

POPULATION - MIGRATION

~~1987~~ → 1988

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 Robert, while Port Elizabeth (PE) Publicity Association'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 reporting some vacancies. Caravan and camping 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



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AM 8/1/88

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 become more sophisticated and plan their holidays 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 commodity 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 bumper 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 dean Laurence Boule 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).

Laurence Baxter, formerly of the University of Natal (Maritzburg), and Cape Town University's Barry Dean and J T Schoombee — 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.

"THEY must be the most privileged wave of immigrants ever to come here," says Laurie Franzman. "All of them have gone through a traumatic time with immigration but, that aside, theirs is marked out as the smoothest and easiest transition."

Franzman is describing his fellow white South Africans who form in London — ever a capital for opportunists, exiles and refugees — the strangest of minorities.

The City contingent is strong led by Michael Edwardes and Alistair Morton, but so too is the radical front. The African National Congress' main overseas office is here, and Oliver Tambo's wife has long been a social worker in Camden.

But there is a mystery about the thousands who are not running major businesses or political organisations. For, unusually among London's ethnic mix, they are largely invisible.

Unlike some other groups, white South Africans have not settled in one district, they have no exclusive places of worship, no schools of their own, shops, restaurants, clubs or newspapers. They don't need corner shops as bricks to build wealth: they are mostly well qualified professionals.

These might seem positive signs, both of Britain's tolerance, and of a community's ability to settle in painlessly. But this is only partly true. There are a couple of disquieting indicators for the future. Several South African parents confess their children are reluctant at school to admit where they come from. And among some young adults, there is evidence of an identity crisis, affecting their mental health, although this yet does not amount to a trend.

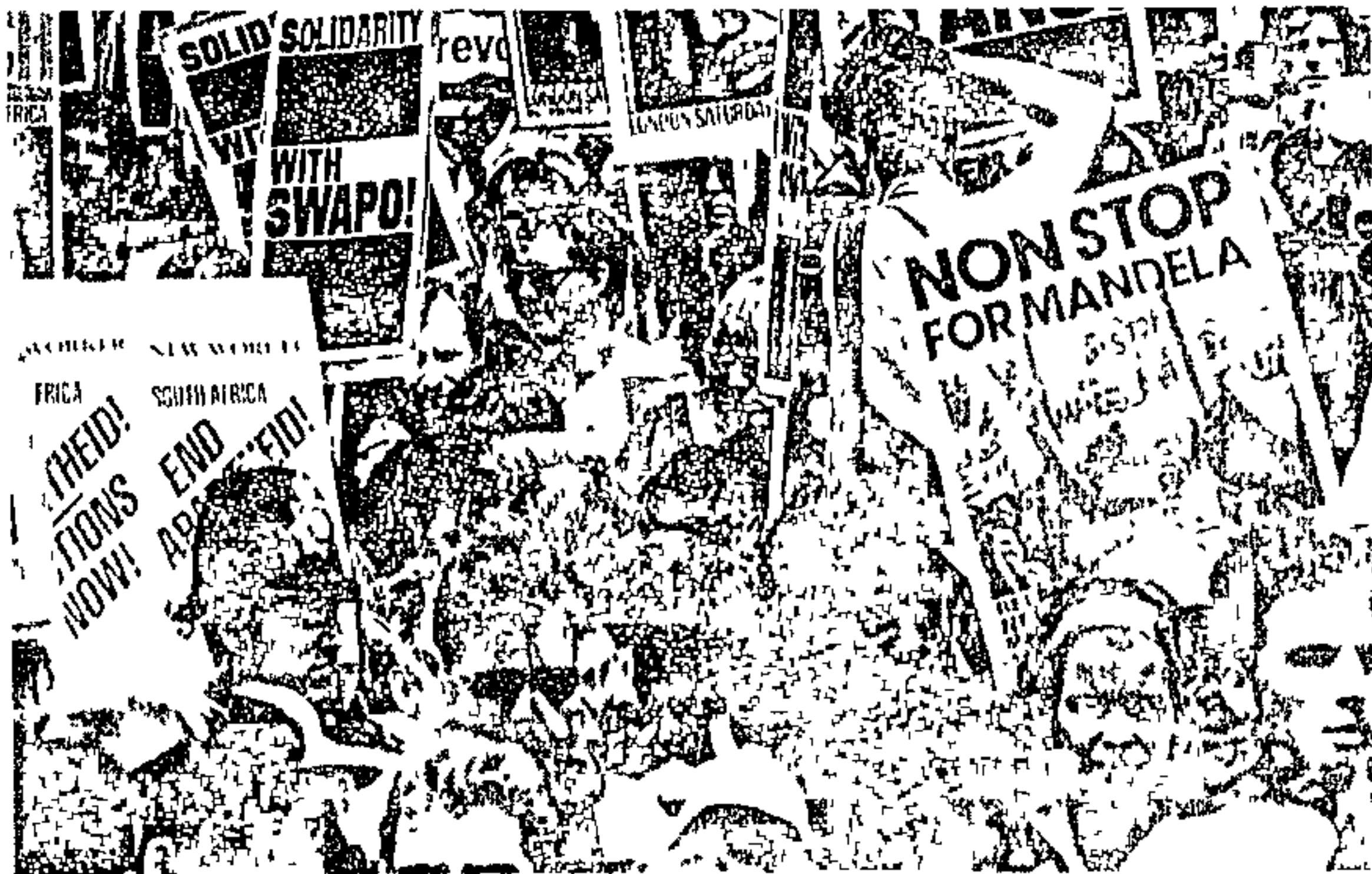
The South Africans are largely to be found in accountancy, dentistry, law, medicine, social work and teaching. Franzman is a barrister, in chambers with a reputation for radical cases. Although he left South Africa when he was 17 (unlike many of his peers who went to university and emigrated subsequently), he typifies what he calls the Soweto Generation. "People who've come since 1976 have been motivated by the need to make some slight political statement. They've made a sacrifice, because many take a drop in living standards and income, in order to purify themselves," he says.

They form a cohesive wave of immigrants, which started after Soweto in 1976, though there was an earlier influx after Sharpeville in 1960. Home Office statistics show that in the years following, about 1,600 South Africans settled in Britain each year. Most were whites. Numbers have declined recently but are probably rising again as more young men leave to avoid military service. Some apply for political asylum.

Whites in exile: New home, new passport ... same guilt

South Africans settle down to exile in Britain a lot faster than most. But for many, there is a lingering guilt, a sense of identity crisis

JOHN CUNNINGHAM reports from London



Exiles on the march in London continuing their commitment

Roger Field, who runs the Committee on South African War Resistance, says he receives a couple of inquiries a week from draft resisters. A lawyer who deals with immigration cases describes the trend as "a diaspora of children. There's hardly a middle class family that isn't touched by it."

The vast majority, like Franzman, are allowed to stay because they have a skill Britain needs, or else have sufficient funds — a minimum of £150,000 (about R540,000), although £500,000 is more acceptable to the Home Office — to prove they won't be a liability to the state.

There is this bonus: while the South African community has no structure or leaders, it has a world-wide network for whites, stretching to the United States and Australia. It's easy to find a compatriot accountant or dentist to do business with.

But unlike many ethnic groups obsessed with retaining their identity, white South Africans here tend to play down their origins, even if their political credentials are OK. "They don't correct people who mistake

them for Australians," says a businessman.

The concept of identity is crucial to the way South Africans operate. Some dispute there is a separate South African identity: people are either black or white, English or Afrikaans speaking or Jewish. "We are a self-denying community," says a white South African teacher.

What is common to many is a dilute sense of guilt, and a pervasive sense of nostalgia. Indeed, reminiscence frames their get-togethers. These are noisy house parties, where South African foods, fruit and wines — available in the delicatessens of West Hampstead, Golders Green, Crouch End and Stanmore where many have settled — are consumed as the tension of being an exile abates.

The gatherings are essentially reunions, trying to recreate aspects of the good life, as they commonly put it: weddings or birthdays, or someone passing through London assembling a lot of old friends. There is plenty of gossip, agreement about how dreadful the British are, recollections of

friends who grew up together. Some one will say how unchallenging life in Britain is — like a manicured golf course compared with the ruggedness of South Africa, someone else laments there's no pawpaw in the fruit salad.

There is one aspect of the life they left which liberal — rather than left wing — South Africans reckon is difficult to repair here: that is, to create close friendships with their black compatriots. "It would be terribly, terribly difficult," says Franzman. "I regret the legacy that I will never be able to relate to black people on a completely natural level from the moment I meet them. The barrier has been lowering, but it is still there in respect of South Africans."

This does not inhibit an intense political interest in the struggle back home. "People are very cynical. They don't think there's going to be a revolution in five years. Even with a black government, they don't think they'll ever be able to go back and live there," says Han Katz, who works for a Jewish child care agency.

White South Africa is politically bankrupt and cannot exist in the future. Recognising this fact puts many immigrants in a state of double exile, which Katz explains thus: "People stay here for long periods of time by default. They have a home, a child, a career, it becomes more difficult to leave. On the other hand, South African Jewry is a culture of immigration (most came from East Europe at the turn of the century), you are constantly being pulled away because of opportunities elsewhere."

Virtually all the South Africans I've come across have a desire at some level to leave this country. South Africa is a very difficult country to live in. It's very difficult to recreate that in a foreign country where political issues are less sharp. In South Africa there is only one political issue, and the stakes are that much higher on a personal level. You can go to jail for your beliefs.

Everyone expects South African society to be different in 10 years' time here. Everything will be the same.

The most politically active continue their commitment by joining the anti-apartheid resistance committee, multi-racial campaigns of the left, the ANC or other anti-apartheid groups. But conscience never leaves them completely alone.

As a group, South Africans are different from other batches of — those who start at the bottom. There are no joint aspirations and goals that help other immigrant groups together — they struggle up the economic and social scale. To this extent, what will happen to the community in the future very much depends on the fate of thousands of individuals rather than of a group.

The businessmen can make it, and so feel satisfied materially. Even the dentists can make it financially. One — in other immigrant groups he would be legend — is known for his astuteness in setting up a string of practices and importing South Africans to run them.

But among many South Africans there is concern about not feeling fulfilled in Britain.

It worries Katz that as a social worker in South Africa working with blacks he could effect much more change than with a £100,000 in a London borough.

Those in other liberal callings can experience the same dilemma. The question of integrity matters to lawyers, some of whom make sure part of their work is involved with care of conscience or social justice.

Franzman thinks there is a qualitative difference between South Africans who come here and those who go to the United States. The expatriate community here feels purer.

Worries about which bits of an identity to cling on to, set against the feeling that South Africans can move on again from here, are beginning to take their toll. Evidence of psychological damage at present is anecdotal rather than statistical, but Katz says: "I've seen a lot of breakdowns among my contemporaries whose parents came over after Sharpeville: drug addiction, schizophrenia. The damage often happens in the second generation. With the West Indians we share the problem of education."

Katz would like to set up some form of club or organisation with a social and counselling function for South Africans, but is uncertain about the potential response. "Maybe it is just that South Africans here are determined to be rootless and that apart from Jewishness there will be nothing for young Daniel Katz to hold on to except, as he grows up, the fact that his parents have slightly strange accents — The Guardian, London."

Why 'refusenik' Ian missed attending his own wedding

JUNE 14 would have been Ian and Siobhan Clarke's wedding day. They mention this just in passing. Both seem reluctant to talk about what should have been their big day.

It is an anniversary they will not be celebrating in years to come.

For that Saturday, instead of attending his wedding reception, Ian was on a plane bound for London and a life of exile as a war resister, or a "refusenik", as they are called in his new home.

Ian was working for the National Union of Mineworkers in Durban when he received his call up papers late in the afternoon on June 13. He was ordered to report to Bloemfontein the next day.

He had less than 24 hours to decide whether to go or stay.

His wife Siobhan — they did marry, one cold grey day in a London

By MOIRA LEVY, London

registry office — takes up the story. "Ian was at the office when he heard. He just dropped his pencil and came home. In a way, he panicked." By the next morning he had packed the last of his things. "He decided that he could not wear an SADF uniform."

Ian had time only for a 15-minute cup of tea with his mother in Johannesburg before boarding the plane.

He told his story over a Durban curry he cooked in the tiny kitchen of his London flat. He fussed over the rice — "It is not the same as Tastic, doesn't cook as well" — and he still wears shorts, even though it is cold and raining outside.

Ian is one of the growing number of young white men who choose to

leave the country rather than face the possibility of a six year jail sentence for refusing to join the army.

It is impossible to estimate their numbers. In 1985 the government announced that 7,500 men did not report for call up duty. That was a dramatic increase on the approximately 1,500 who did not turn up the year before. And the number is growing.

How many of those leave the country it is impossible to tell. Many leave on tourist visas for England, America, Europe, the Frontline states. A few seek political asylum in their new homes.

Gerald O'Sullivan is a British citizen. Although born and bred in South Africa, he holds a British passport, which meant he did not have to go through the months of applications, interviews and waiting for political asylum to be granted.

He and his wife Lynn have been in London for 18 months. Both take night classes — she is learning to teach English as a second language, he is completing an engineering course — to acquire skills that can be put to good use when we go home.

Both are convinced they will return — "in 10 years, maybe 15. I refuse to believe I will still be here when I am 60," Lynn said.

Staying with them is Graham Ellis from Cape Town who arrived on their doorstep five weeks ago. He had heard of them through the exiles' bush telegraph.

It was police action at Cape Town University in May that decided Ellis.

"I had seen photos of police in action. I had read the Emergency reports in the newspapers. But it was only when it happened to me that it sank in."



Beacon Island ... last of the big spenders?

1986

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 privatisation — 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." ■

TRAVEL AGENTS

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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, Danie 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

6/11/88 69

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'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

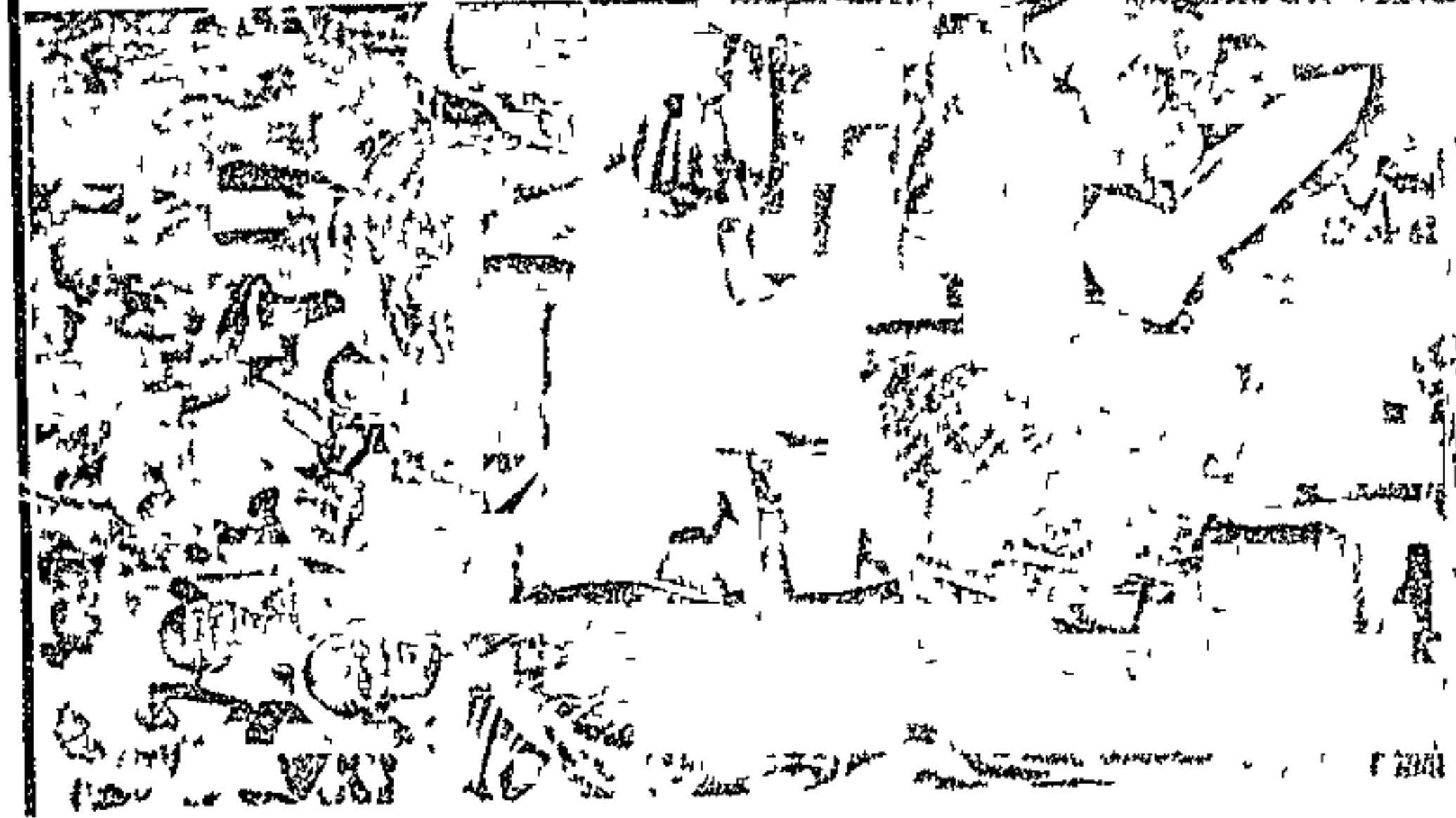
The survey found that the possible loss would be least felt in the Free State, where 2 percent predicted they could leave

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 out of South Africa within five years, as opposed to 2 percent of Afrikaans-speaking people



After the Mass a feast two cattle were slaughtered in honour of the bishops who went to the Mozambican refugee village Hluvukani to express solidarity with them. Every meal time in the village sees long queues for food.

Message of Love to the refugees from Hluvukani

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

Do not deprive foreigners and widows of their rights remember to welcome strangers in your home remember the suffering. So said Archbishop Denis Hurley yesterday at a special mass in a remote Eastern Transvaal village near Acornhoek.

The archbishop was speaking under the blazing sun to a receptive audience of 2 000 some of them Mozambican refugees from the village of Hluvukani, and some the people of Gazankulu.

They had gathered for the visit of nine Catholic bishops who arrived in the Eastern Transvaal in their flying machine to show solidarity with refugees according to the priest responsible for refugees in the Catholic Church, Father Jean Pierre Le Scour.

The bishops — from all over the country, with Bishop Paul Nkhumshie of Witbank as main celebrant — were representing the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC).

In a service characterised by the use of many languages the congregants were told "We have come here because of you. We came because of your suffering, to show we have not forgotten you."

You have had to flee your homes, lost dear ones, were injured and find yourself in a strange country. We endeavour to spread our love to you, want to intensify love for a return to your country to better lives."

Hour after hour the refugees sat in the sun gazing at the bishops listening. Some more fortunate dignitaries sat under red and white striped canopies in the makeshift open-air church, arched by a blue sky.

The collection plates tinkled with the offerings of those who had little to give. The gifts offered included copper beakers, mealie cobs in a woven basket and litre bottles of soft drink.

There was no lack of a sense of occasion — the simple pine tables were covered in whiter than white cloths and the smell of incense filled the air. Ranges of ragged clothes at the poor.

Two cattle had been slaughtered and there was meat and porridge cooking in huge cast iron pots on open fires. Finally toddlers sang and danced their way into the hearts of everyone.

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The main celebrant at the special Holy Mass in Hluvukani yesterday, Bishop Paul Nkhumshie of Witbank, blesses the people. They are all refugees from Mozambique. Congregants, visiting local dignitaries and bishops sat through a service of more than three hours. © Pictures by Ken Oosterhoek

Mozambicans live life of impermanence in E Transvaal

Religion Reporter

About 2 000 Mozambican refugees live in Hluvukani — only one village of its kind, which houses about 20 000 Mozambican refugees in four Eastern Transvaal districts.

The mud huts with maize growing between them and hens clucking around their chickens, differ from the dwellings of Gazankulu citizens. Gazankulu dwellings seem more permanent in Hluvukani existence seems more precarious. The inhabitants are, after all, refugees from a neighbouring country, and official policy is that they should return.

But some things remain the same: the people of the village speak Shangaan like their hosts, and unemployment is high for all in the homeland.

The refugees are fed by Operation Hunger the Red Cross, World Vision and through the hard work of church workers.

The hospitality of the Gazankulu people is remarkable — before these organisations pitched in to help, they fed the people themselves 'today', children are educated along with those of the homeland and health care — such as it is — is available to all.

Hluvukani itself boasts a remarkable building which is housed in a prefabricated building.

But all things are not that bright: among the 20 000 refugees is also at least one former member of the MNR — from whom the others had fled. Yet even this man is given refuge.

Refugee Mr Alifabeta Kubayi is emphatic that he would never allow this particular refugee in his house. But the local chief, Chief P. Minsi, decided not to call on the "police or soldiers because I saw him as a victim also."

Chief Minsi said the man told him he had been forced to join the MNR, and after his unit had suffered a defeat and their camp burnt down he joined the exodus of refugees.

The chief and other Gazankulu officials are adamant that the Mozambican refugees should be allowed to remain. But they are until it is "one day" safe for them to return. But there are understandably resentful that the refugees are not allowed to seek work outside the homeland where unemployment is endemic.

"I think the (South African) Government behaves badly," the chief said on this issue.

Chief Minsi, along with the special commission of inquiry of which he is a member, also wants the electrified fences on the border between Mozambique and South Africa removed. "Too many people die this death," he said.

THE small knot of people hesitated for a moment at Sam Nzima's gate and then approached.

Four women, a grandmother, six children and three babes in arms, they had walked four days from the Magude district in southern Mozambique. They had two pairs of shoes between them.

The story they told Nzima, chairman of the Phalacani committee, which coordinates refugee relief in Gazankulu, was one he had heard many times before.

They had been living, they said, in a place called Kashindandasi, a protected village or *matidela*, to which they had been moved at a day's notice. When Renamo attacked late one night, the soldiers guarding the village fled. "We realised the soldiers were afraid, that it was not safe to be guarded by them," said one woman.

Kashindandasi had been attacked four times before, she said. "We stayed because we thought it might come to an end. When we saw the soldiers running, we knew we had no hope."

They fled into the night, leaving behind the grandmother's husband, who was unable to walk, a child to look after him, and two of the women's husbands. "The men stay behind and hope, and to look after the cattle. They say the war will one day come to an end and they must have cattle."

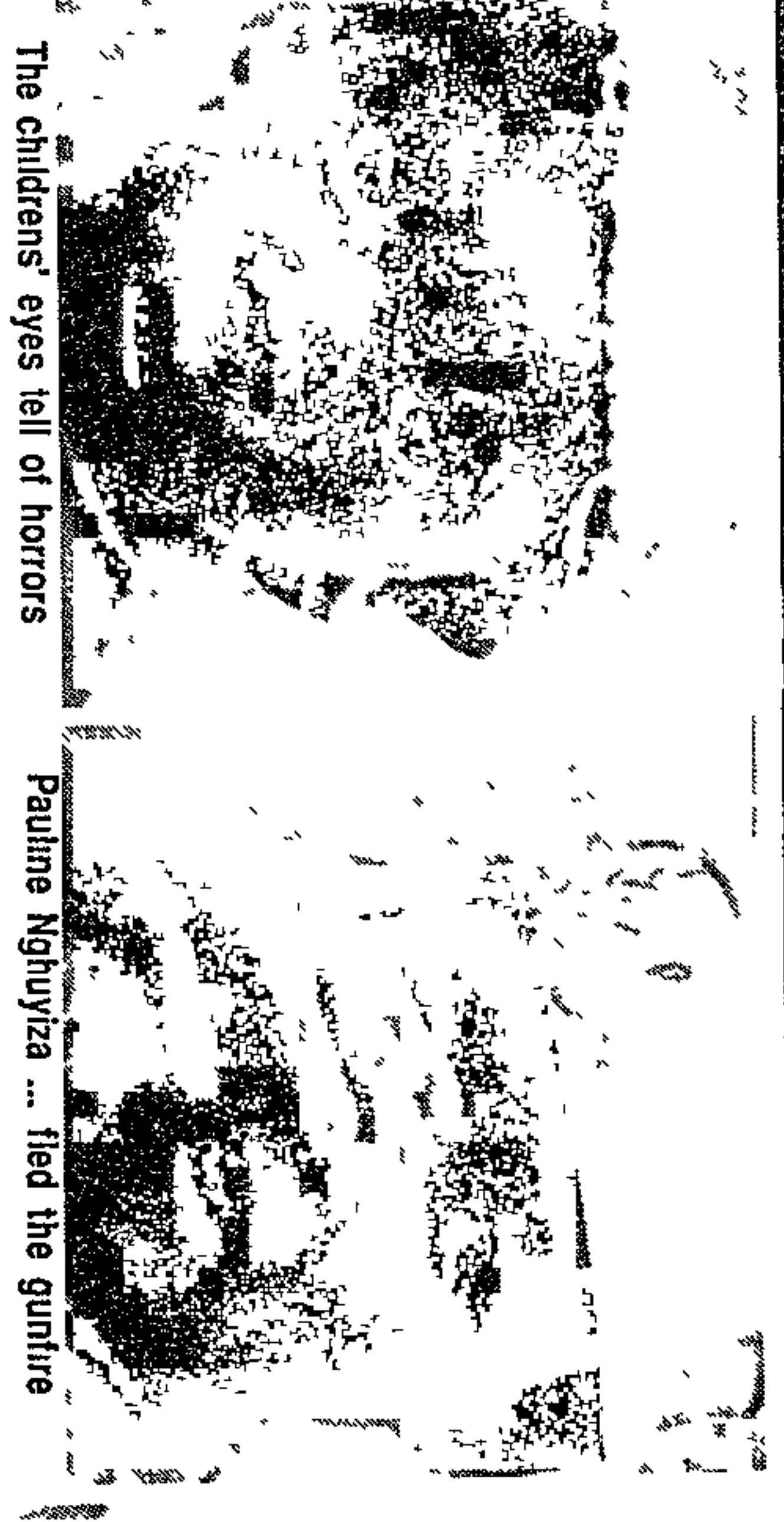
The vicious war the Mozambican National Resistance, Renamo, has waged in Mozambique for the past five years has bled that country's population across Southern Africa.

There are 15 000 Mozambican refugees in Swaziland, 30 000 in Zambia, 160 000 in Zimbabwe and 100 000 in Tanzania. In September 1986 there were 1 000 in Malawi — by the end of last year there were over 400 000. The largest refugee camp, in the Nsanje district, gives shelter to 160 000 people. It is Malawi's third largest city.

Some 20 000 refugees have found a haven in the Mhala district of Gazankulu, turning bushy land once used for grazing into villages of up to 2 000 people. Every month, another 700 join them, empty-handed and worn out from the war and days of walking. The people they have come to are generous but poor.

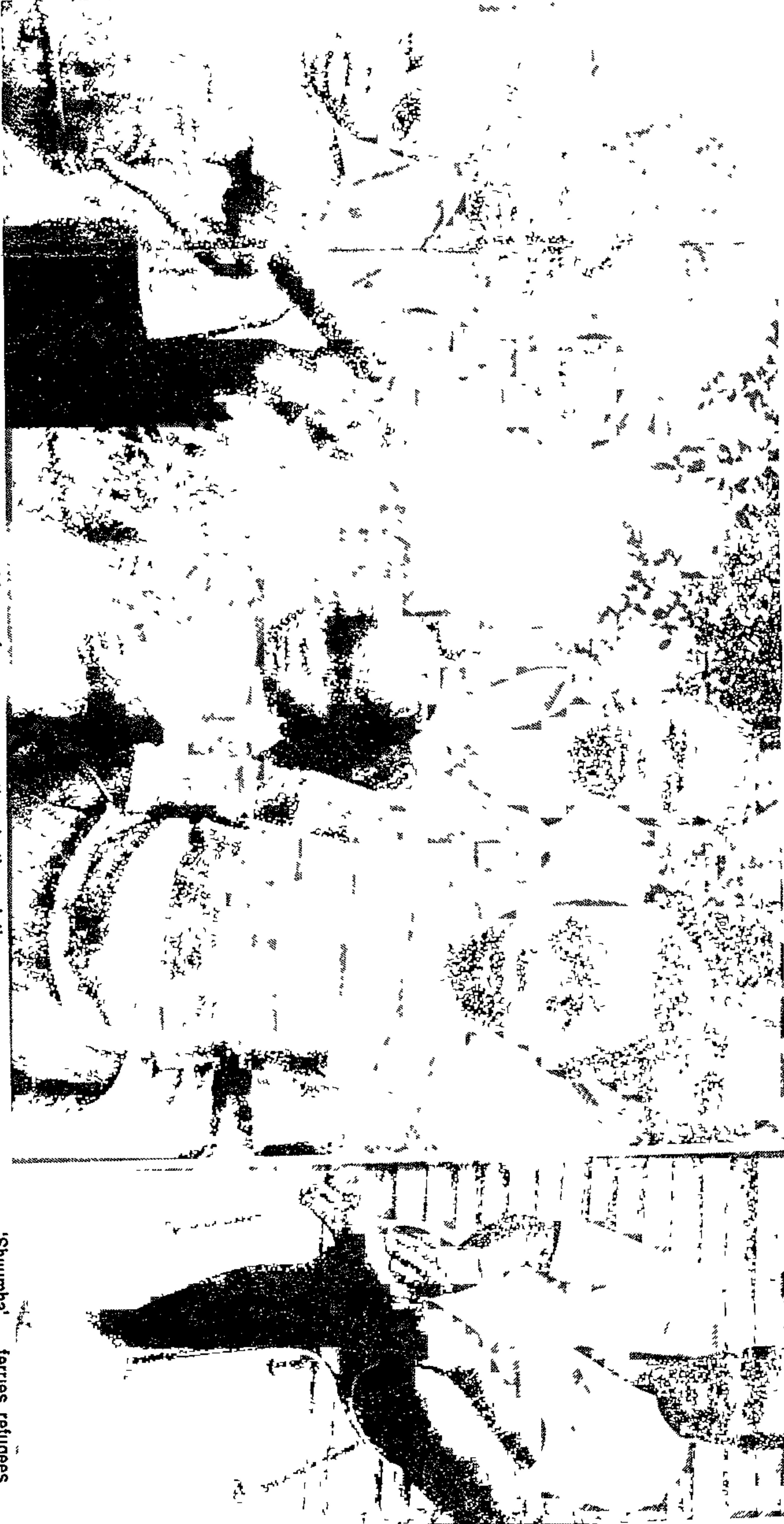
"When you see them coming in a great number

Twenty eight feet march four days with two pairs of shoes



The children's eyes tell of horrors

Pauline Nguhuyiza ... fled the gunfire



Every month, another 700 Mozambican refugees arrive with only their clothes

Shijumbha ... ferries refugees

big truck to collect workers for his farm in Brits. He took about 30, mostly men and about three women," Nzima said. "Around month end, when it was time to pay them, the farmer called the police."

Nzima said they only heard about this when some of the deported refugees crossed into Gazankulu again, but there had also been similar incidents on banana plantations in Kiepersol nearby.

Yet despite these dangers, there are also strong pressures on the refugees to work. The people of Gazankulu have taken them in with great generosity and foresight — from the first arrivals, both Nzima and Sibole insisted that the refugees should create their own villages and not live in camps, and share in the clinics and schools that were available.

But even with the help of the Gazankulu government and various non-governmental organisations — Operation Hunger for instance feeds some 17 500 refugees in Mhala each week — the fresh arrivals must inevitably stretch those resources. There is simply not enough land for the Mozambicans, many of whom farmed with great success at home, to make a living.

Gazankulu is not the rich white fruit-orchard land of the night. "The Lensele valley, and for the last four years drought has choked most crops. The leaves on the mealies presently in the ground are starting to brown and curl at the edges. Without rain, the husks they will form will hold at best a cruelly stunted cob.

Poor as they are, the refugees are making the most of the sanctuary they have found. Stretched across one wall of the Hluwankam creche, where 183 Mozambican children are cared for and fed each day, is a long twisting branch, painted bright green with a smiling snake's face sketched in at one end.

The creche run by Ellen Makhabela, a teacher in her mid-twenties, who two years ago fled from Maputo and military conscription, has with quiet ingenuity and some material help from the Catholic church and others, been turned it into a happy place. It's a place the children will miss when they move on to the local primary school, where 1 700 pupils squeeze in, 100 to a class.

Whatever else out of work yuppies have to face, at least they do not have to queue up with other unemployed workers at the local job centre. — The Guardian, London

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WEEKLY MAIL, January 29 to February 4, 1988

Dramatic slowdown in SA's brain drain

THE flight from South Africa to a "good life" elsewhere is slowing dramatically, according to the latest migration figures

The run of people in some professional sectors is also on the decline — but accountants and doctors are still leaving in droves

Movers Elliott International, whose 1986 advert, "Are You Moving Overseas?", mortified the SABC, says the business of sending households out of the country slumped 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 1 858 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 1 030

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

By HAMISH McINDOE

Bloom, an eloquent critic of apartheid, described Press curbs after the 1986 emergency as the "death rattle of frightened men"

"Many people," he says, "are putting a too negative slant on the brain-drain and ignoring the wealth of talent in this country"

"Witness the new listings boom on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. There is still a considerable depth of brainpower here"

South Africans quit the country at the rate of nearly 1 000 a month last year, but the net loss of nationals was only about half that of 1986. In the 11 months to last

November there were 10 485 emigrants and 7 090 immigrants — a net loss of 3 395, according to Central Statistical Service figures. The net loss in 1986 was 6 294

Going international on the business front last year were former president of the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants Tim Potter, Inter-gold CE Don Mackay-Coghill, Safren deputy-chairman Charles Fiddian-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.

The engineering sector is cautiously optimistic that the industry's staff losses of two years ago is on the decline

Says chairman of the 20 000-member Federation of the Societies of Professional Engineers, Professor Alfred Brown "Fewer people are leaving. The profession is now starting to harvest overseas talent. Political attitudes towards us are sobering overseas"

Sceptical

But observers are openly sceptical about the accountants' run 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

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Fewer people leave SA 9/10/88

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, 52,4 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. *Star 11/2/88*

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300-HVIBDREZ OE2VC	0185	0 73	0 1	11
300-HVIBDREZ OE2VB	0185	0 28	1 0	12
300-HVIBDREZ OE2VA	0185	0 21	0 0	122
383-HVIBDREZ KINB	1185	1 00	0 00	121
300-HVIBDREZ OE2VD	0185	0 21	0 13	50
400-GOODS TRVNSP E	1180	0 80	0 82	100
400-GOODS TRVNSP L	1180	0 73	0 00	100
400-GOODS TRVNSP F	1180	0 23	0 00	100
400-GOODS TRVNSP D	1180	1 03	1 00	85
400-GOODS TRVNSP C	1180	1 0	1 00	85
400-GOODS TRVNSP B	1180	1 50	1 50	0
400-GOODS TRVNSP A	1180	1 50	1 5	0
418-GLASS:D	4180	0 10	0 81	100
418-GLASS:C	4180	1 12	1 00	101
418-GLASS:B	4180	1 12	1 55	42
418-GLASS:A	4180	1 50	1 34	0
443-FUELRAL:C	3180	0 03	0 00	101
443-FUELRAL:B	3180	1 00	1 11	10
443-FUELRAL:A	3180	1 51	22	11
434-FOOD:C	5181	0 00	1 00	00
434-FOOD:B	5181	1 13	1 50	27
434-FOOD:A	5181	1 30	1 38	54
384-FISH PROCESS:X	0185	0 81	0 05	100
384-FISH PROCESS:B	0185	0 81	0 05	100
384-FISH PROCESS:A	0185	0 14	0 19	111
433-EDIBLE MILK:C	5181	0 00	1 00	00
433-EDIBLE MILK:B	5181	1 13	1 0	27
433-EDIBLE MILK:A	5181	1 30	1 38	54
452-COBD & MAT:B	1183	1 01	1 01	80
452-COBD & MAT:A	1183	0 80	0 00	141
314-CONDENS MILK:F	5185	0 43	0 40	500
314-CONDENS MILK:E	5185	0 2	0 2	100
314-CONDENS MILK:D	5181	0 1	0 02	188
314-CONDENS MILK:C	5181	0 01	0 10	181
314-CONDENS MILK:B	5185	0 1	0 10	114
314-CONDENS MILK:A	5181	0 38	0 05	154
400-COM DISTRIB:E	1180	0 04	1 00	100
400-COM DISTRIB:D	1180	1 02	1 13	13

INDUSTRY DATE VALUE INDEX BANK

Results of tourism survey ^{D/D. 6/2/88} 236

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 (98,5 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 (31 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 (25 per cent) spend R501-R1 000 during their annual holiday, with 19 per cent spending R1 001-R1 600, 19 per cent R1 601-2 200, 15 per cent R100-R500, 10 per cent R2 201-R2 600, 6 per cent R2 601-R3 200 and 6 per cent over R3 201

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 signposting, free enterprise on beaches, better ablution facilities at resorts, and more and better maps — DDR

Call for world body to reassert control over SWA/Namibia

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 Ghanaian 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

~~236~~ 236

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2/12/88

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 83 applications have been processed since the beginning of 1988, 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 running a 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 rands 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 air fare subsidies for themselves and their families and two weeks' accommodation in an hotel.

The growing interest in South Africa has been reflected in the Sunday Times' London bureau, where a steady flow of visitors arrives daily to read the newspaper's classified employment section — South Africa's largest

236 Spectrum 22/2/88

QUESTION There has been considerable speculation about why you have decided to leave SA. What are the real reasons?

BLOOM It's been a traumatic and an agonising decision and as usual in decisions of this kind, there isn't one peg only on which to hang it.

In my case it's an amalgam of personal, family and business reasons. The family reasons have been dealt with extensively in the Press, much to my dismay. They relate to a member of my family who was injured in an accident (His daughter is being treated in a hospital in England).

As far as business reasons are concerned I've been able to work out something with the Premier board of directors which will enable me to stay on as a director of the company and to expand and develop their international relationships, and hopefully also their business base internationally which I think is very important at this time.

Politics

People have been looking for a hidden agenda in my decision. There isn't one, I'm afraid.

I've been asked if I'm leaving for political reasons. The answer is not really, because I've learnt to live with the politics — although I don't like them — over the past 30 years of my political consciousness.

Nothing has happened within the past

Tony Bloom speaks out on why he is leaving for a new life in Australia.

Bloom: Why I left SA

FOCUS

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

three to six months which has made me suddenly throw my 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 explosion. I think we are in for a long, slow haul.

Q It's been suggested that your departure was precipitated either by the disarray 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, going back to the last white election (last year), the poor

showing of the so-called white Left and also with, I suppose, the lack of leadership on the liberal Left.

But that hasn't precipitated my departure. On the contrary, it has been turned around at me and it's been said that my leaving has been a blow to the liberal Left.

I've never quite understood that, because while I have identified very firmly with their principles, I never considered myself to be a standard bearer.

Values

I'm not an elected official, it's not as if I've ever run for office or anything like that. But the decline of liberal values in the white community is a worry.

Q What do you ascribe that decline to?

BLOOM If I had to put one word on it, I would say 'fear' (State President) P W Botha in the last election — and one thing you have to hand him is that he is a very skilful exploiter of white political fears — beat the security drum very hard indeed and the white voters responded to that.

So I would say that at the bottom of it 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.

Lastly there is the absence of a coherent leadership. Any



MR TONY Bloom

political movement has to have a strong core that you can identify with, that you can follow over the hills — and the liberal Left has been groping for leadership.

Q Do you think that was because Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert resigned (as leader of the Progressive Federal Party)?

BLOOM It is ever since he resigned.

Q Where does that leave people like (Progressive Federal Party MP) Helen Suzman who have a record of fighting for liberal values?

BLOOM There is hardly anybody in the country that I have more admiration for than Helen Suzman but she has been at it for a long time in Parliament. I don't think she is about to assume the role of a leader.

Leader

The leader of a movement has to go around the country to the constituencies see that the organisation is working that the voting cards are up to date. It's an administrative as well as public job.

Helen will always be a standard-bearer for liberal values in effect the standard against which everybody else was judged.

Q What about the independent movement, Van Zyl Slabbert's Idasa and so forth? Do you see any future, any role for them?

BLOOM The work Van Zyl is doing is very important in what I would call a micro-political environment in working at community level and breaking down prejudices between people in smaller areas.

But on a macro national basis I think they are going to struggle hard.

Q You haven't been exactly beguiled by P W Botha in terms of his dealings with business leaders. In fact you missed out on his previous meeting — boycott would be another word for that — and even as we speak now he is meeting business leaders in Cape Town. Is there any reason for this?

BLOOM No. It's just been my own public stance on those sort of matters.

I've been very outspoken on the question of racial discrimination and other issues related to apartheid which I have never hesitated to criticise. Some people think I'm too outspoken that it's my job to run a company and not to be a politician.

The State President is not a man who deals with criticism easily. He is very tough and he tramps very hard on those who are seen to cross his path. You just have to see what happened to Chris Ball (the National Bank MD) who was accused of financing pro-ANC ads) as an example.

Q Do you see yourself, Chris Ball and one or two others as exceptions in the business field in terms of being aware of the political consequences of the government's policies?

BLOOM Business is very aware of the political and economic consequences of government policy. There are different reactions as to what should be done about it.

• Continued tomorrow



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing headlines and posters by S Mathaku. All of 61 Com mando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Two killed in 'illegal border crossing' bid

CAPE TIMES 23/2/88 (236)

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

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 604 159	1 580 301	2 005
Lebowa	278 210	1 164 454	356
Qwaqwa	164 664	873 222	1 022
Gazankulu	98 444	416 522	44
KaNgwane	4 574	536 663	0
KwaNdebele	36 026	335 246	622

The figures furnished under (a)(ii) 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, (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 1987?

	(i)	(ii)
(a) Doctors and specialists	93	52
(b) Dentists and dental specialists	13	8
(c) Attorneys and advocates	51	1
(d) Architects and town and regional planners	28	10
(e) Social workers	11	5
(f) Quantity surveyors	21	9
(g) Scientists	133	86
(h) (1) Engineer engineering technician and related occupations	481	351
(2) Medical dental and related health service occupations (excluding (a) and (b))	274	142
(3) Mathematical and related occupations and computer sciences occupations	131	65
(4) Accounting and related occupations and economic occupations	222	64
(5) Legal occupations (excluding (c))	8	2

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

98 Mr P G SOAL asked 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 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?

	Jan-Dec 1987
(a) (aa)	4 042
(b) (aa)	5 443
(b) (bb)	821
(b) (bb)	1 892

Illegal immigrants- deported/repatriated
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 country 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) (aa) by whom and (bb) how was it determined that the documents were illegal and (iv) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported or repatriated?

