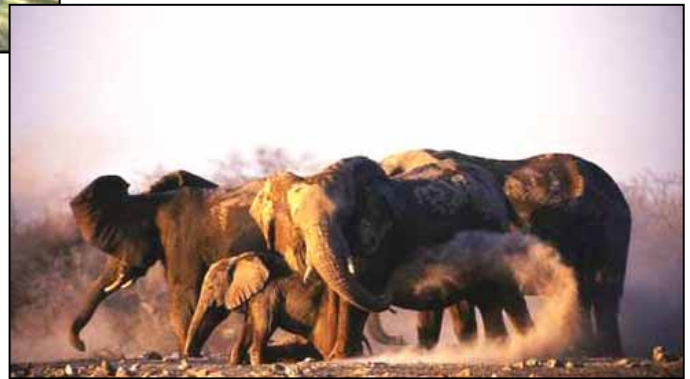


BIG FIVE

TOURS & EXPEDITIONS



SOUTH AFRICA

The following general outline offers practical information, suggestions and answers to some frequently asked questions. It is not intended to be the definitive guide for your trip. Please check the reading listing included for more information.



South Africa is a country of amazing diversity – from savannas to deserts, mountains to coastal plains. The list of potential activities is equally vast, ranging from big game viewing to big city cultural events. Many segments of the country are still in flux, and evolving after the final downfall of apartheid in 1991. This is a land and a people full of energy and promise that ensures you will want to visit again and again.

Cape Town ~ Elevation: 138 feet, Latitude: 33 59S, Longitude: 018 36E												
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	70	71	68	64	60	56	55	56	58	61	65	69
Average Number of Days With Precipitation												
Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	6	5	6	9	12	13	14	13	11	9	7	7
Port Elizabeth ~ Elevation: 197 feet, Latitude: 33 59S, Longitude: 025 36E												
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	72	72	70	67	63	60	58	59	61	63	66	69
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1.3	1.4	2	1.9	2.4	2	2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.6
Johannesburg ~ Elevation: 5576 feet, Latitude: 26 08S, Longitude: 028 14E												
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	69	68	66	61	57	51	52	56	62	64	66	67
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	4.9	3.8	3.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.9	4.7	4.3

WEATHER

South Africa's climate is generally mild throughout the year. Summer is from October until March. Snow falls at higher mountain elevations. Mean annual rainfall of 502mm. KwaZulu Natal has a mostly subtropical climate with high humidity in summer. Southern Gauteng, Cape interior and the Free State regions experience hot summers with occasional thunder showers and frosty winters. Western Cape has a Mediterranean-type climate with warm, dry summers and cold, wet winters.

TIME ZONES & TRAVELING TIME

South Africa is Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) +2 hours; and Central European Winter Time + 1 hour; Eastern Standard Winter Time, USA + 7 hours. Daylight Savings Time is not recognized.

Flying time from New York to Johannesburg is approximately 16 hours; from London to Johannesburg takes about 10 hours 55 minutes.

PASSPORTS & VISAS

Passports: For international travel, a U.S. passport valid for at least six months from date of departure, containing **at least** two blank pages is necessary.

Visas: U.S. and Canadian citizens do not require visas in advance. Citizens from other countries, consult the nearest South African consulate.

Important: Please look at your passport prior to travel to insure that:

- 1) Your passport is valid for at least six months after the date of travel.
- 2) You have sufficient blank pages for visa stamps that will be added as you travel in and out of various countries.

Please note: Pages reserved for amendments and endorsements cannot be used for visas.

Passengers traveling to South Africa with passports which do not comply with these requirements, will either be stopped

from boarding the aircraft or risk deportation on arrival in South Africa.

In addition, a parent traveling with children but without the other parent will need a **letter of consent** from the absent parent. The letter of consent must be certified by your local police department. This is for your children's protection.

For more information contact the South African Embassy at 3051 Massachusetts Ave, N.W. Washington, D.C. Tel: (202) 232-4400 Fax: (202) 265-1607. Email: safrica@southafrica.net

CUSTOMS

Visitors are allowed to bring in 400 cigarettes, 250 grams of tobacco and 50 cigars, one liter of spirit, two liters of wine, 50ml of perfume and 250ml of toilet water. Also gifts, souvenirs and all other goods to the value of R500. No one under 18 is entitled to alcohol or tobacco allowances.

Note: There is a flat-rate duty of 20% on gifts in excess of R500 and up to R10,000.

Green Channel: Only if you have no more than the duty-free customs allowance, or no goods for commercial purposes or no prohibited or restricted goods.

Customs charges: You will have to pay duty on items that are over allowed limits. You normally do this before you leave the customs hall.

Prohibited Items: As in most countries, penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strict and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and heavy fines.

LUGGAGE

Traveling light is always the first and best rule! We recommend passengers limit their luggage to one medium-sized soft bag per person or two small duffle bags. In this security conscious era, airline luggage restrictions may change without notice. Also, luggage limits vary depending on ticket class, plane size, destinations, etc. It is always best to confirm with airlines for specific limitations.

Generally speaking, from the US, economy class passengers are allowed to check in two (2) normal size pieces of luggage (each piece measuring no more than about 62 linear inches, which means length plus width plus height), and not exceeding 70 pounds per bag.

Johannesburg International Airport introduced baggage limitations (weight and size) to reduce injuries amongst airport handling staff. Scales will be placed in the terminal, to assist passengers with verifying their baggage weight prior to checking-in. From September 1, the following standard, per baggage piece restrictions will apply:

- 900mm length = 36 inches
- 720mm height = 29 inches
- 450mm width = 18 inches
- 32 kg in weight per piece = 70 lbs

The maximum weight limit relates to single items of luggage and does not affect passengers' overall baggage allowance and excess baggage, which individual airlines determine. Should the above parameters be exceeded, baggage should be processed through the 'out of gauge' route or through cargo.

