off onto the Nico pondir.

The Department of Home and Foreign Affairs have compiled a list which shows that 32 countries welcome South Africans passport-holders, even without visas. A further 44 countries allow South Africans in, provided they have visas, but there are still 41 "no-go" areas.

Cautions

While many of the new doors opening are in Africa, 24 of the countries still relying on South African passport-holders are on the continent.

For years there was no movement on the diplomatic front, and recent developments have caught not only the travellers off balance. Take, for example, the widely trumpeted introduction of SAA flight to Kenya.

SAA announced that virtually all seats on the inaugural flight to Nairobi had been booked. However, there were no South Africans on board (at least, none carrying South African passports).

Then there would be no problem in any event, said the Department of Foreign Affairs. Under a recently introduced reciprocal agreement, South African citizens could get visas at Nairobi, and Kenyans could get them at Johannesburg.

But not so, said the Department of Home Affairs and SAA. Kenya remained closed to us.

The Department of Foreign Affairs later amended its statement to say they were still negotiating a reciprocal agreement.

Visas

In a further development, Recruit Travel said visas for Kenya were available from the Kenya High Commission in Pretoria at a cost of R279, and would take two to four weeks to process.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said: "We are happy tourists can be accommodated through the office in Windhoek. However, this is merely the initial solution. The department's discussions with Kenyan authorities will continue, and we hope to reach a reciprocal arrangement."

And the thaw in relations with Mozambique has not led to any less conclusion.

Journalists on two organized "holiday" trips relate frustrating experiences with the so-called Japonesse Mingo.

For example, one group spent three hours waiting for their visas. The visas were not the problem, they had been signed. What was a problem was there were no stamps on them.

The South African passport accepted now at more airports

The South African passport accepted now at more airports

Yes, no and visas-only

The Star Tuesday, December 18 1990
Uncertainty over Kenyan visas

THERE were conflicting reports yesterday on the issue of Kenyan entry visas to holders of SA passports.

An SA source, who declined to be named, said SA passport holders would get visas to enter Kenya on landing at Nairobi’s Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

The source said there was a "99.9% chance" that 14-day visas would be granted on arrival. This would enable SA passport holders to go on holiday or conduct business in Kenya.

However, Jomo Kenyatta Airport’s immigration chief last night remained adamant that SA passport holders wanting to enter Kenya had to make a "prior application for a visa". He said visas could be issued at the airport but only if arrangements had been made in advance.

SAA spokesman Leon Els said criticism and questioning of the validity of the airline’s resumption of operations on the Johannesburg-

/Lindsay Brins

Nairobi route were “tongue in cheek.”

“Before the imposition of sanctions, SAA held the rights to the Nairobi route. Now that the Kenyan government has given the go-ahead, we have simply taken up our entitled rights to the routes again,” Els said.

Destinations

Last week a Finanses en Tegn article criticised SAA’s motive for reopening flights on the route, saying that unlike the European carriers that could afford to land at Nairobi en route to Johannesburg, SAA did not have a sufficient market to justify the maintenance of the operations.

The article said that unlike European airlines, SAA did not have flying rights over countries north of Kenya and thus meant flights between

Johannesburg and Nairobi had to end in the Kenyan capital and could not continue to other destinations.

There were 10 weekly flights between Johannesburg and Europe which had scheduled stops in Nairobi.

Els said the Nairobi stopover was a boost for SA’s Muslim community as its members could connect with flights to the Middle East and southern Asia.

“We do not have any proposed extension of routes to the Far East or Near East, but Cathay Pacific (Hong Kong) and Singapore Airlines (Taipei) have both indicated they are interested in extending their operations network to include SA,” Els said.

Earlier this month a Cathay Pacific spokesman confirmed the airline was keen to start flights between Hong Kong and Johannesburg, but added these would operate initially in partnership with Air Mauritius.

JSE battle of the golds ends in a draw

THE battle of the bulls and bears ended in a draw on the JSE yesterday as players scrambled to buy or sell index-weighted gold shares. According to strategies they adopted on the close-out of December futures contracts.

The JSE gold index swung from a high of 1 140 to a low of 1 123 before ending seven points up at 1 129 as players sought to take advantage of price differences in the cash and futures markets.

Markets action concentrated on heavyweights, with golds as there were 2 005 open contracts at the start of trading compared with 400 unclosed industrial contracts which, dealers said, gave little scope for price manipulation by big players.

Greenwich Futures trader Bryan Coyle said futures traded at a discount to golds on the spot market for most of the day. This was due to rumours that certain large players were waiting to come in as-sub-

Mervyn Harris

16 points up at 2 682.
Visitors to Walvis Bay will need passports

Staff Reporter (23G)

All citizens, including Namibians, will need valid passports to be admitted to Walvis Bay from midnight December 31, said Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw yesterday.

Mr Louw said the Namibian government announced on Wednesday that South African citizens resident in Walvis Bay and wishing to travel within Namibia would need valid passports.

"The Namibian announcement leaves me no choice but to impose a reciprocal arrangement for visits to Walvis Bay," he said.