	(i)	(ii)
(a) (aa)	4 042	3 911
(b) (aa)	5 443	5 731
(b) (bb)	821	753
(b) (bb)	1 892	1 863

(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
(iii) (aa) 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 (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 subscriptions 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 1987 to 29 February 1988
(c) R89 00 per subscription
(d) To keep up to date with the opinions expressed therein

Self-governing territories- resettlements
172 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid
Whether he will furnish information on number of Black persons resettled in the self-governing territories in 1987, if not why not, if so, (a) what total number of Black persons in these territories was resettled in that year (i) in the Republic, (ii) within (aa) the same and (bb) another self-governing territory and (b) (i) from what places were they removed (ii) in what places were they resettled and (iii) for what reasons were they resettled in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID
(a) and (b) The power to settle Blacks in the self-governing territories vests in the governments of the territories concerned. The Department of Development Aid has no information regarding such settlement actions but, at the request of the heads of the families themselves, resettled 69 families from Moutse KwaNdebele in the Immerpan/Salesloot area which is later to be incorporated within Lebowa

Black spots removed
173 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid
(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province in 1987 (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each spot resettled.
(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID
(1) (a) None
(b) and (c) Fall away
(2) Falls away

Land for consolidation purposes cost
176 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid
What was the cost of purchasing and for the purposes of consolidation in respect of each (a)

	(6) Education and related occupations	(7) Religious professions	(8) Author and related occupations	(9) Artist, plastic arts and designer	(10) Artist, performing arts and related occupations	(11) Sports occupations	(12) Professional, semi-professional and technical occupations n e c
	253	91	45	48	34	16	36
	45	48	34	16	45	36	31
	34	16	45	36	37	31	9
	45	36	37	31	7	9	86
	37	31	7	9	86	45	

Immigrants/emigrants
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(a) What is the estimated number of (i) 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?

	Jan-Dec 1987
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Illegal immigrants- deported/repatriated
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 country 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) (aa) by whom and (bb) how was it determined that the documents were illegal and (iv) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported or repatriated?

	(i)	(ii)
(a) (aa)	4 042	3 911
(b) (aa)	5 443	5 731
(b) (bb)	821	753
(b) (bb)	1 892	1 863

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 (PFP 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 — 26 870 — were repatriated to Mozambique. The remaining were either repatriated or deported to Lesotho (3 308), Zimbabwe (3 124), Botswana (2 669), Swaziland (1 349) and Malawi (99). South African authorities also returned one illegal immigrant to each of the countries Zambia, Tanzania, Zaire and Gambia.

SMM
25/2/88
236

Fewer to leave SA, says data

11/3/88
JACQUES MAGLILO

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 3 221 people in 1987, compared to 6 717 in 1986.

Of the 7 953 people who entered SA in 1987, 52,4% came from Europe, 27,3% from the UK and 24,1% from Zimbabwe.

The majority of emigrants go to Britain (34,2%) and Australia (31,2%).

However, the net loss of professional, semi-professional and technical people declined in 1987 (902 persons), compared to 1986 (1 215). In 1985, high emigration (17 284, or 54% higher than 1987) caused a severe drain on SA's pool of skilled and professional labour.

Accountancy and 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

(iii) Shooting incident 22
Assault 40
Theft 3
Malicious damage to property 4
Indecent assault 1
Unlawful arrest 20
Attachment of property 7

(b) No

(3) Yes as on 31 December 1987

(a) 18

(b) 1—Case withdrawn
16—Claims prescribed
1—Settled

NOTE These figures will not be supplied in future as they may be abused for propaganda purposes.

Automatic South African citizenship

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

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females have been granted automatic South African citizenship in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act No 44 of 1949 since the enactment of this section
- (2) whether any persons who qualified for South African citizenship in terms of this legislation have made declarations stating that they did not wish to become citizens if so how many (a) males and (b) females have made these declarations since the enactment of this section
- (3) whether any action has been taken in respect of the permanent residence status of persons who have made these declarations if so (a) what action (b) in how many cases and (c) why?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a) and (b) 71 306 persons have automatically acquired South African citizenship separate statistics for males and females are not kept

(2) (a) and (b) Yes 1 440 persons have made declarations not to become South African

citizens Separate statistics for males and females are not kept

(3) Yes

(a) The persons concerned were advised that they are deemed to be aliens who, for the purposes 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) 1 440

(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) (i) in terms of what provisions of the said Act and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Deportations

Whites—15
Blacks—140

Repatriations

37 423 Statistics are not being kept according to population groups

(b) (i) —154 were deported in terms of section 43 and one in terms of section 45

—37 423 were repatriated in terms of section 16

(ii) (aa) Whites

United Kingdom — 9
Portugal — 1
Germany — 1
Zimbabwe — 1

Blacks

Lesotho — 23
Transkei — 23

Mozambique	—	10
Zimbabwe	—	5
Swaziland	—	3
Ciskei	—	7
Botswana	—	2
Bophuthatswana	—	5
Venda	—	2
(bb) Zimbabwe	—	3 124
Mozambique	—	26 870
Botswana	—	2 669
Swaziland	—	1 349
Malawi	—	99
Zambia	—	1
Tanzania	—	1
Zaire	—	1
Gambia	—	1
Lesotho	—	3 308

Citizens of independent states: dual citizenship

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

Whether the South African Government has received any requests from the governments of independent Black states to grant dual citizenship to citizens of such states who are permanently resident in the Republic if so (a) from which such governments (b) when and (c) what was the response to each request?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

No

(a) (b) and (c) Fall away

Visas/permits of non-South African citizens withdrawn/cancelled

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

Whether any visas or permits issued to non-South African citizens to visit the Republic for holiday, business or other purposes were withdrawn or cancelled in 1986 and 1987 if so (a) in respect of how many persons in each such year (b) for what purpose has a visa or permit been issued to each of these persons to visit the Republic (c) (i) on what date and (ii) why was each of these visas or permits withdrawn or cancelled and (d) who took the decision in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) 1986—1 person
1987—4 persons

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

(c) (i) 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

(ii) 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 copy of a media release of 6 May 1987 by the Director-General Home Affairs

(d) The Minister of Home Affairs

Media release by Mr Gerrie van Zyl Director General of 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 24h00 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

Privatization

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 why not in so in respect of those activities (a) already privatized and (b) planned to be privatized (i) what undertakings are involved and (ii) what is the estimated saving in (aa) State expenditure and (bb) manpower employed by the State?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

(a) Two activities were privatized during 1987

(i) (aa) The regularization of...

would be an expensive undertaking in terms of manpower and costs, which cannot be considered justified

(iii) Shooting incident 22
Assault 40
Theft 3
Malicious damage to property 4
Indecent assault 1
Unlawful arrest 20
Attachment of property 7

- (3) Yes as on 31 December 1987
- (a) 18
- (b) 1—Case withdrawn
16—Claims prescribed
1—Settled

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Automatic South African citizenship

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

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females have been granted automatic South African citizenship in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act No 44 of 1949 since the enactment of this section
- (2) whether any persons who qualified for South African citizenship in terms of this legislation have made declarations stating that they did not wish to become citizens, if so how many (a) males and (b) females have made these declarations since the enactment of this section
- (3) whether any action has been taken in respect of the permanent residence status of persons who have made these declarations if so (a) what action (b) in how many cases and (c) why?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) and (b) 71 306 persons have automatically acquired South African citizenship Separate statistics for males and females are not kept
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes 1 440 persons have made declarations not to become South African

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

citizens Separate statistics for males and females are not kept

- (3) Yes
- (a) The persons concerned were advised that they are deemed to be aliens who for the purposes 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) 1 440
- (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) (i) in terms of what provisions of the said Act and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) Deportations
Whites—15
Blacks—140
Repatriations
37 423. Statistics are not being kept according to population groups
- (b) (i) —154 were deported in terms of section 43 and one in terms of section 45
—37 423 were repatriated in terms of section 16
- (ii) (aa) Whites
United Kingdom— 9
Portugal — 2
Germany — 2
Zimbabwe — 2
Blacks
Lesotho — 33
Transker — 73

Mozambique	—	10
Zimbabwe	—	5
Swaziland	—	3
Ciskei	—	7
Botswana	—	2
Bophuthatswana	—	5
Venda	—	2
(bb) Zimbabwe	—	3 124
Mozambique	—	26 870
Botswana	—	2 669
Swaziland	—	1 349
Malawi	—	99
Zambia	—	1
Tanzania	—	1
Zaire	—	1
Gambia	—	1
Lesotho	—	3 308

Citizens of independent states, dual citizenship

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

Whether the South African Government has received any requests from the governments of independent Black states to grant dual citizenship to citizens of such states who are permanently resident in the Republic if so (a) from which such governments (b) when and (c) what was the response to each request?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- No
- (a) ~~(b) and (c)~~ Fall away
- Visas/permits of non-South African citizens' withdrawn/cancelled

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

Whether any visas or permits issued to non-South African citizens to visit the Republic for holiday business or other purposes were withdrawn or cancelled in 1986 and 1987 if so (a) in respect of how many persons in each such year (b) for what purpose has a visa or permit been issued to each of these persons to visit the Republic (c) (i) on what date and (ii) why was each of these visas or permits withdrawn or cancelled and (d) who took the decision in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- Yes
- (a) 1986—1 person
1987—4 persons

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

(c) (i) 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

(ii) 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 copy of a media release of 6 May 1987 by the Director-General Home Affairs

(d) The Minister of Home Affairs

Media release by Mr Gerrie van Zyl Director General of Home Affairs

The Minister of Home Affairs has today withdrawn the work permits of Mr Richarda Carleton and Miss Jennifer Ange of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and they have been requested to leave South Africa before 24h00 on 6 May 1987

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

Privatization

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 why not if so in respect of those activities (a) already privatized and (b) planned to be privatized (i) what undertakings are involved and (ii) what is the estimated saving in (aa) State expenditure and (bb) manpower employed by the State?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

- (a) Two activities were privatized during 1987
- (i) (aa) The regulating of carbon stan-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

dards was handed over to the Cotton Board with effect from 1 November 1987

(bb) The grading of butter and cheese was discontinued with effect from 1 January 1987 and is at present being undertaken by the industry

(ii) (aa) R1 093 000
(bb) 38

(b) Various activities are at present being investigated with a view to privatization. The findings will determine if activities can be privatized during 1988

(1) Falls away
(ii) Falls away

Religious objectors' alternative service

353 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether any consideration is being given to allowing religious objectors to perform alternative service in religious and community organizations if not, why not if so (a) what specified changes are contemplated and (b) when will they be introduced

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

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Yes

(a) Consideration is being given at present to the possibility of extending the categories of employers which are referred to in section 72E(4) of the Defence Act 1957

(b) and (2) after the negotiations which have to take place in this regard have been completed I shall in due course in consultation with my colleague the Minister of Defence make a statement on this matter

Department of Justice salary parity

358 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

(1) In what categories has full parity been

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in the Department of Justice as at the latest specified date for which information is available

(2) what is the total number of non-White officers in the said Department who enjoy full parity in salary.

(3) in what categories has full parity not been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in that Department.

(4) what is the total number of non-White officers in that Department who do not enjoy full parity in salary.

(5) what progress has been made with the plan to eliminate disparity in salaries?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

Information as on 1 March 1988

(1) All categories

(2) 10 028

(3), (4) and (5) Fall away

Public Service' vacant posts

359 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

(a) How many posts were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available (b) how many such posts were vacant as at that date and (c) what percentage of persons employed in the Public Service are not White?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

Information as on 30 September 1987

(a) 274 592

(b) 25 742

(c) 59%

State airports' privatization

384 Mr D J N MALCONNESS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

Whether the Commission for Administration has completed its investigation into the possible privatization of State airports if not (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so (i) when was it completed (ii) what were the findings and (iii) what action is to be taken as a result of these findings?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

No investigation into the privatization of State airports was or is being undertaken by the Commission for Administration

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(1) (ii) and (iii) Fall away

Immigrants/emigrants

460 Mr P G SOAL 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 1987?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(i) 7 459 146 77 75

(ii) 10 033 651 163 318

Unemployed persons

497 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest current population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

33 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture

How many applications by students in each race group for admission to the first-year course were (a) received and (b) accepted in 1987 at each medical school falling under his Department?

(a) Applications received	White	Coloured	Indian	Black	Other	Total
Universities	524	11	—	4	—	539
Orange Free State	337	59	257	336	—	1 289
Witwatersrand	779	—	—	—	—	779
Pretoria	711	165	17	1	—	894
Stellenbosch	634	125	256	291	—	1 406
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	—	—	101	229	—	330

236

Blay

8/3/88

Local tourist industry grows

GERALD REILLY

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

"Sator 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 23rd 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) 348-9521 (ext 2127).

FOREIGN tourists coming to SA like their comforts — and that's official

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 26,2%, three-star 24,1%, two-star 23,2%, one-star 16,9% and four-star 9,6%

UK visitors represented the largest group of foreigners staying at hotels in that time and accounted for 27,7% of the total — up 4,6% 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 41,9% of the total.

In line with tourists' comfort needs,

Tourists like their comforts

MICK COLLINS

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%).

CP lodges complaint

MANDY JEAN WOODS

A COMPLAINT by the CP against Anglo American Properties (Ampros) 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 Ampros intends negotiating leases directly with black tenants living in Johannesburg's "grey areas".

Ampros 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.

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.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

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) 4.8%
 - (b) 1.5%
 - (c) 0.3%
 - (d) 4.2%
- (ii)
 - (a) 2.1%
 - (b) 0.6%
 - (c) 0.1%
 - (d) 4.5%

Percentages as at 30 June 1987

(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 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

Population group	Graduates
Black	48
White	0
Coloured	0
Asian	0

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) Separate statistics in respect of Black workers who are removed, are not being kept. The total number of Black persons who were removed during 1987 is as follows
 - (a) Zimbabwe 3 124
 - (b) Lesotho 3 308
 - (c) Swaziland 1 349
 - (d) Botswana 2 669
 - (e) Mozambique 26 870

Total

37 320

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)(i) in terms of what statutory provision and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(aa) Deportations

- (a) (i) 139
- (ii) 1

(b) (i) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

(ii) Lesotho	33
Transkei	73
Mozambique	10
Zimbabwe	10
Swaziland	3
Ciskei	2
Botswana	2
Bophuthatswana	5
Venda	2
Total	140

(bb) Repatriations

(a) (i) and (ii) 37 423 Separate figures in respect of male and female persons are not being kept

(b) (i) In terms of section 16 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

(ii) Zimbabwe	3 124
Mozambique	26 870
Botswana	2 669
Swaziland	1 349
Malawi	99
Zambia	1
Tanzania	1
Zaire	1
Gambia	1
Lesotho	3 308
Total	37 423

(2) (a) Zimbabwe	27
(b) Lesotho	32
(c) Swaziland	16
(d) Botswana	5
(e) Mozambique	49
Total	129

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

- (a) (i) 72 955
- (ii) 72 914
- (b) 769 000*
- (c) 81 825
- (d) 19 560

*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 700 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 1 064 teaching rooms and the addition of 468 teaching rooms at 18 existing schools

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

Secondary school for 1 000 pupils R2 932 million

(Escalation costs and professional fees excluded)

Handwritten signature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 80.0* (Estimate — registrations incomplete)

(b) 31.6*

(c) 13.6*

(d) 7.0*

*Per 1 000 births

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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) 4.8%

(b) 1.5%

(c) 0.3%

(d) 4.2%

(ii)

(a) 2.1%

(b) 0.6%

(c) 0.1%

(d) 4.5%

Percentages as at 30 June 1987

(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

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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

Population group

Black

White

Coloured

Asian

Graduates

48

0

0

0

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) Separate statistics in respect of Black workers who are removed, are not being kept. The total number of Black persons who were removed during 1987 is as follows

(a) Zimbabwe

(b) Lesotho

(c) Swaziland

(d) Botswana

(e) Mozambique

Total

3 124

3 308

1 349

2 669

26 870

37 320

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(ii) 1

(b) (i) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

(ii) Lesotho — 33

Transkei — 73

Mozambique — 10

Zimbabwe — 10

Swaziland — 3

Ciskei — 2

Botswana — 2

Bophuthatswana — 5

Venda — 2

Total — 140

(bb) Repatriations

(a) (i) and (ii) 37 423 Separate figures in respect of male and female persons are not being kept

(b) (i) In terms of section 16 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

(ii) Zimbabwe — 3 124

Mozambique — 26 870

Botswana — 2 669

Swaziland — 1 349

Malawi — 99

Zambia — 1

Tanzania — 1

Zaire — 1

Gambia — 1

Lesotho — 3 308

Total — 37 423

495 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Children born in South Africa

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

(a) (i) 72 955 (ii) 72 914

(b) 769 000* (ii) 421 950*

(c) 81 825 (ii) 81 808

(d) 19 560 (ii) 19 548

*Estimated

School buildings constructed

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

Secondary school for 1 000 pupils R2 932 million

(Escalation costs and professional fees excluded)

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

NEVILLE ADLAM and SARA MARTIN

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

236
SM
12/3/88

Watzl

BUSINESS DAY, Friday, March 18 1988

More tourists for SA hotels

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

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

Fedhasa 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 sectors 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 (4,3%) and France (3,7%). — Sapa.

Tourists spend R4bn

236

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 14,3% 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

21/3/88 GERALD REILLY B/day

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.

(a) 4,

- (b) Bulgervier Laerskool (Bulgerivier)
Elandshoek Laerskool (Elandshoek)
Ottoshoop Laerskool (Ottoshoop)
Marikana Laerskool (Marikana)
- (2) no, the Department is at present considering the disposal of these buildings in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Ministers' Council

(a) Technikon

	(i) Whites	(ii) Coloureds	(iii) Indians	(iv) Blacks
OFS	1 924	9		
Natal	3 925	66	141	35
Witwatersrand	6 293	35	53	147
Cape Town	4 952	255	37	130
Port Elizabeth	2 467	185	44	23
Pretoria	7 791	17	16	98
Vaalderhoek	2 660	2	71	63
RSA	10 480	805	842	2 095
TOTAL	40 492	1 374	1 204	2 591

(b) 31 March 1987

Technikons: students

107 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

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

(e) (i) No statistics

(ii) 2 538*

(iii) 3 124

*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 of 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 is it anticipated that the planning will be completed, if so when is it

276

(a) (i) No statistics

(ii) 7 289*

(iii) 2 669

(b) (i) No statistics

(ii) 2 596*

(iii) 3 308

(c) (i) No statistics

(ii) 19 081*

(iii) 26 870

(d) (i) No statistics

(ii) 671*

(iii) 1 349

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 Durbar 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: an hour's drive through rush-hour traffic from their home to work, via Bronwyn's child-minder

Chickens return to their SA roost D/D 3/13/88

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

Judy became deeply resentful of her husband. After bearing 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 they 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. 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 750 000 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 braais 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. 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, ill-defined uneasiness about the future.

Once in Britain, Judy, as a qualified radio-grapher, 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 £35 000. 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 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 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.

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

236 B/day

PARLIAMENT

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 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

Political Staff

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 Brits), 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 Zijl 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."

236 5771 6/4/88

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 Israel 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 IIIs" — The Star Bureau



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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.

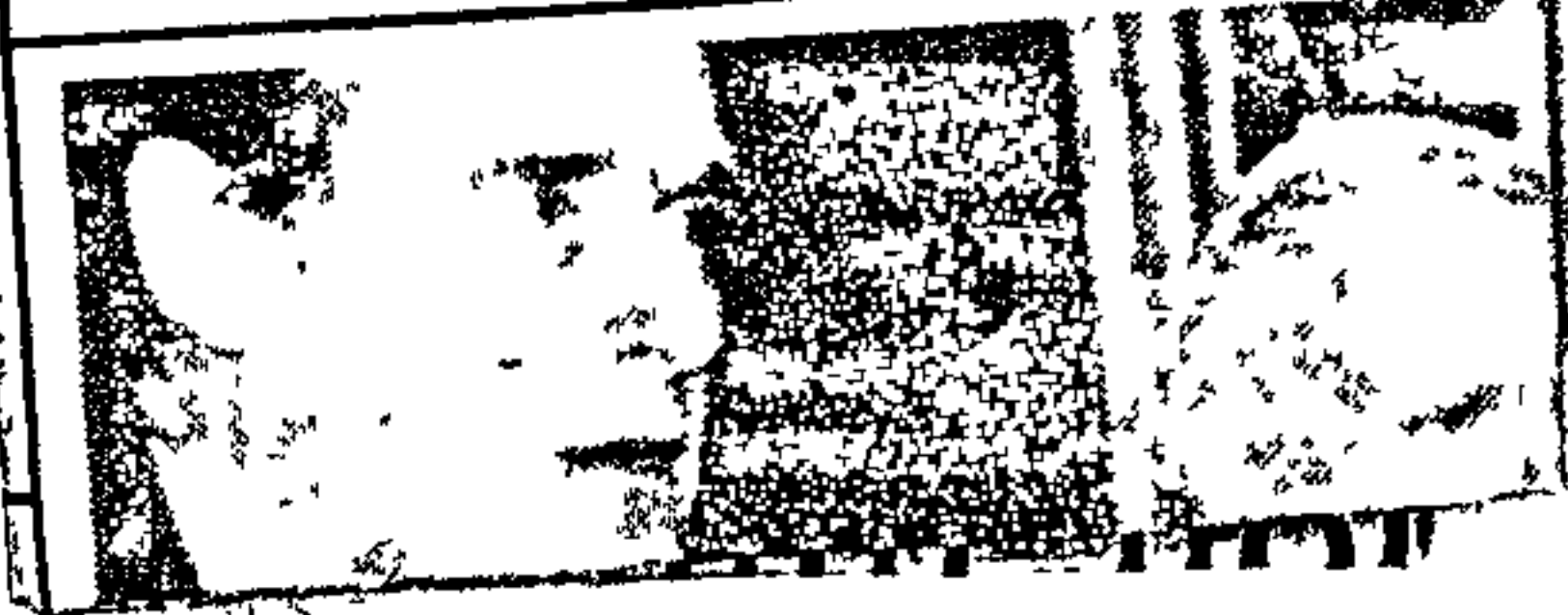
In the first two months of this year 7 426 were apprehended and repatriated — 5 719 to Mozambique, 740 to Zimbabwe, 529 to Lesotho, 254 to Swaziland and 165 to Botswana.

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.



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TUESDAY, 26 APRIL 1988

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

See reply to Question No 906 on 26 April 1988 (col 1190)

Employees: extra employment/own businesses

921 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether employees in the Department of Justice are permitted to (a) take on extra employment and (b) participate in any type of business of their own, if so,
- (2) whether this permission is granted subject to any conditions, if so, what conditions?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

See reply to Question No 906 on 26 April 1988 (col 1190)

Employees: extra employment/own businesses

922 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether employees in the Prisons Service are permitted to (a) take on extra employment and (b) participate in any type of business of their own, if so,
- (2) whether this permission is granted subject to any conditions, if so, what conditions?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

See reply to Question No 906 on 26 April 1988 (col 1190)

Employees: extra employment/own businesses

923 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether employees in the South African Defence Force are permitted to (a) take on extra employment and (b) participate in any type of business of their own, if so,
- (2) whether this permission is granted subject to any conditions, if so, what conditions?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

See reply to Question No 906 on 26 April 1988 (col 1190)

Employees: extra employment/own businesses

924 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (1) Whether employees in the Department of

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

TUESDAY, 26 APRIL 1988

1198

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

See reply to Question No 906 on 26 April 1988 (col 1190)

Employees: extra employment/own businesses

929 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Deputy Minister of Information

- (1) Whether employees in the Bureau for Information are permitted to (a) taken on extra employment and (b) participate in any type of business of their own, if so,
- (2) whether this permission is granted subject to any conditions, if so, what conditions?

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY

See reply to Question No 906 on 26 April 1988 (col 1190)

Persons of Eastern European origin who entered RSA

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

- (a) How many persons of Eastern European origin entered South Africa over the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, (b) how many of these persons (i) were (aa) visitors and (bb) immigrants and (ii) had been granted (aa) permanent and (bb) temporary residence permits and (c) from which countries did they come?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(a)					
Bulgaria	19	21	16	24	27
Czechoslovakia	132	169	93	123	55
East Germany	5	16	2	14	5
Hungary	150	157	281	190	168
Poland	5 060	5 393	4 561	3 520	2 781
Rumania	20	61	31	65	36
Russia	110	72	76	156	54
Yugoslavia	559	485	735	668	526
Total	6 055	6 374	5 795	4 760	3 652

(b) (i) (aa)	19	21	16	24	27
Bulgaria	19	21	16	24	27
Czechoslovakia	128	169	86	123	55
East Germany	5	16	2	14	5

Hungary	137	148	275	187	164
Poland	4 953	5 305	4 521	3 511	2 763
Rumania	20	60	30	63	35
Russia	109	63	76	156	54
Yugoslavia	548	428	708	665	514
Total	5 919	6 210	5 714	4 743	3 617

(b) (i) (bb)	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	4	0	7	0	0
East Germany	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	13	9	6	3	4
Poland	107	88	40	9	18
Rumania	0	1	1	2	1
Russia	1	9	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	11	57	27	3	12
Total	136	164	81	17	35

(b) (ii) (aa)	1	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	15	2	9	1
East Germany	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	1	12	15	6	1
Poland	103	74	79	71	35
Rumania	2	10	5	11	0
Russia	1	2	0	6	0
Yugoslavia	6	11	13	13	17
Total	114	124	114	116	54

(b) (ii) (bb)	19	21	16	24	27
Bulgaria	19	21	16	24	27
Czechoslovakia	128	169	86	123	55
East Germany	5	16	2	14	5
Hungary	137	148	275	187	164
Poland	4 953	5 305	4 521	3 511	2 763
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Russia	109	63	76	156	54
Yugoslavia	548	428	708	665	514
Total	5 919	6 210	5 714	4 743	3 617

(c) As set out in (a) and (b) above

Own Affairs

Post of private secretary: restrictions in regard to period of service

92 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of the Budget and Works:

Whether the appointment of persons to the post of private secretary in the Department of

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

Howard

1203

TUESDAY, 26 APRIL 1988

1204

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1206

TUESDAY, 26 APRIL 1988

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

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

(a) (i)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(aa)	249	193	239	239	260
(bb)	224	177	198	207	148
(cc)	3	1	6	4	1
(ii)					
(aa)	5 137	5 245	4 491	4 196	3 728
(bb)	3 438	4 029	3 282	3 440	2 735
(cc)	11	33	21	19	11

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 1986:07/01 only and are as follows

(i)	1986	1987
(aa) Botswana	—	3
China	13	17
India	47	76
Ireland	—	1

Handwritten circled numbers: 238 and 239

	1204	1205	1206
Mauritius	2	2	1
Pakistan	1	338	694
Portugal	1	2	3
Sri-Lanka	1	1	1
Taiwan	1	10	28
United Kingdom	1	—	2
Zambia	1	5	21
Zimbabwe	1	627	1 063
Stateless	43	17	25
(bb) Angola	—	—	—
Argentina	6	—	—
Australia	4	—	—
Austria	14	—	—
Belgium	14	—	—
Bolivia	1	—	—
Botswana	8	—	—
Brazilia	1	—	—
Bulgaria	2	—	—
Canada	3	—	—
Chile	8	—	—
Colombia	—	—	—
Cyprus	1	—	—
Czechoslovakia	26	—	—
Denmark	31	—	—
Egypt	2	—	—
France	12	—	—
Germany	19	—	—
Greece	32	—	—
Hungary	5	—	—
Iceland	1	—	—
Iran	4	—	—
Ireland	5	—	—
Israel	38	—	—
Italy	14	—	—
Kenya	2	—	—
Lebanon	3	—	—
Lesotho	—	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	—
Mauritius	5	—	—
Mocambique	1	—	—
New Zealand	3	—	—
Norway	2	—	—
Peru	—	—	—
Poland	86	—	—
Portugal	59	—	—
Rumania	2	—	—
Seychelles	1	—	—
Spain	2	—	—
Syria	2	—	—
Swaziland	5	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—
Switzerland	5	—	—
The Netherlands	25	—	—
Transkei	2	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—
United States of America	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—
Zaire	—	—	—
Zambia	—	—	—
Zimbabwe	—	—	—
Stateless	—	—	—

All applications were considered in accordance with the provisions of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949 (Act 44 of 1949) Those that met the requirements as laid down in the aforementioned act were granted and those that did not, were refused

Howard

TUESDAY, 26 APRIL 1988

1208

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Independent Black States/self-governing territories, repatriations

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) 1985, (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

1209

WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL 1988

1210

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Emergency regulations' requests 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) 61 requests
 (b) 45 occasions
 (c) The articles or portions thereof fell within the ambit of the provisions of Regulations 3(1) of the Regulations promulgated by virtue of the Public Safety Act 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) in Government Gazette 10772 of 11 June 1987

(d) 29 February 1988

Detention of two persons

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?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No, not persons with the names furnished by the honourable member

(a) and (b) Fall away
 (2) and (3) Fall away

Banned/subversive organizations

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

Whether he will furnish the House with the names of organizations which are listed by the South African Police as (a) banned and (b) subversive, if not, why not, if so, (i) what are their names in each case and (ii) 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 (ii) 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 (ii) Fall away

Members, transfers for promotion

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, takes place after the successful completion of the National Diploma in

State subsidies: no enforced payment planned — De Klerk

DID 2714186

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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.

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.”

“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.”

Interned refugees²³⁶ plead for release^{5/27/86}

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 52, who come 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

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"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

Star 30/4/88

236

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 visitors from abroad during 1985.

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

Tourist Board executive director Mr Spencer Thomas

DAVID BRAUN
Political Correspondent

says four major factors were responsible for the overall increase in foreign tourism.

● The favourable exchange rate against other currencies.

● A decline in negative reports in overseas media.

● Intensive marketing campaigns launched by Satour, SA Airways and the tourism industry in overseas markets.

● 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 Australasia 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.

A limit on accommodation in the Kruger Park was another factor which could eventually curb the inflow of overseas visitors.

D-day for twins

SARA MARTIN

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

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 Heerden, 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 if successful will make medical history, is expected to last from five to six hours.

"The theatre has been booked for 12

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 Mphonyana Mathubela, 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 Binder 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'

Star 2/5/88

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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 opera-

tors 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

D/D 2/5/88

(236)

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 tasty menus are nearly non-

existent

"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, smug-

glers 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

GERALD REILLY

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 36,7% 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%).

(236) b/day 10/5/88

Weaker rand could see tourism boom

Star 10/1/78

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By Derek Tommey
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, 23 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 Robert, 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 authori-

ties 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 58,6c, after sales trebled to R331 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.

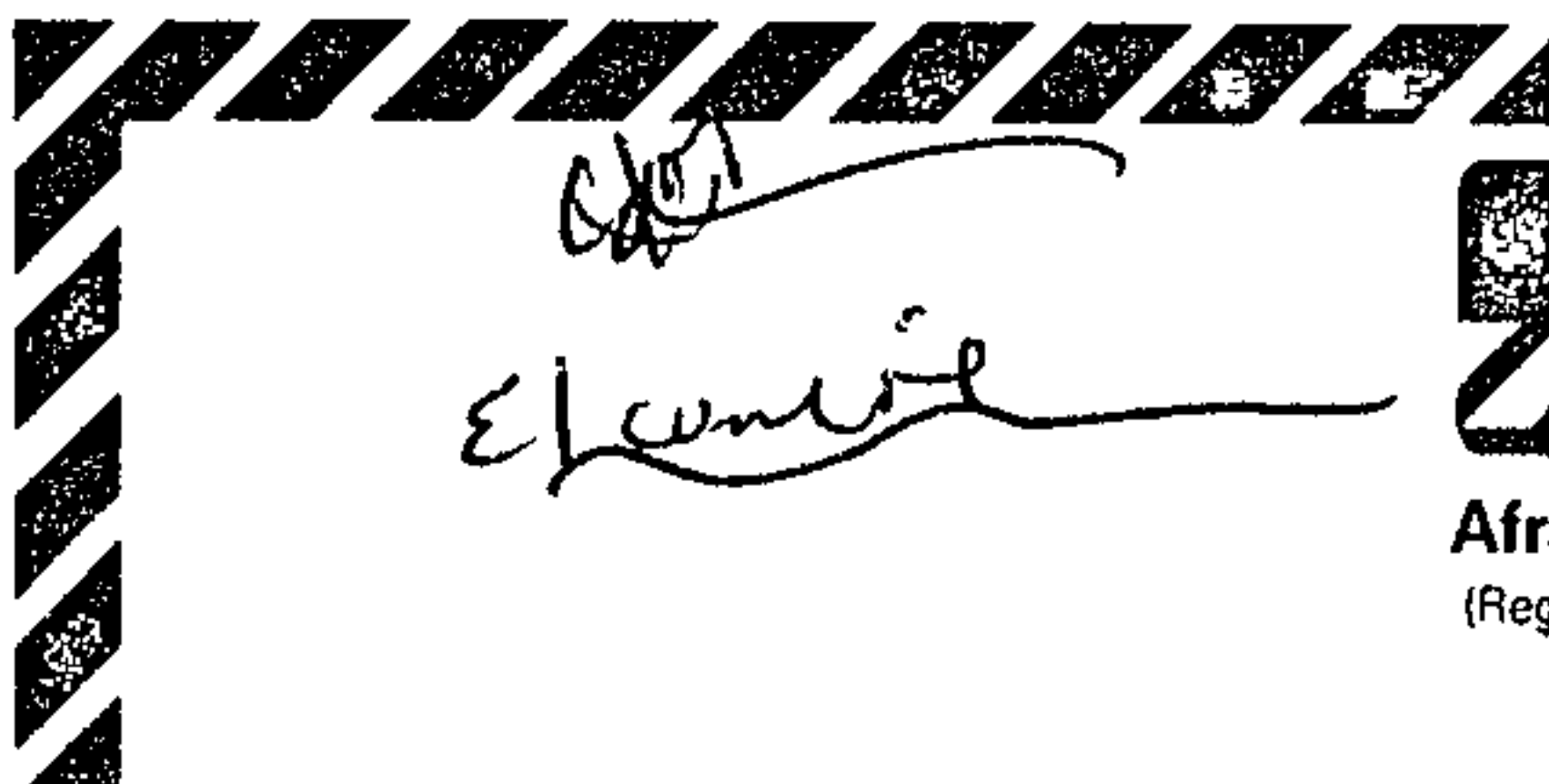
Results include those of Atlas Cables, Keens, Litecor and Orez, all of which were acquired during the year, but do not include those of the Cape firms of Springbok Elec-

tric 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.



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11/5/88

Brain drain shows no sign of slackening

PRETORIA — The emigration drain 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

GERALD REILLY

profession

The trend continued in the first two months of this year, although at a marginally slower tempo — 37 engineers, 19 doctors and 27 accountants.

Australia and the UK were the main countries of destination

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

DTA 11/5/88

SA loses 45 000 in brain 236 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 — 8 550 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 — 37 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, 36,7 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 (5 percent) and Oceania (1,8 percent). —

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Tourism booming

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 (Satour) Board executive director Spencer Thomas

Thomas said last week the latest figures for overseas visitors arriving in SA in January and February — altogether 73 361 — showed a massive 28% 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 (2 084, up 32%), and Canada (1 869, up 19%)

Thomas noted the increases in Australian and Canadian tourists had taken place despite Satour'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 18%, 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.

Produce markets' turnover up 35%

ROGER SMITH

in the order of 20%. The biggest was at Durban (23%), while only Uitenhage showed a decrease (-8%).

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.

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

BUSINESS

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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 too 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 Bolland.

And they sounded determined. This is of course music to my ears, as I have been preaching tourism in this column for the past six years. We have the attractions for tourism, but they are not known to the potential visitors. Nor is mention made of the secondary attractions which are in themselves strong attractions.

It must be a national effort which clearly depicts the major national drawcards 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 to promoting the game parks and the attractions of the Cape along with mentions of Durban, Wild Coast, East London and Port Elizabeth, dropping hints about the additional attractions and where full details may be obtained.

I should 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 con-

tain 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.

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,



THE BUSINESS SCENE

By Max Phillips

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, will mention the Durban beaches and the game parks in some detail, casinos and its associates, the immediate attractions in 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 will contain 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

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 resolve 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 and another on education and the economics of South Africa, brochures which can 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 commences the compilation of our own regional brochure almost immediately. It would involve everybody in the region and certainly the media who 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 Kelloggs-Black Management Forum "excellence in achievement" awards were told in Johannesburg yesterday

The director of the forum, Mr Joe Tshume, 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 Kelloggs for its sponsorship of the awards for the second consecutive year, forum president Mr

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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

Star
2/1/88
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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 show-grounds yesterday, the South African Tourism Board chairman, Mr Dame Hough, told about 300 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 are they appointed,

Chairman
Members

Mr I S Volschenk
Messrs B C Human
J C Pretorius
J A Carrim
P E Peffer

Department of
Manpower

P J M van Wyk
J H Dillman
P W Reich

Department of
Home Affairs

M D Bester
W A van der Merwe
N C Claassen
T J M J van Vuuren
G E Kurch

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

(2) The hon member is referred to my reply in this House to written question No 808 during March this year. As was indicated there, the Immigrants Selection Board is an autonomous body. The Board therefore, exercises its powers independently in terms of section 4 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937). In terms of section 4(3) of the aforementioned Act, however, the Board is prohibited to authorize the issue

- (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?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) and (b) (i)

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of a permit for permanent residence unless the applicant for such a permit, *inter alia* —

- (a) is of good character, and
(b) will within a reasonable period after his entry into the Republic assimilate with the inhabitants of the Republic and be a desirable inhabitant of the Republic

The Immigrants Selection Board scrutinizes each application thoroughly in order to ensure that applicants fall within the ambit of the above requirements. However, where applicants fail to disclose essential information, such as previous convictions, I am empowered in terms of section 8 of the aforementioned Act to consider the cancellation of their permits for permanent residence whenever such information becomes known.

National service: graduates leaving South Africa
1000 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether South Africans are permitted upon graduation from university to leave South Africa before commencing their national service, if so, under what conditions?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

There is in terms of the legislation administered by my Department no measure in accordance with which the departure of students who still have to do their national service, can be controlled.

Pretoria Central Prison: executions/hangings

1016 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether more than one condemned prisoner can be executed at Pretoria Central Prison at a time, if so, (a) what is the maximum number of prisoners who can be executed at one time and (b) (i) how many such hangings were carried out, and (ii) what is the total number of prisoners hanged in this manner, in 1987,

- (2) whether there is an executioner for each condemned prisoner in cases of multiple hangings, if not, what procedure is followed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) 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 under-

mentioned 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 an 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. An earlier applicant would get precedence over later applicants, if other considerations are equal.

- (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 embrace question it must be stated that tenders for the supply of goods and services to all State depart-

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Emigrants stream back 236

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 R6,50 after meeting all costs. — Sapa

Tourism taking off

(236)

By Clare Harper

Star 26/5/08

Hotel bed occupancy had experienced a growth rate of 9 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 Satour, 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 reserves 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.

Handwritten signature

(2) no

Mmamatsuwe power station, Bophuthatswana

- 1040 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Whether his Department contributed towards the cost of constructing the Mmamatsuwe power station in Bophuthatswana, if so, to what extent,
 - whether his Department was involved in the tender procedure in respect of this power station, if not, why not, if so,
 - whether his Department was furnished with any details regarding the company to which the tender for this power station was awarded, if so, (a) to which company was the tender awarded, (b) in which country is this company registered and (c) (i) who are the directors of the company and (ii) what are their nationalities?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- No
- No, because it is an internal project of the Bophuthatswana Government
- No (a), (b), (c) (i) and (ii) 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 resided permanently in the Republic of South Africa in 1980?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Not available	Number*
(b) (i) Citizenship	
Transkei	744 762
Bophuthatswana	713 618
Venda	131 913
Ciskei	864 611
(ii) Citizenship	
KwaZulu	1 658 806
KaNgwane	326 080
Owaqwa	781 743
Gazankulu	178 846
Lebowa	680 267
KwaNdebele	158 232

Handwritten signature

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

- 1103 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs
- How many flights between (a) Johannesburg 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,
 - what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Johannesburg during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

- (i) Particulars are not readily available and (ii) it will take much time and expense to
 - gather such information
 - 18,6 per cent

Urban Transport Fund: old Potchefstroom Road

1112 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- What are the functions of the Urban Transport Fund, (b) under whose direct jurisdiction does it fall and (c) from what sources does it obtain its funds,
- whether this fund contributed any moneys towards the maintenance and upgrading of the old Potchefstroom Road during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, what total amount?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a), (b) and (c) The honourable member is referred to the provisions of the Urban Transport Act, 1977 (Act No 78 of 1977) wherein the required information can be obtained
- Yes, R1,285 million during the 1987/88 financial year

1113 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian

Fresh boost for tourist industry

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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 364 000 from African countries.

The majority of visitors in February 1988 were from Europe (43,7

PAT DEVEREAUX

Star
28/5/88

percent), followed by Africa (42,9 percent), the Americas (6,6 percent), Asia (5 percent) and Oceania (1,8 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 ideologies. 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 (236)

Central Statistics Services figures in Pretoria show that immigrants increased from about 1 690 in the first quarter of 1967 to 2 840 this year

About 2 280 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 149 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 380 were filled.

Recently left

Emigration accounted for 45% and private practice for 55% 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 50% 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.

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

Higher Wits loss of academic staff

ROGER SMITH 6/6/88

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 1 032 in the equivalent of full-time teaching

The statistics include academics in research posts, but not the large number in medical and health-care 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 P W 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.

More people confident about coming to live in SA

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 confi-

dence 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 1 690 in the first quarter of last year to 2 840 in the same period this year

About 2 280 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 100 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 systems.

"Asata has forwarded the first batch of applications to the Russian embassy in London," 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

Trolley



Dairy Belle yoghurt 175 ml

Star 24/6/88

Immigrant group to oppose sanctions

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By Noel Ndhlovu

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.

DOZENS FROM SA TRYING TO GET IN 'DOWN UNDER'

...but SA is luring Aussies

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

PERTH — Balloon trips over the Magaliesberg, following an ox-wagon trail through the Selati River Valley, eight days in South West Africa — these are among the new holiday ideas being promoted in Australia by South African Airways

SAA's manager for Western Australia, Mr Trevor Henry, said increasing emphasis was being placed on the airline's Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) promotion to help it retain its position in the Australian market.

"Over the past 30 years the VFR market has formed the basis of our traffic. In recent times, we have identified the necessity of catering specifically for this market and so have introduced our new stop-over packages"

By MICHAEL DODDSON

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

PERTH — Dozens of South African families are trying to get in to Australia as permanent settlers.

There is also a small, but steady, trickle of their fellow-countrymen who come as temporary visitors, then stay on illegally after their visitors' visas have expired at the end of three months

A spokesman for the Federal Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs said that South Africa was among the top 10 source countries for illegal immigrants

Other countries from which the majority of the would-be Australians had a Caucasian background were the United States, Ireland, Canada and West Germany

Spokesman Mr Peter Watt said "Recently we had a young South Afri-

can male reported to us by someone with a grudge and he was sent home at his own expense.

"He said he had simply overstayed his visa because he liked the Australian way of life. He had a temporary job, had found a girl friend and so on, but always lived with the fear of being traced by the department.

"Like most illegals, he chose to pay his own passage back to South Africa. There were no political overtones. Those who leave voluntarily have to wait only three years to re-apply for admission to Australia, while deportees have a five-year wait"

Mr Watt went on to say that his department tried hard to avoid taking illegals into custody, preferring to deal with them in other ways. Sometimes it was unavoidable, however, and they were then held at the department's detention centre at

Perth Airport.

The centre can accommodate 22 deportees, but seldom has more than five or seven. It has television and other facilities and the deportees are treated by the Immigration Department as clients, not criminals. The officers in charge are civil servants and not policemen

Mr Watt said his department rehired heavily for information on what Australians call "dob-ins". "Dobbing in" someone means that, inspired by dislike or a similar reason, a person anonymously reports an illegal immigrant to the authorities

For all this, the department's recovery rate of illegals is not good and it is estimated that, countrywide, there are at least 75 000 illegal immigrants.