Scheduled flights from other countries and within foreign countries generally limit luggage to 44 pounds total, plus one carry-on personal item. Further restrictions apply for charter flights. For charter flights on small planes in Costa Rica and Southern Africa, for example, the total **including** carry-on is usually 11 to 15 pounds, depending on the destination. We will advise you of those restrictions in your final documents.

Most airlines now allow only one carry-on bag in addition to one personal item such as a laptop or handbag. Most bags within the 22 x 14 x 9 (or, a total of 45 linear inches) size restriction will be considered legal carry-on size by major domestic U.S. airlines. Many US airlines check-in desks have sizing boxes within which your bag must fit. Obviously, no knives or cutting instruments are allowed in carry-on baggage.

All luggage should have identification inside as well as secure baggage tags on the outside. Please note that the US National Transportation and Safety Board now suggests that you do not lock your checked luggage. If a screener has to open your bag, the locks may have to be broken. This applies to flights within the US and international flights originating in the US. This, however, does not address other international travel issues. We suggest that you lock your luggage and bring a couple of spare locks in the event one or more are cut off. But the choice is up to each individual traveler to make.

CAMERAS & FILM

Photography: Always approach people with an attitude of respect and ask permission before taking photographs. Do not take anyone's picture without permission. Many times it is necessary to negotiate a fee beforehand. The same general rule about asking permission also applies to photographing places of worship, religious festivals, and rural homesteads. Never take any photos of airports, police or government buildings, military installations, or borders.

Equipment: Bring cameras and lenses you are comfortable using. If you get new equipment before you go, do so as far in advance as possible. Shoot and develop at least a dozen rolls before departure to work out problems. And, don't forget your camera operation manual, filters, and a flash unit.

Cameras should be packed with good cushioning. The roads are sometimes rough, and constant vibration can do damage. Keep your camera with you as much as possible, and do not leave it on the floor of the safari vehicle when on the road. Roads in the wildlife parks and reserves are gravel or dirt and dusty. Make sure you have lens caps for all your lenses. Clean your equipment frequently. Bring along a puffer brush and lens cleaning tissues.

Lenses: A combination of fixed and/or zoom lenses with focal lengths from 28 mm to 200 mm is a good for general travel photography, although you can take excellent photographs with only a 50 mm lens. Zoom lenses such as 35-80mm, 70-210 mm, or 100-300 mm will help you capture the sights in a variety of different settings. Many times, however, animals are very close and you will not need high-powered zoom lenses. But serious photographers will want them handy. A macro lens is helpful for shooting close-ups, but a good set of extension tubes will work very well. A 2x converter is also a handy. Point and shoot cameras are nice for a group or indoor shots, but leave something to be desired when photographing animals on a safari. Bring a small cleaning kit and blower brush to keep equipment clean.

Film: It is always best to bring along whatever you need with you. Film is generally more expensive abroad and it may be hard to locate. Larger lodges in Africa sell film, but it is expensive. You'll be surprised at how much film you use when you are trying to capture all those special moments and rare animal poses. Even those not all that interested in photography will probably shoot a couple of 36-exposure rolls per day, and enthusiastic shooters will easily double or triple that amount. Be sure film is fresh and, when possible, keep it refrigerated. A film speed of ASA/ISO 64 is an excellent choice for color slide film. Use this speed when possible rather than higher speed films. There is a noticeable difference in quality that it is worth the extra effort to keep your camera steady at a somewhat slower shutter speed than you would otherwise use. For color prints, there are several good choices, including Kodak and Fuji films (ASA/ISO 100 & 200) for daylight photography, ASA/ISO 400 & 1000 are good for lower light and nighttime situations.

It is helpful to set up a numbering system for your film, marking each roll with masking tape and numbers or letters, before leaving home. This way you can code the rolls of film and where they were shot. It's quite a job to sort through hundreds of pictures with no clue where or when they were taken.

Avoid airport x-ray machines whenever possible and request a hand search of your film only. While security people are often obliging, some are not, so allow a little extra time. X-rays are cumulative on exposed and unexposed film so the more times film is x-rayed, the more risk of damage. This is especially true with older machines found in many countries. Lead bags for film are available for purchase and are worth the small investment. Do not have film in your camera because it may be opened for inspection.

If you are planning to shoot video on a safari, be sure to bring plenty of tape and batteries with you. Do not plan to buy videotape in Kenya or Tanzania. Videotape is not affected by airport x-ray: only magnetic fields or prolonged exposure to heat will damage videotape. Your battery charger should be capable of automatically adjusting to 240 volts. You will probably have no problem finding a plug in most of the lodges and larger tented camps, but be prepared with plenty of batteries

Note: Recent news reports warn that new explosive detectors used in more than 100 US airports to scan checked baggage will ruin unprotected, unexposed film. This technology will eventually be in place at all airports worldwide. Experts suggest either carrying your film in your carry-on luggage and/or placing film in safety, lead-lined bags to prevent X-ray damage

Batteries: Put fresh photo-quality batteries in your camera and other electric equipment before you leave and bring at least two sets of spare batteries with you. Your camera will be useless without them, and batteries tend to be expensive.

HEALTH

Yellow Fever: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travelers over 1 year of age arriving within 6 days from infected areas. African countries formerly classified as endemic zones are considered by the South African authorities to be infected areas. The yellow fever vaccination certificate only becomes valid 10 days *after* immunization. Also, travelers from more than 30 countries, including Angola, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Zambia, must have proof of vaccination.