In the 1986-87 financial year, the department managed to catch up with only 24 Malaysians and 17 Filipinos in Western Australia.

The state head of the Immigration Department, Mr David Jolly, said the whole idea of the department's work was to discourage illegal immigrants

"We have got to try to give credit to those who are prepared to wait and not encourage those who jump the queue," he said.

Constant fear

Mr Jolly told the story of a young German who managed to evade detection for seven years. He led an almost normal life, getting a job and living with his girlfriend.

He applied for and got a driver's licence, but avoided going to pubs and similar places to avoid the risk of detection.

He lived in constant fear of a knock on the door and was finally turned in to the department by someone with a grudge.

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MANPOWER MIRROR by ROBYN CHALMERS

Ways to block the brain drain

THE emigration drain of South Africa's professionals was almost 2 000 last year, most of them young.

Central Statistics Services (CSS) figures for 1984-1987 show that SA lost 1 651 engineers, 329 doctors and dentists and 714 accountants and others in accountancy.

The Year of the Great Brain Drain was 1986 when 2 164 professionals emigrated and 1 026 immigrated — a net loss of 1 138, or an average of three people a day.

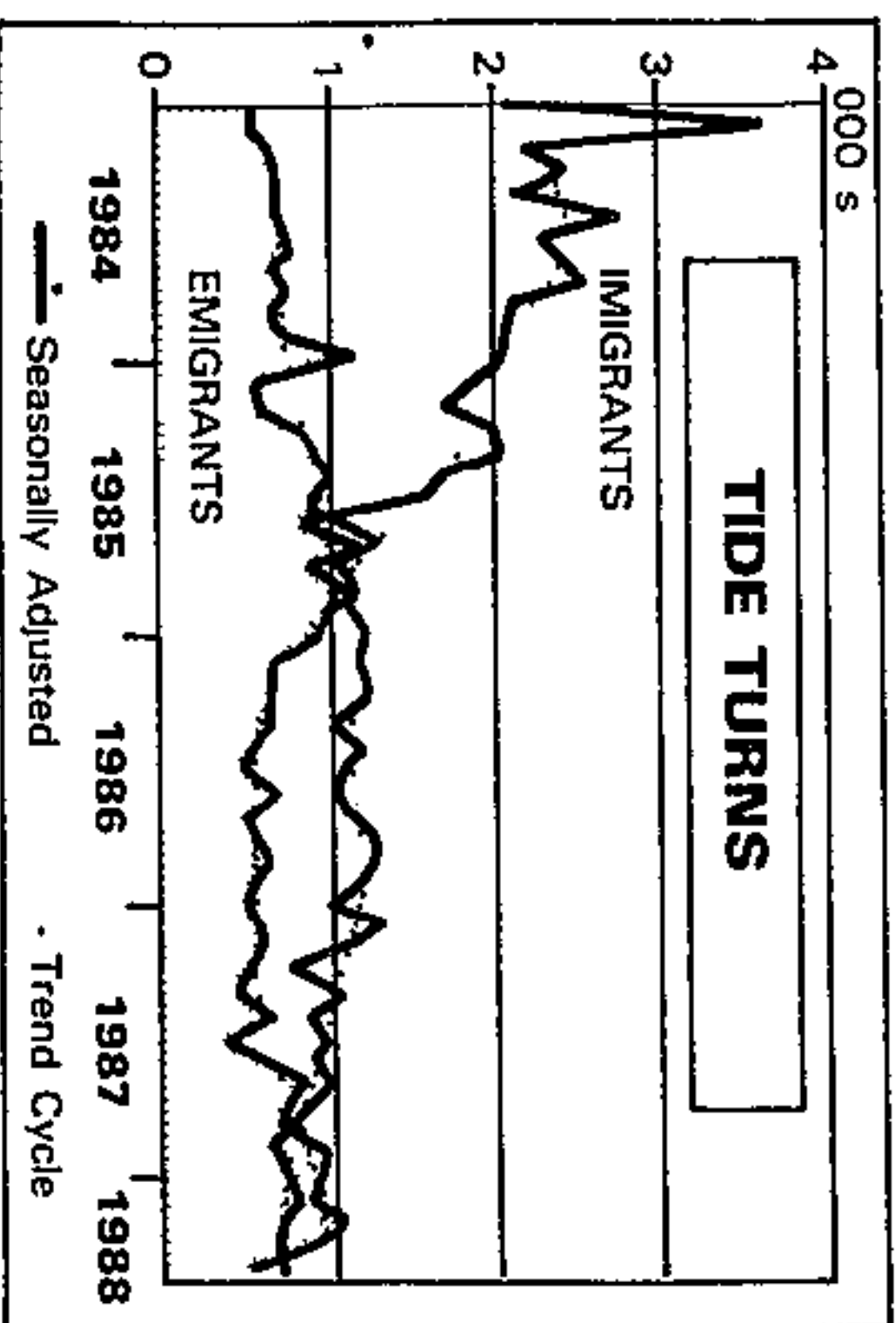
HUGE COST

The cost to the economy is huge. Taxpayers contribute much to educating professionals. Not only are millions of rand lost each year, but knowledge as well.

Both bad economic scenarios and political upheavals are major factors for people leaving. CSS figures showing the main reason is often politics.

Sharpeville and its aftermath in 1960 caused a drop in immigrants to below 10 000 for the first time in 15 years!

drain



Emigrant numbers jumped from 12 700 in 1960 to more than 15 000 in 1961.

The trend was repeated after the Soweto riots in 1976 and the declaration of the state of emergency in 1984. High inflation, rising costs and poor pay have also caused a steady outflow over the years.

At a seminar on the skills shortage, National Product-

Renwick Group director David Hutton-Wilson feels strongly about the third point, saying the brain drain is merely a myth.

"Although there are undoubtedly numerous professionals leaving SA, the problem actually lies in the fact that there are no people coming in."

Business should encourage the Government to mount a mammoth campaign to recruit people for SA.

Mr Hutton-Wilson pinpoints three reasons for the decline of economically active immigrants — socio-political, remuneration and poor marketing. The last two are the most important.

COURTESY

"Socio-political obstacles are a problem, but then they are also for numerous other countries throughout the world. SA runs by courtesy of big business, and we are hearing a deafening silence from them on this issue."

"To attract professionals to SA we have to firstly sell ourselves overseas, and secondly offer them enough money and perks to make it worth their while."

Price Waterhouse director of taxation services Chris Frame sees immigrants as a short-term solution to a long-term problem.

MUSCLE

"SA, being primarily a Third World economy, does not have the economic muscle to train large numbers of highly skilled people. Those we do train inevitably leave for greener pastures."

"Although it is vital to give this problem more attention, it can only be solved over the long term. Right now we need to bridge the gap by importing skilled people."

Tax concessions are an important factor in this process, he believes, but not across the board.

"The solution is a rifle as opposed to a shotgun approach. Concessions must be focused in the areas where they are specifically needed, which means forward thinking by our Government."

The accounting profession has been one of the hardest



hit by the brain drain. Predictions indicate shortages of about 12 000 chartered accountants (CA) by the year 2000.

Peter Surtees, of the accounting department at Rhodes University, has come up with an interesting solution.

"With the single exception of the University of Cape Town, there is no attempt to attract people who are qualified in other areas to the accounting field."

"In UK any graduate may do his articles regardless of the degree he holds. The Institute of CAs in England and Wales estimates that of graduate accountants between 1982 and 1984, only 36% had relevant degrees."

The huge pool of untapped resources in the black sector must be the ultimate solution. But it will take time before they come to the fore in any significant way, taking their present education system into account.

'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 — some 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 spokesmen say this is creating a "serious problem" in some of the professional faculties, with worrying implications for the short and long-term future of a country which has a serious shortage 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 1986), oral pathology (vacant since April 1986), anaesthesia (two vacant chairs), forensic medicine, physiotherapy, plastic and reconstructive surgery, radiology (several

● Talent drain is a massive headache and recruiting now a trickle

● Bad salaries mean private sector mops up the best of the up-and-comers

Special report by DAVID JACKSON

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 back home 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 dribs and drabs It's the promising young to 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 1980-81

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"

Underlining 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 his 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 specialities 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"

University of Cape Town deputy vice-chancellor J V O 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

"We have frozen a lot of posts We have had particular difficulty with some senior level posts because we couldn't afford them. "We can make do — but we lose the opportunity of leaping ahead"

Professor Reid said UCT had to some extent been cushioned against the academic shortage because of internal migration from other universities.

Universities

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5/11/88
3/7/88

Star 9/17/86

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 Suns 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. (236) (238)

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.



Miners rate
SA above
E Germany

bl/day
11/7/88

236

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Thousands of Mozambiquan miners forced to leave the SA coal-fields 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.

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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 Kersaf 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 Hahaya 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 Comorian property holding company — Nouvelle Socotel"

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 Maloudja 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



An artist's impression of the main section of Galawa Hotel to be built in the Comores at a cost of R46 million.

2 500 SA Muslims (236) plan to visit Mecca ^{Star 21/7/88}

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.

22/7/88

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 Fedhasa estimate, Heath says local tourism could be earning R2bn by the end of the decade

TOURISM (236) FM

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

Brain drain in hour of need Political shocks, not economics, stir emigration

By Michael Chester

Records of migration patterns in and out of South Africa prove that the series of setbacks that have now caused the brain-drain dilemma have always been linked to swift reactions to political events.

In the pushes and pulls that turn an influx into an exodus or the reverse, political affairs have over-powered economics as an influence ever since the push of immigration at the end of World War 2 when veterans of shell-shocked Europe trekked southward in their tens of thousands.

Even gold booms and economic up-swings and temptations of rich living have waltzed in importance when new political shock waves have reverberated around the world.

1948 a turn off

The first check to the immigration tide followed the election of the Nationalist Party to power in 1948. Concern about the political route South Africa had chosen especially in the UK, traditionally the main source of SA immigrants, caused the inflow of newcomers to plummet from 36 000 a year to below 16 000.

The next major check to the flow came in 1960 when the world was stunned by the Sharpeville tragedy. It also marked the dramatic moment when the number of new immigrants dropped to below the number of South Africans packing their bags. Momentarily, the travel brochure attractions — plus what then looked like an escape route from high taxation — made South Africa a magnet.

The inflow of immigrants resumed at a stronger pace than ever. It was running at above 40 000 a year until the early 1970s, when the future of Rhodesia was uncertain.

Again hesitations were overpowered temporarily by all the glamour of a

new high in gold prices. The number of immigrants soared to a record 50 464 in the 1975 count.

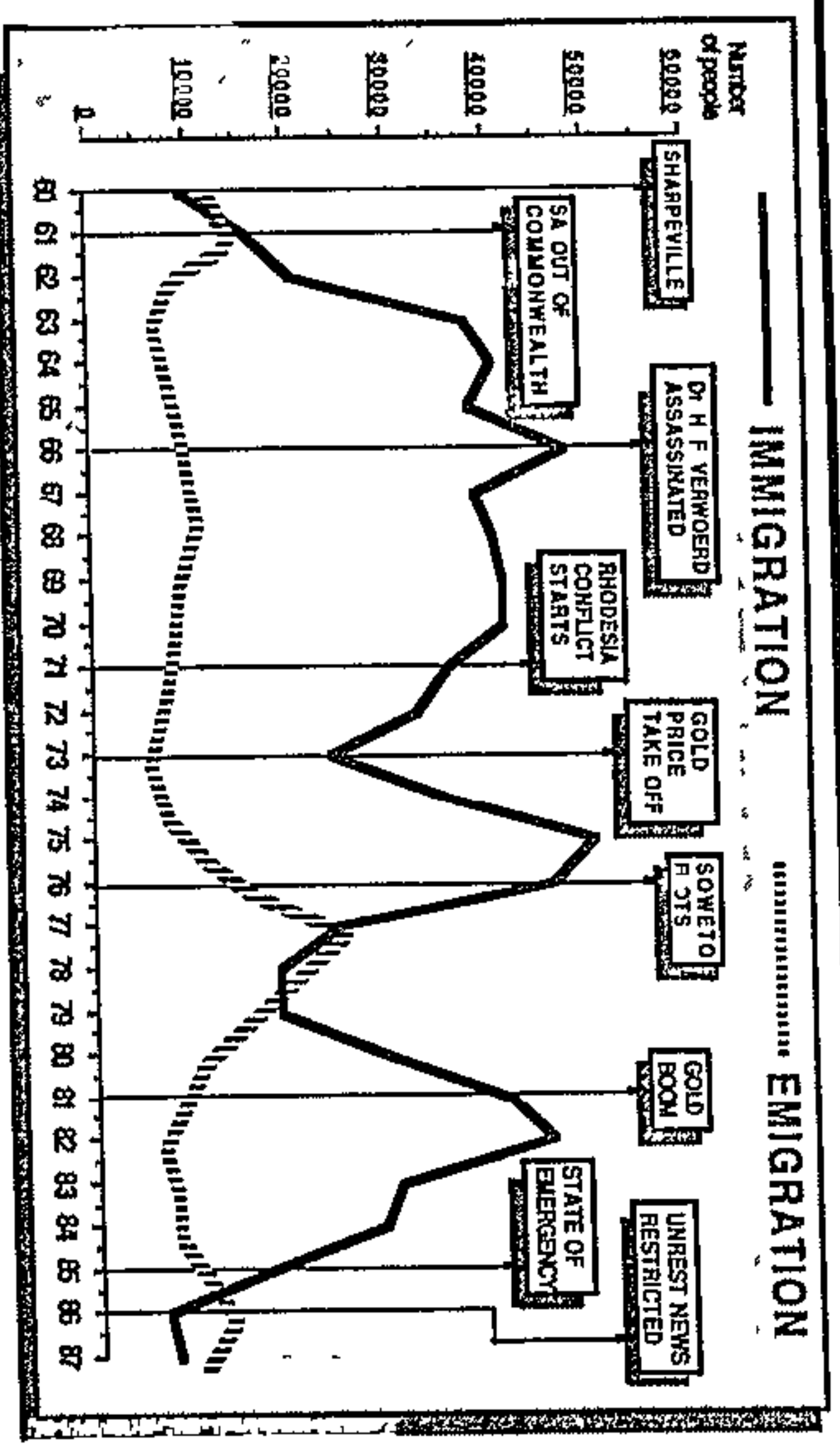
The Soweto riots in 1976 caused the flow to freeze. In 1977, the stream of immigrants shrank by more than half to below 25 000 while in reverse order, emigrants outnumbered immigrants. As the gold stampede carried world prices to a staggering 850 dollars an ounce and better, South Africa glittered — and in 1981 and again in 1982 the immigrants came in droves.

South Africans themselves basked in the sun — and stayed. It was the acrid smoke of simmering political unrest that next tarnished the glitter. Sanctions and threats of economic isolation disturbed many. If many potential migrants needed a final shove, it was provided with the imposition of a State of Emergency.

Lowest in memory

The annual inflow of immigrants, above 45 000 in 1982, willed to below 18 000 in 1985 and below even 7 000 in 1986 — the lowest in living memory. Equally alarming, the out-flow was again higher than the inflow. The number of emigrants was back above 11 000 in 1985 and swelled to 14 000 in 1986.

A marginal improvement last year and the first few months of 1988 was spurred by signals of an economic up-turn and in part by perceptions of a return to relative political calm — helped along, according to many observers, by strict government restrictions that blanketed out a lot of the acrid side of political news. But trends have been nowhere strong enough to dispel longer term worries about the ultimate impact of shortages of skilled manpower at a moment it has never been in more demand to handle a critical phase in economic development.



Aussie overtakes Britain as home for SA emigrants

By Michael Chester

The migrants — where do they come from where do they go? In 1980 much of the immigration traffic was from Rhodesia during the big transformation into Zimbabwe — accounting for more than 12 500 of the overall influx of 30 000 newcomers of all ages.

The Rhodesians even out numbered the immigrants coming in from Britain — for years top of the list. And the south-bound trekkers across the Limpopo grew to more than 15 000 in 1982 and again in 1983. The UK resumed its role as the principal source of immigrants for no more than a brief spell — until a dramatic cutback from over 20 000 in 1982 down to under 11 000 the next year.

INFLOW FROM ZIMBABWE DROPS

In 1982 incidentally compared with 20 347 immigrants from Britain and 15 156 from Zimbabwe new arrivals from West Germany, the next largest single source was trailing behind at 1 652, from the whole of Asia at 705 and from the United States and Canada combined at 678.

By 1985, the inflow from Zimbabwe had stemmed to less than 5 500 — and the number of new Brits coming in was even lower. When the total inflow dropped to below 7 000 in 1986 the intake from both the UK and Zimbabwe was down to only about 2 000 with dramatic cuts in other inflows. So where have emigrants headed? When the exodus from South Africa reached its peak in the wake of 1976 Soweto riots the favourite destination — by a long shot — was Britain. Out of 26 000 emigrants, almost 10 000 landed in the UK from the 16 000 bound for Europe as a whole, 1 300 set off to the US, 1 200 to Canada — and more than 2 000 to Australia. Only about 1 600 chose to stay on in Africa beyond the SA borders, 900 of them settling next door in Rhodesia.

SOME JUST NEVER USE RETURN TICKETS

When the exodus reached a new peak at almost 14 000 in 1986, it was Australia that was increasingly regarded as the new Promised Land. While Britain flagged in popularity, nearly 4 000 emigrants quit South Africa to move off to Australia. In the process of changes to migration patterns, jokes about it all have shifted emphasis too. Significantly, snide remarks about the "Chicken run" and the "When-we brigade" have slipped out of fashion. Nowadays one talks about the new "Brucias and Shelas". The United States and Canada may also be more popular destination points than suggested in official statistics, especially among the younger generation, who, rather than announce a permanent departure often set out to "look around" — and in fact never do use their return tickets.

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(1) R47 419 055 for the period 1 August 1987 to 21 June 1988

why not, if so, what are these provisions in each case?

(2) (a) None, except for the continuation of certain health services which were previously rendered by the former divisional councils which were abolished with the establishment of the Regional Services Council

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(b) Falls away

The duties of the South African Police are prescribed by section 5 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958). The powers to execute these duties are laid down principally by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977). Depending on the offence committed, other specific legislation may supplement those powers. However, because a large number of common law and statutory offences exist, which differ vastly from one another, it is not possible to provide rigid guidelines according to which criminal investigations are initiated.

(c) Falls away

(3) (a) The Regional Services Council has budgeted for the following global amounts in respect of the undermentioned projects for the financial year 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988

Streets, stormwater drainage and pavements	R21 500 000
Water	R5 000 000
Community facilities	R8 500 000
Sewerage	R7 000 000
Electricity and miscellaneous services	R6 975 000
Flood relief	R25 000
An additional amount of R51 619 790 is expected to become available during the financial year 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, the utilisation of which is still being considered by the RSC	R49 000 000

Threats to persons: SAP action
1309 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for allegedly, directly or indirectly, threatening to kill, injure, abuse and/or harass other persons during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if not, why not, if so (i) in terms of what statutory provisions and (ii) what procedure was followed in initiating steps against such persons.

(2) whether, in any of these cases, the South African Police acted prior to complaints being received, if not, why not, if so.

(3) whether it is the intention to take action against a certain person in connection with threats, particulars of which have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) what is the name of this person and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident in question?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) This information is not readily available and can therefore not be furnished

(2) Falls away

(3) Not at this stage because up until now the person concerned has not lodged a complaint with the South African Police (a) to (d) Fall away

Howard

1308 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether he will furnish information on the statutory provisions in terms of which criminal investigations are initiated (a) prior and (b) subsequent to a complaint being lodged, if not,

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Detention in police cells: living conditions

1315 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) What is the minimum area of cell space allocated to each detainee held in police cells under emergency regulations,

(2) whether such detainees are provided with (a) bedding and (b) mattresses, if not, why not, if so, (i) what bedding and/or mattresses and (ii) what are the dimensions of the mattresses provided,

(3) whether such detainees are provided with (a) warm clothing, (b) eating utensils, (c) hot water and (d) heating, where necessary, if not, why not,

(4) whether the provisions of such items differs with regard to (a) race, (b) (i) age and (ii) health, (c) detainees held in police cells as opposed to prison cells and (d) other specified criteria, if so, (aa) why and (bb) what are the differences in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) The floor space of police cells differs from station to station. However, provision is made to supply each detainee with adequate living space

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) Adequate blankets, sheets pillows, pillow-cases and mattresses
(ii) Single bed mattresses

(3) (a) Detainees use their own clothing and are allowed to request additional clothing from their families should they need it
(b) Yes
(c) Yes
(d) No Any form of heating may lead to self injury and arson. However, additional blankets are supplied if they are necessary

(4) (a) to (d) Detention in police cells takes place in strict accordance with the Prison Emergency Regulations R98 published in Government Gazette 11341 dated 10 June 1988. No exceptions are made on the grounds of race or age. In the event of detainees who become ill, the specific instructions in the Prison Emergency Regulations with regard to medical treatment are complied with

Detention in police cells: desks, chairs and lighting
1317 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order
(1) Whether detainees held in police cells under emergency regulations are provided with (a) desks, (b) chairs and (c) adequate light for the purpose of study, if not, why not, if so.
(2) whether the provision of such items differs with regard to (a) race, (b) (i) age and (ii) health, (c) detainees held in police cells as opposed to prison cells and (d) other specified criteria, if so, (aa) why and (bb) what are the differences in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) to (c) Yes if they are required and requested by the detainees

(2) (a) to (d) No
(aa) and (bb) Fall away

White/Coloured/Black/Indian immigrants

1328 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks immigrated to South Africa in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) what were their countries of origin?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983
(a) (i)	7 459	6 947	17 195	28 691	30 385
(ii)	146	7	18	12	33
(iii)	75	38	62	68	53
(iv)	77	2	9	22	12

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(b) (i) WHITES	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983
Country					
Africa					
Algeria	—	4	—	—	2
Angola	19	10	62	52	32
Bophuthatswana	12	4	8	4	1
Botswana	49	86	86	86	91
Canary Island	1	—	2	1	3
Central Afr Repub	—	—	—	—	4
Chad	—	—	—	1	4
Ciskei	4	1	—	—	—
Congo	—	1	—	1	2
Djibouti	1	—	—	—	—
Egypt	—	2	2	2	1
Ethiopia	—	—	1	1	—
Ghana	—	—	1	—	2
Guinea Bissau	—	—	—	—	2
Kenya	21	12	40	67	105
Lesotho	22	16	19	39	17
Liberia	3	2	—	—	—
Madera Islands	30	44	48	24	15
Malawi	23	40	43	74	80
Mauritius	31	35	129	150	143
Morocco	1	1	—	6	2
Mozambique	31	54	105	80	50
Nigeria	2	1	4	9	—
Reunion	1	7	6	8	3
Senegal	—	—	—	—	2
Sevelles	15	3	21	26	34
Sierra Leone	—	—	2	—	—
Somalia	—	—	—	2	—
St Helena	—	—	—	1	1
Sudan	—	—	2	—	—
South West Africa	2	—	4	13	13
Swaziland	81	53	78	121	99
Tanzania	2	3	2	9	9
Transkei	44	30	33	37	9
Tristan da Cunha	—	—	—	—	1
Uganda	—	—	1	2	1
Venda	2	—	—	1	—
Zaire	20	4	3	—	9
Zambia	162	133	246	269	281
Zimbabwe	1 894	1 857	5 423	11 186	12 044
Total	2 473	2 403	6 371	12 305	13 062
Europe					
Austria	65	51	141	216	279
Belgium	83	94	202	421	363
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	1
Channel Island	2	1	1	2	3
Czechoslovakia	1	1	9	14	1
Denmark	7	7	41	56	50
East Germany	—	—	1	—	—
Finland	5	10	5	5	3

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France	106	91	186	240	194
Gibraltar	—	—	—	1	—
Greece	115	82	177	234	202
Hungary	5	2	16	18	5
Iceland	—	—	—	—	1
Ireland	157	103	316	367	318
Isle of Man	—	—	2	7	10
Italy	70	80	214	234	222
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	2	—
Luxembourg	3	1	—	8	3
Malta	1	3	1	3	5
Monaco	—	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	133	121	310	608	627
Norway	4	7	2	7	8
Poland	42	62	96	120	180
Portugal	594	599	1 366	1 056	576
Roumania	—	4	2	6	3
Russia	—	—	—	6	1
Spain	39	14	75	56	83
Sweden	7	16	27	23	29
Switzerland	95	78	139	263	244
United Kingdom	1 128	2 002	5 153	9 233	10 929
West Germany	416	361	840	1 167	1 415
Yugoslavia	26	15	35	58	15
Total	4 104	3 806	9 365	14 432	15 771
Asia					
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	1
Bahrain	2	—	1	1	4
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	1
Burma	—	—	—	—	1
China	—	—	—	—	1
Cyprus	48	28	94	131	85
Hong Kong	3	4	13	17	16
India	11	2	5	5	3
Indonesia	2	—	2	6	—
Iran	6	4	11	5	16
Israel	220	158	309	344	286
Japan	6	5	5	2	10
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—
Korea	1	—	—	—	—
Kuwait	2	—	9	—	4
Lebanon	6	—	—	7	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	5
Malaya	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	2	—	—	—	—
New Guinea	2	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	1	—	—	—	—
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1
Rep of China	10	4	11	10	6
Saudi-Arabia	3	5	7	9	1
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	1

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Syria	—	1	—	—	—	—
Thailand	—	1	—	—	—	1
Turkey	7	4	12	12	12	3
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	333	218	480	559	447	
America						
Argentina	46	51	76	106	68	
Bahamas	1	1	2	—	2	
Barbados	—	—	—	—	3	
Bermuda	4	—	4	—	—	
Bolivia	1	4	11	11	5	
Brazil	21	24	64	87	51	
Canada	58	64	189	262	231	
Chile	14	9	16	29	8	
Columbia	1	5	—	8	2	
Costa Rica	—	—	—	1	—	
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dominican Republic	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	2	—
French Guiana	—	—	—	1	—	—
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guatemala	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	2	—	2	—	—	5
Paraguay	—	7	19	—	—	6
Peru	4	2	4	—	—	1
Surinam	—	—	—	—	—	—
USA	202	170	279	389	305	
Uruguay	6	4	7	12	3	
Venezuela	13	15	11	12	3	
West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	375	357	684	926	697	
Oceania						
Australia	101	78	198	354	298	
Christmas Islands	—	—	—	—	2	
Fiji	—	—	—	1	—	
New Hebrides	—	—	—	1	—	
New Zealand	45	39	97	113	107	
Total	146	117	295	469	407	
Unspecified	28	46	—	—	1	
Grand Total	7 459	6 947	17 195	28 691	30 385	

(b) (ii) to (iv) Statistics according to country of origin in the case of Coloureds, Indians and Blacks are, due to the small numbers involved not being maintained on this basis. Such statistics are therefore not readily available.

Payment vendors, policy of deregulation: (1) Whether the Government's policy of deregulation applies to pavement vendors, if so to what extent.

Howard

- (2) whether the activities of these vendors are monitored in terms of (a) general sales tax payments and (b) health requirements, if so, in what manner;
- (3) whether this type of deregulation is applicable to vendors of all race groups, if not, (a) why not and (b) to which race groups does it apply;
- (4) whether there are any restrictions on the areas in which this type of deregulation is applicable, if so, what restrictions;
- (5) whether there are any restrictions on the items which can be purchased through these vendors, if so, what restrictions?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

- (1) Yes, to the extent that commercial activities of vendors are reconcilable with the existing statutory regulations
- (2) (a) Yes, in so far as it is practically implementable,
(b) Yes, in so far as it is practically implementable
- (3) Yes
- (4) Yes, those restrictions normally imposed by the licensing and local authority concerned
- (5) Yes, those restrictions normally imposed by the licensing authority concerned

Income tax paid. Orange Free State

1338 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Finance

- (a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Indians and (iv) Coloureds paid personal income tax in the Orange Free State in 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) what was the total amount paid by each of these race groups in this province in each such year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

1987 FINANCIAL YEAR		
Population Group	Number of Taxpayers	Collections R
Whites	107 374	500 002 548

1988 FINANCIAL YEAR		
Population Group	Number of Taxpayers	Collections R
Whites	105 117	592 135 848
Asians	21	61 842
Coloureds	3 081	3 772 354
Blacks	19 634	22 448 597
Total	127 853	618 418 641

Notes

- (1) The analysis of the collections for the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years was done on the basis of the value of assessments issued in respect of the 1986 and 1987 years of assessment
- (2) The amounts reflected in respect of Asians do not necessarily mean that they were resident in the OFS. It would appear that some Asians residing in an adjoining province find it more convenient to conduct their tax affairs at the nearest Revenue Office which happens to be in the OFS
- (3) The above analysis does not take into account taxpayers who fall under the final deduction system

Marburg/Margate industrial areas

- 1340 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning
- (1) To what extent have sites in the Marburg industrial area in Natal been allocated,
- (2) whether consideration has been given or is to be given to declaring the Margate industrial area to be a decentralized area, if not, why not, if so when is it anticipated that the area will be so declared?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) Plots in the Marburg industrial area have been allocated as follows

Big drop in emigrants

There is no place like home

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Star
27/8/88

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 80 making it harder to get accepted

In the period June 1987 to June this year, the Australian embassy issued 4 650 residence visas — an average of 380 a month. In July they issued 206. 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 55 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 Leifert 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 migration officials in the final phase of immigrating to the US

The British were unable to give any

MARK GLEESON

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 (160 000 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 44 or over

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 Leifert

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 alarm 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 ^{Argus 2/9/88} ₂₃₆

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.

CITIZENSHIP

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.

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.

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.

236 SML 2/9/88



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, 26 870 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 Zambia, 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, 2 370 from Lesotho, 1 039 from Swaziland and 187 from Malawi. 3/9/88

236 GERALD REILLY 6/10/88

One law says mixed couples are free to wed, and

Apartheid cloud over marriages

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10/9/88
SMC

Her makes life hell for those who try

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 Nasiera, are expected to appear in the Kempton Park Magistrates' Court on October 24 to appeal against a refusal to grant 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 Oriibi Avenue, Van Riebeeck 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 a Indian family had moved into our street"

Another couple, Mr Alan Searle

PAT DEVEREAUX and MARK GLEESON

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 R70 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

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

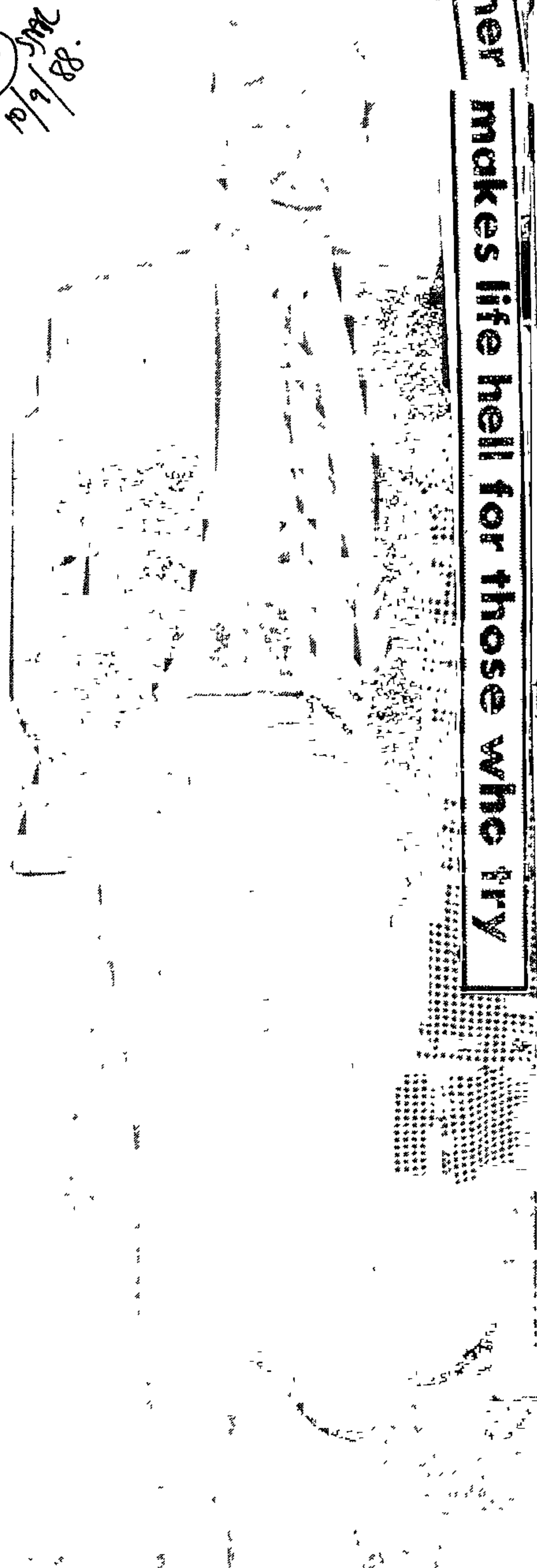
"Finally we voluntarily packed our things and left the flat this week," said Mr Holland

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 850 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



HOUNDED OUT Mr Gunther Palkowich and his wife to court in their bid to continue living together in a

(236)

S CORES 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 Zuurbekom a few weeks ago

Mr Paul Kark Kaczmarek, owner of Ingenierburo Fur Erg und Handel, disappeared from Plot 393, Zuurbekom, 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 Schubensky, 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 advertisements, successful applicants would be paid between R2800 and R4800 a month. They were also promised free accommodation and food

Registered

Our investigation found that Ingenierburo 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

Overseas jobs still a pipedream

their applications, the money was required to obtain police clearance and to pay towards the costs of "forwarding visas" to countries where the "jobs" were being offered

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 Tiny Sebiloane (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 Ingenierburo. "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 Sebiloane 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

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 Zuurbekom 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's physical address or telephone numbers said

Letter

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

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

No visa for
mother of ⁽²³⁶⁾
freed detainee

26/10/79
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

(236) 28/9/88

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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being embar-
affair

LODY WORKERS RE...
terday after management offered
them what they called a "pittance"
in wage increases

The workers, all members of the
Garment and Allied Workers
Union, rejected the R9-a-week
offer made on Friday

A union spokesman said three

About 1 150 workers at Mombasa
Paper Mill in Merebank and Ma-
crall 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 1 092

In this period among those who left the
country were 1 014 professional and techni-
cal workers (1 545 in the same period last

GERALD REILLY

year) Among them were 218 engineers
(299), 49 medical doctors (56), 12 medical
specialists (14), 6 dentists (12), 145 educa-
tionists (200) and 118 accountants and re-
lated workers (144)

Among the immigrants were 278 engi-
neers (180), 42 doctors (29), 8 medical spe-
cialists (3), 7 dentists (5), 88 educationists
(60) and 50 accountants (30)

PW meeting 'not



236
8/10/88

1236
**Apply to
Kenya
for visas
to Aussie**

Start 1/1/08
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.

Oppenheimer's son looking forward to future in SA

136 Blo... 26/10/88
CAMILLE KRAEPLIN

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- ● **OPPENHEIMER** clusion 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 P W 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 ^{Star} / 1/11/88 repatriated ⁽²³⁶⁾

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 20 000 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

BUSINESS COPY

UK association ignores ban

S Africa on shortlist for travel body's convention

after 31/1/84
23/6

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 furious 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.

'Liberal' Star 15/11/84 managers jittery (236)

Own Correspondent

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 (82,7 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 life-time said they would leave the country.

Most leavers are 'liberal, English' and 30-something

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

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AR 6/25/11/68

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 *The brain drain why South African managers 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 23 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 60 percent of the respondents who intend emigrating said they supported the Progressive Federal Party or 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 92 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 life time" strongly illustrates this paradox. If you believe that blacks will dominate and it is assumed that that is what you wish, 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. *Star 26/11/88*

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 6 269 people left the country, but 7 836 came in — a jump of 47 percent compared with 1987 and giving South Africa a net gain of 1 600 people.

The net loss last year was 4 000.

Between January and September this year, 1 063 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.

SUE VALENTINE

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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 1987 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.

DURBAN —
British-born
Brendan
Willmer, who
was deported
from SA four

Deportee Willmer given SA residence

236
1/12/88

years ago because of his extreme racist views, has been issued with a permanent residence permit and given an identify 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 1937. The Immigrants Selection Board is an autonomous body constituted in terms of sec-

tion 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 1986 he said he would like to live here again — Sapa.

There are two sets of files but the one

SA's skills shortage gets worse — and so does unemployment

S/Times 4/12/87
235 385 125

BY ROBYN CHALMERS

THE skills shortage is becoming an increasingly serious problem for South Africa by severely inhibiting economic growth — and it's 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 Piet 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 1985 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 8.1-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 1986 when 2 164 professionals emigrated and 1 206 immigrated — a

loss of 1 138, 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 7 800. During the same period 6 200 people left SA — a 33% decrease

This means there was a net gain of 1 600 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 or 15 years there is going to be a large gap in SA's political and economic leaders

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 rising population makes the problem worse, because it

A report by the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) shows that between 1980 and 1985, real gross

domestic product (GDP) showed an average annual growth of 1.1%, the population grew at a rate of 2.3% and employment rose by a mere 0.4%

"These figures represent real cause for concern, and demonstrate the cause for the very real problems of unemployment, due to the perceived correlation of unemployment with unrest and social instability," says the report.

It says it is essential that deregulation and promotion of the informal sector proceed rapidly. Political stability is a vital component, as is a decrease in the present high taxation.

The Department of Manpower itself sees the critical lack of skilled manpower as a top priority problem, saying it could cripple economic growth.

At its symposium in October, speakers stressed there had been grave consequences for the training of skilled workers due to cuts in State subsidies to technikons

Manpower director-general Piet van der Merwe stated recently that a drastic shift from the overemphasis on formal academic education to technical and occupational education was urgently needed, yet the subsidy cuts could be highly detrimental to such a move

Ultimately SA must call on its entrepreneurial spirit and look inwards to solve the dual crises of unemployment and a skills shortage, but economists are urging immediate action to halt the looming crises

Deported 'racist'²³⁶ moves back to SA

BRITISH-born Brendan Willmer – 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 Willmer on April 22, 1988, 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 Willmer 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”.

Willmer 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.

Sapa

C/Pres 4/12/88

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 was 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

236
14/12/88

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 Kiepiela 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 250 000 visitors brought in R105m (R2,2m daily) during the period between December 1 and January 17, Kiepiela 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, Kiepiela said.

Kiepiela 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 R50 to as much as R500 during high seasons, Kedzierski said.

A living

A spokesman 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 ^(23b)
numbers
^{slowly}
growing
19/12/88

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 £1 700 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 per cent compared with 92 per cent for western Europe as a whole.

Star 20/12/88

kaNgwane battles to assist war refugees

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Mrs Ina Perlman . sit-
uation chronic.

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 800, 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 Shongwe 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 20 623 in April to more than 22 000 last month

Operation Hunger raises money to feed Mozambican refugees outside South Africa

Good flow of immigrants noted by Laser Transport

By Derek Tommey

Laser Transport Holdings MD Mr Denis Kaye is a useful man to know when attempting to gauge the economic outlook

As head of SA's biggest furniture removal organisation, which depends for much of its business on the prevailing level of personal confidence, he usually knows what is happening well before economists, tax-gatherers and others who believe they have a finger on the pulse

He has two measures of economic activity — the volume of business caused by people moving between suburbs and towns and cities as they trade up to better houses or move to better paid jobs, and the volume of import and export business as people leave or come to South Africa, according to whether they see a bright or poor future for themselves in this country

Right now Mr Kaye is extremely bullish "Business is very good," he said in an interview this week. The improvement in the economy had helped a great deal

Mr Kaye would not give details of this year's increase in group turnover as this would only

be reported to shareholders in mid-January

But he was willing to talk about his export and import figures. The slowdown in emigration had depressed his export trade by 46 percent in the first 11 months of the year

But his import trade was up 238 percent, though from a low base

"There has been quite a surprising increase in the number of new people arriving in South Africa, mostly technicians or engineers, and destined for Johannesburg," he said

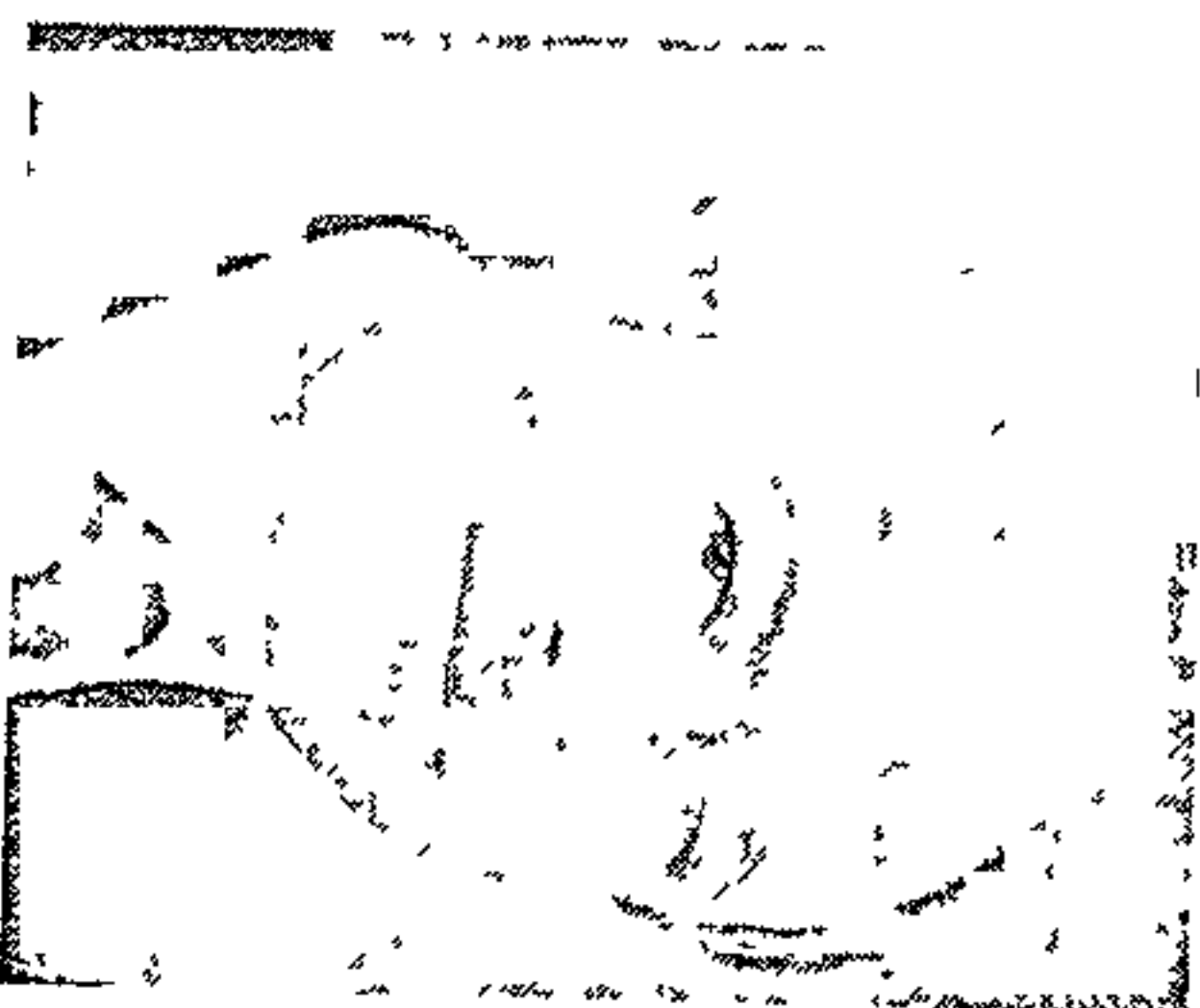
A few South Africans who had emigrated in the past few years were also returning, but their numbers were still small, he said

Laser Transport Holdings owns Stuttafords Van Lines, Fraser International, Van Nimwegen International, Pickfords, and Jack Welsted

It also owns Transplant, which handles the removal of household plants

Laser came to the share market in the 1986 boom and has justified the faith of its shareholders

Turnover in 1987 rose 26 per-



Mr Denis Kaye

cent to R80.4 million, operating income before tax rose 34 percent to R8.96 million and net income before extraordinary items increased 69 percent to 5.20 million

In the first six months of this year, the company increased its earnings by 20 percent to 346c a share, even though turnover rose only five percent, mainly as a result of the tailing off in the number of emigrants

Mr Kaye attributes part of Laser's success to the policy of having each trading company op-

erate autonomously, with its own independent board of directors, its own competitive marketing strategy and its own national marketing campaign

This policy has led to some extremely competitive advertising on both TV and radio

Following deregulation of the transport industry Laser has formed another company, Lasertrans, to take over from the big retail chains the distribution of their goods to stores countrywide

Already one major chain was using Lasertrans and Mr Kaye said this business should grow strongly. Operating efficiently vehicles costing R300 000 to R400 000 was a skilled business. Retailers were realising that this was a business best left to the specialists

The attraction of this business for Laser was that no warehouses were required and that it was being operated from Laser depots, with all the administration being handled by the existing removals division

Laser's results for the year to December will be issued on January 20 and should prove interesting

POPULATION

MIGRATION

1989

)

SA exodus ends as 2 340 immigrate

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 3 395 during the same period in 1987.