Note: Even people crossing into Zambia for just a few hours MUST have this certificate. Authorities reserve the right to return to place of origin, vaccinate and / or quarantine those without proof of vaccination.

Malaria: Malaria risk, predominantly *falciparum* form, exists in low-altitude areas of the Northern Province, Eastern Transvaal (including Kruger National Park) and northeastern KwaZulu/Natal as far south as Tugela River. Risk is highest from October to May. Resistance to chloroquine has been reported. It's strongly recommended that visitors to these areas take anti-malaria tablets before entering these zones. Chloroquine plus proguanil (World Health Organization) or chloroquine plus pyrimethamine (South African High Commission) is recommended.

Rabies: Rabies is present. *Bilharzia* (schistosomiasis) is endemic north and east, and may be present elsewhere. Avoid swimming in fresh water. Swimming pools that are well-chlorinated and maintained are safe.

Hepatitis: *Hepatitis A* occurs and *hepatitis B* is hyper-endemic.

Health Care: Medical facilities are excellent. Health insurance is strongly advised for any foreign travel.

Note: If you use medication, bring enough for the duration of the trip.

Please check latest regulations with your local health office or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention hotline for international travelers at 877-FYI-TRIP (394-8747); fax: 888-CDC-FAXX (232-3299). Main telephone number is 404-332-4559. CDC web page at <http://www.cdc.gov>

DEALING WITH JET LAG

With the joys and adventures of international travel come certain unavoidable inconveniences such as occasional lost luggage or bouts of jet lag. In fact, studies reveal that as much as 90% of long distance travelers experience a degree of jet lag.

Jet lag describes that out-of-sorts feeling associated with long flights, particularly those across time zones.

Symptoms and severity vary but may include drowsiness, fatigue, irritability, difficulty concentrating, headaches, insomnia, and swelling of the extremities.

The number of time zones crossed affects the severity of jet lag. The internal body clock follows circadian rhythm, which is controlled by the hypothalamus that processes nerve signals. That clock is designed for regular cycles of light and darkness. Depending on the number of time zones crossed, it may take several days for that rhythm to be restored. But that is not the only influence. Other factors include cabin pressure, stale air, lack of humidity, and your overall physical condition at the beginning of your trip. Although jet lag can not be completely avoided, there are some simple things you can do to help minimize its affects.

Consider the following for your next scheduled trip.

- Start your trip rested with a good night's sleep prior to departure.
- Drink plenty of fluids — water and juices will help you to stay well hydrated. Seasoned travelers recommend that you carry drinking water with you and drink eight ounces every hour.
- Avoid alcohol and caffeine, however, just before and during flights. Both possess diuretic properties that promote dehydration. Alcohol also causes drowsiness and contributes to feeling sluggish.
- As much as possible, create a dark environment on the plane. Bright lights have been shown to have a strong effect on individuals' body clocks. If necessary, try eye shades and earplugs to help block distractions and convince your body that it is nighttime. Closing window shades and turning off overhead lights may also help. Sleep on the plane if your flight has an early morning arrival time.
- Loose-fitting clothing and comfortable shoes will help in the event you experience mild swelling. Experienced travelers often bring lightweight slippers to wear during flights.
- Get adequate rest before starting on your journey to help minimize the amount of catching up you'll have to do when you arrive at the destination. Once home, try to schedule a day of rest before returning to work.
- Although not always feasible, look for opportunities to walk around while in flight. Do simple isometric exercises (contracting and relaxing as many muscle groups as possible) in your seat. These will improve circulation, help promote increased alertness, and reduce chances of swelling.
- If you arrive in the morning, plan to stay awake. If possible, wait until the local bedtime to sleep. Many people swear that this is key in determining how quickly they adapt to local conditions. You will sleep better and will be less likely to suffer insomnia than if you nap upon arrival.
- During extended stopovers, showers are sometimes available. Trans-Pacific pilots report that taking a shower in Hawaii helps them recover more quickly from the general effects of jet lag after the flight.

SAFETY

As with travel to any destination, common sense should be the prevailing guide to avoid problems. Leave your best jewelry at home.

During the day, take only the indispensable in your backpack or fanny pack. Do not take your passport, airline tickets, or all your money on day trips. Always leave these and other valuables in hotel safes. Take copies of your documents and only the amount of money you think you will need.

In cities, do not walk around after shopping hours or after dark unless you know where you are. Use taxis at night booked through your hotel. If confronted, it is advisable not to resist.

Pamphlets addressing safety issues abroad are available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or at the Bureau of Consular Affairs' home page located at <http://travel.state.gov>.

TOURIST RAIL SERVICES

The Blue Train is renowned for its luxurious service around the world runs between Johannesburg-Pretoria, Pretoria-Nelspruit, Pretoria-Victoria Falls and Pretoria-Cape Town.

Rovos Rail is for those interested in steam train safaris between Cape Town-Pretoria-Dar es Salaam, Pretoria and Kruger National Park.

CURRENCY / EXCHANGE

Monetary unit is South African Rand (R), with the international symbol ZAR. R1 = 100 cents Bank notes: R200, R100, R50, R20 and R10. Coins : 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, R1, R2, R5.

Travelers must obtain permits from the South African Reserve Bank before they are allowed to leave the country with more than R500 in cash in their possession.

Credit Cards: Credit cards are widely accepted, including American Express, Bank of America, Diners, MasterCard, Standard Bank Card and Visa.

VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

The VAT rate is 14 percent and is levied on most services and products. Foreign tourists can have their VAT refunded at the port of exit, provided the value of items purchased is more than 250 South African Rands (R250). Only goods purchased from shops authorized under the export incentive scheme, and displaying VAT logo qualify for the refund. Visitors must be in possession of a valid passport, all necessary forms, and proof of payment documents to qualify.

For more information contact the VAT Refund Administration on: +27 11 484 7530, or write to PO Box 9478, Johannesburg, 2000.

BANKING / BUSINESS HOURS

Trading hours for commercial banks are Monday to Friday, 09:00 to 15:30 and Saturday, 08:30 to 11:00. Automatic teller machines (ATMs) are available in most towns and cities, and offer a 24 hour service.

Businesses are generally open 09:00 to 17:00, Monday to Friday. Shops are also open Saturdays with some are open seven days.

HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day	01 Jan
Human Rights Day	21 March
Good Friday	09 Apr
Easter	11 Apr
Family Day	12 Apr
Freedom Day.....	27 April
Workers Day.....	01 May
Youth Day.....	16 June
National Women's Day	09 Aug
Heritage Day.....	24 Sept
Day of Reconciliation.....	16 Dec
Christmas Day	25 Dec
Day of Goodwill.....	26 Dec

*If any of the above holidays falls on a Sunday, the following Monday will be a holiday.

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATIONS

South Africa has 11 official languages: English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Northern Sotho, Ndebele, Southern Sotho, Swazi, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Xhosa. English speaking visitors should have no problem while traveling through the country.

Telephones: The sophisticated telecommunications infrastructure is well served by public pay phones, where one can also use prepaid phone cards. When calling from outside South Africa the international code "027" is followed by the area code without the zero code prefix. When dialing from within South Africa the area code is prefixed with a zero.

Post Office: Airmail to US may take up 7-14 days, surface mail up to 6 weeks. Post Office is open 08:00 to 16:30 weekdays, 08:00 to 12:00 Saturdays.

PostNet: Independent postal service, with internet / email, faxing, mail, courier, photocopy and other services. Found in shopping malls throughout South Africa. PostNet provides an alternative to the often very long queues in Post Offices, charges the same rates as the Post Office.

ELECTRICITY

Standard power source is 200/230 volts AC 50Hz, using a 3-point round-pin plug, except in Pretoria (230v) and Port Elizabeth (200/250v). Bring an adaptor.

FOOD / DRINK

Tap water is considered safe to drink in urban areas but may be contaminated elsewhere and sterilization is advisable. Milk is pasteurized and dairy products are safe for consumption.

Local meat, poultry, seafood, fruit and vegetables are generally considered safe to eat.

South Africa is noted for its excellent fresh produce and meat. And, with almost 3,000 kilometers of coastline, seafood is plentiful and fresh.

Wine, of course is synonymous with the Cape. Upscale restaurants compare with the best in the world, serving meals accompanied by a 5-star wine list. Steak houses proliferate, as do pizza / pasta parlors and authentic Portuguese, Greek, German and Chinese eateries, McDonalds and KFC outlets. Some restaurants specialize in

regional South African dishes such as Karoo lamb and venison, ostrich and crocodile dishes.

Fresh seafood is always available. Traditional Cape cooking has a wonderful Malay influence while Natal is renowned for its hot and spicy Indian heritage.

Note: If you have food allergies or special / restricted dietary requests, please notify your travel agent or our office in advance, so that we may try to comply with your needs. Also, please advise your travel agent or our office if you have any mobility restrictions, so that we may inform our representatives accordingly. They will always strive to accommodate you to the best of their ability.

CLOTHING

South Africa's climate is generally mild throughout the year. (See temperature guide on page 2). Dress according to season and location. Cities in South Africa still tend toward a more European flavor so you will need proper attire for dining out in fine restaurants, especially in areas such as the Wine lands. For tented camps, of course, the key is casual.

In general, light-weight, fast-drying clothing is preferable. You might want to bring a jacket if you are traveling at higher elevations.

SHOPPING

South Africa offers an astounding variety of things to buy, from the most sophisticated electronics to one-of-a-kind contemporary art pieces. African arts and crafts are readily available in cities and towns, malls and open-air markets. Items you might find include traditional Zulu beadwork, South African wood or stone-carved animals such as elephants, rhinos, hippos, other African figurines from indigenous wood, basketwork, and masks.

TIPPING

Normally 10 to 15 per cent if service is not included. It is customary to tip porters, waiters, taxi drivers, caddies and room service. By law, hotel rates do not include a service charge.

INTRODUCTION TO SOUTH AFRICA

After the British seized the Cape of Good Hope area in 1806, many Dutch settlers (the Boers) trekked north to found their own republics. The discovery of diamonds (1867) and gold (1886) spurred wealth and immigration, and intensified the subjugation of the native inhabitants. The Boers resisted British encroachments, but were defeated in the Boer War (1899-1902). The resulting Union of South Africa operated under a policy of apartheid: the separate development of the races. The 1990s ended apartheid politically and ushered in black majority rule.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

South Africa is a middle-income, developing country with an abundant supply of resources, well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors, a stock exchange that ranks among the 10 largest in the world, and a modern infrastructure supporting an efficient distribution of goods to major urban centers throughout the region. However, growth has not been strong enough to cut into the 30% unemployment, and daunting economic problems remain from the apartheid era, especially the problems of poverty and lack of economic empowerment among the

disadvantaged groups. Other problems are crime, corruption, and HIV/AIDS.

At the start of 2000, President MBEKI vowed to promote economic growth and foreign investment by relaxing restrictive labor laws, stepping up the pace of privatization, and cutting unneeded governmental spending. His policies face strong opposition from organized labor.

HISTORY

The following history is compiled from a publication by the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress, which was produced under the Country Studies/Area Handbook Program sponsored by the Department of the Army.

THE EARLIEST SOUTH AFRICANS

History has a compelling importance in South Africa. Political protagonists often refer to historical events and individuals in expounding their different points of view. The African National Congress (ANC), for example, has as one of its symbols the shield of Bambatha, a Zulu chief who died leading the last armed uprising of Africans against the British in 1906. Mangosuthu was a monarch in South Africa, who created a vast military state in the 1820s. Afrikaners have frequently called themselves a "chosen people," ordained by God to rule in South Africa. They have argued that their ancestors settled the subcontinent before any African, but that for the past 200 years they have had to fight against the treachery of Africans and the oppression of British imperialists. The study of the history of South Africa, therefore, is a highly contentious arena marked by wide variations of interpretation and infused with politics.

South Africa did not exist as a unified self-governing state until 1910. Indeed, before the discovery of minerals—diamonds and gold—in the late nineteenth century, the emergence of such a country appeared unlikely because the early history of the subcontinent was marked by economic and political fragmentation.

Black African settlement of southern Africa, which archaeologists have dated back to thousands of years before the arrival of whites, produced a great number of African societies that ruled much of what we now know as South Africa until the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The oldest evidence in the world documenting the emergence of humankind has been found in South Africa; fossils of the earliest hominids (*Australopithecus africanus*) date back at least 2.5 million years, and remains linked to modern *Homo sapiens* date back more than 50,000 years. Roughly 20,000 years ago, South Africa, still in the grip of the world's last Ice Age, was occupied by people now known as San. Remnants of San communities still survive today as so-called Bushmen (now considered a pejorative term) in the Kalahari Desert. The San developed their society over thousands of years in isolation. They speak a language that includes unique "click" consonants, are smaller in stature, and have lighter skin pigmentation than Bantu speakers, who later moved into southern Africa. However, older notions that such differences indicate that San are a distinct "race" of people have now been discredited and replaced by arguments that all the black inhabitants of South Africa are closely related, sharing a common gene pool, and that any physical differences among them can be attributed to geographical distribution and extent of contact rather than to race.

White settlement, beginning in the seventeenth century, was confined primarily to a small area of the southwestern coast throughout the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Slaves imported from outside southern

Africa were the colonists' laborers. White settlers expanded into the interior and along the southeastern coast in the middle of the nineteenth century, but they usually skirted areas heavily populated by Africans. Moreover, the white settlers in the interior—Afrikaners, as they became known at the end of the nineteenth century—engaged in the same cattle-farming and hunting activities as their African neighbors. Although African and Afrikaner competed for pastureland and game, a balance of power prevented one from conquering the other.

Mineral discoveries in the 1860s and 1880s revolutionized the economic and political settings. Diamonds and gold fueled economic growth in southern Africa, creating both new market opportunities and a great demand for labor. To meet these labor needs, the British conquered most of the African peoples of the region in a rapid series of campaigns in the 1870s and 1880s and subjected the defeated people to controls that persisted practically to the present day: pass laws regulating the movement of people within urban areas and between urban and rural areas; discriminatory legal treatment of blacks compared with whites; and the establishment of "locations," for rural Africans, that were much smaller than the original landholdings of autonomous African societies in the nineteenth century. When the Union of South Africa was instituted in 1910, its constitutional provisions reflected a society in which whites had achieved a monopoly on wealth and power. Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the former KwaZulu homeland and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), often refers to Shaka Zulu.

ORIGINS OF SETTLEMENT

Portuguese mariners explored the west coast of Africa throughout the latter half of the 15th Century. Two ships, under Bartholomeu Dias, eventually rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488, and traveled more than 600 kilometers along the southwestern coast. In 1497, an expedition under Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape, sailed up the east African coast to the Arab port of Malindi (in present-day Kenya), and then crossed the Indian Ocean to India, thereby opening up a way for Europeans to gain direct access to the spices of the East without having to go through Arab middlemen. The Portuguese dominated this trade route throughout the sixteenth century. They built forts and supply stations along the west and east African coasts, but they did not build south of present-day Angola and Mozambique because of the treacherous currents along the southern coast. At the end of the 16th Century and early in the 17th Century, English and Dutch merchants challenged the Portuguese monopoly in West Africa and Asia and saw the Cape peninsula as a source of fresh water, meat, and timber for masts, all of which they could obtain through trade with the local Khoikhoi. The English government refused its mariners' requests that it annex land there and establish a base, but in 1652 the Dutch East India Company (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie—VOC) established a supply station in Table Bay on the Cape peninsula, instructing its station commander, Jan van Riebeeck, and his eighty company employees to build a fort and to obtain supplies of foodstuffs for the Dutch fleets.

VOC's directors intended that the settlement at Table Bay should amount to no more than a small supply station able largely to pay for itself. European settlement was to be limited to VOC employees only, and their numbers were to be kept as small as possible.

Within its first half decade, however, the Cape Colony was growing in ways unforeseen at its establishment. Most Khoikhoi chose not to labor for the Dutch because of low wages and harsh conditions; and, although ready initially

to trade with the Dutch, they became increasingly unwilling to sell their farm products at the prices offered by the VOC. As a result, three processes were set in motion in the 1650s that were to produce a rapidly expanding, racially stratified society. First, VOC decided to import slaves to meet local labor needs, and it maintained that policy for more than 100 years. Second, VOC decided to free some of its employees from their contracts and to allow them to establish farms of their own to supply the Dutch fleets, thereby giving rise to a local settler population. Third, to supply the needs of the fleets as well as of the growing local population, the Dutch expanded ever farther into the lands of the Khoikhoi, engaging in a series of wars that, together with the effects of imported diseases, decimated the indigenous population.