Only 7 248 South Africans emigrated during the first 11 months of last year, while 9 588 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.

January 1989

Package tours to Mozambique in sight

The Star's Africa News Service (23/1) (2/8/89).
South African Airways is looking into the possibility of organising package tourist 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.

POTENTIAL IS HIGH

"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 Margarupe in the Bazuroto archipelago north of Maputo.

The tours have been in operation for a few months but accommodate only a few people at a time.

Chickens' wings
appear to have
been clipped

PRETORIA — SA's chicken run, sparked off by the 1984 riots, had petered out and the country was gaining residents through migration, the Central Statistical Service said yesterday

It said SA gained 2 340 residents during the first 11 months of last year, compared with losing 3 395 during the same period in 1987.

A total of 7 248 South Africans emigrated during the first 11 months of last year, while 9 588 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)

About 739 immigrants came from Portugal (which drew — or accepted — only 20 South Africans)

More people were immigrating from the UK than emigrating there — the figures being 2 684 and 2 202 respectively — Sapa.

8/Day 13/11/87

236

SA's chicken run down to a trickle

236

CAP: 7-1/2 14/1/89

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 3 395 during the same period in 1987.

A total of 7 248 South Africans emigrated during the first 11 months of last year, while 9 588 people immigrated

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During the 11-month period

last year, a total of 2 266 immigrants came from Zimbabwe (while only 138 people emigrated there)

Some 739 immigrants came from Portugal (which accepted only 20 South Africans)

More people are immigrating from the UK than emigrating there — the figures being 2 684 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 professional and semi-professional workers uprooted to settle in other countries were 272 engineers (366 last year), 58 medical doctors (66), 13 medical specialists (20), seven dentists (13), 173 educationists (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

CSS figures also show the number of foreign visitors increased by 13,8% in November compared with the same month in 1987. In the 11 months to the end of November they increased from 613 348 in 1987 to 694 368 — Own Correspondent and Sapa

12/4/84

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. (236)

"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 was 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

Immigration boost for homes market

236 By Frank Jeans (224)

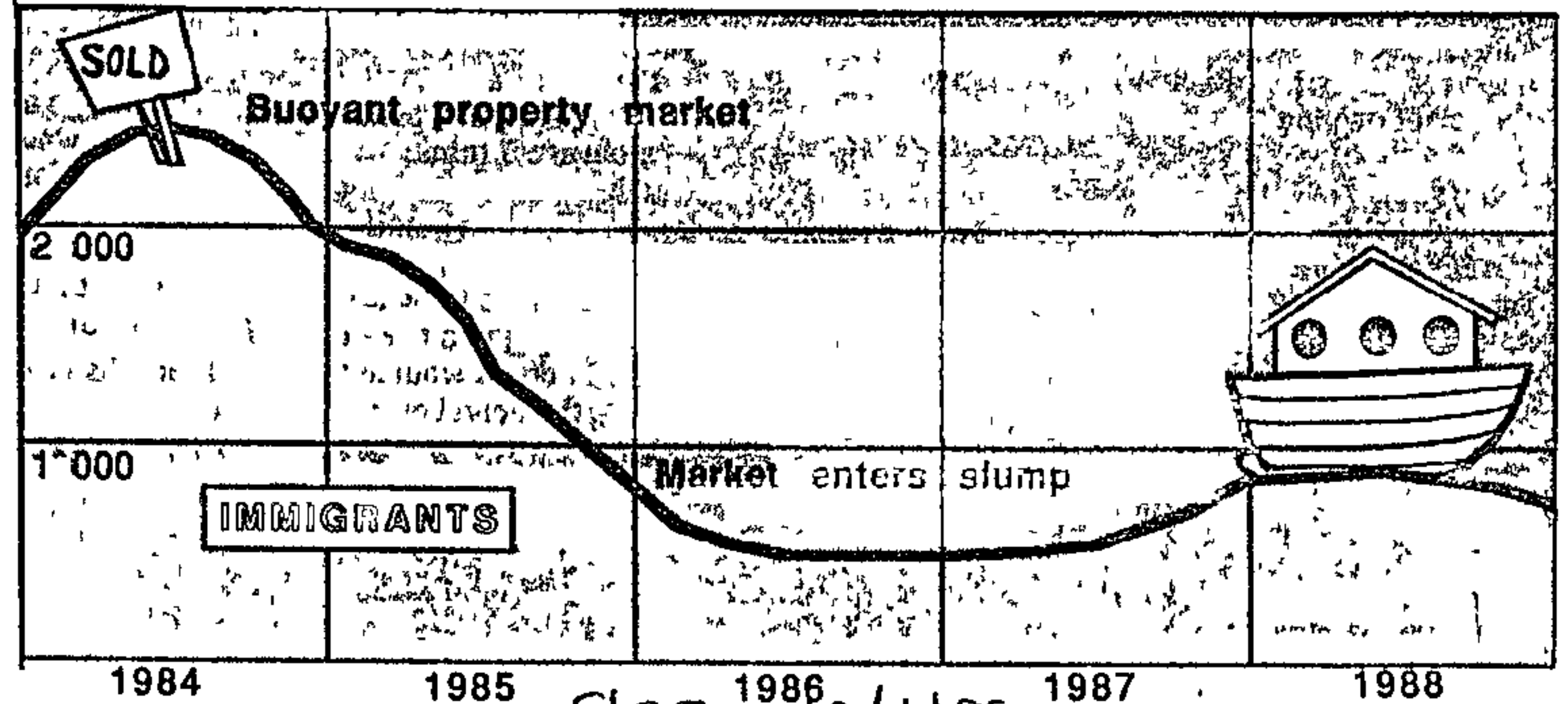
Improving immigration figures along with a slowdown in the "brain drain" should result in added confidence in the residential property market

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, Camdon'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"

Star 19/1/89



Britons flocking to SA for holidays

Star 19/1/89
236

By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — British tourists, lured by the prospect of R4 for every pound, are casting aside any misgivings they may have about political turmoil and returning to the South African sun

Tour operators report a strong upswing in demand for South African holidays since around July last year

At least part of the pull is a number of tantalising package offers, including two weeks' fly-drive in Johannesburg for £725 — little more than the cost of an Apex return fare

A Satour spokesman said figures from Central Statistical Services in Pretoria showed that between January and October 1988, a total of 79 600 travelled to South Africa, well up on the 69 800 who visited during the same period in 1987

Ms Frances Griffith, tours director of South African specialist Tempo Travel in London, confirmed that South African

found 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 spokeswoman 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."

IAMLEY,
KRUGER

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 — riding high on the weak Rand — was now being mirrored 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 Achille 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 remarket South Africa aggressively were facing a lot of pressure from anti-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.

● More than 510 000 people used the SAA domestic flights during December. The busiest day in the history of Jan Smuts Airport was December 9, when 8 035 domestic passengers departed. A SAA spokesman said the domestic services carried 517 802 passengers during December 1988 — 14,5 percent more than December 1987. Jan Smuts Airport alone handled more than 175 000 outgoing domestic passengers — 34 percent of all domestic passengers for the month — Staff Reporters, Sapa.

Date change for income transfers to emigrants

8 Feb 23/1/89. (236)

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 accom-

modate 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 transitory provision".— Sapa

ANC

236

man in

South

'mixed'

26/1-2/2/89

marriage

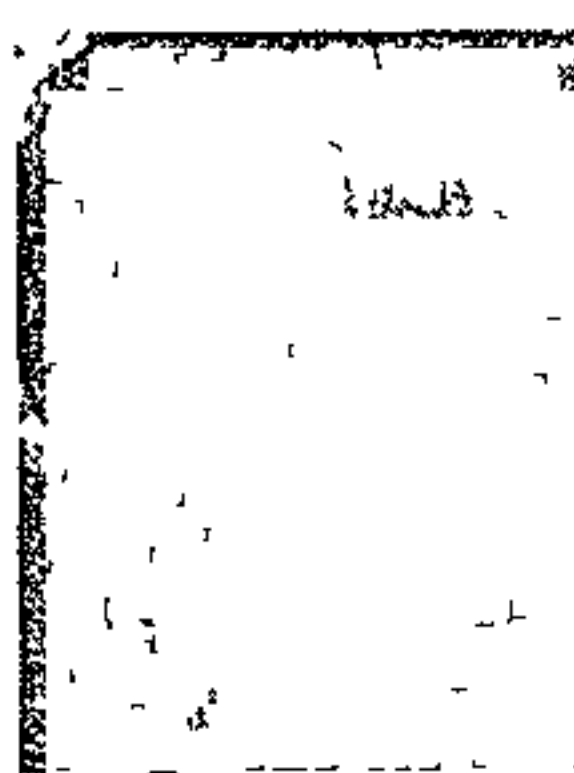
From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — A convicted ANC member is to marry his fiancée in prison in an unusual mixed marriage.

Khetuwe Kate Mboweni, 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.



Kate Mboweni

Mboweni said the wedding would take place on February 17.

"I'll wait for him. I love him," she said

Mboweni said Marais had received a letter from the Department of

Justice informing him that they had been granted permission to marry.

Mboweni said the marriage marked a union between two communities, two people committed to the creation of a non-racial society in South Africa and "is a further proof of what people mean when they say they want a non-racial democratic South Africa".

Mboweni, 31, herself is no stranger to the cells which house the man she loves — she has been detained several times

Mboweni, 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 Kaizer Nyatumba ²³⁶

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 1985-6, 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 454 880 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 35 750 from the United States, according to Mr Thomas.

He outlined four main reasons why people come to South Africa.

● The weak rand "Prices in this country must be ludicrously cheap when one considers the exchange rate."

● Many foreigners were curious to visit South Africa to see for themselves how

things were here Star 26/1/89

● South Africa was one of the most beautiful and fascinating destinations.

● 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 1987. 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.

GERALD REILLY

2/11/88

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Need for upgrading to attract tourists

236

By Dawn 27/11/89 CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

MORE foreign tourists would visit SA if transport and accommodation were upgraded, Johannesburg travel agents said this week

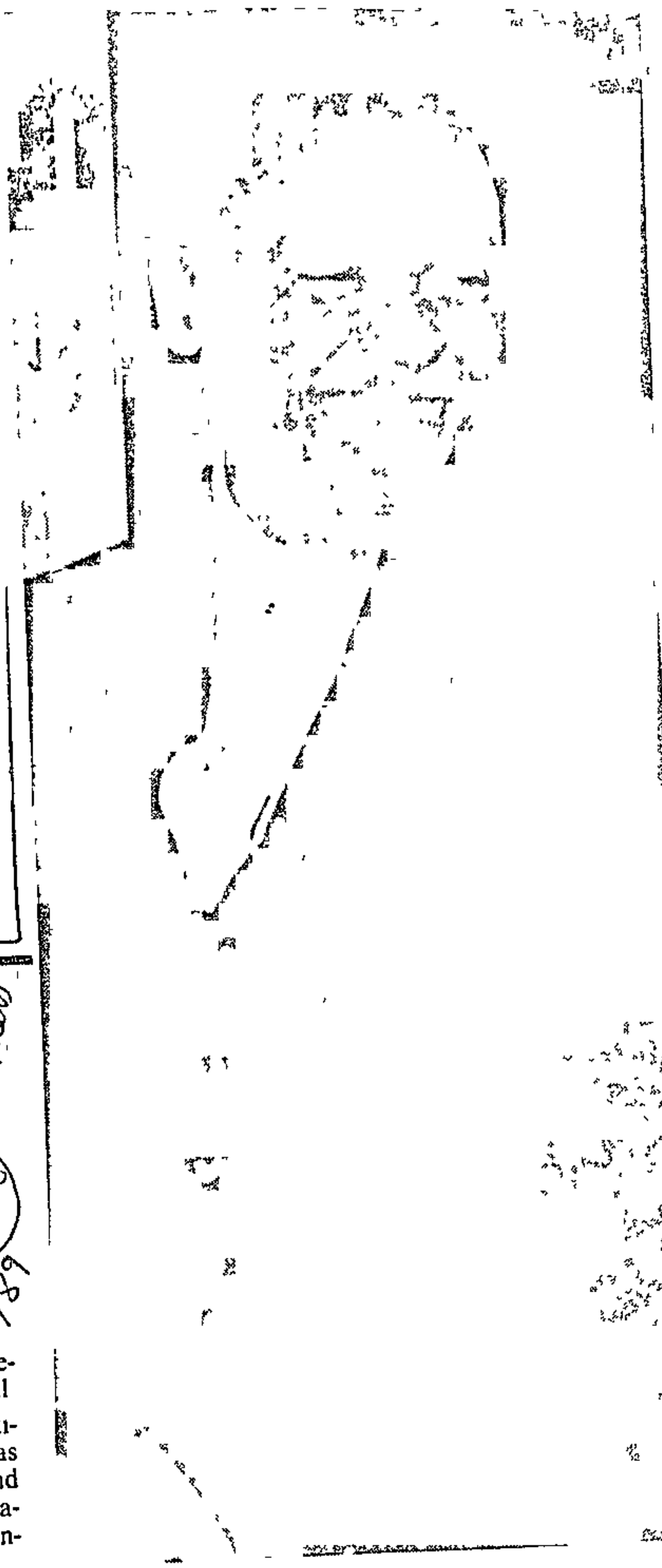
They were responding to a suggestion by a financial executive in a Business Day article that government investment of R10bn in tourism instead of the present R1.5bn, and the introduction of charter flights, were needed to fully exploit the market

Most travel agents said Satour was doing a good job promoting SA overseas, but all had suggestions for improvements

TFC Tours CE Little-John Foggitt 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

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Stoffel Botha curbs visas for academic

CP news
236
29/1/89

CP Correspondent
PROF 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 restricted 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 Duduza, Nigel.

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

Njabulo Ndebele ... has to get visas.

permit when in South Africa.

The national organiser of Cosaw, Junaid Ahmed, said the conditions introduced by Botha are aimed at restricting Ndebele from taking part in the organisation, particularly to thwart his attendance at the first national congress of Cosaw to be held at Easter.

"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 - **Concord**

Zimbabwean visitors bring R60m into SA

Bl Day 30/11/89 236

HARARE — The SA Trade Mission in Harare issued 138 000 visas to Zimbabweans last year compared to 81 000 in 1987, acting mission head Willem de Groot disclosed recently

Financial sources estimated these Zimbabweans were responsible for a minimum R60m forex outflow to SA retailers

De Groot said in November alone — the peak month for visa applications before the Christmas holidays — the mission issued 19 555 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 volun-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

tary boycott, the number of shoppers crossing into the Transvaal is believed to have trebled 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 Chidzero 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 138,000 Zimbabweans spent at least R60m in SA last year

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BISHOPS CALL FOR 'HUMANE' REFUGEE APPROACH

PRETORIA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) called on the SA and Mozambican governments yesterday to remove land mines, booby traps and other devices that killed and maimed 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 1985 and 1987 the stream

GERALD REILLY

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

"frightful 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 80 000 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

MICHAEL HARTNACK

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

EXILED BEELD REPORTER TELLS OF HIS 'DOUBLE LIFE'

BEELD crime reporter Nelis 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

MANDY JEAN WOODS

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 defection 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" (236)

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 Serrri 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

Rate of emigration to SA is worrying Israel

transfer it lock, stock, barrel — with most of the employees — to South Africa

The Eitan plant is in the Galilee area, struck by heavy unemployment

It is owned by the Ayelet Hachachar kibbutz, which has confirmed that it is negotiating with Mr Serrri.

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 are 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

8/18/87 (236)
PRETORIA — Migration numbers for last year showed a marked turnaround — 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 uprooted to settle elsewhere

Of the emigrants, 29,5% went to the UK and 33,3% to Australia. And of the immigrants, 51% came from Europe. The CSS figures showed the num-

GERALD REILLY

ber of South African emigrants had dropped steadily during the last three years. In 1987, those who left numbered 11 174, 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.

KIMBERLEY
— SA tourism showed a growth of 14,4% last year, said Sator 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,

SA tourism is on the increase

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.

Increase

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. — Sapa.

KIMBERLEY
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SA tourism is on the increase

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Tourism was an economic force
with more South Africans discover-
ing inland SA and members of all
population groups starting to trav-
el more extensively in the country.

He said in the process of promot-
ing tourism certain standards and
principles had to be upheld

Captour director John Robert
said at the conference that develop-
ment of tourism depended on a
partnership between the state,

local authorities and local commu-
nities

Residents should become more
involved in the marketing of their
own towns and education in this
regard should start at school.

Increase

He emphasised the importance
of the development, marketing and
management of a tourism infra-
structure

He added that through successful
application of this process tourism
could increase by at least 10% a
year — Sapa

Howard 236

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN REPLY

†Indicates translated version

General Affairs:

Certain person, contact with State President/
Cabinet Members/officials

4 Mr D J DALLING asked the State President

Whether he, any Minister or Deputy Minister and/or any head of department or senior official has had any direct or indirect contact with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the State President's Office for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons involved, (b) what was the nature of such contact, and (c) when, in each case?

The ACTING STATE PRESIDENT

To the best of my knowledge there was no official or unofficial contact between me and the person concerned. It is not up to me to answer this question on behalf of Ministers and Deputy Ministers in respect of themselves or their heads of department or senior officials

Professionally qualified persons emigrating/
immigrating

32 Mr P G SOAL 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 1988?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(ii)
Doctors and specialists									73	68
Dentists and Dental specialists									10	7
Attorneys and advocates									27	5
Architects and town and regional planners									31	9
Social workers									14	3
Quantity surveyors									6	5
Scientists									69	92
Engineer, engineering technician and related occupations									346	446
Medical, dental and related health service occupations (excluding (a) and (b))									186	123
Mathematical and related occupations and computer sciences									84	100
Accountant and related accounting occupations and economic occupations									176	95
Legal occupations (excluding (c))									7	5
Education and related occupations									196	125
Religious professions									30	88
Author and related occupations									17	20
Artist, plastic arts and designer									41	60
Artist, performing arts and related occupations									18	38
Sports occupations									5	13
Professional, semi-professional and technical occupations n e c									58	73

236

Howard

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATIONS



The sign * indicates a translation

The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

General Affairs:

SAP* three murder investigations

Mr M Rajab to ask the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the South African Police have made any progress in the investigations into the alleged murders of three persons, whose names have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, what progress?

The MINISTER Mr Charman, I would like to reply as follows to the question put by the hon member

As a result of the death of Mirram Cassim on 11 March 1988 and the death of Nirmala Singh on 3 August 1987, the SA Police opened murder dockets which are still being investigated. As is the case with all other murder cases, the investigation of these cases is continuing unabated. The murder and robbery unit of the SA Police in Durban is conducting the investigation in both these cases

I wish to point out to the hon member that every clue is accurately and carefully followed up. In the process all resources at the disposal of the SA Police are utilised in order to trace the person or persons responsible for the death of the victims. Without furnishing details, I can assure the hon member that a number of important clues are being followed up at present. In addition, the programme "Police File" is also being used to obtain as much information as possible from the public. Particulars of the murder of Nirmala Singh were televised on this programme shortly after the incident occurred. It is expected that particulars of the murder of Mirram Cassim will be televised shortly

Information regarding these murder cases has also been published in the local media. In spite of the fact that substantial rewards were offered and an appeal was made to the public to furnish information to the Police which could lead to the

arrest and the conviction of the perpetrators, up until now no reaction has been received. The SA Police is dependent on the co-operation of the public. The public often has at its disposal information which they regard as unimportant while it could be of inestimable value to the SA Police. Unfortunately the public is not mindful of this fact and this apparently unimportant information is never brought to the attention of the Police. Therefore, I wish to make an appeal to hon members to inform their voters in this regard when they move about their constituencies. Hon members can encourage their voters to keep their eyes and ears open and to convey to the Police any information regarding crime which come to their attention. In this way we will be assured of greater success in the apprehension of criminals and will be able to combat crime in general more effectively

In spite of the fact that the prevention of crime is the statutory responsibility of the SA Police, it is also the personal goal of every Police official. It is for this reason that the co-operation of the public is always greatly appreciated. I would like to reiterate my appeal to the public to assist the SA Police in combating crime

In conclusion, I would like to assure the hon member that the cases raised here today are receiving the best attention possible. I have confidence in the SA Police. In crime detection their achievements in the past proved that they have produced some of the best results in the world. Mr M RAJAB Mr Charman, I have listened to the hon the Minister and I immediately want to tell him I am extremely disappointed that in the case of Mirram Cassim Tar Mohamed the Police File television programme was not used for making the public aware of that murder. The hon the Minister knows that it was also a very brutal murder and it is cause for extreme concern that that facility was not utilised. However, more importantly, I want to tell the hon the Minister this afternoon—if he does not already know—there is disquiet in the community from which all of us come that murderers are not being brought to book. There is ample evidence of this in regard to the greater Durban area from which I come. If the hon the Minister were to look at his records he will see that over the past two years there have been some 11 or 12 unsolved murders involving brutality. I want to say to the hon the Minister this afternoon that genuine

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WMM 24/2 - 2/3/88

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 per cent 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 (Fedhasa) 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 per cent. 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 per cent 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, Captour's executive assistant, Marion 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 39 different cities descended on Cape Town during this time

About 80 per cent of visitors to Cape Town were domestic travellers. Captour 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 race groups

Asked about the drastic shortage of hotel accommodation over the peak season, Thermann explained that the overall room occupancy for 1988 was 56 per cent

"Hoteliers 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 (PFP, Johannesburg North), he said 73 doctors and specialists had emigrated and 68 immigrated

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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 — 176 and 95

For authors and related occupations there were 17 emigrants and 20 immigrants, and for religious professions 30 out and 88 in — Sapa

of money around with me, that my ru

Hundreds interested in US 'lucky dip'

Gov 24/2/88 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.

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Tourism figures show rise in visitors from black Africa

28/2/84
Stev
236

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, com-

pared 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 Bótha was opening the latest hotel operation of the Southern Sun group — the R30 million Landdrost 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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Tourism figures show rise in visitors from black Africa

28/2/59
stev
236

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236) star 6/3/89.

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 Tshefunye 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 50 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

236 ~~Star~~ Staff Reporter ^{Star} 9/3/89

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 this country "without the right papers", had been imprisoned at Diepkloof for a long period without being charged or deported.

EMENTS

In Memoriam

KOLOV
In ever Lasting memory of our Darling Father and Grandfather Loly, who passed away 13th/3/83. Sadly missed and always remembered by Merle, Cyril, Karen, Tracy and Nicky Ziman.

LAUE
L W (Bill) Lovingly remembered always. Hazel, John, Mark

NAAR
David My darling Dad passed away 13th March 1928. Precious memories Rita

WEDDING dress size 36, excellent condition. R800. Phone 640-5926

Memorial Serv.

GALLUS
The memorial service for Gianpaolo Gallus will take place at our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, corner Rivonia Road and Third Avenue, Rivonia, on Wednesday 15 March 1989 at 4 p.m.

Thanks

PRAYER TO ST JUDE
HOLY St Jude apostle and martyr. Great in virtue and rich in miracles; kinsman of Jesus Christ, faithful intercessor for all who invoke you, special patron in time of need. To you I have recourse from the depth of my heart and humbly beg you to come to my assistance. Help me now in my urgent need and grant my petition. In return I promise to make your name known and publication of this prayer. Amen PAKS.

Church Notices

CATHOLIC

CHURCH OF
RELIGIOUS
SCIENCE

Rabbi warns on 'panic emigration'

By Melanie Gosling

South African Jews who chose the "road of panic emigration" abandoned what their forefathers had taken 100 years to build up, Rabbi Azriel Goldfein told a conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at a symposium entitled "Is there a future for the South African Jewish community?" Rabbi Goldfein said he saw nothing wrong with leaving a country for positive reasons, but "panic emigration" without thought or wisdom was dangerous for the individual and the community.

"People say the youth are leaving South Africa and soon we will have one big old age home.

"We have a responsibility to this country to exert our physical, economical and spiritual energies to contribute to an even better South Africa from which all people will benefit."

Rabbi Goldfein said terrorism, social unrest and rocketing crime rates threatened many countries, not only South Africa.

"We will have to do more than talk. We will have to fight against pessimism and dispel the myth of greener pastures."

South African Jews had to educate the youth from an early age.

7th March 1984
236

Star 16/3/87



236

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 ratios 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 250."

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 going overseas to study and staying there instead of returning.

"One of the great attractions for academics 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.

Star 20/3/87.

Increase ²³⁶ 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 Wessels 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 ²³⁰ gain for SA ^{STW 11/4/89} first since '86

Immigrants to South Africa last year outnumbered emigrants by 2 633 — the first time in three years that there has been a gain

According to figures in the 1988 report of the Department of Home Affairs, tabled in Parliament yesterday, 10 400 people entered South Africa and 7 767 left

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 — 1 394 — 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

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Humand

slaughtered in this area. The residue levels of benzenehexachloride found, were below the maximum level, on other words, it is not dangerous for human consumption

Mr R J LORIMER Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, it is not just damage to possibly the meat that is being raised in that area but damage to the general environment in terms of other fauna and flora that inhabit the areas?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, we only use benzenehexachloride in an emergency situation when we deal with locusts and not for other purposes

Specified squatter areas: residents

*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 Fichter, Fienter, Witlokasie and Joodsekamp 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?

B527E

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) Fichter (Witlokasie) 1 114 persons
Fienter 1 290 persons
Joodsekamp 793 persons
- (c) The Municipality of Knysna

Certain person repatriated

*12 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been repatriated if so (a) on whose instructions and (b) why was this person refused permission to remain in the Republic.

236

him to leave the RSA on 27 January 1989. Before this could take place, he, however, slashed his wrists and his departure had to be postponed. He was examined by two doctors on 31 January 1989, and admitted to the Valkenberg Hospital as a certified patient. Ship jumpers present a vexing problem world-wide for the countries concerned and drastic measures are taken against them virtually without exception. The case of Mr Stefan is further complicated by the fact that repatriation of persons to countries with which the Republic has no diplomatic ties is a difficult and slow process

The Department of Home Affairs is also not in possession of any background information pertaining to Mr Stefan in order to enable the Department to properly evaluate his continued sojourn in the Republic. For this reason such persons must apply for residence permits from abroad to enable the Department to establish as far as possible, their acceptability beyond reasonable doubt, thus obviating a possible situation where repatriation cannot be effected

Mr Stefan has no authority to sojourn in the RSA and his marriage to a South African citizen does not entitle him to any right of residence in the country. Arrangements have been made for him to leave the country as soon as possible after he has been found medically fit to travel. Mr Stefan is at liberty, after he has left the country, to apply for a residence permit from abroad

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS, PRETORIA 3 FEBRUARY 1989

Kwazakhele alternative accommodation

*13 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether he has taken any steps to provide the residents of Kwazakhele with alternative accommodation if not, why not, if so what are the relevant details?

B529E

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

The Executive Committee of the Ibhayi City Council at a meeting held on 29 March 1989 resolved to erect approximately 350 emergency housing units on a site identified for that purpose. The size of a unit is 6 m X 3 m and has a door and two windows. The erection cost is R2 300 per unit and it will be erected at the rate of 30 per day. The project will be financed from internal funds and the cost will be recovered at the rate of R25,50 per month per unit

Rudimentary services will be provided to the emergency housing area

Sum allocated to environmental education

*14 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department allocates any sum of money to environmental education, if not, why not, if so, (a) approximately how much per year and (b) how is this sum (i) determined and (ii) monitored,
- (2) whether it is anticipated that this sum will be increased in the near future, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by how much?

B530E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs)

- (1) (a) The Department allocates approximately R900 000 per annum for environmental education and related projects
- (b) (i) The amount allocated for this purpose is determined by the Department's continual financial commitments to environmental education organisations and annual estimates are otherwise being based on normal budgetary procedures. An additional amount is allocated from the Strategic Reserve by Treasury
- (ii) Monitoring of the allocated amount is carried out by means of project submissions and financial statements of beneficiaries and money which is spent internally is monitored through

Many could lose SA citizenship

By Peter Fabricius, 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 obtained 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

- 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
- Other South Africans shall lose their citizenship at the date of independence if
 - They had ordinary residence in Namibia on April 1 1989
 - If they took up ordinary residence in Namibia after April 1 but before independence
 - 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)	(ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 608 907	1 575 553	4 748
Lebowa	278 321	1 164 343	111
Qwaqwa	167 933	869 953	3 269
Gazankulu	98 444	416 522	0
KaNgwane	4 574	536 663	0
KwaNdebele	38 778	332 494	2 752

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

Automatic citizenship granted

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

(1) 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,

(2) 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

(3) 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) why?

B512E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Hansard

236

(1) (a) and (b) Separate statistics for males and females are not kept

(i) 76 713 persons

(ii) 4 847

(2) (a) and (b) Separate statistics for males and females are not kept

(i) 1 437 persons

(ii) 13

(3) 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) 1 450

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

Persons employed

245 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture

How many (a) Black (b) Coloured, (c) White and (d) Indian persons were employed by his Department at each post level of the approved rank structure as at 31 December 1988?

B550E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The following particulars are furnished as on 31 December 1988

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Director-General			1	
Deputy Director-General			1	
Chief Director			5	
Director			14	
Deputy Director			22	
Assistant Director			64	
General Assistant I	70	18		
General Assistant II	113	59	15	
General Assistant III	73	19	135	7

Hansard

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
General Assistants paid by hand	626			Plant and Seed Inspector		10	
Artisan		1		Senior Plant- and Seed Inspector		12	
Chief Messenger	1			Principle Plant- and Seed Inspector		40	
Assistant Soil Protection Officer		2		Chief Plant- and Seed Inspector		13	
Pupil Soil Protection Inspector		8		Control Plant- and Seed Inspector		3	
Soil Protection Inspection Inspector		4		Product Examiner	1	9	
Principal Soil Protection Inspector		5		Programmer		1	
Chief Soil Protection Inspector		8		Senior Programmer		2	
Control Soil Protection Inspector		1		Control Programmer		1	
Data Typist		7		Registry Clerk		15	
Driver	1	1		Senior Registry Clerk		10	
Assistant Economist (Agriculture)		31		Chief Registry Clerk		3	
Economist (Agriculture)		14		Legal Officer		2	
Photocopy-Machine Operator	1	1		Security Administration Officer		1	
Helicopter Pilot		1		Security Officer		11	
Quarantine Officer		1		Security Guard		1	
Senior Quarantine Officer		1		Senior Security Officer		2	
Chief Quarantine Officer		4		State Veterinarian		113	1
Laboratory Assistant		70	3	Assistant Senior Accountant		2	
Agricultural Administration Clerk		15		State Accountant		3	
Senior Agricultural Administration Clerk		33		Senior State Accountant		3	
Chief Agricultural Administration Clerk		6		Telephonist		3	
Assistant Agricultural Administration Officer		3		Typist (Ministerial)		2	
Agricultural Administration Officer		6		Typist		12	
Control Farm Manager		1		Chief Typist		1	
Farm Foreman		2		Stock Inspector/Senior Stock Inspector	1	330	
Assistant Plant- and Seed Officer		7		Principal Stock Inspector		13	
Plant- and Seed Officer		1		Accounting Clerk		18	
Senior Plant- and Seed Officer		6		Senior Accounting Clerk		4	
Pupil Plant- and Seed Inspector		6		Chief Accounting Clerk		2	
				Pupil Veterinary Technician		4	
				Veterinary Technician		7	
				Senior Veterinary Technician		10	

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Pupil State Accountant			2				2	
Principal Security Officer			1				4	
Assistant Special Services Officer			3				3	
Secretary General			1				3	
Assistant Programmer			1				3	
Principal Veterinary Technician			6				2	
Chief Veterinary Technician			23				21	
Pupil Meat Inspector	2		5				13	
Meat Inspector	7	3	24	10			26	
Principal Meat Inspector	5	1	28	12			101	
Chief Meat Inspector			44	3			26	
Control Meat Inspector			5				101	
Pupil Meat Examiner	5		71	5			26	
Meat Examiner		21	7				5	
Foreman General Grade II							13	
Provisioning Administration Officer		1	36	10			1	
Senior Provisioning Administration Clerk			147				1	
Chief Provisioning Administration Clerk			6				9	
Assistant Provisioning Administration Officer			2				4	
Provisioning Administration Clerk			8				2	
Senior Provisioning Administration Officer			7				1	
Chief Work Study Officer			2				1	
Wine Controller			1				1	
Senior Wine Controller			1				1	
Principal Wine Controller			5				2	
Chief Wine Controller			4				1	
Chief Veterinary Researcher			1				1	
Work Study Officer			1				1	
Senior Work Study Officer			2				11	
Senior Agricultural Administration Officer			15				3	
Assistant Agricultural Product Standards Officer			6				3	
Senior Personnel Officer							5	

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Personnel Clerk			4	
Senior Personnel Clerk			20	
Chief Personnel Clerk			3	
Personal Secretary			16	
Personal Secretary (DG)			1	
Principal Farm Manager			2	
Pupil Agricultural Product Analysis Technician			1	
Principal Agricultural Product Analysis Technician			2	

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?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
B551E
Altogether 1 572 persons practising a veterinary profession are registered with the South African Veterinary Council. The Council no longer keeps record of the number of registered persons belonging to the different population groups

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
B552E

Yes, three

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?
B562E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)	9 592	159	112	160
(ii)	6 722	567	444	14

Persons: immigrated and emigrated

258 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked 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?
B563E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(aa)	(bb)	(b)	(i)	(ii)
(a)	5 287	5 113	3 772	3 995		
(b)	1 206	1 123	1 326	1 243		

Persons deported and/or repatriated

259 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 1988 in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972, and (b) (i) in terms of what provisions of the said Act and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?
B564E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) DEPORTATIONS

	Whites	Blacks
REPATRIATIONS	14	166

44 225 — Statistics are not kept according to population groups

(b) (i) 180 were deported in terms of section 43

CAA-Tmp 15/4/89

Return of the ²³⁶ 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 came 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.

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44 225 were repatriated in terms of section 16

(ii) (aa) WHITES

United Kingdom 6
Portugal 2
Greece 1
Italy 2
Germany 1
USA 1
Zimbabwe 1

Zimbabwe 4
Mozambique 33
Transkei 68
Ciskei 7
Malawi 2

(bb)

Zimbabwe 3 527
Mozambique 33 446
Botswana 757
Tanzania 7
Lesotho 4 400
Swaziland 1 839
Ghana 1
Malawi 248

BLACKS

Lesotho 34
Swaziland 6
Bophuthatswana 4
Botswana 2
Venda 6

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ratio and (ii) school remedial teacher ratio at such schools, in 1975 and 1988, respectively.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates 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?

B559E

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

1	3 days
1	17 days
1	23 days
4	1 month 5 days
3	1 month 15 days
1	3 months
2	7 months 21 days
1	7 months 29 days
2	9 months 6 days

Own Affairs

Remedial teachers

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 (i) pupil remedial teacher

- (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?

B515E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1)		1975	1988
(a)	Cape	19	154
	Natal	63	127
	OFS	23	109
	Transvaal	**	300
* (b) (i)	Cape	7813 7	1 836 2
	Natal	790	1 432
	OFS	3033	1 684
	Transvaal	979 59	1
(ii)	Cape	40.2	1 3 9
	Natal	3 05	1 1 5
	OFS	9.5	1 1 8
	Transvaal	**	2 36

* based on primary schools in the main stream and schools which admit pupils with specific learning disabilities, remedial education specialists attached to educational aid services are not included

** not available

(2) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

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 study of the 600 000 to 700 000-strong community commissioned by the Department of Home Affairs.

The study, the first in-depth one into South Africa's Portuguese speakers, was submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, last week.

It reported that 89.6 percent of the Portuguese-speaking respondents were not considering leaving South Africa. Five percent were, and the rest were uncertain.

The study said 96.9 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 55 percent said they would advise others to come to South Africa — 93 percent

The large Portuguese community is happy with South Africa and determined to stay here, according to a recent survey by the Human Sciences Research Council. ALAN DUNN of our Political Staff reports

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professed they would come here if they had the choice again — 18 percent would tell foreigners their opportunities would be better in South Africa, 1.1 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, 86 percent of the respondents awarded South Africa the place with the best quality of life. Portugal scored 3.2 percent, and the rest much less each.

Almost 90 percent were happy or satisfied with their jobs, with 72 percent believing they enjoy a higher standard of living than in their home countries. About 20 percent view their standard here as much the same as before.

with 78 percent of their spouses now happier. Thirty eight percent said they did not miss any part of their home countries, 36 percent said they missed family, and the rest missed friends, language, social life and so on.

The study said 21.1 percent owned property outside South Africa. On the Government's race policies, 44.5 percent agreed with them, 24.6 were neutral, 6.7 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, 48 percent were more in favour of them now, 15 more opposed, and 36 percent uncertain.

Sixty percent would oppose a one-man, one-vote electoral system in a unitary state, the study showed. Only 3.7 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 their country of origin. Economic reasons seemed to have played an important role in Portuguese-speaking people leaving their previous countries (45 percent had left because of this, 22 percent for political reasons, and 20 percent had followed family members to South Africa).

It said Portuguese non-participation in clubs and organisations was clearly too high, recommending fresh efforts to draw people into these activities.

The study noted that Government would be well-advised to "make effort to bring about an improvement in South Africa's relations with her neighbours".



The Portuguese culture is rich in music and song. Here a typical Portuguese band plays at a national celebration.

Star 19/4/89

SA-born man faces deportation to Malawi

By Montshiwa Moroke

A Tembisa man (30) born in the Transvaal and who has lived here most of his life, has been declared an illegal alien and faces deportation to Malawi.

Mr Denny Hamilton Mhango has been in police custody in Kempton Park since November

He does not want to go to Malawi and believes he is a South African citizen, but authorities have declared him a Malawian

Representations made by his attorneys to the Government this week met with a disconcerting response and if there is no change of heart, Mr Mhango may find himself in Malawi at the weekend — cut off from his widowed mother and family

His mother, Mrs Tryphina Mhango, has been the legally registered tenant of their home in Tembisa since 1971 and lives there with her other children registered on the permit.

She married her husband, a Malawian, Mr John Maynard Mhango in Middelburg, Transvaal in 1951 where their children were born. Mr Mhango's birth was not registered

All 10 members of the family moved to Tembisa in 1970.

Mr Mhango attended Moriting Lower Primary School in Tembisa, until the end of 1972. His father took him to Malawi to further his education and he received an electronics diploma.

Attorneys for Mr Mhango have informed Home Affairs they traced a school principal who will testify that Mr Mhango attended his school

While he was in Malawi, a relative of Mr Mhango was issued with identity documents in South Africa in his name, without his consent. The relative, who needed Section 10 rights to stay in the city, is now prepared to testify to this effect

A Home Affairs spokesman confirmed the arrest and said the initial deadline given to Mr Mhango to prove his citizenship had been extended from April 12 to April 21

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 Pim Goldby, 80 percent of final-year accountancy clerks are emigrating.

In evidence in mitigation presented last week at Batzofin's trial, Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) researcher David Shandler 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 comp-

anies 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."

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WUMAL 21-27/4/89.

Growth in SA tourism expected

Star 24/4/87
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

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'Tourism is booming in South Africa'

STW 24/4/89
236 2583

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 '89, 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 in-

clude 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 804 985 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.

Revolving 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

FINANCIAL MAIL APRIL 21 1989

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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.

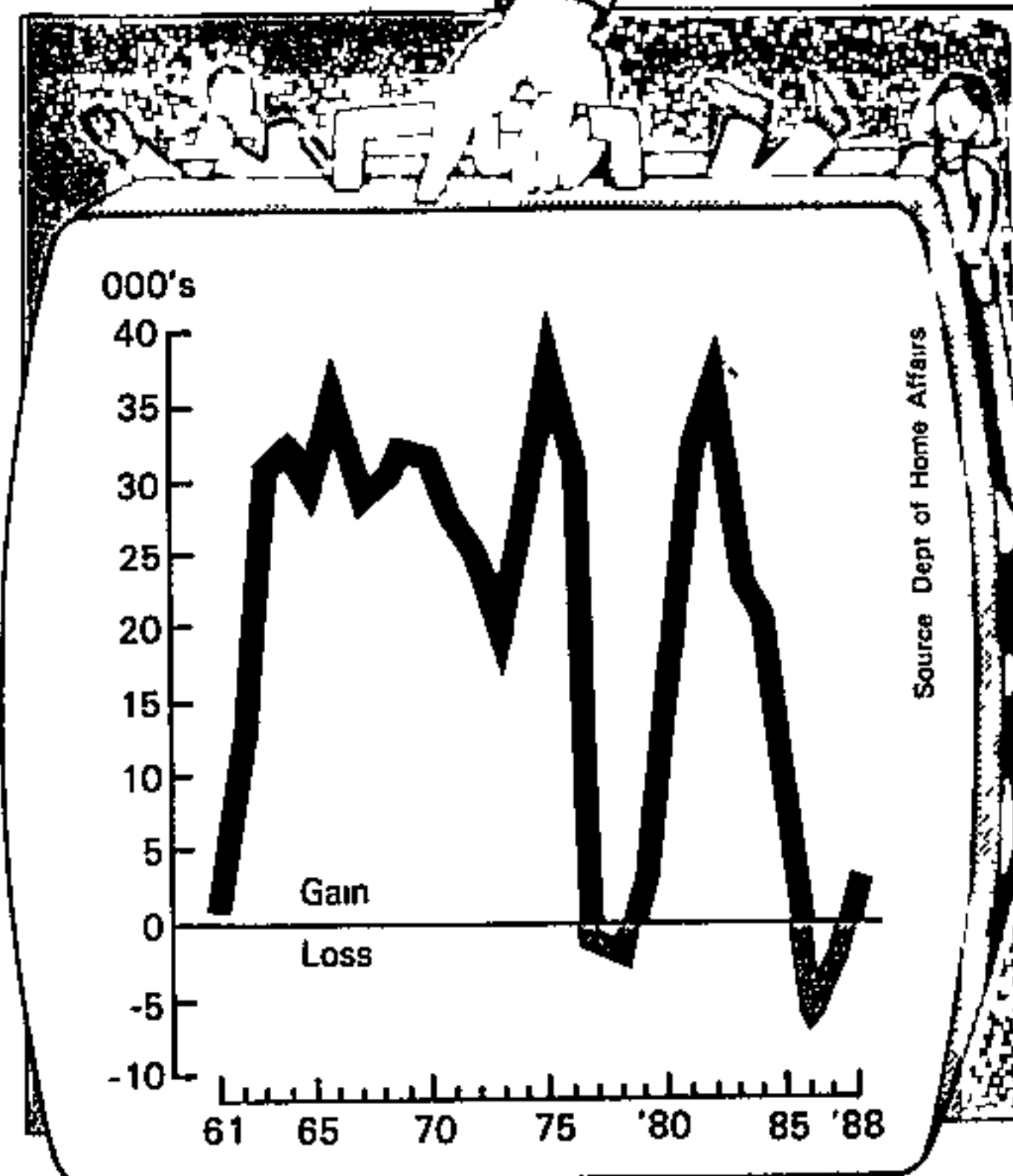
The report says the total number of emigrants from 1961 until the end of last year was 296 155 and the number of immigrants 869 586, giving a net gain of 573 413.