Van Riebeeck had concluded within two months of the establishment of the Cape settlement that slave labor would be needed for the hardest and dirtiest work. Some thought was given to enslaving Khoikhoi men, but the idea was rejected on the grounds that such a policy would be both costly and dangerous. With a European population that did not exceed 200 during the settlement's first five years, war against neighbors numbering more than 20,000 would have been foolhardy. Moreover, the Dutch feared that Khoikhoi people, if enslaved, could always escape into the local community, whereas foreigners would find it much more difficult to elude their "masters."

Between 1652 and 1657, a number of unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain men from the Dutch East Indies and from Mauritius. In 1658, however, the VOC landed two shiploads of slaves at the Cape, one containing more than 200 people brought from Dahomey (later Benin), the second with almost 200 people, most of them children, captured from a Portuguese slaver off the coast of Angola. Except for a few individuals, these were to be the only slaves ever brought to the Cape from West Africa. Thereafter, all the slaves imported into the Cape until the British stopped the trade in 1807 were from East Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar, and South and Southeast Asia. Large numbers were brought from India, Ceylon, and the Indonesian archipelago. Prisoners from other countries in the VOC's empire were also enslaved. The slave population, which exceeded that of the European settlers until the first quarter of the nineteenth century, was overwhelmingly male and was thus dependent on constant imports of new slaves to maintain and to augment its size.

THE EMERGENCE OF A SETTLER SOCIETY

In 1657, nine European men were released from the VOC's service, given the status of "free burghers," and granted blocks of land. They were exempted from taxation for twelve years, but the VOC held a mortgage on their lands. They were free to trade with Khoikhoi for sheep and cattle, but they were prohibited from paying higher prices for the stock than did the VOC, and they were told not to enslave the local pastoralists. They were encouraged to grow crops, especially grains, for sale to the VOC, but they were not allowed to produce anything already grown in the company's own gardens. By such measures, the VOC hoped not only to increase local production and thereby to pay the costs of the settlement, but also to prevent any private producers from undercutting the VOC's control over prices.

Conflict between Dutch farmers and Khoikhoi broke out once it became clear to the latter that the Dutch were there to stay and that they intended to encroach on the lands of the pastoralists. In 1659 Doman, a Khoikhoi who had worked as a translator for the Dutch and had even traveled to Java, led an armed attempt to expel the Dutch from the Cape

peninsula. The attempt was a failure, although warfare dragged on until an inconclusive peace was established a year later. During the following decade, pressure on the Khoikhoi grew as more of the Dutch became free burghers, expanded their landholdings, and sought pastureland for their growing herds. War broke out again in 1673 and continued until 1677, when Khoikhoi resistance was destroyed by a combination of superior European weapons and Dutch manipulation of divisions among the local people. Thereafter, Khoikhoi society in the western Cape disintegrated. Some people found jobs as shepherds on European farms; others rejected foreign rule and moved away from the Cape. The final blow for most came in 1713 when a Dutch ship brought smallpox to the Cape. Hitherto unknown locally, the disease ravaged the remaining Khoikhoi, killing 90 percent of the population.

The community at Table Bay grew larger and more diverse throughout the late 1600s, particularly after the VOC decided in 1679 that European settlement should be boosted in order to expand agricultural production. German and Dutch settlers were offered free farms if they would come to the Cape. In 1688, several hundred Huguenots fleeing persecution by the French were offered free passage to the Cape and grants of land. These settlers, all of whom soon assimilated Dutch culture and language, grew large crops of wheat as well as other grains for sale to the VOC, although they found such crops barely profitable. They also planted grapevines, so that they could make wine and brandy—products much in demand for Dutch sailors and capable of being exported to Europe, unlike other, perishable items. The mainstay of most settlers, however, was livestock farming, which required large areas of pastureland because the soil was generally poor. By the end of the century, pressures for land in and around the Cape peninsula had become intense. There were approximately 1,500 Europeans in the Cape settlement and a slightly larger number of slaves, and the area of settlement had extended well beyond the original base at Table Bay to include freehold farms reaching sixty kilometers inland.

The rise of an expanding settler society fueled tensions between free burghers and VOC. Free burghers criticized the autocratic powers of the local VOC administration, in which the governor had full control and the settlers had no rights of representation. They denounced the economic policies of the VOC that fixed the prices at which settlers could sell their agricultural products. They called attention to the corrupt practices of VOC officers, who granted themselves prime land and then sold their own crops at higher prices to the company. Above all, they complained about the VOC's failure—at least in their eyes—to police the frontier boundaries and to protect the settlers' crops and herds from Khoikhoi and San raiders.

Trekboers (semi-migrant farmers of primarily Dutch, German, and French ancestry; more commonly known as Boers) played a key role in the eighteenth century in the expansion of the settlement and in the growth of frontier conflict. With much of the better land close to the Cape in the hands of VOC officials and rich burghers, poorer whites sought to make a living beyond the boundaries of the settlement. Traveling by wagon inland and along the southwestern coast, individual farmers, along with their immediate families (if any), a few slaves, several Khoikhoi herdsmen, and small numbers of livestock, set out to establish farms on large tracts of land (averaging 2,500 hectares) granted on loan by the VOC. Because much of this

land was already occupied by Khoikhoi pastoralists near the coast and by San hunter-gatherers in the interior, considerable warfare resulted. Trekboers raided the herds of the Khoikhoi and seized control of the springs on which pastoralists and hunter-gatherers alike depended for water, while Khoikhoi and San counter-raided the herds of the Trekboers.