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

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Believe it or not

Migration



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 ■

Star 26/4/87

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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

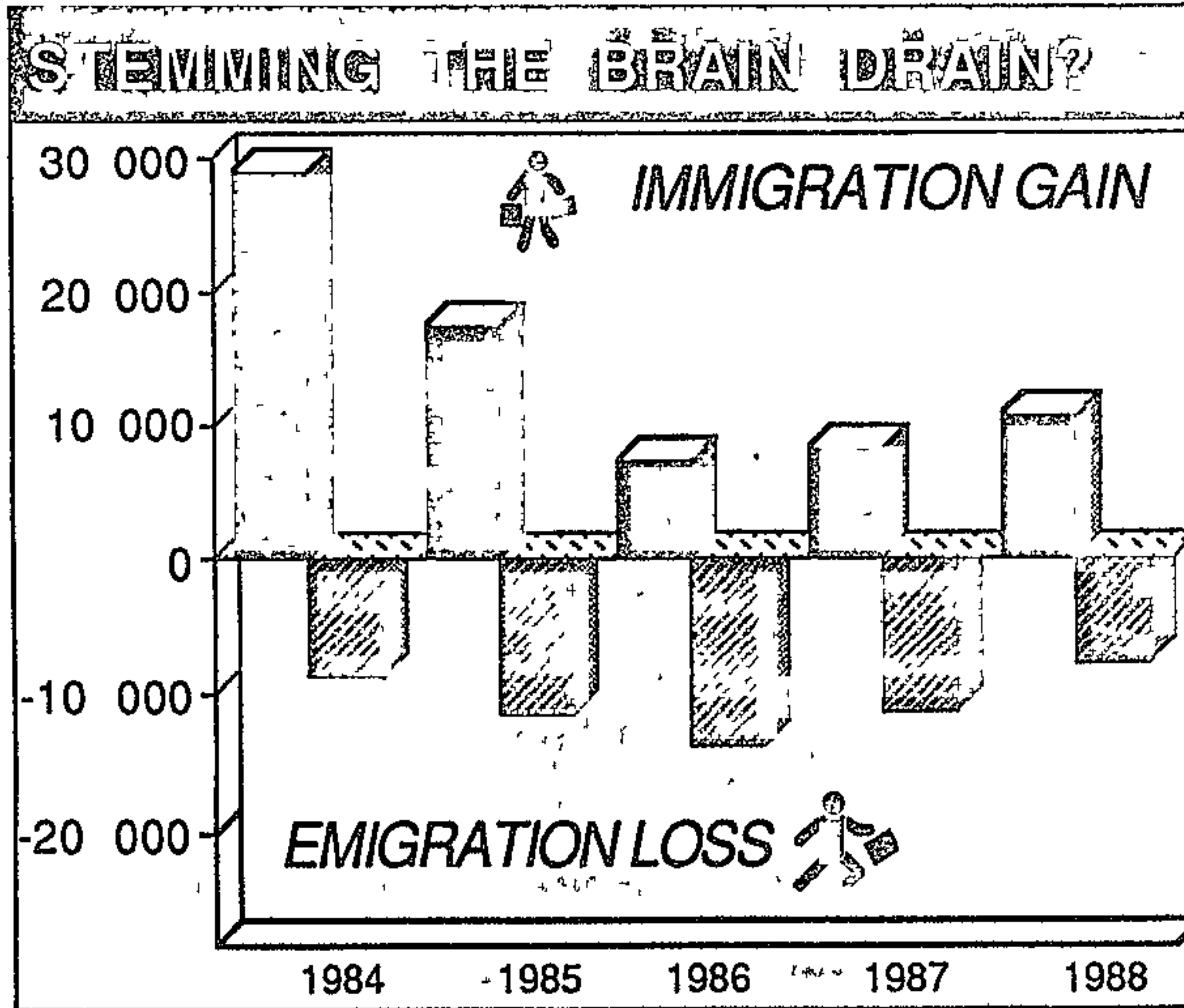
Figures released yesterday show that total immigration is again greater than emigration

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 main cause of brain drain concern in recent years

Here the CSS 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 13 750 compared with an outflow that shrank to 11 394

CRUCIAL

In one of the most crucial talent brackets of all, 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 two-way flow of foremen and supervisors, artisans and apprentices

BRUCE ANDERSON

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 260 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 tour-

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Foreign tourists look set to spend about R1,4bn in SA this year

ism 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 Dame Hough said this week a record 804 985 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

Argus 27/4/89 236 (10)

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 6 994

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 1 375 compared with 1 394 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

SA embassy
recruits UK
missile men

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 R945 million contract.

Both have also worked on the established Blowpipe 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*.

SA tourists may yet go boating on the Volga

By Helen Grange

In a far-reaching move to make Eastern Bloc countries more accessible to South African tourists, a local hotel group, a link-up with an Austrian-based hotel chain and presently expanding operations behind the Iron Curtain.

A formal agreement of co-operation, based on two-way business between southern Africa and Europe, has been concluded between Protea Hotels and Austrotel. The agreement, which becomes effective immediately, is a precedent in South Africa's tourist industry and aims to improve East/West relations as well as trade.

Mr Otto Stehlik, executive chairman of Protea, said that the two hotel groups would also co-operate in the exchange of technology, human resources and expertise.

CONFIDENT

"Trends such as the improvement in East/West relations, the resultant opening up to foreign tourists by Iron Curtain countries and the increasing realisation of political interdependence among southern African states, will provide the necessary framework for these strategies," said Mr Stehlik.

Austrotel president Mr Udo Chistee said it was "high time that we start exporting our know-how in a self-confident fashion".

Austrotel currently operates eight hotels as part of the Austrotel brand in Athens, Budapest, Vienna and Munich and intends expanding to countries which include Poland, Yugoslavia and Italy within the next 12 months.

Central reservations systems of Protea and Austrotel are to be linked to other suitably international systems, sales teams are to join forces travelling abroad to further their experience.

"This agreement could form the basis for direct involvement in various European centres once the political climate is right," said Mr Stehlik.

236
Visa needed
for Germany

South Africa 10/5/70
THE West German Government has decided to introduce compulsory visa requirements for South Africans from yesterday

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

[Vertical text on the right margin, possibly bleed-through or a separate column of text]

(b) and (c) Unknown The wheat was imported by a private concern

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? B671E

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 Indian 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? B750E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(a) With the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation in 1984 the

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 Aid 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 (i) Falls away (ii) Falls away

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? B774E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information (which is only available for the period 1/7/87 till 30/6/88) was obtained from the Central Statistical Services

Table with 2 columns: (a) Whites, Coloureds, Asians, Blacks; (b) Whites, Coloureds, Asians, Blacks. Values: 0, 4, 0, 921; 0, 3, 0, 819

Official identity documents: persons charged/acquitted

387 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE 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, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case? B789E

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 35 of 1986

Sentences for refusal to render community service

414 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any persons were sentenced by magistrates in 1988 as a result of their refusing to render community service in terms of section 721(2)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, if so, (a) how many persons, (b) to what period of detention was each sentenced and (c) where are these detentions served,

(2) whether any of these persons were given suspended sentences, if not, why not, if so, how many? B835E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) No, not as far as could be established (2) Falls away

Corporal punishment for males

443 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice

(1) 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

Huis and

1075

FRIDAY, 12 MAY 1989

	7 367	PROV TOTAL	21 281
Opkoms	8 537		
Southern Free State	7 974	Natal	16 146
Western Free State	34 703	Allandale	16 694
PROV. TOTAL		Arena Park	15 184
		Bayview	16 921
		Brickfield	15 821
		Camperdown	21 531
		Cavendish	18 412
		Chatsworth Central	16 219
		Clare Estate	11 396
		Durban Bay	17 454
		Glenview	15 236
		Havenside	16 970
		Ispingo	12 491
		Manannhul	19 086
		Merebank	17 127
		Montford	18 700
		Moorcross	17 179
		Natal Midlands	23 761
		Newholme	18 047
		North Coast	18 231
		Nothern Natal	60 036
		Phoenix	15 901
		Red Hill	17 406
		Reservoir Hills	17 258
		Springfield	19 851
		Stanger	15 275
		Southern Natal	16 917
		Tongaat	17 508
		Umzinto	21 593
		Verulam	544 351
		PROV TOTAL	
		Transvaal	10 046
		Actonville	16 824
		Central Rand	10 516
		Eastern Transvaal	12 357
		Laudium	8 453
		Lenasia Central	8 576
		Lenasia East	9 856
		Lenasia West	14 923
		North Western Transvaal	91 551
		PROV TOTAL	657 183
		REP TOTAL	657 183
		Province of the Cape of Good Hope	
		Malabar	6 601
		North Western Cape	5 645
		Rylands	9 035

Applications to be reclassified from race group
 209 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Huis and

1077

FRIDAY, 12 MAY 1989

(a) What total number of persons in each category applied to be reclassified from one race group to another in 1988 and (b) how many of these applications were unsuccessful in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)
White to Cape Coloured	13	—
Cape Coloured to White	514	167
Cape Coloured to Chinese	1	—
Chinese to White	4	1
Malay to White	22	11
Indian to Cape Coloured	55	3
Cape Coloured to Indian	63	—
Indian to Malay	47	—
Malay to Indian	30	5
Other Asian to Cape Coloured	7	7
Black to Cape Coloured	316	76
Cape Coloured to Black	15	2
Black to Indian	2	—
Black to Griqua	3	—
Cape Coloured to Malay	24	—
Chinese to Cape Coloured	3	—
Indian to White	4	3
Malay to Cape Coloured	19	—
TOTAL	1 142	275

Black persons: deported/repatriated
 291 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 1988 and (b) (i) in terms of what statutory provision and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)
(i) 162	4	—
(ii) 4	—	—
(b) (i) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)	—	—

Applications to be reclassified from race group
 209 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

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FRIDAY, 12 MAY 1989

(ii)

	Black Male Persons	Black Female Persons
Lesotho	32	2
Swaziland	6	—
Bophuthatswana	3	1
Botswana	2	—
Venda	6	—
Zimbabwe	4	—
Mozambique	33	—
Transkei	67	1
Ciskei	7	—
Malawi	2	—
Total	162	4

(bb) Repatriations

(a) (i) and (ii) 44 225 Separate figures in respect of male and female persons are not kept

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

(ii) Zimbabwe 3 527
 Mozambique 33 446
 Botswana 757
 Tanzania 7
 Lesotho 4 400
 Swaziland 1 839
 Ghana 1
 Malawi 248
 Total 44 225

311 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture

Whether any grain was imported into South Africa in 1988, if so, (a) how many tons, (b) what was the nationality of the ships in which the grain was transported and (c) who collected the (i) brokerage and (ii) insurance premiums in respects of each shipment?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Yes

(a) 2 750 tons durum wheat

Brain drain can 'halve', say graduates

236
CMA 7/15/89

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 Eli 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 (Namda) conference in Johannesburg at the weekend

Military service was the single big-

gest 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.

7260 1968/89
Migrants: 452 gain in March

PRETORIA (236) South Africa gained 452 immigrants in March this year compared with 200 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

Sowetan 23/9/89 (236) 236
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 spokesman 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.

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Long wait for visas to W Germany

Star 7/15/84 (236)
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 30 am to 10 am on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays

Mr Albrecht Fritzsche, 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 staffers 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 Fritzsche said he had also applied to his 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 Fritzsche 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 SA 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 p
jerseys and hats they knitted
front are Theo Motha (left) a
and Nicky Moshesh. Behind
gayane. In the rear (from left
belle Cooke, Barbie Purc

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

Immigration, tourism rise

Star 31/5/89
By David Canning

DURBAN — There was a jump in net immigration and tourism to South Africa in the first quarter of 1989, according to Central Statistical Services (CSS)

However, professionals returning to South Africa after unsuccessful attempts to emigrate, are not receiving a big enough welcome from industry, says a local firm of recruitment specialists

CSS says there was a net gain of 1 250 immigrants in the first quarter, compared with 558 in the first quarter of 1988 — and 2 633 for the whole of 1988

Overall, the figures show that fewer people moved permanently in either direction in the first quarter of the year

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 (99) 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) educationists

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) educationists

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 181 360 (153 740) tourists and 45 121 (43 008) business visitors

On the other side of the coin, a total of 114 583 (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 em-
ploying extra staff to
cope with the de-
mand for visas for
South Africans, in-
troduced on May 9

Consulate office
hours for visas are
8.30am to noon on
Mondays, Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Fri-
days, and from 2pm
to 4pm on Wednes-
days

18/9/89
11/11
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236

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 Kiepiela, 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 Kreiner, 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.

New tourist infrastructure is being developed. The five-star Lord Charles Hotel has been opened at Somerset West, the Picardi Hotel has been renovated at a cost of R10m and a new five-star hotel is being built in Camps Bay.

"We are negotiating with Fedhasa 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, Kreiner notes, has been privatised 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 Kreiner denies it vigorously, 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 Kreiner. 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."

LOCAL TOURISM

236 Final 2/6/89

Rattling sabres

Durban and Cape Town are at it again. Cape Town's latest plan to replace Durban as SA's Number One tourist resort has drawn immediate, scathing reaction from its rival.

Louis Kreiner, chairman of Captour, which has formulated the new proposals designed to see Cape Town as the top tourist destination by 1993, says the chief components are a business plan for tourism and a financial policy aimed at ensuring adequate funding.

He concedes Durban enjoys 30% of cur-

Star 5/16/89

Short-notice German visas possible for ²³⁶ 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 is to attend a trade fair. His visa application must be accompanied by an invitation from the host company/fare organisers 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 31av 8.16.18 coming back

By Dawn Barkhuizen

236

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 en 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.

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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 currently 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

Star 17/6/89 236

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 settling-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 she can take it out, commercial or financial rands
- How must she invest the rest of her capital and how will the dividends or interest be remitted to her in Canada

The settling-in allowance consists of R100 000 a family unit or R50 000 a single person, which has to be taken out in the financial rand. However, retired people over 60 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 well know, taking out money via the financial rand does not leave one with much on the other side as one has to pay R4,20 in financial rands to receive one US dollar abroad. That would leave a family unit with less than \$25 000 at the current rate.

Emigrants may also export household and personal effects (which, other than clothing, must

Money Matters

Magnus Heystek



have been owned by the emigrant family for at least one year) to the value of R20 000 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 a 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 take 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 authorised dealer and may only be released or transferred with Exchange Control approval. Most large banks are authorised 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 authorised dealer and may also not be released without exchange control approval.

In terms of current legislation annual income up to R300 000 a family or single emigrant a cal-

ender year 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, the assets are the sole property of the emigrant, and the emigrant has taken permanent residence abroad. The emigrant's funds may only be remitted by the banker who has physical control of the emigrant's assets.

For remittance purposes, income is defined as follows:

- Interest and profits
- 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 divide her investments in South Africa roughly equally between participation mortgage bonds, which currently 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 Joubert Botha said although it was unthinkable that SA should not have a strong and efficient military force, deferment of service had a seri-

S1 Times 18/6/84

Reasons they go

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ous economic dimension

He maintained there were two groups whose decision to emigrate could be influenced by their liability 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 present system of deferment, and said study before national duty should become a privilege

Not only has Professor Botha omitted the third

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 when they had to do it, but that they had to do it at all

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The Great Brain Drain

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 435 people in January this year compared with a

loss of 69 in January 1988. The pattern repeated itself in 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 265 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 1975 when the peak of 40 492 newcomers was reached. Even the low of 17 726 im-

migrants 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.

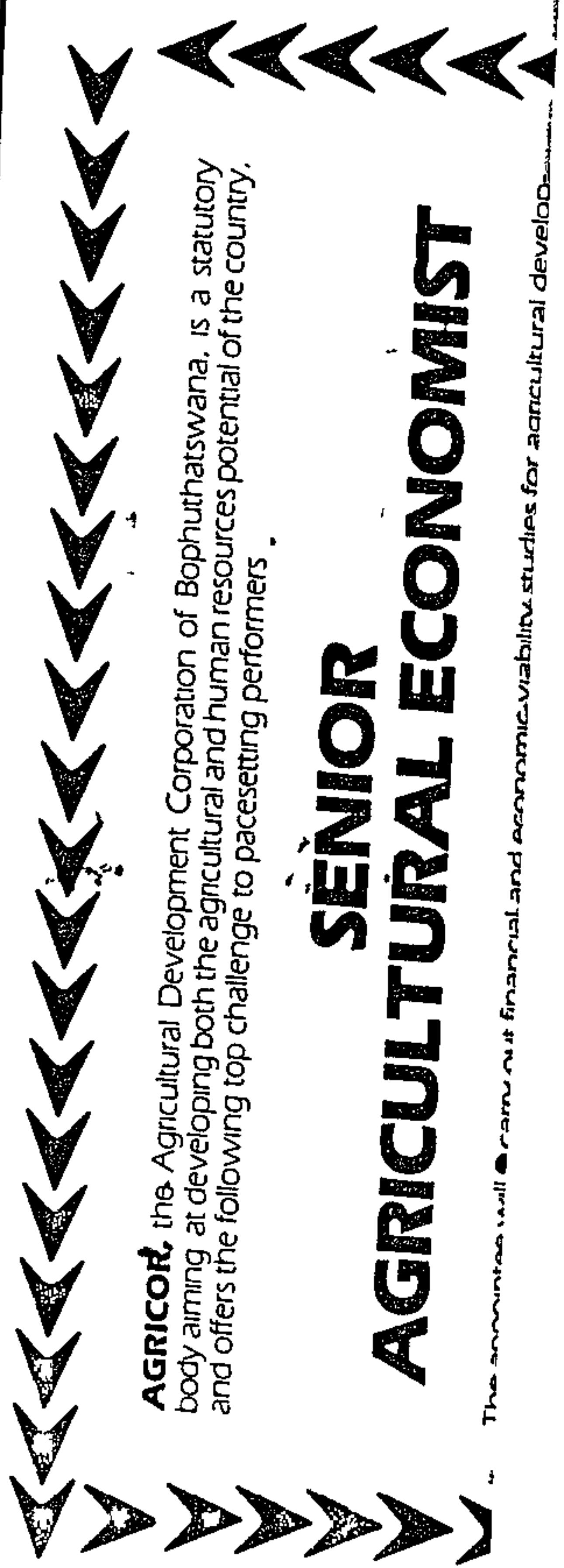
CSS figures show that from January to April this year, 28,4% of emigrants went to Australia and 20,7% to the United Kingdom.

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 24,7% from West Germany, and 75% of those from the Americas lived in the US.



AGRICOR, 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 pacesetter performers.

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1. Poultry

Teachers' chief to fight brain drain

3 + av 22/6/87
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The new president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr Poobie Naicker, has committed himself 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.

(536) *Final*
23/6/89**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

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(536) *Final*
23/6/89

by December 1990

The study will examine both increased infrastructure at existing tourism sites, and development of new ones.

One of the spurs 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 to be 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 marketplace didn't mind venting her anger to a visiting foreign 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 again 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 victories in Indochina spurred 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 from the political refugees, but the two are in one sense the same. The new boat-people 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 demonstrations in China.

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 from her home 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 just to escape."

Like others, her grievance involved economics more than ideology: she wasn't able to make enough money

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 feed herself.

Fleeing by boat for a better life in the West has now become a part of the Vietnamese psychology. It seems the logical extension of that searing image of Vietnamese civilians scrambling madly to get aboard the last departing American helicopters from a Saigon rooftop in April 1975, shortly before the communists marched in.

It is an attitude later encouraged by the international community, which virtually gave an open invitation to any Vietnamese who wanted to get in a boat and flee.

Talking with the boat people over the last few weeks in Hong Kong, in the Philippines, and even some who returned voluntarily to Vietnam, I came away convinced that a "flight mentality" does exist among the Vietnamese — and that it seems virtually the only factor that has spared the Hanoi regime the same kind of popular uprising that has swept the communist world.

Vietnam may even be encouraging the exodus, since it removes potential malcontents and troublemakers who might otherwise become the nucleus of internal opposition. The refugee flow is in effect a safety valve.

There have been a few small incidents of popular protest inside Vietnam — a tax strike by vendors in Haiphong, a demonstration by a few hundred farmers in Ho Chi Minh City, even a protest by university students tired of the poor conditions in Vietnam's colleges.

But by and large, Vietnamese who are frustrated with their government talk of fleeing to a "promised land", never of trying to change the system. "I don't know why, but nobody ever talks about fighting against the government," Nguyen Thi Le said. "Most of my companions are young people who have relatives in the United States, Canada, Australia. The majority of us just wanted to escape."

The problem these new escapees are finding is that, after encouraging their exodus, the world today is markedly less sympathetic to their plight.

Once the boat people were the object of international sympathy. Now the new asylum-seekers are seen not as heroes fleeing communism but as opportunists looking to make a bigger buck in the West.

One thing that has changed over the last 14 years is that Indochina seemed to fall off the Western world's radar

screen. In the beginning, the West — led by the United States, which was still licking its wounds from a military defeat in Vietnam — looked at the refugee crisis with thinly disguised glee, as a chance to tell the world "We told you so."

The first Geneva refugee conference, 10 years ago, effectively endorsed that position, virtually guaranteeing that anyone who left Vietnam in a boat would be treated as a political refugee.

But somewhere along the way the so-called "resettlement" countries of the West lost interest. They took the cream of the refugee crop and left the rest to languish in camps in Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong and wherever else their boats managed to land.

The open-arms reception that traditionally greeted refugees gradually shifted to hostility. In April last year, Thailand announced it would begin pushing refugee boats back out to sea — and relief agencies have reported scores of asylum-seekers drowning in the process.

There also have been reports of refugee boats being shot at when they approach Indonesian territory, of refugee boats being terrorised by pirates, and even one case last year of refugees resorting to cannibalism.

Here in Hong Kong, the response has been mixed: no refugee boat will be turned away, say the colony's British authorities, but those deemed "economic migrants" will be kept in "closed detention centres" until they can be sent back to Vietnam.

In handling this new refugee crisis, Western countries, and in particular the US, now face a dilemma that in many ways is of their own making.

The US-initiated economic isolation of Vietnam — locking it out of most international lending, for example — has been effective at keeping Vietnam impoverished. The communist system is partially to blame, but the economic embargo hastened the country's slide into ruin.

Now the Vietnamese say they have learnt from their mistakes. They are talking about economic reform.

They have all but scrapped collectivisation. They have devalued their currency, virtually eliminating the black market, loosened restrictions on private business, and have even instituted a new foreign investment law to attract more foreign joint ventures.

In the international relief community, the belief is that Vietnam's isolation is at least partially a cause of, not a solution to, the refugee crisis. "The isolation of Vietnam is not doing anybody any good," said Chris Bale, director of Oxfam Hong Kong. Aid and trade can do a great deal to address the main reason why people are leaving" — The Washington Post

Vietnamese boat people —
they'd rather flee than fight

(23)

(13)

WMA 7-13/1989.

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Star 17/11/89

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, revelling in the amounts of rands 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 rulings on visa applications to visit Canada and Japan removed. One country expected to drop the curbs soon is Yugoslavia. Visas for SA visitors to Australia are now being issued from Nairobi. Previously they could be obtained only in Australia.

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 1984. 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 their government's warnings about touring SA.

From January to April 1989, 11,6% more Americans came to SA than in the same time last year — 13 222 compared with 11 936, according to the SA Tourism Board (Satour) and Central Statistical Service in Pretoria.

In April alone, 3 576 North Americans came here — a 12,8% increase on April last year.

The Association of Southern African Travel Agents (Asata) suggests that the Government, Satour and Sun International do much more to enlighten the State Department about conditions in SA.

The State Department warns Americans to keep out of Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei.

Asata president Rupert Lawlor says "The political scene in SA has changed dra-

By Udo Rypstra

matically in the past few years and business travellers and tourists hear 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 visits 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 tour 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 splurged across the chest.

Miss Rabie-Jacobs does not deal with companies employing hordes 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 posture 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 KWV, Transkei Airlines and the dairy, meat and banana boards are among her customers.

She also redesigned the traditional councillors' robes for Kempton Park — "the

By Julie Walker

mayor couldn't get his handkerchief out of his trouser pocket 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. A loose brooch can bear the woman's name or company logo.

The uniforms are made in 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 98,8% rating.

goods in search of work or
Whabira told the Chronicle
crossings are increasing despite
ing of SA's multi-million rand
"death fence" along the Limp
and stern warnings from the Z
authorities, who fear migrants

Increase in Americans visiting SA

JOHANNESBURG —

The number of American visi-
tors to SA is increasing de-
spite warnings from Wash-
ington to be cautious about
coming here, according to
figures published on Satur-
day.

From January to April
this year, 13 222 American
tourists and businessmen
came to SA, an 11.6% in-
crease 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 Brit-
ain and West Germany.
The association issued its
statement in response to an
annual travel advisory
from the US State Depart-
ment which included a
warning about SA. — Sapa-
Reuter.

Ex-KGB agent to tour S Africa

236 ^{Star 17/7/87}
Staff Reporter

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, Stellenbosh, Swellendam and Zeerust

Grab your loot and flee to sunny SA

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, Tunisia and the Philippines

Thoughtful

The report was part of a Daily Mail feature on the recent disappearance of tubby security man Phillip Wells with over R4.3-million in cash he was supposed to be guarding at Heathrow Air-

By JEREMY BROOKS
London

port 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 ("rampant inflation")

... report with a huge following in the remoter areas where many Sparletta plants are situated

CAPE TOURISM

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28/7/89

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



Cape Town scenery ... helps 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-

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28/7/89

crease Cape Town's share of the national tourist market from 15% to 30% by 1992. If this target is achieved, it should ensure continued growth of the city's retail sector. A majority of respondents interviewed by the BER for its latest report said their volume of sales for the second quarter would be higher than the corresponding period last year, though they anticipated a slowdown in sales in the third quarter. Non-durable goods performed best during the quarter under review and are expected to do well again in the third quarter. Durable goods sales were the poorest and should remain sluggish in the coming months.

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's Stehlik** 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 Canning, has been refurbished at a cost of R800 000 and will be managed by Protea. Protea 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

(230) Funderl 28/7/89
value of major foreign currencies against the rand all contribute to the improved climate

TOURISM

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For a few dollars more

A growing chorus of tourism and hotel industry spokesmen are asking government to re-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 incentives 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. Fedhasa director of operations Fred Therman 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 R8bn a year," says Therman.

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-toting 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 Therman.

"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."

Therman says government's new tourism policy should include

- Staggering 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 SAA, 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.

"Once this is done, the private sector will invest in tourism development. This is urgently needed — only about 600 new rooms are being added to SA's existing 45 000 hotel rooms. We need a new minister of tourism to make these 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 Therman, 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

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Cape route opens up

SA's burgeoning trade with Africa has prompted Cape Town-based exporter Sopex to establish a new freighter fleet to service the continent's west coast.

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."

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murder riddle

By JAYNE LA MONT: London

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 Essan Masllo 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 bogged down by a faked identity document he was carrying.

Fake ID

stumps

Italian

police

probe

Gunmen

The shootings took place in the small town of Villa Literna in Caserta province, east of Naples, on August 24.

Masked gunmen burst in on a group of migrant tomato pickers late at night.

Masllo 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 Masllo, 29, was born in Umtata in December 1959. He claimed to have fled South Africa on March 6 1988 after his father and daughter were killed in "an anti-apartheid demonstration". He arrived in Italy on March 21 1988.

This was confirmed by Amnesty International's Rome office which helped get him to Italy. The United Nations formally gave him refugee status.

According to a church group which got him the tomato-picking job, he was working as a casual labourer while awaiting permission to resettle in Canada.

Racism

Shortly before his death Masllo was interviewed on state television for a report on immigrants. He said he had fled racism in South Africa only to face it again in Italy.

He said "Everywhere, and in this country too, I have seen that with my colour of skin you are treated like an animal."

In accordance with international procedure, the South African Embassy in Rome was immediately notified of the murder.

But the South African Department of Home Affairs had no record of him.

The mystery deepened when embassy officials examined the police murder file.

Among the documents was

a card issued on February 18 1985, to a "student" called "Jerry Essan Masllo".

The card said it was issued in "Oumtata" by "The South African YMCA Members Union".

The address given was "185 Berske Fard St, Marke, Oumtata, (SA)".

A photocopy of the card — the only identification found on Mr Masllo — 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 Masllo 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 in menial jobs such as street peddling or as manual labourers.

Last year residents of Villa Literno, 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.

76 SUNDAY TIMES, September 17 1989

'SA refugees' in

Chinese refugees for SA?

Star
18/9/89 The Star Bureau



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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 trumps."

"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 welshed

"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

Star 20/9/89

(236)

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 7 767 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 2 310 South African citizens compared to Britain (662), Canada (571) and the United States (253).

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 703 351

the previous year. They spent R621 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 (5,1 percent), rest of Transvaal (4,6 percent), eastern Transvaal (3,9 percent), south-eastern Transvaal (2,5 percent) and East London and the Drakensberg (2,2 percent).

Farmer 'treated us like slaves'

A MOZAMBICAN refugee has added his voice to claims of slave labour in South Africa. *S/Times 24/9/89*

Antonio Simba was one of four people repatriated this week. Another 26 simply vanished, said the Mozambican Consulate in Johannesburg

They were first found in Skukusa by "an agent" who took them to a cotton farmer in northern Natal

Mr Simba said: "The farmer said he wanted us to have a happy life and promised us basic food and proper accommodation 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 he paid us 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 Ina Perlman said Kwa-Zulu'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

Flood (236)

SA Government official Daniel Mogale said that in the Eastern Transvaal, farmers picked up refugees for cheap labour

The Swaziland Government reported cases where refugees were being paid R3,34 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

236 TMail 6/10/89

No longer a Catch-22 situation?

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 Sunter, 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 unsettling 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, 359m 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 forex 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 forex 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 politics. Restrictive, 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 (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-

tial of the domestic market

Industry representatives are drawing up a manifesto which will be sent to government. It will include calls to scrap laws inhibiting the development of tourism, such as the Group Areas Act, the Sunday Observance Act and parts of the Liquor Act and will stress the need for a tourism development plan.

Though not necessarily a direct result of Wigley's remarks, two developments indicate official acknowledgement of the industry's potential: the Board of Trade Industry (BTI)'s planned investigation into the development of tourism and the re-elevation of the industry to full Cabinet status with the appointment last month of Kent Durr as Minister of Trade Industry and Tourism. Durr says he is "particularly excited" about the tourism aspect of his portfolio. He agrees the industry has enormous untapped potential, not only as a forex 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. Rumbblings 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 operatives 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.

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 "privatisation" 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 carry out their task properly overseas. He says his criticism

as disagrees that the board should be privatised. 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.

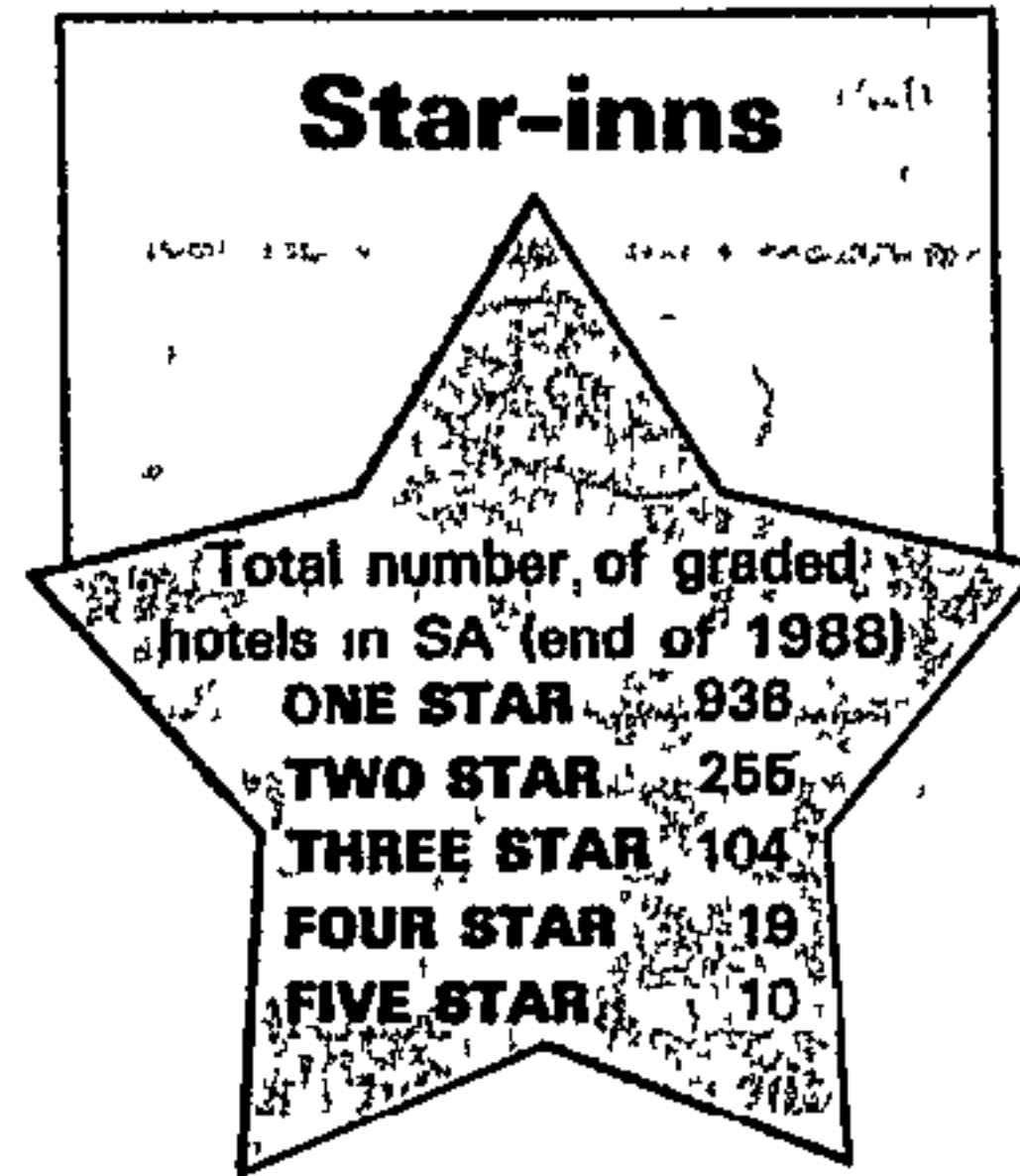
The plan, an important start towards placing tourism in SA on a sounder footing, will be formulated in consultation with a wide range of industry representatives and will look at all aspects of tourism development, including incentives, long-term goals and ways to attract foreign investment. Similar to the industrial develop-

ment plan, it should be ready by mid-1990. It is expected to identify development nodes and sensitive areas where the impact on the environment will have to be carefully considered before development takes place. Thomas says, in a way, SA is fortunate in not having an overdeveloped tourism industry. It means development can be planned and managed to (hopefully) avoid the pitfalls of tourist areas that mushroomed without correct management. The result, frequently, is that an otherwise attractive environment is blemished with "tourist pollution" — as has occurred in parts of Spain.

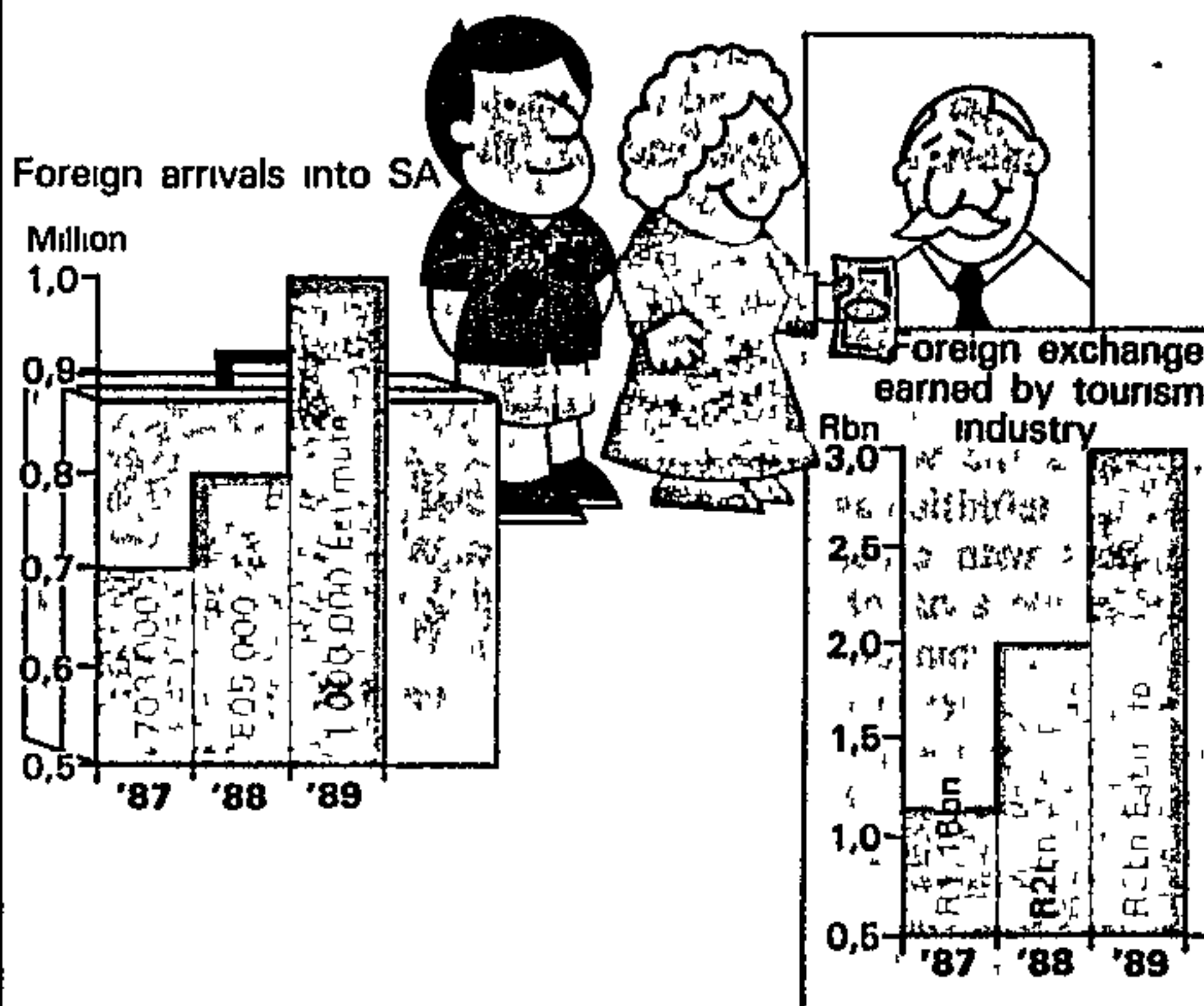
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The problems are starkly evident, but even cynics agree that at least things are stirring. Durr's appointment, the BTI investigation, Satour's development plan initiative and Fedhasa's manifesto, all point to one thing: the need for urgent, co-operative action. If the tourism industry can get its act together and plan for a profitable future, the Kruger Park may yet replace the Krugerrand as the symbol of SA's wealth.



Travelling spenders



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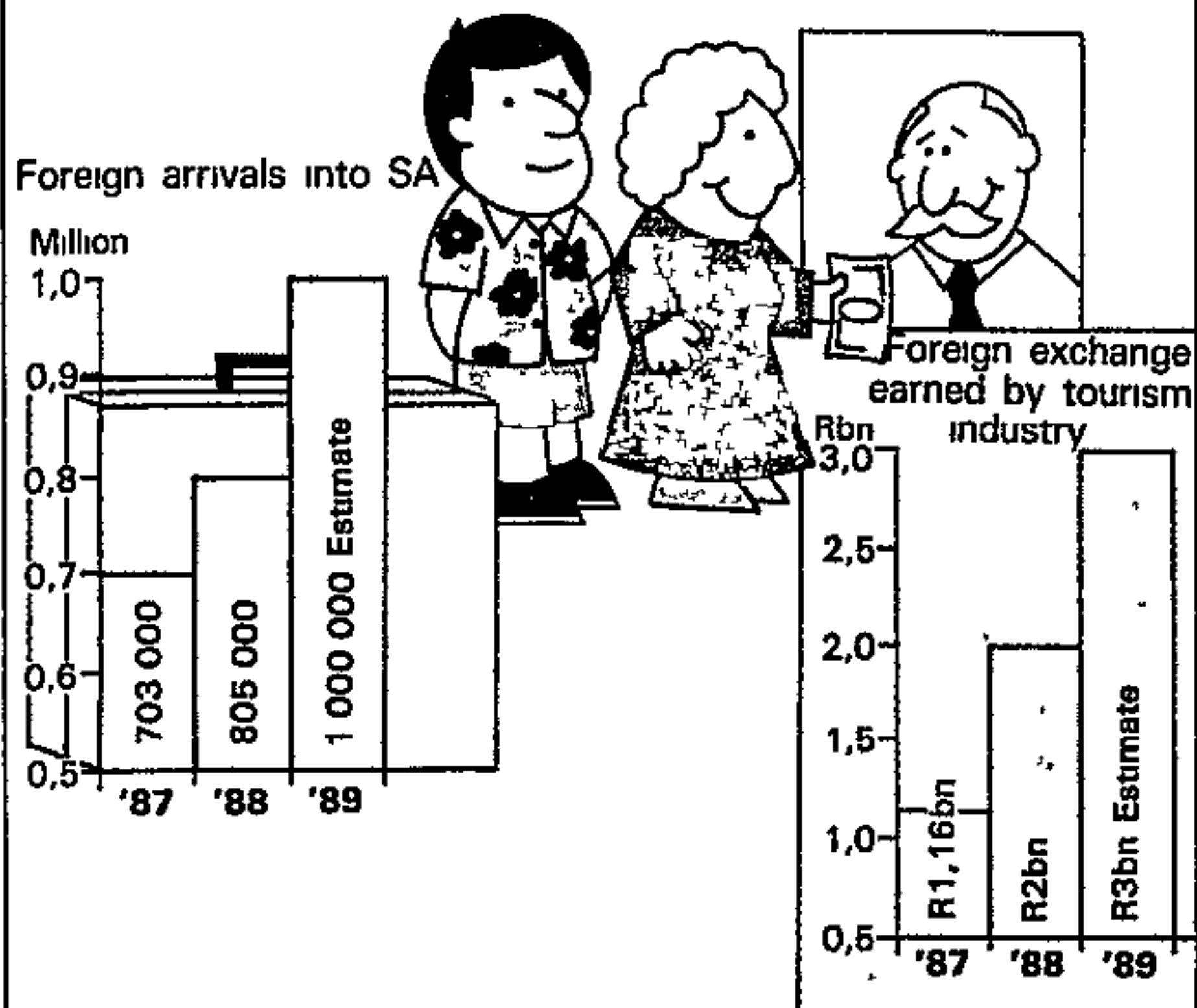
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THREE STAR	104
FOUR STAR	19
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Gillis believes SA's tourism potential is seemingly boundless, but, in the short term, it is being held back by political uncertainty which is stifling much-needed development. 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 Thom-

as disagrees that the board should be privatised. 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.