BRITISH COLONIALISM

The British adopted contradictory policies in ruling their newly acquired Cape Colony in the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Having seized the Cape from the VOC in 1795, the British returned the colony to the Dutch government in 1803 when peace had been concluded with the French. In 1806, however, with the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars, the British again took the Cape in order to protect the sea route to their Asian empire.

Like the VOC before them, the British tried to keep costs low and the settlement small. Local officials continued the policy of relying on imported slave labor rather than encouraging European immigration with the latter's implication of permanent and expanding settlement. They also introduced racially discriminatory legislation to force Khoikhoi and other so-called "free" blacks to work for as little as possible. The Hottentot Code of 1809 required that all Khoikhoi and other free blacks carry passes stating where they lived and who their employers were. Persons without such passes could be forced into employment by white masters.

The British attempted to alleviate the land problems of Boers in the Eastern Cape by sending imperial armies against the Xhosa of the Zuurveld (literally, "sour grassland," the southernmost area of Bantu-speaking settlement, located between Sundays River and the Great Fish River). They attacked the Xhosa from 1799 to 1803, from 1811 to 1812, and again from 1818 to 1819, when at last, through ruthless warfare, they succeeded in expelling the Africans into the area north of the Great Fish River. Thereafter, the British sought to create a fixed frontier by settling 5,000 British-assisted immigrants on small holder farms created out of land seized from Xhosa south of the Great Fish River, and by clearing all lands between Great Fish River and Keiskama River of all forms of African settlement.

But other policies and developments worked against these measures. In 1807, Parliament in London ordered an end to British participation in the slave trade everywhere in the world. This decision threatened the basis of the Cape's labor supply for farmers in eastern areas as well as in the west.

British missionaries, who were active in South Africa for the first time in the 1810s and who had a sympathetic audience in Britain, condemned the cruel labor practices often adopted by Trekboers against their slave and Khoikhoi workers and decried the discriminatory provisions of the Hottentot Code. Although British officials did not rescind the legislation, they did respond to this criticism by establishing a circuit court to monitor conditions in the Western Cape. This court offended many Boer sensibilities by giving equal weight to the evidence of "servants" and "masters," black and white alike. The British also raised a force of colonial police, including Khoikhoi regulars, to enforce the court's authority. In 1815 a Dutch-speaking Afrikaner farmer who refused to answer a court summons for mistreating a Khoikhoi employee was shot dead while resisting arrest. Relatives and neighbors rose in what became known as the Slachter's Nek Rebellion, but their resistance was soon crushed, and the British hanged five of the rebels.

British policies on the eastern frontier also engendered growing Boer hostility. The attempt to close the frontier in 1819-20 following the defeat of the Xhosa and the importation of British immigrants only exacerbated land shortages. British settlers found that they could not make a living from small farms, and they competed with the Dutch pastoralists for the limited arable land available, thereby intensifying Boer-British tensions.

The British government, acting largely at the behest of the missionaries and their supporters in Britain in the 1820s, abolished the Hottentot Code. Ordinance 50 of 1828 stated that no Khoikhoi or free black had to carry a pass or could be forced to enter a labor contract. Five years later, the British Parliament decreed that slavery would no longer be permitted in any part of the empire. After a four-year period of "apprenticeship," all slaves would become free persons, able, because of Ordinance 50, to sell their labor for whatever the market would bear. Moreover, slaveowners were to receive no more than one-third of the value of their slaves in official compensation for the loss of this property. The Boers felt further threatened when, in 1834 and 1835, British forces, attempting to put a final stop to Boer-Xhosa frontier conflict, swept across the Keiskama River into Xhosa territory and annexed all the land up to the Keiskama River for white settlement. In 1836, however, the British government, partly in response to missionary criticism of the invasion, returned the newly annexed lands to the Xhosa and sought a peace treaty with their chiefs.

APARTHEID

The rise of an industrial economy also brought about conflict between English-speaking whites—primarily mine owners and industrialists, and Dutch-speaking whites—mostly farmers and impoverished urban workers, who competed for control over African land and labor, and for access to the great mineral wealth of the country. Between 1910 and 1948, Afrikaner politicians organized and developed a powerful ethnic identity, portraying Africans as savage and threatening and building especially upon white fears of economic competition from cheaper black workers manipulated by unscrupulous English-speaking businessmen. In 1948, Afrikaner nationalists won control of the government and implemented apartheid.

After 1948, black Africans, "coloureds" (mixed-race), and Asians fought against Afrikaner domination and white supremacy, denying the apartheid dictum that South Africa is a white man's country in which other races should find economic and political autonomy within their own geographically separated communities. Peaceful and violent protests alternated with periods of official repression, but during forty-five years of apartheid, the boundaries the Afrikaners had constructed to ensure their own survival proved intolerable for them as well as for other racial groups. Apartheid bred a climate of intolerance that was repugnant to many people of all races and a social system that turned out to be an economic disaster. The deliberately inferior living conditions and opportunities for a majority of citizens fueled frustration with government, deprived South Africa of a significant domestic market, and made it a pariah among civilized states. By the fourth decade of apartheid, the pressures for reform both from within South Africa and elsewhere, the growing realization that the system was intolerable, and the crumbling economy emboldened political leaders on all sides to take steps to dismantle apartheid.

Nelson Mandela, South Africa's most popular anti-apartheid leader, had witnessed the rise and decline of

apartheid firsthand. In the mid-1980s, after more than twenty years in prison for opposing apartheid, he assumed a central role in helping to end it. Government and opposition leaders met for talks—tentative ones at first, and then with greater confidence and amid more publicity—and they agreed on a general approach to political reform.