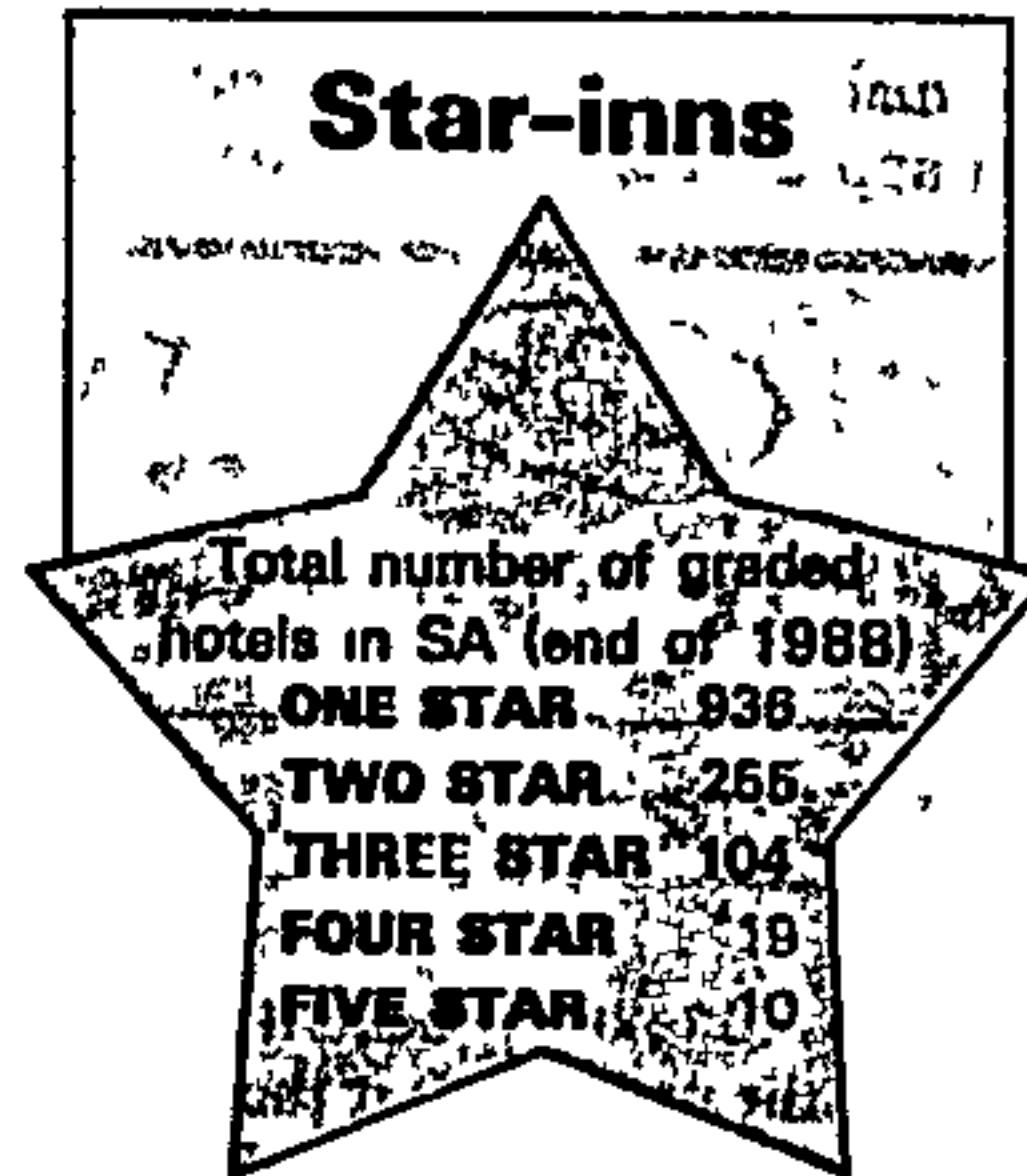
The plan, an important start towards placing tourism in SA on a sounder footing, will be formulated in consultation with a wide range of industry representatives and will look at all aspects of tourism development, including incentives, long-term goals and ways to attract foreign investment. Similar to the industrial develop-

ment plan, it should be ready by mid-1990. It is expected to identify development nodes and sensitive areas where the impact on the environment will have to be carefully considered before development takes place.

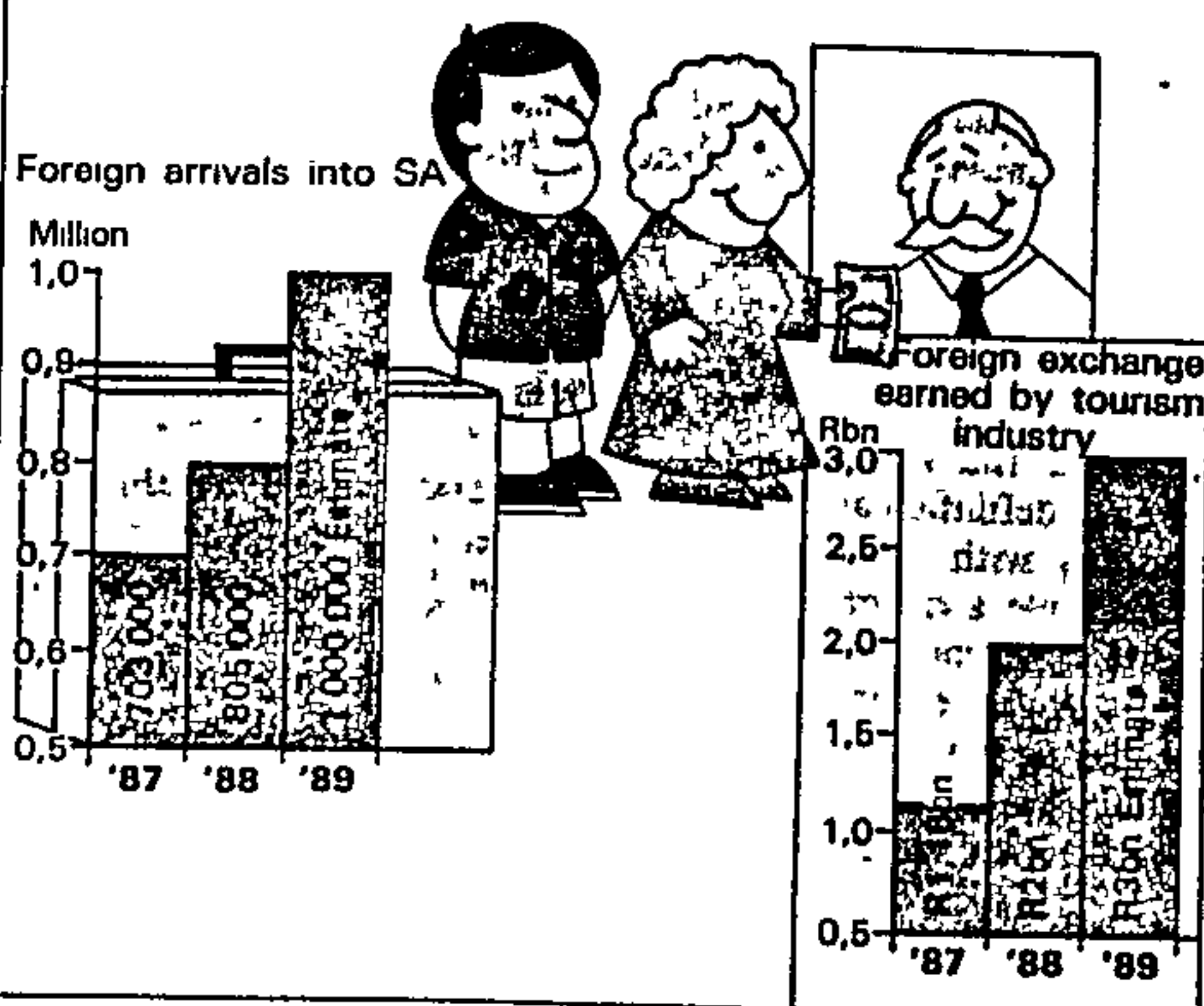
Thomas says, in a way, SA is fortunate in not having an overdeveloped tourism industry. It means development can be planned and managed to (hopefully) avoid the pitfalls of tourist areas that mushroomed without correct management. The result, frequently, is that an otherwise attractive environment is blemished with "tourist pollution" — as has occurred in parts of Spain.

Tourism Board member Noel de Villiers (appointed as a private-sector representative) feels government does take tourism seriously, but perhaps doesn't appreciate its true value. He says tourism, worldwide, is a relatively new industry and there are very few countries where it is handled "ideally." He would not like to see greater government involvement in tourism — though he stresses the State should be there to "hold the industry's hand" as it develops. He says, in the absence of a strategic development plan, it is difficult for the State to know what priority to give to diverse calls for action.

The problems are starkly evident, but even cynics agree that at least things are stirring. Durr's appointment, the BTI investigation, Satour's development plan initiative and Fedhasa's manifesto, all point to one thing: the need for urgent, co-operative action. If the tourism industry can get its act together and plan for a profitable future, the Kruger Park may yet replace the Krugerrand as the symbol of SA's wealth.



Travelling spenders



Bulldozers move in as Ciskeian authorities refuse to let Nkqonkqweni people stay

5 000 villagers left homeless in Peelton

Star 03/10/89
996
997

By Winnie Graham
Mr Promise Simandla 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 to load 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 Ciskei," Mr Simandla 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 when, without warning, the Ciskeian authorities demolished the Nkqonkqweni people of Peelton could no longer stay where they were.
They were trucked to "transit camps" in the neighbouring village of Mdange, at Peddie,

Alice, Ethembeni and Hewu, where they were told they would stay until new sites had been allocated to them. Many, 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 60 or 70 people were badly hurt.
About 90 residents, including



Homeless people from Peelton rest in the Sacred Heart Church Hall in King William's Town on Saturday. ● Picture by Winnie Graham.

a mother separated from her week-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 said, 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 on 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 "mistake" 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 Headman Somtunzi, 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.

Churches open doors to homeless 'refugees'

By Winnie Graham

Three churches in King William's Town have opened their halls to the people of Nkqonkweni 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 5 000 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 international 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 Nkqonkqwen refugees from the village of Peulton 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

Nkqonkqwen residents and representatives from 27 trade unions, community and other organisations met on Monday night to dis-

cuss the Peulton 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

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EC slams homeland actions

EAST LONDON — The EC yesterday urged the SA government to intervene in the Peelson 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 Peelson.

"In mid-October there were confrontations between the Ciskei Police and the people of the rural community of Peelson, 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

Own Correspondent

deep feeling aroused by these events.

"They strongly request the SA government to intervene to stop the repression directed against the inhabitants of Peelson, the majority of whom have kept SA nation-

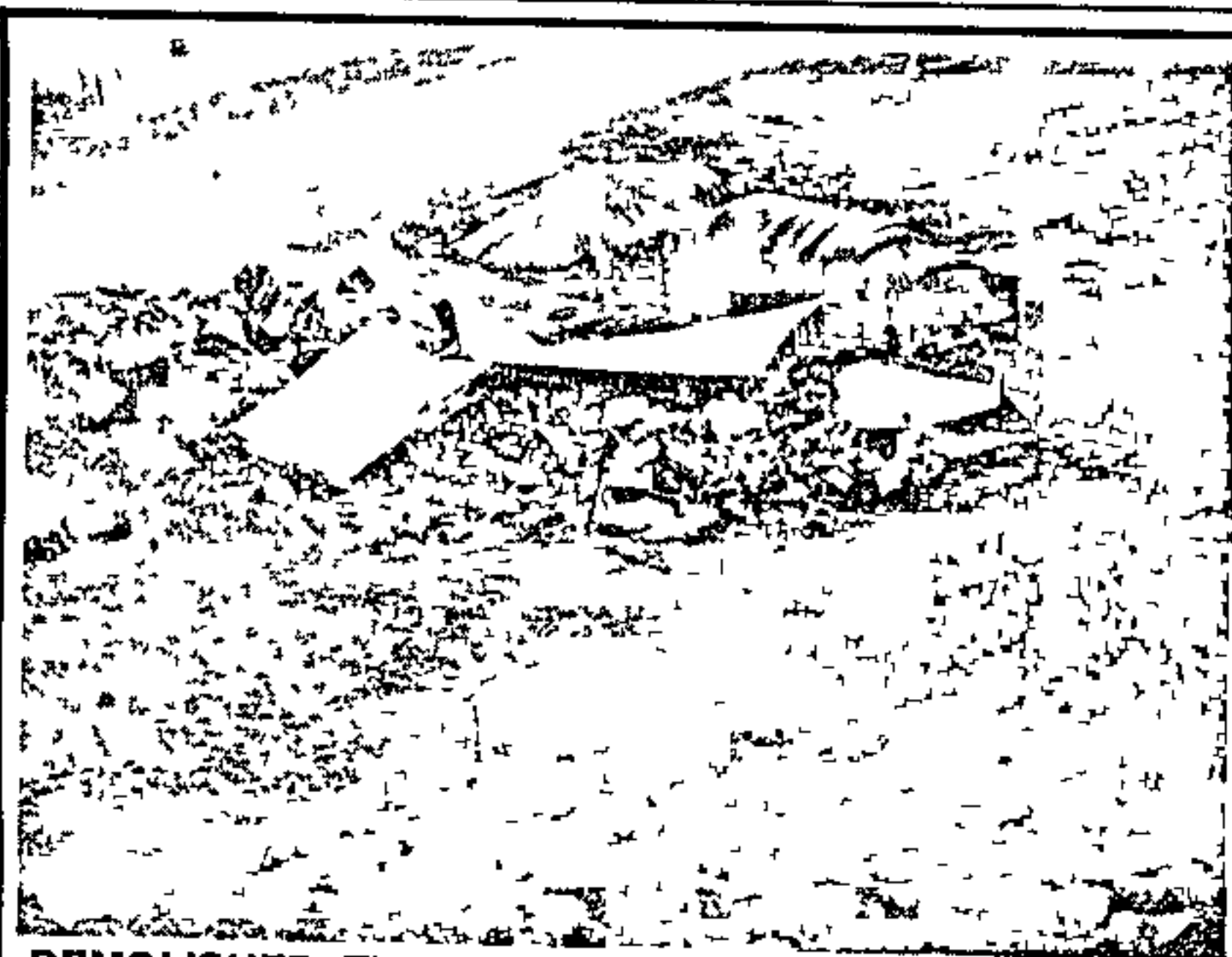
Twinned

"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 Nkqonkwem next month, have started lobbying legislators in attempts to highlight the Peelson crisis, Grahamstown 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.

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DEMOLISHED. This pictured, taken in Peelson's Nkqonkqweni township from a lowflying plane, shows the destroyed house of a community leader. South African and Ciskei authorities have said only "illegal shacks" were destroyed

Dilemma of Peelson's 'border-line' people

Homeless and hunted

South 9-15/11/89

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LIVING ON HANDOUTS Peelson refugees wait for nuns to distribute clothes in the hall in King William's Town

From THUMIDA MAISTRY

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — More than a thousand residents of Peelson (Nkqonkqweni), a small Ciskei Village about 200 kilometres from here, are caught in a catch-22 situation

Having fled across the "border" to South Africa several weeks ago, their options are to remain in South Africa and become homeless refugees or return to their homes and face persecution by the Ciskei authorities

Some members of the once tightly knit community have sought refuge here and are now temporarily accommodated in a church hall. Others who remained continue to face brutal attempts to force them to accept Ciskei rule

In the process they have become the latest victims of South Africa's homelands policy and its crazy patchwork of independent states and borders

The community have lost everything from houses to livestock but the sharing of refugee status has also continued to shape their unity. While life in the hall at King William's Town has been rough it has also given them some idea of joint action

Sharing clothes

"We're 850 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 — there is no privacy and sharing donations of clothes starts a lot of fights. But we're more united than ever," said one of the residents

The East Peelson community has been opposing Ciskei rule since their land was included in the homeland after the redrawing of the boundaries in August last year

The community is adamant that they are South Africans and argue that they were never consulted about the incorporation of the land which they own

In 1981 the Ciskei was declared an independent homeland and the section of land called East Peelson was left in South Africa.

However authorities alleged that the exclusion of East Peelson's three villages had been a mistake and that the omission had only been realised in 1983

It was then, the officials said, that steps were taken to correct the mistake before the final incorporation of the East Peelson land into Ciskei in August last year

Residents of East Peelson have argued differently. They claim that they are South African citizens and that South Africa has failed to protect them from Ciskei attacks since the inclusion of the land

Although the community said they were opposed to bantustans as a product of apartheid, they were also caught up in the wrangle of bizarre border lines and had to fight the incorporation on the basis of their South African identity documents

Identity documents

"It all began with the problem of pensions. From 1981 we were getting our pensions from the Ciskei. The R177 would come in every two months and some times not at all," said a resident.

"The Ciskei tribal authorities would then demand taxes of every kind off our pension. It was for this reason we were happy when we were told in 1986 that we could go and get our pensions from South Africa as East Peelson was still in South Africa."

They were also unhappy with becoming members of the Ciskei National Independent Party which was automatic with the acquisition of Ciskei identity documents

"We are strong in our demands and will not go back to Peelson under Ciskei. We've been beaten and harassed too much and South Africa must protect us"

"We are citizens of this country and we will not be forced into accepting Ciskei rule. That is why we are prepared to live as refugees for as long as we have to"

— ELNEWS

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'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 Ndumu and Kosi 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 Kiduni Qwabe, Mtembu Auton and Mbouambi

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

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has been the loss of people — largely the best qualified — to contribute to growth in GDP. Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures, which show emigration of about 327 000 between 1958 and 1987, seriously underestimate the drain, says Wits professor of demography Anthony Asher. He told the 1989 convention of the Actuarial 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 students 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 discrepancies between CSS migration and tourism data on the one hand and census figures on the other. "These indicate unrecorded departures between 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"

HSRC research into the undercount in the 1985 census, as a result of unreturned questionnaires, shows an excessive undercount of

white males, aged 30-50. About 30 000 are "lost", which could indicate that about 30 000 more men have emigrated than women

A comparison of SA residents in 1970 and 1985, taking into account births and likely deaths, reveal unofficial departures of about 144 000 in that period. Given an undercount, this figure could be as high as 189 000

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 graduates 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 Shandler, researcher at Wits' Centre for Policy Studies, told a workshop on alternative service, organised by UCT's Centre 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"

EMIGRATION

Opportunities lost

A huge net capital outflow in recent years has seriously damaged SA's capacity to grow. Perhaps more debilitating, in the long term,

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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 that 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,
- Support/facilitate initiatives in the DFR to ensure that all 3m residents and households have reasonable access to drinkable

water by 1995,

- Charge directly for water and waste management services and limit the annual tariff increase to 2% a year below inflation or, in the case of water, to limit the annual tariff increase in line with Umgeni Water's charge should this exceed inflation,
- Facilitate the development of an integrated transport network in the DFR by the year 2000,
- 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 ef-

fectiveness 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 could 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. I would like to see the pay level system simplified and people paid according to merit"

Venter adds "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

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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 Comores Islands, whose President Ahmed Abdallah was assassinated on Sunday night.

OFFICIAL NAME

Federal Islamic Republic of the Comores.

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 Comorian, a dialect of Swahili, the Arabic-based lingua franca of East Africa.

AREA:

2 033km². The Comores are an archipelago of volcanic islands in the Mozambique channel 300km northwest of Madagascar and 300km east of the African continent. There are four main inhabited islands — Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte. The 2 361m Kartala volcano 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 300 to 500-strong presidential guard, commanded by white mercenaries. The regular army consists of under 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 and clove prices 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 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 \$183m in 1988, giving a per capita income of \$410.

RECENT HISTORY:

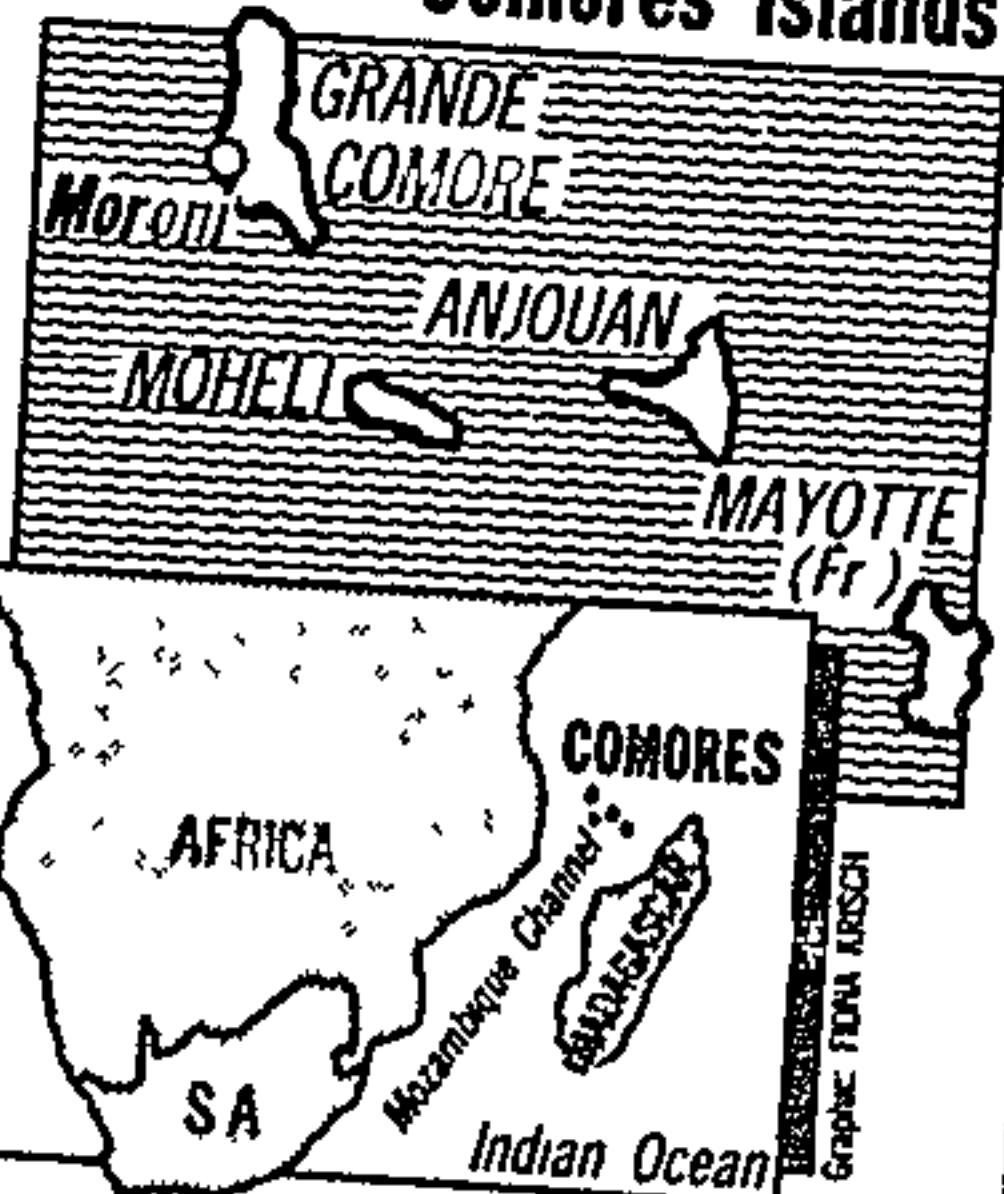
The islands were first settled by Arab seafarers about 1 000 years ago. The Arabs brought in slaves and established a series of small sultanates on the different islands.

France colonised Mayotte in 1843 to take advantage of its good anchorage. France extended its influence to the three other islands during the rest of the 19th century and formally annexed the archipelago in 1904. After voting against independence in a referendum in 1958, the islands received a measure of self-rule in 1961. A fresh referendum was held in 1974. About 95% of the electorate voted yes, but 63% on 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 Soilih with the help of French mercenary Bob Denard. Soilih embarked on a period of radical social and economic reform but he became unpopular. Starved of French aid, the economy disintegrated. In 1978 Denard landed on Grande Comore with white mercenaries and overthrew Soilih to restore Abdallah to power.

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 have 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-Reuters

By Day 28/11/89
Comores Islands



Island is peaceful, says hotel manager

THERE was no fighting in the streets of the Grand Comores capital city Moroni, where President Ahmed Abdallah was assassinated on Sunday night, Galewa Sun manager Bruce Thompson said in a telephone interview from the island yesterday.

He said the hotel's general manager, Michel Altbert, had made several trips into Moroni yesterday and the situation was normal.

Meanwhile SAA spokesman Robert Quayle said the flight from Jan Smuts to Moroni would take place as scheduled on Saturday morning.

An SAA airbus seating about 250 passengers flies weekly to the archipelago of four islands in the Mozambique Channel, northwest of Madagascar. Quayle said the flight was usually over-booked.

Holiday

Central Statistical Service figures show 1 252 South Africans departed for the Comoros in the six months 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 Comorean, but none of the hotel's management spoke the language.

"We know the president was assassinated, but that is all."

The assassination had posed no problem to the hotel staff or its guests, he said — Sapa

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Peelton deadlock

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Sowetan
28/11/89

THE deportation of refugees from their ancestral village in the Eastern Cape to a shelter in King William's Town is but a symptom of the larger homelands problem in South Africa

This homelands policy as well as the Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill (ABSGTB) - which part of the parliamentary opposition calls pernicious and evil - are responsible for the misery of the 960 homeless people from the East Peelton village of Nkqonkqweni

The Nkqonkqweni Steering Committee last week explained the forced incorporation of their village under the ABSGTB into the independent homeland of Ciskei

On August 24 last year the people of Nkqonkqweni were visited by a Major Zwelisha who told them they had been incorporated since August 12 of that year. The steering committee spokesman said that the people were angry as they had not

FOCUS

been consulted. Further more they had (and still have) no intention of being incorporated into what they regard as a one-party state with a puppet government.

Included

Trouble in the first few months of incorporation was attributed by Ciskei's deputy director general of foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, to a mistake made by the South African Government.

When Ciskei became independent in 1981, the whole of Peelton was believed to have been included

But it became apparent in 1986 that only the western portion lay within Ciskei - an oversight remedied by both governments by incorporation in August 1988

Nkqonkqweni resi-



Three generations of Nkqonkqweni villagers face uncertainty while the South African and Ciskeian authorities deliberate their future. Meanwhile 960 of them are living on the floor of a church in King William's Town

dents opposed the incorporation and the state's response to this resistance led to detentions, arrests and allegations of harassment and threats by the authorities.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

Others were charged with offences ranging from drunkenness to failing to pay Ciskei taxes

Conflict

In November 1988 a court interdict was granted against the Ciskei police, ordering them not to arrest, assault or harass residents

Early this year Somtunzi was quoted as saying the conflict in Nkqonkqweni would continue until an "element" which opposed incorporation into Ciskei "came to its senses"

Over the past year more than a hundred people have been detained without trial

According to lawyers acting for the community, not a single resident who was charged and had had legal representation, was convicted. Other cases - both criminal and civil claims for damages - are pending

Last week seven men arrived at the shelter in King William's Town and said that at least fifty people were still in detention.

Meanwhile the residents and the powers that be have reached a deadlock. The almost a thousand "deportees" will

not return to their homes "under a Ciskeian government". And the Ciskeian government will not take them back unless they swear allegiance to the state.

"We have asked the South African Government to give us temporary land to live on because we can't stay in the church indefinitely," the Nkqonkqweni spokesman said.

Citizens

"But, they said that there is no land available." What makes them so sure that under South Africa 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 assistance.

Attempts by the Sowetan to reach Ciskeian officials in Bisho were thwarted when this journalist was turned away. Like homeland leader Mr Lennox Sebe refuses to speak with the people of Nkqonkqweni, other officials refused to comment.



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg

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Mozambican refugee link

10 policemen treated for mystery illness

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star 29/11/89

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.

FOCUS

A sense of hopelessness and uncertainty prevails among the Nkqonkqweni refugees

KING William's Town was shocked when 960 refugees from the Ciskei homeland next door ended up on this sleepy Eastern Cape town's conscience

The white folk of King - as it is colloquially known - have a semi-detached idea that the homelands are really independent that most of the people from these territories were abounding with happiness and that it was their problem if they could not keep themselves viable

The talk in the town is about the refugees and all the arguments - in the chemist, coffee shop, hairdresser, butchery and supermarket - seem to hinge on the old fallacy that homelands have 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 almost always comes of ignorance'

The Transkeian leader, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, is known to have made moves toward



Three generations of Nkqonkqweni villagers face uncertainty while the South African and Ciskeian authorities deliberate their future. Meanwhile 960 of them are living on the floor of a church in King William's Town. Pic ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

A scarred community

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

...ds reincorporating his homeland into greater South Africa. Last week, Venda and suddenly Ciskei were mooted to consider a similar move.

Will the people from the East Peleton village of Nkqonkqweni be left to sleep in the church forever, or is somebody going to try and find them a place?

Handouts

Mr Denzyl Goodmans, from the local office of the Department of Development Aid (DDA) which administers South African Development Trust (SADT) land, said

in East London last week that there is not even the slightest possibility of land for resettlement of the refugees from Nkqonkqweni.

"Every piece of land under the control of the department has been earmarked for a specific purpose and not a single piece of ground is at the moment even remotely suitable 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 cement floor of the St Dominic's Hall of the Sacred Hearts Church in downtown King William's Town they live from day to day, surviving on handouts from local charities and church funds.

School

Step a little closer and you'll recognise a sense of hopelessness and uncertainty prevalent among them.

Weziwe Roji is 17 years old and hasn't been to school since her community was "deported" on the weekend of October 14 and 15 from Nkqonkqweni for refusing to accept incorporation into Ciskei.

"I don't know where I will attend school next

year I don't know if I will ever go to school again," Weziwe says.

Across the road from the refugee centre is Dale Junior School. Every morning and every afternoon white mothers and fathers deliver or collect their children here. One woman, Mrs Steyn (not her real name) referring to the refugees, said she "saw them there", but didn't know more than "I think they're from Ciskei. A friend told me they were deported for not being loyal to their country."

Pregnant

Steyn has never been into a black township, knows no black people and has a "coloured" maid. She doesn't know when the homeland became independent and said Sebe is the leader there.

Back in the church yard women are preparing the afternoon meal. Today it's cabbage and potato stew - same as yesterday and the day before.

The children are standing in a queue facing a doorway in a small ablution block. Boys and girls bent low over plastic tubs wash themselves while middle-aged women walk in and out of the adjacent latrines.

On the washing lines frayed clothing sways in the midday heat while one cadaverous old lady sweeps the dusty yard

with a straw broom swoosh, swoosh.

Sister Laetitia, a Sacred Hearts employee looks across the yard. "There are almost two hundred children here and I have 29 expectant mothers, five of whom are eight months pregnant. We need all the help we can get, but all we're receiving at the moment is a few hand-outs from some of the townsfolk," Sister Laetitia says.

Does she think they will reach a settlement with the Ciskeian or South African authorities soon? "It's hard to say. It looks like we've reached a deadlock."

A handful of women walk into the front gate with sacks of potatoes balanced on their heads. They stop and smile for the camera and then proceed to the outdoor kitchen in a corner of the church yard.

Scarred

For the time being the days are divided into prayer services, cooking, cleaning, meetings to report back on progress made in the struggle for a home and, for the women, knitting and sewing.

Sister Laetitia believes that the community's character has been severely scarred.

"The family and community are sacred and need to be kept together. Right now they have very little going in terms of the community and family. They've lost their homes and have been forced to live like aliens," says Sister Laetitia.

Across the road a German then a Japanese luxury car pulls up to collect schoolboys 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.



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlolo. Sub editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Threat of consumer boycott Govt given until Friday to solve Peelton problem

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Star 29/11/89

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 160-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.

TOURISM

(236) *Final*
11/12/89

Lots to fix

After years of misdirected effort and buck-passing, government may at last be taking steps to unleash the potential of tourism.

This new-found 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 Bartlett (*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 freer, 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. Australia, which is farther from Europe than we are, attracted 2m Europeans last year (SA drew about 300 000). Switzerland hosted 20m (travellers) and virtually all paid for their accommodation in anything from hotels and pensions to farmhouses"

Foreigns last year spent R1,5bn in SA, excluding airfares, according to Satour's Campbell Smith, but that's pin money com-

236 *Final* 11/12/89

pared with the R24,5bn that pocket-sized Austria earned from its 16,5m international travellers last year

SA draws barely more visitors than tiny Mauritius. Nearly 350 000 people visited the island in the first half of the year, up from 312 000 in the same period last year. And they spent R670m, or R1 922 each, more than the average visitor to SA spends

So why doesn't SA, with its well-run game parks, magnificent coastline and bargain basement prices, attract more tourists? The easy answer is SA's image as a world trouble spot

Many tourists, especially North Americans, see holidays in SA as risky, or, at the very least, not politically correct

But there are other, less obvious problems. Rennie's Travel's Bets Wapenaar cites the severe shortage of accommodation, especially in Cape Town, Durban, Kruger Park and along the Garden Route, especially during school holidays

She also lists the difficulty of booking domestic flights, the shortage of good quality touring coaches and the lethargy of many smaller towns in developing their tourist attractions

"There is also a dire need for well-trained tour guides. They are the people who sell SA and make tourists want to come back. We must also bear in mind that Australia's airfares are cheaper than ours"

Many 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 Thermann, 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 Hofen of Comair and Noel de Villiers of Rennie's Travel to guide it"

He has also commissioned two studies to identify the warts 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 Dohal, 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

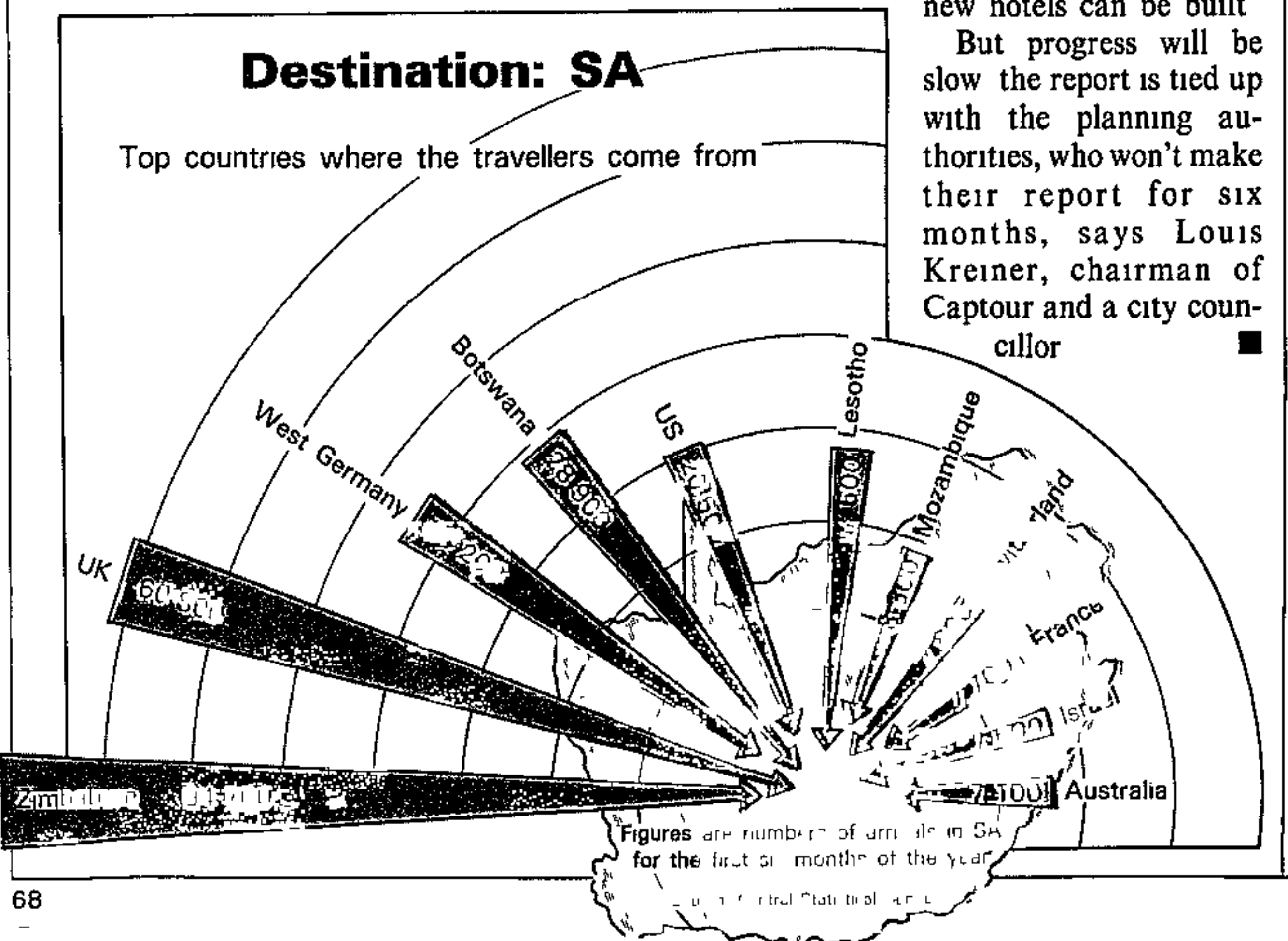
But in SA, millions of rands are lost every year because many travellers decide not to visit SA when they can't get a room in Cape Town. SA is far behind Europe in providing bed and breakfasts and developers cite the long off-season in explaining why they don't build more hotels

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 four-star hotels and 1 280 in its three five-star hotels, according to Thermann

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. The report is tied up with the planning authorities, who won't make their report for six months, says Louis Kreiner, chairman of Captour and a city councillor



C. Press 3/12/89

Victory for Peelson's refugees

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REFUGEES from East Peelson this week visited the land near King William's Town which the South African government agreed they could settle on, and responded positively to the offer

An interim residents' committee this week met King William's Town MP Ray Radue to discuss some of the details of the resettlement proposal

Hundreds of Peelson villagers won their fight this week to retain South African citizenship, thwarting attempts to hand them over to Ciskei

In a statement released after the meeting with Radue, the committee said the community was "extremely grateful for this offer of land for us to settle in South Africa, at least until such time as our homes in East Peelson are reincorporated into South Africa".

The villagers said they understood the solution could take several years,

and would consequently not see their imminent settlement as temporary, but rather as a long-term settlement

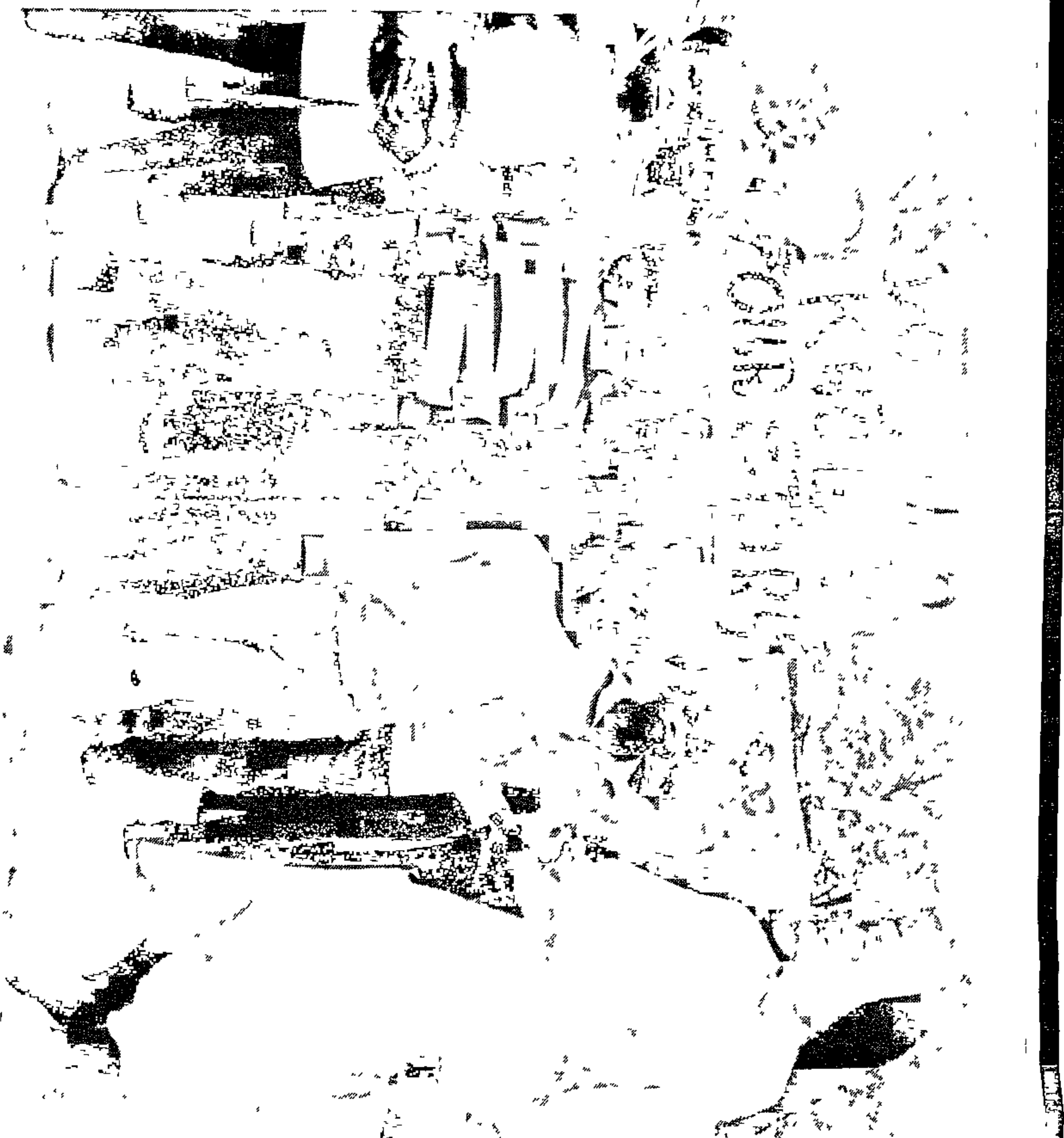
"We are very pleased because now we will be able to live with our families as human beings on our land in South Africa, to rebuild our homes, sow our fields and graze our stock"

Radue had told them the land was just over 240ha in extent, and not 120ha as previously reported

Refugees who visited the site this week expressed their satisfaction with its size and position

The land was close to schools in Ginsberg and to transport to East London, where many Nkqonkqweni villagers worked, they said

Radue said he believed enough goodwill had been generated between the residents' committee and the government, as well as the other parties concerned, to ensure the settlement succeeded — Sapa



Peelson children walk back to the Sacred Heart Church in King William's Town where they have been staying. Residents started their fight to remain citizens of South Africa.

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 Lazley. (236)

The "perfume islands", which resounded 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 R60-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. *Times 3/12/69*

"The many contradictory reports as to who did what is creating confusion and affecting tourist bookings," said Mr Lazley.

S/Twe, 3/12/89

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Evicted families lose all except their SA rights

ABOUT 800 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 Nkqonkweni, in East Peilton, exist 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 gun-point and now living on soup-kitchen hand-outs

The plight of the people — who were offered 240 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 1981 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 sjambokkings 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

By BILL KRIGE

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 Radue were kept out of the village by police

The 240ha 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 Gov-

Two of the children who will now have the right to be called South Africans

ernment which decided we were not"

Border Council of Churches field worker Albert Whittles 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 UDF stalwart Steve Tshwete 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 decried what was termed "hysteria" 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 dissident group"

One of these was an attack on Mr Thempa Tempi, who was burnt and later died of his injuries

Spokesmen for the Residents' Committee emphatically deny Ciskei charges of violence.

More refugees coming to SA

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 Mashini, 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 Winterveldt. There are also hundreds of refugees living in Kwa-Zulu, 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 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

Giyani-Malamulele Relief Co-ordinating Committee to help with the distribution of food, clothing and blankets.

Mashini 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 Suffering) on the outskirts of Giyani. According to Mr George Manyangi who is in charge of the area more and more refugees are still pouring into the homeland. He said more than 290 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

Pictures by Moffat Zungu



A36

Sowetan
12/12/89

lury not be tolerated

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. *Biday 31/2/87*

SAA spokesman Francois 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 —

TANIA LEVY

planned to commence this Sunday (236)

SAA flies to Moroni weekly on Saturdays. Because the 260-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 war that was 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-stricken 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 had 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.

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Sowetan

African refugee problem is huge

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 Information* said.

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This was one of the findings of a new ILO study - *The challenge of adjustment in Africa* - that presented a comprehensive picture of past and present migration in Africa, the ILO said

Expulsions

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"Indeed, it is something of a paradox that a continent which claims attachment to such generous values as the common endeavour for development should accept the precariousness and suffering that accompany the migration of its people," the study said.

The study further measured the impact and analysed the legal basis of governments' decisions to expel refugees.

An estimated 35 million Africans live outside their own country - 10 percent of the total 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 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 Kreiner 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

236

C. Press

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 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

68/28/89

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 municipi-

ality 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 mayoress 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

Square one?

17/10/89
C. Press
236

Living in fear of warlords

Sowetan

19/12/89

236



President Lucas Mangope .. soldiers tried to overthrow him.

Coup bid soldiers sentenced

EIGHT of the rebel soldiers involved in the abortive coup in Bophuthatswana last year yesterday received sentences varying from seven to eight-and-a-half years' jail

The sentences, for high treason, were handed down by Mr Justice M W Friedman in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court.

In all, 142 members of the Bophuthatswana National Security Unit face sentence, 125 having been convicted of high treason and 17 of terrorism under the Internal Security Act

Sentencing in this mammoth treason trial, which began in April, may last until tomorrow

MR Amon Ngcobo (48) is one of the thousands of refugees thrown up by the political violence.

In 1986 Ngcobo lost a fulltime job. Since then he has been coming into central Durban almost daily looking for temporary jobs to help his wife and four children.

He has been living in Lindelani, north of Durban, since 1970.

Two Thursday ago, on returning from a fruitless work-seeking venture, he and two other men were 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 spent the next week in King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban He said he counted 52

SOWETAN Correspondent

other patients there recovering from gunshot wounds inflicted in the political violence

Ngcobo, who is the brother of a senior Kwa-Zulu political leader, has not been back to his Lindelani home

He is now moving away as he fears the men will get hold of him again.

"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 The night he was released from hospital he slept on Durban Station

Ngcobo was highly critical of the warlords who have set themselves up as undisputed kings in the squatter settlements north of Durban.

Hobo

He said the man who ran his Lindelani area moved in five years ago as a hobo, but was today a very rich man.

He had a police force who demanded R5 from people every month If they did not pay they are

chased away The police made people stop talking and walking around at 9pm, or else they were fined R50.

He has scars on his arms and face because he came home late from work one night and was caught talking to his family.

The warlord's police put him in handcuffs and took him to the warlord's home. The warlord then hit him repeatedly with a sjambok

People in the squatter camps hated the warlords and wanted to shoot them, Mr Ngcobo said.



6/8/21/41

W Tvl refugees to be reunited in Jhb

Sowetan

22/12/89

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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'

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

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

Trac'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

1 million tourists coming our way

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 tourism 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

PAT DEVEREAUX

"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 Appelton, 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 this 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 Booyse, 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

(236)

ROBERT GENTLE

~~236~~

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. *Bidan 15/11/90*

She said most were either from Zaire or Mauritius and here on business.

A Zairean 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 Zairean said it was her first visit to Johannesburg. "I have already visited Brussels and Paris, so I decided to come here. Its closer."

Zairean 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.

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Australia appreciates group of SA settlers

star 18/11/90
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 6 900 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 135 627 during the 1980s.

236

WORKING CLASS



The biggest group of just over 58 000 were from the United Kingdom and Ireland, with Asians second at 28 784

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".

the CUC CSA/INFORMATION
MINDS
MINDS

Tourism figures on the increase

ACHMED KARIEM 230

MORE than a million people are expected to visit SA this year, says Satour

Executive director Spencer Thomas said Satour expected an 8,5% increase compared with last year

"Conservative estimates indicate that at least 920 000 visitors came to SA in 1989 — a 14% increase on 1988." *Now 25/11/90*

Thomas said 651 242 people visited SA in the first nine months of 1989, half of them from overseas — a significant increase in the latter figure

"There were 85 982 visitors from Britain, representing a 21% increase over the 1988 figure. Next was Germany with 52 613 visitors (19%) and then the US with 34 183 (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

The Star's Foreign News Service

MUNICH — East Europeans are likely to be "diverted" to SA by West Germany's plans to cut benefits for settlers from this area, according to diplomatic sources in Bonn and Europe.

South African immigration officials are busy in the embassy in Bonn and the consulate in Munich processing applications by East Europeans wanting to resettle in South Africa.

South African Interior Ministry official Mr Jan van Zyl has returned from leave to find a pile of work awaiting him on his desk in the South African consulate in Munich.

Most of the applications are from Polish resettlers, who are the people most likely to suffer under the proposed cut-back in West German benefits.

The West German government wants to stem the flood of Polish Resettlers — most of whom are coming West in

search of a better standard of living and not for political motives — by encouraging them to file entry applications in Poland.

The Bonn government has assured East Germans that they will not be affected by the New Regulations, but a real fear is reported rife among the resettlers that they will be the next to feel the crunch.

More than 1 000 East Germans are moving to West Germany daily, placing an unbearable strain on housing and social services.

South Africa has mounted a concentrated campaign in West Germany to attract East Germans with needed skills. Until now, the vast majority of applicants at South Africa's embassy in Bonn and its consulate in Munich have been Poles, but the latest rumblings in the West German capital are expected to boost the number of East Germans wanting to emigrate to the sun.

SA not using its over-40s agencies

236

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."

Apso is involved in a drive to educate companies to realise there are many over-45s 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-38 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."

B/day 29/1/90

236

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 1988, 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 1988 when 3 991 left and 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.

In the first six months of 1989, SA experienced a net gain of 2 247, with 4 716 immigrants and 2 469 emigrants.

During the first half of 1989 the net gain of professional, semi-professional and technical workers was 95 compared with 106 in 1988.

SA gained 102 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 1988 after a loss of 902 in 1987.

Immigration figures up

(236) GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — SA had a net immigration gain in the first 10 months of last year of 5 241, according to Central Statistical Service

The immigrant total in January-October was 9 323 (8 704 last year) and emigrants 3 991 (6 765).

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 372.

The number of foreign visitors also rose sharply in the 10 months — by 17,4% to 138 549 last year, compared with 126 063 in 1988.

Most immigrants during January-October came from the UK — 2 407

Next came Portugal with 685 followed by West Germany with 479

Most emigrants, 2 330, settled in Australia.

all add up to individual debt increasing

period last year, civil judgments increased by 7,5%.

SA could draw more immigrants

GERALD REILLY

(236)

PRETORIA — SA stands to make a substantial migration gain this year if favourable perceptions of the political climate are maintained. *30/11/90*

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 858 people interested in migrating to SA. Of these, 631 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.

0.40% increase

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. *30/11/90*

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 1959. He lost his seat in 1961. He was 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.

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THURSDAY, 1 MARCH 1990

256

Apart from those mentioned above, a variety of derogatory actions are being undertaken which can not be quantified as specific cases, due to the nature and extent thereof

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Deregulation: applications

11 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation

- (a) How many applications for deregulation had been (i) received, (ii) investigated and (iii) granted in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, No 87 of 1986, and (b) in how many cases had deregulation taken place, as at 31 December 1989?

B34E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

- (a) (i) Six One application was carried over from 1988 (see (a) (iii) 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 1989-04-07, 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 Restriction on Economic Activities Act was exercised. In accordance with this GN 208 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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansard

THURSDAY, 1 MARCH 1990

256

Apart from those mentioned above, a variety of derogatory actions are being undertaken which can not 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 OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(i)	(ii)
(a) Doctors and specialists	64	37
(b) Dentists and dental specialists	4	3
(c) Attorneys and advocates	9	17
(d) Architects and town and regional planners	38	22
(e) Social workers	4	5
(f) Quantity surveyors	7	7
(g) Scientists	103	54
(h) Other specified professionally qualified persons	1 067	810
1) Engineer, engineering technician and related occupations	342	213
2) Medical, dental and related health services occupations (excluding (a) and (b))	116	136
3) Mathematical and related occupations and computer sciences occupations	97	57
4) Accountant and related accounting occupations and economic occupations	110	114
5) Legal occupations (excluding (c))	—	—
6) Education and related occupations	97	133

Hansard 236

THURSDAY, 1 MARCH 1990

258

(b) (aa) 1 230 1 172
(bb) 714 678

NOTE.

Information is furnished for the period January 1989 to November 1989 as the December 1989 data is not yet available

Permanent residents of SA visits abroad

40 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs Hansard 1/3/90

- (1) How many permanent residents of South Africa left the country on visits abroad for stated reasons other than emigration in each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, 236
- (2) how many permanent residents of South Africa, excluding new immigrants and returning emigrants, returned from visits abroad in each of the above five years? B44E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1)	Holiday	Business	Study
1989*	343 049	139 448	5 743
1988	411 586	137 861	6 296
1987	380 216	127 065	5 497
1986	373 851	120 628	5 285
1985	383 447	120 177	6 004
1984	427 789	120 281	5 846
(2) 1989*	540 570		
1988	531 763		
1987	488 072		
1986	480 077		
1985	489 243		
1984	543 133		

*Information is furnished for the period January 1989 to November 1989 as the December 1989 data is not yet available

Public service: persons gainfully employed

60 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Home Affairs Hansard 1/3/90

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 31 December 1989? B156E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

TOURISM F | M 2 | 2 | 90

Foreign attraction

SA's tourism industry is booming — though off a low base in international terms — as improved political perceptions overseas and the "curiosity factor" 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, 16,4% 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 (236)

The major gains in foreign tourists last year came from Taiwan (52%), Switzerland (36%), France (33%), 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

AK645 7/2/90

236

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 Nimwegan 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.

"At the same time, we have seen a significant decline in export — although there is still the occasional family wanting to move out because of the political changes," 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 932 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, 2 230 people emigrated in 1989 compared with 1988 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.

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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. *BIDM 9/2/90*
In the same 11 months in 1988 the gain was 2 340 — 9 588 immigrants and 7 248 emigrants.
The figures indicate a slowdown in the

GERALD REILLY
numbers leaving SA — a trend that is expected to continue.
Gained in the 11 months were 1 296 professional, semiprofessional and technical workers, among them 342 engineers and 51 medical doctors. *(236) (174)*
Most emigrants in January-November were headed for the UK (1 290), followed by Australia (1 157)

... get the support they think they will
He believed even among the CP support-

improper and illegal for public servants to
consider jeopardising these services.

Immigration rate is nearly 1 000 a month

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RUSSELL**

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An exclusive way to make business
travel a little more of a pleasure

Immigration rate is nearly 1 000 a month

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 *BIDW 9/2/90*

In the same 11 months in 1988 the gain was 2 340 — 9 588 immigrants and 7 248 emigrants

The figures indicate a slowdown in the

GERALD REILLY

numbers leaving SA — a trend that is expected to continue

Gained in the 11 months were 1 296 professional, semiprofessional and technical workers, among them 342 engineers and 51 medical doctors ~~(1 296)~~

Most emigrants in January-November were headed for the UK (1 290), followed by Australia (1 157)

236

~~236~~

Rough road ahead - SA expatriates

Jan 17/2/90 (836)

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 concentration 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

CHRIS MOERDIJK

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 in to the system."

Dr Moerdijk said, however, that he was for the first time, "extremely enthusiastic" about what was happening in SA

Rough road ahead — SA expatriates

Star 17/2/90

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Refugee plight fast

236

By MATHATHA TSEDU

1234

TWO white women involved in relief work for Mozambican refugees in Phalaborwa are to go on a 48-hour fast next weekend to raise funds and highlight the plight of refugees

The two are Mrs Pat Macdugal and Mr Betty Ogilvie, both of Phalaborwa. 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 *Sowetan 22/2/90*

Money raised will go towards alleviating serious shortages at the Lulekani camp near Phalaborwa. The camp houses at least 60 000 people, more than half of them children. The relief work desperately needs a van to ferry supplies 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

Nov 24/1990

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 1984.

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 284 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 difficult ward such as a trauma unit, earns R1 980 a month — barely R700 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 government and provincial authorities and nursing organisations but to no avail.

The Nursing Association said they were confident and the authorities simply delayed.

Research has shown that 80 percent of nurses leave provincial hospitals after three years, he added.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter, said in Parliament this week that provincial hospitals had lost 3 528 registered nurses in 1989 through resignations.

Health authorities had received 41 875 applications by trainee nurses for 2 511 vacancies in

So, the Saturday Star has obtained them from the Conservative Party.

The scales, made available by Conservative Party spokesman on health Dr Willie Snyman, revealed that a student nurse with matric earned the same salary as a nursing assistant with Std 8.

They also revealed that the highest-paid nurse, a chief matron (senior

Pay scales

Chief Matron (senior nursing service manager)	R1 224 pm
First Matron (nursing service manager)	R2 885 pm
Senior Matron and Sister	R2 433 pm
Matron and Senior Sister	R1 904 pm
Nurse in experience	R1 284 pm
Senior Staff Nurse	R1 174 pm
Staff Nurse no experience	R911 pm
Nursing Assistant	R723 pm
Nursing Assistant — with Std 8	R451 pm
Nursing Assistant — with Std 10	R584 pm
Student Nurse — with matric	R450 pm
Student Nurse — with Std 8	R354 pm
Senior Professional Nurse	R517 pm
Professional Nurse	R1 190 pm
	R803 pm

80 pc of state staff leave after 3 years

1988, with 2 729 being accepted and 1 579 completing their training, Dr Venter 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 specialty courses and that

and a 13th cheque on a nurse's birthday," she said.

The solution to the problem, she said, would be to embark on a recruitment campaign and provide incentive such as better pay and perks.

A senior nursing sister with 12 years' ICU experience can expect to take home R1 500 a month for a 40-hour week, with a seasonal work rate of R10 an hour.

Another nurse who left the Johannesburg Hospital last year after 17 years, including six years' training, said her salary was improved by working nightshifts.

Her reason for leaving was stress.

In a statement addressing the crisis, Dr Venter said the salaries of nurses were being investigated and would be included in the annual budget.

Obvious

"It is obvious that salary adjustment will not solve all the problems of the profession, the Nursing Association has brought many other problems to my attention," she said.

The Health Matters Advisory Committee is to investigate the problems surrounding the nursing profession and a private firm of consultants has been contracted by the department to make objective investigation, Dr Venter added.

She said the annual growth in the number of registered nurses was insufficient to meet the future needs of the health services.

she took home R1 400 a month.

Her former colleagues who joined the private sector are now earning double her salary, she said.

She said according to departmental rules the patient-nurse ratio should be one to one but because of the shortage, the ratio is one nurse to three patients.

"The situation is chaotic. The shortage has also led to the abolition of our study leave.

Nurses are migrating from provincial hospitals to private and mining hospitals for better pay and fringe benefits, she said.

"We are living below the breadline," said the single parent of a four year-old boy.

The only perks offered by provincial hospitals are a housing subsidy

UK evacuation plan for nationals in SA

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

810am 7/3/90
KIN BENTLEY

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 50 000 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 1986.

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.

Cart Tint 7/3/90

236

(LCA)
(LCA)
G.S.M.
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29

Mavinga 'not in govt hands'

WASHINGTON — The United States and an Angolan rebel spokesman on Monday denied reports that government troops had captured the town of Mavinga.

Earlier, Unita 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'

CMT TuitS 7/3/90
236

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NEWS!

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UK's crisis plan kept secret

B/1021 12/3/90

IAN HOBBS

236

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 ²³⁶

~~SA~~ 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." ^{Day 12/3/90}

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 1988, Mr Ken Andrew (DP, Gardens) said yesterday (236)

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 2 631 829 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. Story 13/3/90

Mr Andrew said in a statement this "dramatic loss" of 99 541 "unaccount-

ed-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

239
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

EDYTH BULBRING

area and was approached by one or two municipalities that were interested, FIC financial accountant George Ford said yesterday

13/3/90
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

245
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

● Comment: Page 6

B. Day 14/3/90

Fewer people moving out of the country

1236



DAVID BRADFORD

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 condi-

tions, 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

Elliotts chairman Tom Ansley says there are probably less than half the number moving out of the country now than was the case two or three years ago.

Around one third of Elliotts' 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 Nimwegen 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 Farmer 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."

How saved

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION (Continued)

How saved

School	(a) Degree	(b) Number of teachers 3-year Diploma	(c)* Std 10 + Certificate	(d)* Lower than Std 10 + Certificate	(e)* Lower than Std 10	Total
Funtununda Prim	—	1	13	5	—	19
Mzimhlophe Prim	—	2	16	5	—	23
Daniels Prim	—	4	10	6	—	20
Emzantsane Prim	—	1	10	9	—	20
Mvisiswani Prim	—	1	10	6	—	17
Isaac Hony Prim	—	—	9	17	—	26
Myezo Prim	1	5	13	—	1	27
Elumanyanweni Prim	—	3	10	5	—	19
Garrett Prim	—	3	15	7	—	25
Nkuthalo Prim	—	5	20	1	—	26
Zamukukhanya Prim	—	—	14	3	—	17
Mngqophiso Prim	—	—	9	5	—	14
Isembelile (unpr)	—	3	9	2	—	14
Nomfunulo Prim	13	27	10	—	—	50
Ben Simuku Prim	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kwa-Ford Prim	—	1	1	—	—	2
Stephen Makhungu- gula Prim	—	1	12	9	1	23
Phillip Nikiwe Prim	3	2	11	2	—	16
Masangwana Prim	—	2	15	1	—	18
Arthur Nyobo Prim	—	5	12	3	—	20
Jarvis Gqunlana Prim	—	2	6	8	—	16
Johnson Marwanga Pub	1	—	—	3	2	6
Samuel Nongogo Prim	—	6	7	7	—	20
Ernest Skumina Prim	—	2	8	3	—	13
Kama Prim	—	2	4	3	—	9
Cowan Sek	—	—	16	1	—	17
Emafini	11	5	24	—	—	40
Newell Sek	1	9	14	2	—	26
Molefe Prim	12	8	19	—	—	39
David Vuku Prim	—	5	8	5	—	18
Lamani Prim	—	—	16	—	—	16
New Brighton Prim	—	5	3	3	2	13
Pendla Prim	—	3	12	3	—	18
Pendla Prim	—	2	1	2	1	6

* 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.

PE/Ibhayl area. Teachers of specialist subjects

130 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education *How saved* 143190
 How many suitably qualified teachers of
 (a) Accountancy, (b) Physical Science,
 (c) Biology, (d) Mathematics, (e) Computer Science, (f) Music and (g) other specified specialist subjects are there at each school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth/Ibhayl area?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (a) 17
- (b) 36
- (c) 50
- (d) 50
- (e) 3
- (f) 0
- (g) The information is not readily available

Department: Stationery

133 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education *How saved* 143190
 (1) Whether any stationery is provided by his Department for the use of (a) primary and (b) secondary school pupils, if not, why not, if so, what stationery is provided to each (i) primary and (ii) secondary school pupil each year,
 (2) whether paper is provided by his Department for the printing of internal examination papers at (a) primary and (b) secondary schools, if not, why not, if so, how much paper is provided in respect of each (i) primary and (ii) secondary school pupil?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes
- (i) and (ii) Lists of stationery parcels per pupil per standard have been forwarded to the Member
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes
- (i) and (ii) Fixed quantities are not supplied. Departmental area offices order paper for the need of schools under their control and each principal requisitions from his area office according to need

Western Cape matriculation examination: results

134. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education *How saved* 143190
 How many pupils at schools in the Western Cape falling under the control of the Department of Education and Training (a) wrote, (b)

obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E symbols in, and (c) failed, their 1989 Standard 10 examinations in respect of (i) Mathematics (Higher Grade), (ii) Mathematics (Standard Grade), (iii) Physical Science (Higher Grade) and (iv) Physical Science (Standard Grade)?
How saved 143190
 B299E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (i) 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
- (ii) 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
- (iii) 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) Failed 179
- (iv) 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

TBVC countries: citizens deported from RSA
 135 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs *How saved* 143190
 (a) How many citizens of (i) Ciskei, (ii) Transkei, (iii) Venda and (iv) Bophuthatswana were deported from the Republic in 1989 and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported in each case?
How saved 143190
 B300E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) 21
- (ii) 116
- (iii) 5
- (iv) 2

(b) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) *(236)*

LBS countries/Zimbabwe/Mozambique: workers *(236)*
Newsread repatriated 14/3/90
 136 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) How many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique, respectively, were repatriated in 1989,
 (2) how many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from each of the above countries had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(S) B301E

	(a)	(b)*
Zimbabwe	329	16
Lesotho	158	110
Swaziland	15	35
Botswana	38	23
Mozambique	199	30

Separate statuses of exemptions granted to persons on the ground of long service alone, are not available.
 * Excluding workers, but including the wives and children of workers

(2) to the countries in question in 1989 is as follows
 Zimbabwe 5 817
 Lesotho 4 728
 Swaziland 1 269
 Botswana 843
 Mozambique 38 758
Newsread 14/3/90
 During the period 1 January 1988 up to 26 February 1990, the following exemptions in terms of section 7 bis (1) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) were granted in respect of workers and persons from the following countries

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Administration and Economic Co-ordination

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Departmental employees

59 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister for

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Labourers	1 050	35 237	2 065	132 821
Educators	68 657	37 743	12 655	54 692
Nursing	25 881	15 082	5 992	26 315
Services	84 533	13 469	3 722	41 286
Other	121 980	18 119	7 077	22 318
(b)	302 101	119 650	31 511	277 432

Films: subsidies

74 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) What amounts were paid in subsidies in the 1988-89 financial year in respect of films in (a) Afrikaans, (b) English and (c) the Black languages,
 (2) in respect of how many films in each language were these subsidies paid?

B184E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) R5 653 688
 (b) R2 161 549
 (c) R5 200 223
 (2) Afrikaans 13
 English 13
 Black languages 122

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Whites and (d) Indians in the Republic in 1989?
Newsread 15/3/90 B202E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

As many late registrations of births and deaths in respect of 1989 are still being received, the 1989 data have not yet been processed. However, the relevant information in respect of 1988 is as follows

- (a) 62*
 (b) 57,5
 (c) 13,2
 (d) 17,4 (estimate)

* Latest estimate of the Human Sciences Research Council in respect of 1988

NOTE

Infant mortality rate means the number of infant deaths (ie deaths of children under the age of one year) per one thousand live births

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION (Continued).

School	(a) Degree	(b) 3-year Diploma	(c)* Std 10 + Certificate	(d)* Lower than Std 10 + Certificate	(e)* Lower than Std 10	Total
Funifundo Prim		1	13	5		19
Mzimhlophe Prim		2	16	5		23
Daniels Prim		4	10	6		20
Emzomncane Prim		1	10	9		20
Mvisiswano Prim		1	10	6		17
Emsengeni Prim		5	9	17	1	27
Isaac Booi Prim	1	3	13			19
Myezo Prim		3	10	5		18
Elumanyanweni Prim		3	15	7		25
Garrett Prim		5	20	1		26
Nkuthalo Prim			14	3		17
Zamukukhanya Prim			9	5		14
Mnqophuso Prim		3	9	2		14
Itembelihle Compr	13	27	10			50
Nomfundo Prim			1*			1
Ben Sinuka Prim		1	2	9	1	13
Kwa-Ford Prim		1	12	3		16
Stephen Maxungun-gula Prim	3	2	11	2		18
Phillip Nikiwe Prim		2	15	1		18
Masangwana Prim		5	12	3		20
Arthur Nyobo Prim		2	6	8		16
Jarvis Gqamlana Prim	1			3	2	6
Johnson Marwanqa Pub		6	7	7		20
Samuel Nongogo Prim		2	8	3		13
Ernest Skosana Prim		2	4	3		9
Kama Prim			16	1		17
Cowan Sek	11	5	24			40
Emafim	1	9	14	2		26
Newell Sek	12	8	19			39
Molefe Prim		5	8	5		18
David Vuku Prim			16			16
Lamani Prim		5	3	3	2	13
New Brighton Prim		3	12	3		18
Pendia Prim		2	1	2	1	6

* 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

PE/Ibhayi area: teachers of specialist subjects

130 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education *Hansard 14/3/90*
How many suitably qualified teachers of
(a) Accountancy, (b) Physical Science,
(c) Biology, (d) Mathematics, (e) Computer Science, (f) Music and (g) other specified specialist subjects are there at each school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth/Ibhayi area?
B295E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (a) 17
(b) 36
(c) 50
(d) 50
(e) 3
(f) 0
(g) The information is not readily available

obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E symbols in, and (c) failed, their 1989 Standard 10 examinations in respect of (i) Mathematics (Higher Grade), (ii) Mathematics (Standard Grade), (iii) Physical Science (Higher Grade) and (iv) Physical Science (Standard Grade)?
Hansard 14/3/90
B299E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (i) 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
(ii) 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
(iii) 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) Failed 179
(iv) 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

Department: Stationery

133 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

- (1) Whether any stationery is provided by his Department for the use of (a) primary and (b) secondary school pupils, if not, why not, if so, what stationery is provided to each (i) primary and (ii) secondary-school pupil each year,
(2) whether paper is provided by his Department for the printing of internal examination papers at (a) primary and (b) secondary schools, if not, why not, if so, how much paper is provided in respect of each (i) primary and (ii) secondary school pupil?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes
(i) and (ii) Lists of stationery parcels per pupil per standard have been forwarded to the Member
(2) (a) and (b) Yes
(i) and (ii) Fixed quantities are not supplied Departmental area offices order paper for the need of schools under their control and each principal requisitions from his area office according to need

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 (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they deported in each case?
Hansard 14/3/90
B300E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) 21
(ii) 116
(iii) 5
(iv) 2

236

(b) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) ~~(Act 59 of 1972)~~ **236**

LBS countries/Zimbabwe/Mozambique: workers *Hansard* repatriated 14/3/90

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

(1) How many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique, respectively, were repatriated in 1989,

(2) how many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from each of the above countries had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available? **200**

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS **B301E**

(1) Statistics on the basis as required by the honourable member are not available. However, the total number of persons (irrespective population group) removed

to the countries in question in 1989 is as follows

Zimbabwe	5 817
Lesotho	4 728
Swaziland	1 269
Botswana	843
Mozambique	38 758

(2) During the period 1 January 1988 up to 26 February 1990, the following exemptions in terms of section 7 bis (1) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) were granted in respect of workers and persons from the following countries

Zimbabwe	(a) 329	(b)* 16
Lesotho	158	110
Swaziland	15	35
Botswana	38	23
Mozambique	199	30

Separate statistics of exemptions granted to persons on the ground of long service alone, are not available.

* Excluding workers, but including the wives and children of workers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Administration and Economic Co-ordination

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Departmental employees

59 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister for

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

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by uncertainty and confusion and unrealistic expectations which still have to be manifested

well says' to seek po

Tories look for support among expatriates in SA

(236) 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 Gene 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 598 professional people through emigration last year. A total of 2 363 professionally qualified people emigrated and 1 765 professional people immigrated.

However, according to Democratic Party Gardens MP Ken Andrew there has been a massive undisclosed 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.

MM 21 16/31 - 22/3/90

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. (236)

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

8/Jan 16/3/90

~~236~~

236

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

EDYTH BULBRING
Home Affairs was not involved in the identification or allocation of land for the establishment of such a project.

The spokesman said a total of 163 Hong Kong residents had emigrated to SA since 1980. Emigration stepped up marginally in 1988 with 28 residents, and in 1989 with 37 residents.

He said there were no numerically quantified quotas for immigration purposes.

J H Isaacs, Mr Roosters, Rennies 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 extensions 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 S A entry

W/C-RK64 17/3/20 236
Weekend Argus Foreign Service

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

236

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 1 450 who emigrated to Canada last year, due primarily to stricter Canadian requirements, she 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, a 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 "dependent on a secure environment" could feel threatened by it.

Britain shelters SA objectors

CAF 71415 22/3/90 (236) (237)
Own Correspondent

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, 36 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

236

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 367 people in 1989, compared with a loss 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.

B/day 28/3/90

SBDC advice for students

B/day 28/3/90

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 Tloga Youth Entrepreneurship Competition, Vosloo said the concomittant TV-3 drama series, "Tloga Tloga E Tloga 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' 236
6 359 people

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B/day 28/3/90

Imported skills 'vital to SA'

236

GERALD REILLY

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.

Training, to Andrew)

FIM 3073170 - (236)

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 5;
- 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

Backing the Government's efforts, the 1820 Settlers Association launched a recruiting campaign in Hong Kong from March 6 to 13.

But the ANC is determined to stop the recruiting drive.

On March 1, the ANC's chief representative in East Asia, Mr. Jerry Matsila, and an executive member of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee, Mr. Eric Molobi, were guests of the Hong Kong anti-apartheid group.

Mr. Matsila 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. Matsila.

SA Times 06/11/90

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Hungry for new life in SA

By JEREMY BROOKS: London

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 con-

sular level with Hungary would be established "very soon". The mission in Budapest will be South Africa's first in a Warsaw Pact country. *STimes 1/4/90*

The sudden interest in emigration to South Africa among Hungarians was sparked off by the January 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 *23b*

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

Sowetom 5-14-90

236

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 Perth 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



ON A MISSION . Martin Blackie and wife Norma, who offer refuge overseas
Picture: M S ROY

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

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 Argentinians. 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

6/4/90 Own Correspondent

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DURBAN — In a dramatic bid to resolve the academic brain drain, the vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, Professor Peter Booysen, 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 Booysen 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 an across-the-board increase of 18 percent backdated to January 1.

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'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 spokesmen 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.

EDYTH BULBRING

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.

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Fears of British citizens flooding home from SA

Star 18/4/90

The Star Bureau

(236)

ed total of 13 000 applications
each month

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

Quoting a British Embassy source in Pretoria, the paper said the number of inquiries had increased "dramatically" over the past few months

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

According to the Home Office, between 500 000 and a million South Africans are entitled to British passports through patrilineal descent.

A report in the Guardian yesterday put the number of passports issued by the embassy at 2 000 a month, out of an estimat-

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'

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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

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 2500 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 Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, to Budapest in January.

A recent article in the monthly tabloid, West, explained how to fill out the visa form. It was accompanied by photographs

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.

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 came to the embassy this week. He has been spending nights at a Vienna station waiting for his application to be processed.

"No one else 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. "I am an emigrant."

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

Sewelton 19/4/90

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 Shamsuddin 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 these South Africans to come."

ST- 14/4/90 - (23E)

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 embassy in Vienna.

About 150 people a day are applying for visas.

Full boat

Most of them are Hungarians but there are also Romanians, Poles, Bulgarians, and a few from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, embassy press attache Mr Wolf 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 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," he said.

The flood began in earnest after Foreign Minister Mr 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 sidestreet 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 Kock, 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 per cent of the air fare.

"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 held a special place in the hearts of

foul play was suspect, Shinnars, said allow them imme

150 youths flee to Lusaka

236 ALAN FINE

ABOUT 150 youths have fled from Natal to Lusaka in the past two weeks to seek sanctuary with the ANC from violence in the province, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said yesterday.

He said most had been flown to Lusaka from Swaziland via Maputo with the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees, after being told by the authorities they could not stay in Swaziland.

ANO reports the people range in age up to 24, while one four-year-old child had also arrived. All were well.

□ Sapa reports five people died — three of them women 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 Mdletshe, 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 Mpumalanga 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".

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As/Dam 19/4/90

Govt moves to speed up immigration procedures

LESLEY LAMBERT

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 6 359 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 1961, 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 1986 and 1987.

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 visitors do not require visas), almost 11-million people were

cleared at various points of entry.

□ Sapa-Reuter 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 Grinzing district, by surprise.

Inside, beneath pictures of diamonds, and elephants and impala 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-Reuter.

CA 30/490

(236)

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 Afri-

can 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 promises to provide a rich harvest for South Africa if the country is awake to the possibilities.

It stems from the "separate development" — thank-fully 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 stunt a generation of young students at home, it also ensured the loss of some of our finest minds through emigration.

However, this pool of ex-

ing solutions to the human condition by rooting for intellectual truffles among the ashes of apartheid.

In much the same way as Nkrumah's Ghana became a magnet for the international intellectual community as Africa's first liberated nation, so South Africa could become the next intellectual Mecca.

It could become a mandatory pit-stop for all self-respecting social 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 leaping the Atlantic in pursuit of the honeypot, 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 gather-

ing 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 wainscoting 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.

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Govt plans to allow SA involvement in foreign air charters

B/Daw 10/5/90

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 Masterleisure.

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

LESLEY LAMBERT

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 939 393 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 Louw

CAPE TOWN — SA had a net gain of immigrants of 1 865 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 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 1966, 40 492 in 1975 and 39 000 in 1982 when the governments of H F Verwoerd, B J Vorster and P W 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.

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system works in other countries and is essential here, with the ever-increasing use of our roads."

TOURISM F/M 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.

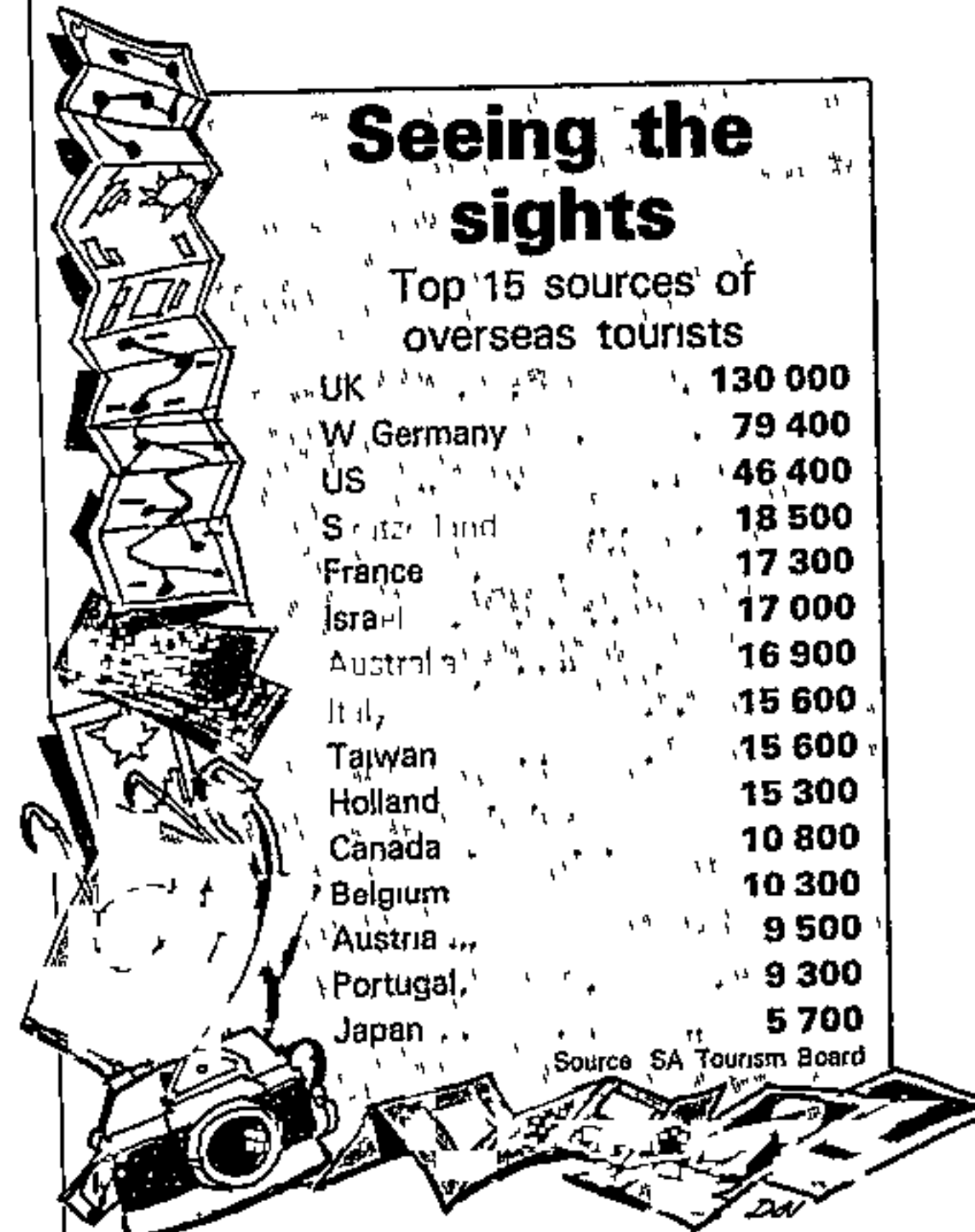
A significant trend is a sharp increase — though off a low base — in the number of visitors from Scandinavia, whose governments are among the most vehement critics of apartheid. The number of visitors from Finland last year increased 114% over 1988 to 1 261, from Denmark by 29% to 1 752, from Norway 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

SA in line for freebie top spot

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2415
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S/Times 20/5/90

By Charmain Naldoo

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 more profit is generated by motivation."

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'Conscription increased brain drain'

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29/5/90

Conscription has encouraged racial polarisation 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.

Day 29/5/90

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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 1985, 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

TIM COHEN

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 SADF defence manpower requirements while also accommodating the limits of current policy.

"To 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 than white people but in the future the potential national service manpower pool would be "infinitely larger".

Join the queue for South Africa

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5 Times 3/6/90

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 iron-fenced 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 Andriey Nieluzensko, 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 Andriey's neighbour died of leukaemia earlier this year. Other children have become lethargic, "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, 6, 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

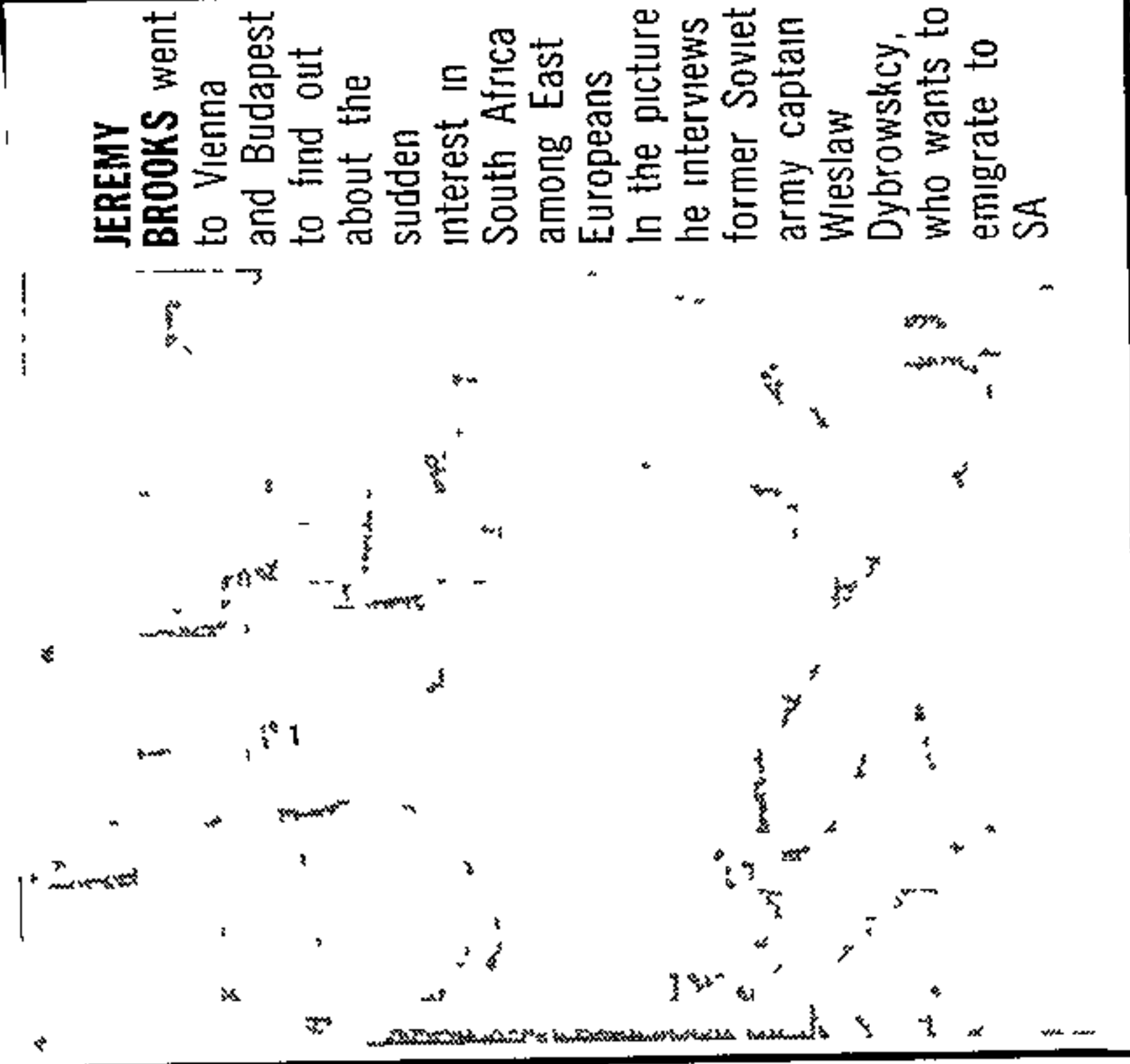
Later, seated in a restaurant with a mouthful of Apfelstrudel, he began talking. Other refugees translated — from Russian into Polish, then into German and finally English.

"I had heard South Africa was a nice place to live and I want 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.

Andriey, like thousands of other young men arriving at the embassy, is a "diesel mechanic". In East Bloc terms, 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 Vienna's parks washing under taps and in the Danube during mild spring weather. His clothes — jersey and jeans kept specially for the embassy visit — are crisply pressed. He showed the Austrian



JEREMY BROOKS went to Vienna and Budapest to find out about the sudden interest in South Africa among East Europeans. In the picture he interviews former Soviet army captain Wieslaw Dybrowsky, who wants to emigrate to SA.

photographer his travel documents. His smile disappeared, he began sweating and his hands moved restlessly as he was told his two-week exit permit — licence to leave the Soviet Union — had expired three days ago.

He was now an illegal traveller, at the mercy of Viennese police and the Soviet authorities.

With Andriey were two men also sleeping rough in Vienna. They were from Kiev in Russia and were also diesel mechanics who couldn't speak English.

Sensing the futility of their visit, they began firing questions. Radio Free Europe had said certain companies were recruiting soldiers "to fight in Africa". Did I know the names of the companies?

No one knows how the rumour, which bewildered

diplomats reported was widespread in all the satellite states, started. The radio station's Budapest office denied making the broadcast.

A Polish couple, Wieslaw and Maria Dybrowsky, are determined to reach South Africa with their two teenage children.

Sudden

Wieslaw — short and rotund with a beaming smile — is a captain in the Soviet army. Maria has opened a small business manufacturing plastics.

"To be in the Russian army now is not so good," she says. By selling everything, they think they could raise \$60 000 (R160 000). They didn't know if they would be able to take the money out of Poland.

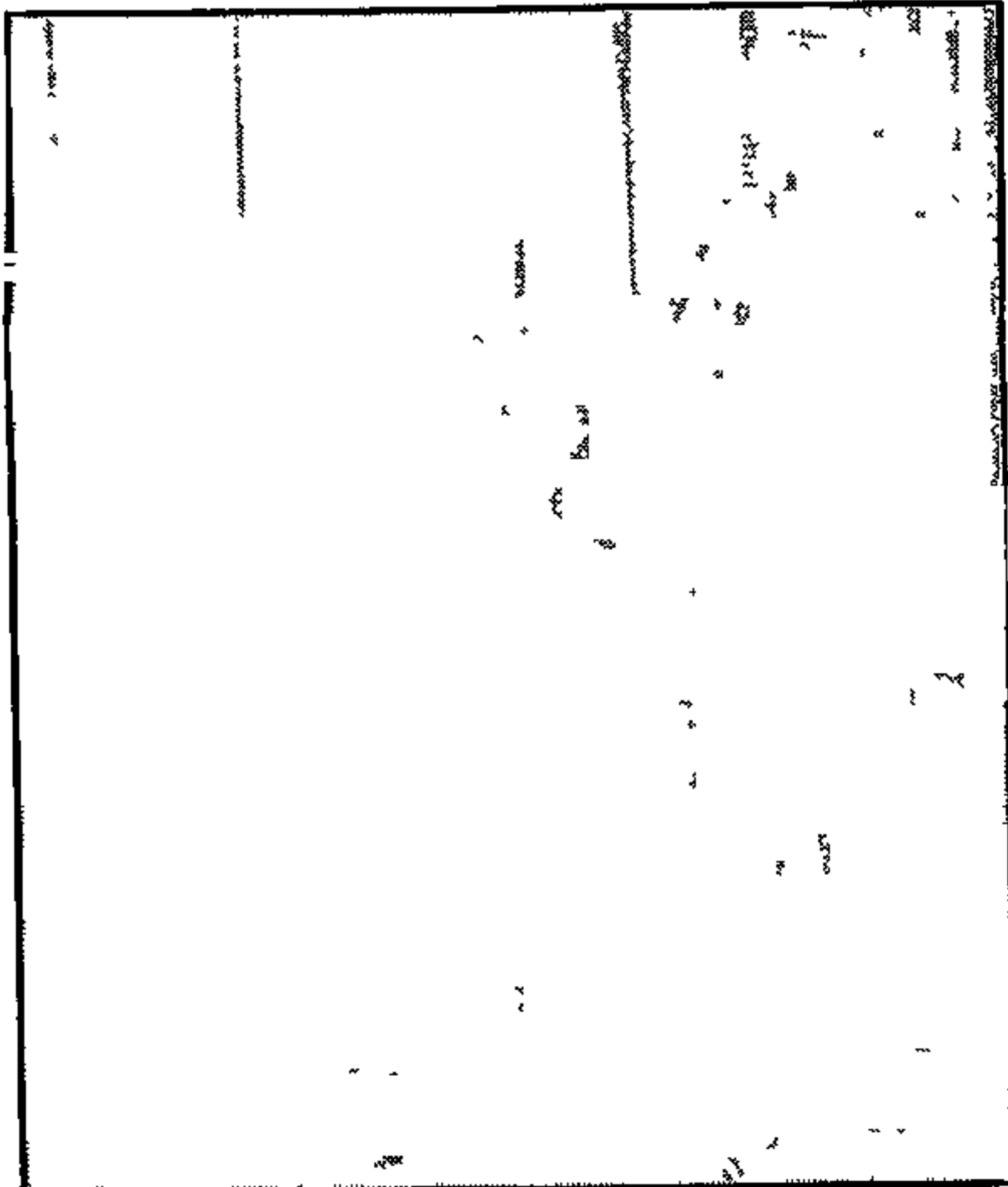
Sudden interest in South

Rumours fuel

Cont

Sunday Times 3/6/90 (51)

FAMILIAR SIGHT in one of Vienna's most fashionable streets, hundreds of East Europeans queue daily to seek a new life in South Africa



Government appealed to local residents to leave their cars at home and take underground transport. There was just no room on the roads.

In South Africa, the Government faced accusations of actively encouraging white immigration.

The result is extreme sensitivity and a 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 south-bound 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 the problem of assimilating hundreds of thousands of Czechs, East Germans, Poles and Hungarians eager to taste the fruits of a free market economy.

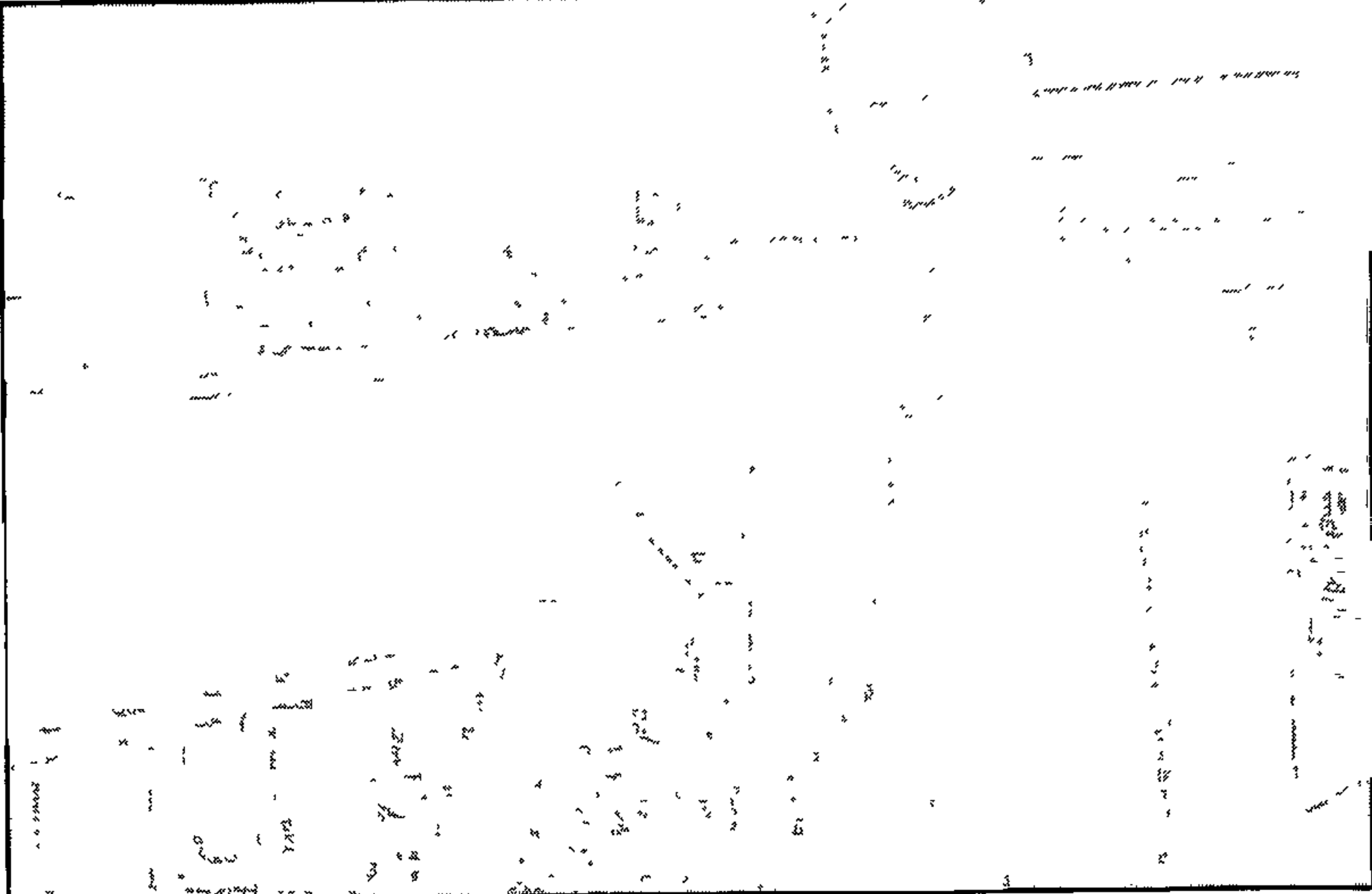
Police, at the height of the migration, battled to cope with hundreds of shoplifting incidents. Crammed supermarkets closed their doors and admitted customers one by one.

Discarded

Political counsellor Pieter Bezuidenhout spoke of "a moral and spiritual vacuum" engendered by a lifetime of communist doctrine, and of the difficulties Easterners face in adapting to another culture.

"They do not realise we have our unemployment, like anywhere else, and that an ideology, apartheid, is being jettisoned just as communism, another ideology, is being discarded in their own countries."

"Many have a picture of a South Africa where the white man's interests are paramount, and where the Government will look after them first."



FORGING ties as Hungary bravely faces a new dawn is our man on the banks of the Buda River — South Africa's permanent representative in Hungary, Nicky Scholtz (above).

Mr Scholtz, 40, arrived here last month to open an office in his hotel room overlooking the famous river and the old 16th century palace of Charles III in Budapest.

He has watched the fledgling democracy flex itself in preparation for the uncertain journey ahead. As Hungary shrugs off communism and moves towards a free market economy, pundits warn that painful times are looming.

This may be the land of caviare and vodka, with better supplies than other Soviet satellites, but decades of state-controlled prices and sheltered employment are difficult to ditch.

"There's no doubt the country is in for a rough ride," said Mr Scholtz. "Politically, Hungary only had a semblance of democracy for a brief period after World War I. Over the dec-

Tough amid the caviare for Our Man in Hungary

ades it has been bounced around between the Turks, the Austrians and the Russians — and seldom was it able to exert influence over its own affairs.

"Now, as a massive privatisation programme begins, inflation and mass unemployment are bound to come with it."

Conversation in Budapest this week — only seven days after the installation of a new government — centres on a gloomy report drafted by the CIA for the US Congress.

It suggests that Hungary and other Eastern Bloc countries undergoing the "peaceful revolution" must, rather like feverish patients, reach

crisis point before they begin to improve.

Put simply, things must get worse before they get better. Hungary, attempting a radical turnaround in its economy, can expect to be worst hit, says the CIA.

Meanwhile, on the eve of a wholesale auction that will put state property back into private hands, Budapest is looking to Pretoria for increased trade, cultural and technical ties.

This week a SA Foreign Trade Organisation stand at an exhibition was already briskly taking orders for building construction equipment.

Orchestral directors from South Africa are also due to

fly in to audition — prepared to visit this country.

"There is keen interest to export manufactured goods to South Africa — Hungary has established industries producing crockery, TV components and agricultural products," said Mr Scholtz.

"In return, they see South Africa as an important source of raw materials as ties with the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries become weaker."

Mr Scholtz, like scores of other diplomats fresh in the capital, is scouring the streets in search of somewhere to establish an office.

He has to compete with his Israeli, South Korean and Chilean counterparts — each of them equally determined to find a home somewhere.

The city is also bursting at the seams with foreign businessmen pursuing deals.

Property is at a premium and Mr Scholtz will have to be content for now with his room in the Inter-Continental overlooking the Buda River.

immigrant rush

1 000 Rumanian orphans for SA

By JOCELYN MAKER
Weekend Argus Reporter

W/C
Affairs
2/6/90

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MORE than 1 000 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 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 Rumanian 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."

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 housing 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 led 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 Moskwia, and asked not to be fully named for fear of "the authorities"

"My husband, Krzysztof, 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-percent of our tickets and 20-percent would be paid by the employer

"In the end we paid the 20 percent ourselves. A recruiting agency, Technodraft, helped us get our immigration passed

"When we got here we were put up 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

Stanislaw (34) and his wife Anna (32) arrived with their three chil-

'We don't leave them stranded,' says agent

dren 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 Stanislaw 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 members 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 \$500 (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

"We then recruit as an employment agency according to various company needs. 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 percent paid for by the Government," she said

Mr Marek Pilch 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 percent 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 Pilch said his company did not charge the immigrants a "placement fee"

He relied on large corporations to pay him placement fees

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

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

Kwazulu Personnel	Whites	Blacks	Coloureds	Indians
R0-R7 779	747	23 604	9	505
R7 800-R17 299	1 717	23 984	3	209
R17 300-R35 099	270	6 278	7	20
R35 100-R59 199	21	427	—	—
R59 200 and more	—	9	—	—
Secoded Personnel				
R0-R7 779	5	—	—	—
R7 800-R17 299	53	—	—	21
R17 300-R35 099	505	—	1	53
R35 100-R59 199	320	—	2	87
R59 200 and more	62	—	—	4

SADF: Troops in Black townships

472 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 6/6/90*

- (1) Whether any official complainants were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1989 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complainants in each case,
- (2) whether these complainants have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) 10
- (b) 28 Feb Alleged shooting
- 5 Jun Alleged rape
- 15 Jun Alleged shooting incident
- 22 Jun Alleged assault
- 24 Jun Alleged assault and arrest
- 1 Jul Alleged assault
- 29 Jul House fired upon
- 1 Aug Handling of children at roadblock
- 26 Aug Assault
- 23 Oct Alleged rape

SADF. Lease of land in OFS

484 Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 6/6/90*

Whether the South African Defence Force leases any land in the Orange Free State to private individuals, if so, (a) where are the properties concerned situated, (b) what is the (i) area (ii) rental and (iii) period of the

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No (a) to (c) fall away

White SA residents in Republic

503 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 6/6/90*

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1989,
- (2) (a) how many White persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b) (i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

Hansard 6/6/90 B1157E

(a)	(b)	(ii)
4 568 000 (estimate)*		
430 000 (estimate)*		
Zimbabwe	34 260	
Other in Africa	18 820	
Greece	7 830	
Italy	13 175	
Netherlands	17 660	
Portugal	43 145	
United Kingdom	217 700	
West Germany	25 340	
Other in Europe	30 395	
United States of America	4 950	
Other in America	3 975	
Australia	4 355	
Other in Oceania	1 505	
Asia	6 040	
Stateless and unknown	850	

- * The estimate is based on the mid-year population estimate of the Central Statistical Service relating to 30 June 1989
- ** These estimates are based on the 1985 population census ratios which were applied to the aforementioned estimates
- *** Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originated, are shown separately

Persons entering SA illegally

507 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 6/6/90*

(a) How many (i) Blacks, (ii) Indians and (iii) Whites entered the Republic of South Africa illegally during 1989 and (b) what were their countries of origin, in each case?

Hansard 6/6/90 B1178E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Persons entering the Republic of South Africa illegally do so clandestinely and consequently no statistics are available. Statistics are however kept according to country of origin but not according to race, of all illegal

UPU: capacity/enrolment

129 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture *Hansard 6/6/90*

- (1) (a) What is the current (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at the University of Port Elizabeth and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) how many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian students (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted by this university in 1990?

Country	(i)	(ii)
Switzerland	1	1
Rumana	1	1
TOTAL	51 550	

Own Affairs

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Country	(i)	(ii)
Switzerland	1	1
Rumana	1	1
TOTAL	51 550	

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) (a) 5 000

(b) March 1990,

Country	(i)	(ii)
Switzerland	1 564	1 027
Rumana	175	85
TOTAL	361	209

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

Sowetan 15/6/90

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Foreign Correspondent

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But he soft-pedalled the possibility of a white "exodus" to avoid hav-

ing 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 wishing 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, vets 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, espe-

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

cially when considering the costs involved

Association of Personnel Service Organisations (APSO) spokesman Syd Catton 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 a rebate scheme for training

President of the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) Theo Pegel has called for the urgent upgrading of local workers' skills levels

Essential

"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 Bloc, said that in the past some employers had burnt 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 Delpont, 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.

Delpont 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.

Delpont confirmed government was studying a memorandum from the DP MP for Greytown, Pierre Cronje, suggesting that it would be

Political Staff

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 Empangeni-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 affect 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.

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 1 515 in January-April last year.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show immigrants in the four months totalled 4 283 (3 439) and emigrants 1 672 (1 924).

In April the net gain was 746 (265). And the net gain of professional, semi-professional and technically

GERALD REILLY

qualified people was 121 (480) in the four months.

Among the emigrants were 10 doctors (16) and 71 engineers (80). Foreign visitors in January-April increased by 18,3% to 549 735 (499 317).

In the four months, most of the emigrants relocated to Australia, which attracted 544 (546) and the UK, which lured 574 (388).

Butter imports aid Dairy Board

BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The Dairy Board lost R662 698 exporting butter and cheese during the 1988/89 financial year but then made a profit of R765 693 on the sale of imported butter, Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said yesterday.

The losses on the exports in respect 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.

Wronsley said the board's administration of debtors was "in a poor state of affairs" but this was acknowledged by management, which envisaged rectifying measures.

In his report on the Maize Board's accounts for the 1987/88 financial year, he said the board's net deficit dropped from R333,2m at the end of the April 1987 to R173,9m at the end of April 1988.

During the year, the board made a R141,6m profit on domestic sales, but there was a deficit of R235,9m on export sales and a deficit of R70,4m on export sales was carried forward.

This resulted in a net deficit of R164,8m in the maize account, Wronsley said.

11/6/90 Maize

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Europeans clamour for facts on SA

21/6/90
6/1/90

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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, 361 applications for permanent residence were received.

Some 84 enquiries were received at Berne, 192 at Bonn, 3 610 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 Rumania, two from Yugoslavia and three from Czechoslovakia.

Approved immigrants for the first quarter this year totalled 198 — one from Bulgaria, 10 from Hungary, 147 from Poland, four from Russia, 31 from Yugoslavia, one from East Germany and four from Czechoslovakia.

Relief for home team

236 (320)
St Time 24/6/90

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 Eskom, 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-rated withholding tax

A cut in the tax rate would be a relief to inflation-hit widows and pensioners and would spur 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 gilts. Until recently emigrants were allowed to take out R100 000

Many liquidated their assets and put the proceeds into gilts. 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 gilts if it attracted marginal rate tax"

"They would probably ride with 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 blunt the effect of the new measures. These people may have left the country — but they still have their connections"

Sta
21/6/90

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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 Welgemoed, 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 Welgemoed replied that this question should be put on the order paper.

Mr Les Abrahams (LP Diamant) 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'

Blom 21 7190
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 Briefing, 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

PETER DELMAR

list of 34 job categories in which labour shortages exist

236 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 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 slipped 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 account-

ed 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.

6 000 Soviets want to emigrate to SA

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. (236)

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, Moscow and Azerbaijan

"What is amazing is that they choose to apply to this mission," he said. There had previously been no applications. Sovietan 17/7/90

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 disenfranchised people from the East," he said. - Sapa-Reuter.

Gilt trade's second successive record

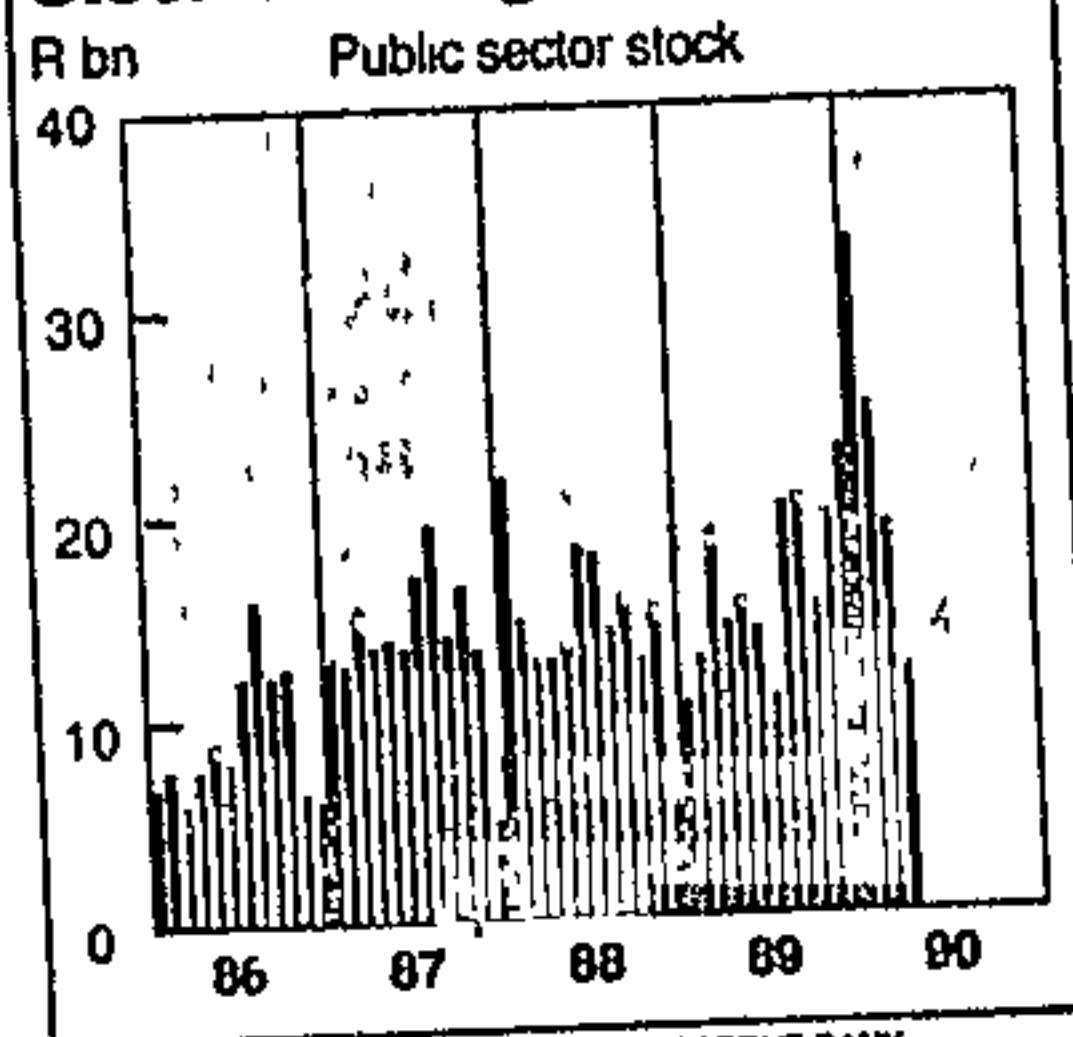
ROBERT GENTLE

THE value of public sector stock (gilts) traded on the JSE in the first quarter of 1990 leapt from the previous quarter's record R58,1bn to a new record of R77,3bn, the Reserve Bank's latest quarterly bulletin revealed.

However it fell sharply in April, a decline the bulletin attributes partly to the large number of public holidays during that month, and to a lesser extent, to a marked fall-off in net purchases by non-residents. These retreated from a monthly average of R200m 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 gilts traded on the JSE, market sources have seen in the decline evidence of increased nervousness abroad. They attribute this mainly to the

Stock exchange transactions



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: SA RESERVE BANK

dashed expectations that arose after Nelson Mandela's release in April.

Spokesmen from the gilt divisions of Standard Merchant Bank, stock-brokers Edey Rogers and Simpson McKie said Mandela's statements on

a future SA economy had had a negative effect. *Biday 19/7/90*

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 gilts 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, she 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 gilts was the hardening of real yields on similar instruments in other Western countries.

Soviets flood SA mission with immigration requests

Biday 19/7/90
THE SA mission in Helsinki, Finland, had received 6 000 immigration applications from Soviet citizens in the past six months, Foreign Affairs spokesman Alayne Reesberg said yesterday.

And Eastern Europeans had addressed 30 000 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.

Ambassador Johannes Lotter said he was amazed that the Soviets chose to apply to his mission, adding that there had previously been no applications.

He said 90% of letters were from unqualified people with little chance of acceptance. Most seemed to be applying for economic

PETER DELMAR

reasons and none had yet 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. *(236)*

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.

The Leegall Clothing Co Limited

(Registration number 05/34784/06)

Cautionary announcement

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Johannesburg
19 July 1990

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FW's reforms bring foreign tourists flocking to visit

3 10am 20/7/98
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 spokesman 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

EDYTH BULBRING

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 (152 801), with 60% 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 (5 721) 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

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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 State Department advisory, a warning frequently offered to Americans travelling in or about to leave for foreign trouble spots, also claimed that some Americans in South Africa had been harassed by right wing political groups but gave no details

A spokesman said in Washington "There have been reports that the ANC is stepping up preparations to intensify the

armed struggle if current negotiations with the South African Government fail

"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 spokesman told reporters in Washington, 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

Nov 2/8/90

(22) (236)

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 op-

portunities 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 con-

firmed in Taipei

Taiwan is a leading gold importer and the central bank holds about 13,5 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

GRETA STEYN

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 realise 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

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Sowetan 23/8/90

Passports to cost more next month

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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 *Sowetan 27/8/90*

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

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 in 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 Malagasian leader had 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 arms length as much as possible.

Ratsiraka has now rejected this taboo (230)

"He has recognised the changes that have been made in South Africa and given credit 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 Madagascan visit is seen as part of a process of breaking the logjam in the OAU which has prevented African states from dealing openly with Pretoria.

R333-M TO upgrade game parks

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 holiday-makers 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 Durr.

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 instalments, or else subsidise 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 R864 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.

6/11/90

Big plans to cope with the expected tourist avalanche

New Doornplaar rest camp (70 beds) R3 million.

Upgrading of Skukuza, Lower Sabie, Pretoriuskop and Punda 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.

● Kransberg National Park R35,8 million

● Vaalbos National Park R30,5 million

● Golden Gate Highland National Park R1,5 million

● Bergkwagga National Park R1 million

● Karoo National Park R1,5 million

● Addo Elephant National Park R2 million

● Zuurborg National Park R12 million

● Tankwa Karoo National Park R1 million

● Bontebok National Park R67 million

● Richtersveld National Park R12,8 million.

MICHAEL CHESTER

The BTI recommends similar financial packages for the Department of Environment Affairs to launch improvements by the Natal Parks Board and at botanical gardens and conservation areas under its control.

The Minister 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 4 194 beds to total accommodation.

The following spending patterns were recommended

● Kruger Park — R73,3 million

Completion of a new rest camp between Letaba and Shungwedzi (532 beds) R24 million

Creation of a new camp called Narina, along the Sabie River west of Skukuza (100 beds) R22,5 million

Building four small bushveld camps at Sirheni, Shumuwin, Talamati and Mbyamiti (each with 70 beds) R11,8 million

● West Coast National Park R17,8 million.

● Wilderness National Park R40,5 million.

● Knysna 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. It came to 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 tourist 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 count 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

See PAGE 10

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 tour-

ism 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, guests 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

● TO PAGE 2.

Star 1/9/90
Tourism

FROM PAGE 1

more holiday facilities around South Africa's vast network of huge dams — which between them can count a total perimeter twice as long at the entire coastline.

The Department of Environment Affairs will be asked to earmark new conservation areas and classify them on strict international guidelines.

Mr Durr forecasts a dramatic surge in the tourism business in the 1990s and beyond as a better political climate draws more overseas visitors — promising a bonanza in foreign exchange earnings

Planning also takes into account the increase in black holidaymakers as living standards improve and old apartheid barriers disappear

The major concern is that South Africa plans ahead to ensure that accommodation and services are adequate to meet the surge.

The proposals envisage sweeping improvements in all holiday fa-

cilities — more accommodation and better travel services by air, road and rail

Among the recommendations is that plans be set in motion as soon as possible to set about upgrading Jan Smuts Airport — the main gateway to South Africa — by the year 2004, when on present trends it will be struggling to cope with passenger traffic

The BTI prepared the plan in close consultation with private sector experts and all the key public and regional authorities engaged in holiday services

Its proposals will be dovetailed with new national strategies being worked out by the Development Bank of Southern Africa in consultation with the SA Tourism Board

The board has given a thumbs-down to SA Airways requests for State subsidies to cover the extra expense of flying around the bulge of West Africa on jet routes to the north.

When the master plan has been finalised, the details will be set out in a White Paper.

This is likely to be tabled in Parliament early next year

SA likely to remain giant of subcontinent

Star 3/9/90



236



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 posing 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 South African equivalent of the Conference for Security and Cooperation 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.

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Liquid cash clamp on immigrants

Bl...
12/9/90 ANDREW GILL

236

IN A further clampdown on financial rand abuses, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has dropped the finrand 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 finrands (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'

B 10 Aug 12/9/90

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INTEREST in land purchases by foreigners is out of proportion to the volume of transactions, say estate agents

Recently, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis clarified policy on the purchase of property from abroad via 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 1989, 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."

Reports by
CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

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 merit," 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 financial rand 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 financial rand property transactions before the legislation were purchases of expensive homes as wealthy people abroad bought holiday homes in SA.

Now financial rand sales were more modest — some to returning South Africans and some to British people retiring 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 financial rand property purchases — which never had been very high.

Aida Real Estate chairman Aida Geffen said a certain amount of financial rand 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

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IMMIGRANT RULES

FIM 14/9/90

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 settling-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 investment purposes during the first five years of

FIM 14/9/90

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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 retransfer 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

Blay 26/9/90

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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 Organisation (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 Rumania 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 775 000.

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.

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STimes 7/10/90

Refugees flock to Swaziland

Sowetan 11/10/90



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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 Afri-

SA Press
Association

cans 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

CLIMATE and scenery were the greatest motivations for overseas tourists to visit SA, a Satour study has found.

The study also showed that the majority of the tourists would definitely return to SA.

The survey was conducted among 5 014 people, covered 14 days of January 1990 and included only tourists departing from Jan Smuts Airport.

The majority of the respondents were in the high and very high income ratings and aged between 18 and 55.

Most said the main purpose of the visit was to holiday (41,8%), while 35% were visiting friends and relatives and 12,8% were here for business or professional reasons.

After climate and scenery as the motivation for visiting SA, the third was "peoples" and business or work opportunities came fourth.

For European visitors the total expenditure amounted to R6 201 a visitor or R205 a visitor daily. In an August 1989 survey, the amounts were R7 118 and R241 respectively.

By Day 15/10/90

THEO RAWANA

The figures for US visitors were noticeably higher at R7 261 a visitor or R287 a day.

Visitors who were part of a tour group showed the highest overall expenditure per visitor at R306; compared with R203 for those who were not.

The survey found that apart from political and theological visitors, the highest amount spent per visitor day was for managerial visitors at R326 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 R324, with Luxavia passengers accounting for the lowest at R134.

with influential politicians, businessmen, bankers and financiers
Another important issue that had to be

talk of change in SA was met with cynicism The switch in attitudes was particularly noticeable in the US, Schwarz said

Tourism white paper on the way

PRETORIA — A white paper on tourism and consolidated Satour 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 Satour'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 Satour's functions

This brought with it the need to consolidate the current five parliamentary Acts defining Satour's ob-

GERALD REILLY

jectives into one Act

The Act would be strongly influenced by the findings of the joint report drawn up by Satour 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

(236)
Durr said it seemed tourism facilities and amenities had in the past been created in a vacuum Development had been haphazard without being seen as part of a larger design, and still less so as part of a total design for tourism

Tourism was a positive force in SA not only because of its significance as an earner of foreign exchange, but also as a force for creating jobs

Durr said his department had been almost totally restructured and the spotlight had been focused on service to the tax-paying public

B/Durr 16/10/90

Sales of overseas air tickets soar

MANDY JEAN WOODS

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, Johannes-

burg 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 there was an "incredible demand for seats" and BA flights out of Johannesburg were full almost every night of the week

President FW de Klerk's February 2 speech had also had a "very positive impact, especially on tourism", Freeman said

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Immigration figures show gain of professionals

Blom 23/10/90

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. (23b)

A total of 489 professional, semi-professional and technical people immigrated to SA in the

MANDY JEAN WOODS

first eight months of this year compared with 63 in the same period last year. (130)

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 13,5% 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 30,9% 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 27,5% went for business reasons and 1,1% for study visits.

Cheering immigration news

STG 24/10/90 (236)
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 10 percent from the UK and 5,6 percent from Germany. — Sapa.

Following one of the most in- ...

Britons line up to spend millions in South Africa

S/Times 24/10/90 (236)

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

Satur 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-Inkatha 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

By JEREMY BROOKS
London

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 Christina 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 R7,30 to the pound



Swazis barr 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. (236)

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

31 Day 5/14/90

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GOVERNMENT at the weekend released guidelines for the repatriation of political exiles

LINDEN BIRNS

Louw said negotiations on the return of those from countries without SA representation were still being finalised.

In terms of an announcement by Home Affairs and National Education Minister Gene Louw on Friday, organisations will have to submit a covering letter giving details of their returning members before special travel certificates are issued.

Those who arrived 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.

Identification is by means of a thumb-print and a photograph, the former taken at the port of entry.

The ports of entry agreed upon by the ANC/government working group on exiles are:

On arrival in SA the original travel document will be collected and the holder issued with a photocopy of it.

Those returning must apply for identity documents within six months of their arrival, Louw said.

Granting of permanent residence to exiles and their dependants would be considered in terms of the Aliens Act, he said.

Louw said that for the smooth processing of those entering SA through ports other than those agreed upon, the Department of Home Affairs had to be notified at least seven days prior to the expected arrival date.

Exiles who did not belong to a specific political organisation and who wished to return to SA ought to contact their nearest SA representative.

- Ficksburg and Maseru bridges on the Lesotho border;
- Golela 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 Narogas 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 make a contribution to the "new SA". He said the foundation wanted to help develop academic staff and assist black graduates in particular.

The grant was expected to be renewed in about two years. A UCT spokesman confirmed receiving the grant but gave no details.

Tyson said Wits hoped to use half the grant to accommodate about six returning exiles or overseas academics. As Wits's posts had been frozen they would be placed in bridging appointments. Wits vice-chancellor, student affairs Prof Mervyn Shear said more than R1,5m would be used on post-graduate bursaries the foundation wanted black students to have.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No 46 ON

Appeal to aid refugees

236

Sowetan
5/11/90

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-

**SOWETAN
Correspondent**

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 3053, 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 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."

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-



Tourism Minister Kent Durr at the launch of Project 2000 yesterday. Pictures ROBERT BOTHA

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 airfares, foreign tourism earned an estimated R1bn for SA.

"Assuming the domestic market generated a further R3,1bn, tourism emerges as a R5bn industry providing

an estimated 360 000 jobs. "It can do much more," he said.

The presence of several African countries, including the Comores, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Botswana, at this year's Indaba tourism conference, was a sign southern Africa was "no doubt moving closer together", Durr said.

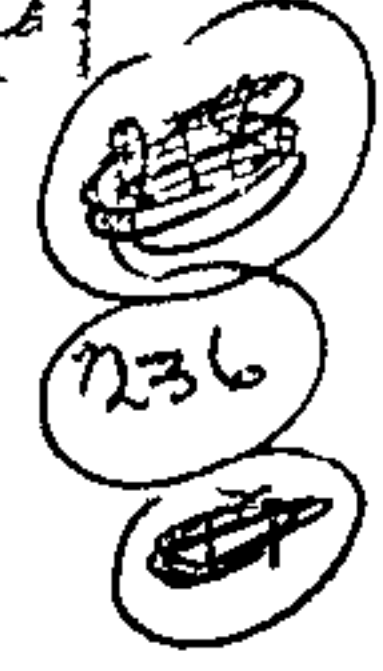
Project 2000 consists of a team of 12 people whose

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

Sowetan 15/11/90



NOT just the poor and illiterate, or the innocent bystanders in the Mozambican civil war flee their country into South Africa and Kangwane.

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 anomalous - is Mr Themba 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*

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

- A *Critical Anthology, Chofamba*. Chofamba tells of his trek from Beira more than 600km in the north to the refugee camp

No work

"I came here (South Africa) because there is no work in Zimbabwe and Malawi was too far - I know the situation in Zimbabwe because I completed my O-Levels there - and anyway there are more opportunities in South Africa," he said.

After travelling on foot for a week and with the aid of villagers he made it past Renamo patrols whom, he said, "rape and plunder along their routes across the country".

"For as long as Renamo is still fighting,

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 inter-

view, *Sowetan* spoke to a refugee field worker 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 have been a very young "Ian Smith man".

* See Page 22



L FINANCE

236

Number of immigrants doubles

DEREK TOMMEY

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 5 619 new citizens from immigration in the first seven months of this year — more than double last year's 2 497, 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 1 982 to this country in this seven-month period — 453 more than in

the same period last year

The steady stream of settlers from Zimbabwe continued and 1 048 came to South Africa, two 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 (165)

Altogether South Africa received 8 409 immigrants in this seven-month period — an increase of 2 797 or 50 percent on last year

Emigrants in the first seven months numbered 2 790, down from last year's 3 115

Slave traffic is SA legacy - rights chief

236

Sowetan
19/11/90

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 affect 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 Mr 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 an 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 concubines 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 statutes and is not obliged to give any foreigner refugee status.

Meanwhile, the South African Police are investigating the findings of the Sowetan investigations into a rampant slave trade of Mozambican refugees, according to Major IIS Pienaar 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," Pienaar 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

236
BIPay 20/11/90

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 promotion and stimulation 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 36% of tourists visiting SA in 1989 were from Europe, 7% from the Americas, 7% from Australia and Asia and 50% from Africa

"Obviously the European market does contribute much more in forex than does the African market

"Growth in tourism in 1989 was in excess of 15%, and we expect in 1990 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"

Satour 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 1989 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)

Predicament of aliens

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THE slave trade between Mozambique and South Africa exposed by *Sowetan* was made possible by the absence of legislation protecting refugees against exploitation and slavery.

According to Mr Brian Currin 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", Currin said.

While legislation dealing with aliens did exist, the Government was "disinclined" to allow into the country refugees from neighbouring black states

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 disinclination 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

Sowetan 21/11/90

(236)

Civil war, SA ²³⁶

laws promote slave trade

By PHIL MOLEFE ^{Wimale} 23/11/90 - 29/11/90

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.

Star 30/11/90

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 calendars used by white, coloured and Indian schools in the areas.

DET director-general Dr Bernard Louw 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 28, second term April 8 to

June 21, third term July 15 to September 20, fourth term September 30 to November 29.

- Free State region first term January 16 to March 28, second term April 15 to June 28, third term July 15 to September 20, fourth term October 1 to November 29.

- Natal region first term January 16 to March 22, second term April 3 to June 28, third term July 22 to September 27, fourth term October 7 to November 29.

- Diamond Fields, Highveld, Johannesburg, Northern Transvaal and Orange Vaal regions first term January 9 to March 28, second term April 15 to July 5, third term July 29 to September 20, 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 nailbiting 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 write the Joint Matriculation Board examination wrote their last paper on Wednesday

The first results — of candidates from the TED, 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.

Star 30/11/90

Number of settlers in SA rising again

By Helen Grange

236

South Africa has drawn more immigrants this year than any other year since 1984 — 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, 10 987 immigrants made South Africa their home and 3 642 people emigrated, leaving a net gain of 7 345, 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 6 359.

Brain drain tide has turned statistics

EDYTH BULBRING

PRETORIA — The tide of SA's brain drain has turned, with SA scoring a net gain of 7 350 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 10 987 people who immigrated to SA by September, 5 100 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 600 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 (5 768), with the largest number from the UK (2 590). 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.

Improving

The number of immigrants from other parts of Africa remained relatively constant. Of the 2 439 African immigrants, 1 335 came from Zimbabwe.

A Home Affairs spokesman said the net gain in immigrants in 1985 was 6 486. During the next two years losses of 6 717 and 3 221 were recorded. Things started improving in 1988 and 1989, with net gains of 2 633 and 6 339 people respectively.

Eastern Europeans fail to make grade

B/Dam 5/12/90

236

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.

This 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 550 of those granted perma-

EDYTH BULBRING

nent 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.

TOURISM w/Man 7/12-13/12/90
SATOR (the SA Tourism Board) predicts that the number of foreign tourists will probably be up 20 to 30 percent on the 930 393, including 460 633 from Africa, who visited last year (236)
According to its executive director, Spencer Thomas, 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)
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Part of yesterday's queue outside the Zimbabwe trade mission in Johannesburg.
Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Long queues for Zimbabwe visas

236 TANIA LEVY

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 Waldek. 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 issue authority for every visa, he says.

Inquiry finds no corruption in cycad exports

had acted in good faith

ning Provincial Affairs

Uncertainty over Kenyan visas

Blom 19/12/90

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LINDEN BIRNS

THERE were conflicting reports yesterday on the issuing 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-

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 *Finansies en Tegniek* 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 this 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, Middle 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."

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

Blom 18/12/90

MERVYN HARRIS

THE battle of the bulls and bears ended in a draw on Diagonal Street yesterday as players scrambled to buy or sell index-weighted gold shares according to strategies they had adopted on the close-out of December futures contracts.

The JSE all 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.

Market action concentrated on heavyweight

golds as there were 2 025 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 Coyne 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-

stantial sellers of golds on the JSE.

"But the rumours were picked up by other large players in the market and they became counter-productive, neutralising the close out on heavy volumes." Gold rose nearly \$3 to close in London at \$376,50 as war fears mounted in the Gulf on deadlocked talks between the US and Iraq. The strength of golds and mining financial shares and a steady industrial board enabled the JSE overall index to close five points up at 2 682.

Visitors to Walvis Bay will need passports

Staff Reporter

236

All citizens, including Namibians, will need valid passports to be admitted to Walvis Bay from midnight December 31, said Home Af-

fairs Minister Gene Louw yesterday

Mr Louw said the Namibian government announced on Wednesday that South African citizens resident in Walvis Bay and wishing to trav-

el 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.

2/11/92