On June 17, 1991, the government repealed the Population Registration Act of 1950, the most infamous pillar of apartheid, which had authorized the registration by race of newborn babies and immigrants. Its repeal was hailed as historic throughout the world, although critics pointed to related laws still on the books that permitted inequitable treatment in voting, pensions, social services, and in many other areas of public behavior.

The National Peace Accord of September 1991 was a critical step toward formal negotiations. The thirty-three-page accord, signed by representatives of twenty-seven political organizations and national and homeland governments, set codes of conduct for all parties to the process, including the police. The accord also established a network of "peace committees," to contain the violence that continued to plague townships. Ironically, the most important results of the National Peace Accord turned out to be establishment of networks of committed individuals, opening of communications channels, and the trust that began to be sown through discussion. The accord itself failed to accomplish its immediate goal; the violence continued and increased sporadically throughout 1992.

Four years of difficult and uneven progress, amid escalating violence and competing political pressures, finally paid off in 1994, when South Africa held its first multiracial democratic elections. Everyone still faces even greater challenges in trying to establish a stable multiracial society in the decades ahead."

SELECTED READING LIST

In addition to the many comprehensive and readily available guides produced by Lonely Planet, Fodor, Insight, The Rough Guides, and others, here are other titles that might interest you. These books may be obtained through most bookstores or on the World Wide Web.

CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY

Alan Paton, Umberto Adaggi (Photographer), Designed by Timothy Hsu, Foreword by Charles

Paton's deeply moving story of Zulu pastor Stephen Kumalo and his son Absalom, set against the backdrop of a land and people driven by racial inequality and injustice, remains the most famous and important novel in South Africa's history.

THE HEINEMANN BOOK OF SOUTH AFRICAN SHORT STORIES

Denis Hirson, Martin Trump (Editor)

The issue of apartheid pervades this vibrant collection of 27 South African short stories written between 1945 and 1992. Contributions from such celebrated writers as Bessie Head, Alex La Guma, and Nobel Prize winner Nadine Gordimer.

THE BOER WAR

Thomas Pakenham

Thomas Pakenham has constructed a narrative as vivid and fast moving as a novel. In many ways he challenges the accepted views of historians. He exposes the crucial role of two of the "Gold Bugs" (the richest of the Rand millionaires) in precipitating the war. He throws new light on the blunders of the British generals, Buller and Roberts, revealing a personal

feud between the men comparable to the one between Lords Lucan and Cardigan that led to the Charge of the Light Brigade during the Crimean War. He writes movingly about the plight of the 100,000 black Africans who served both armies, and he explains the final political victory of the Boers—how they lost the war but won the peace—with far-reaching consequences for Europe and South Africa. Illustrated with over 200 color and black-and-white photographs and maps, this new edition of a definitive book makes an invaluable contribution to an understanding of South African history at a time of momentous change.

A HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Leonard Monteath Thompson

In the revised version of this acclaimed work, Leonard Thompson has added a new chapter, outlining the country's remarkable transition from a racist political order to a democratic one. A substantial new preface has also been added, and footnotes have been expanded. Above all, this penetrating exploration of South Africa's eventful history: from the earliest known human settlement of the region to the present day: focuses primarily on the experiences of the black inhabitants rather than on those of the white minority.

THE LAST EMPIRE:

DE BEERS, DIAMONDS, AND THE WORLD

Stefan Kanfer

Chronicles the 19th-century diamond rush that transformed Johannes De Beers humble South African farmstead into an exotic Klondike. With a scholar's precision & a novelist's eye, the author recounts the rise of wild frontier towns like New Rush (now Kimberley) & Johannesburg, & their roisterous mix of plutocrats & prostitutes, gamblers & politicians. Shows the roots of the racial crisis in the developing land: the misery of black miners & the fortunes of white prospectors; the defeat of the African emperor Lobengula, & the rise of Cecil Rhodes, his legendary adversary, who ruled the Cape Colony & De Beers.

WILD SOUTH AFRICA

Alan G. Mountain, Lex Hes (Photographer)

This natural history tome explores a selection of South Africa's wilderness areas, reserves and national parks, each chosen for its truly wild, unspoiled character. Over 400 full-color photographs capture the significance of these often remote places in sweeping panoramas and close-up studies of their flora and fauna. *Wild South Africa* also explores key conservation issues. South Africa has a long history of indiscriminate and wide-scale destruction of wild animals and natural forests. More recently, human population growth and development have pushed the wild places of South Africa into the remotest corners. The country now faces a challenge in trying to balance the needs of nature and the demands of rapid development. It is only through a realization of how much there is to lose that South Africa's irreplaceable natural heritage will survive for future generations to enjoy.

THE WASHING OF THE SPEARS:

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE ZULU NATION

Donald R. Morris, Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Filled with colorful characters, dramatic battles, and an inexorable narrative momentum, this unsurpassed history details the 60-year existence of the Zulu Nation, from its brutal formation and zenith under the military genius Shaka (1787-1828) to its dissolution under Cetshwayo in the Zulu War of 1879.

LONG WALK TO FREEDOM:

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Mandela

This is an account of Nelson "Mandela's life from his 'country childhood' following his birth on July 18, 1918 to his inauguration as president of South Africa on May 10, 1994. Mandela traces the growth of his understanding of the oppression of the blacks of South Africa; his conviction that there was no alternative to armed struggle; his developing belief that all people, black and white, must be free for true freedom; and the effect that his commitment to overthrowing apartheid had on his family. . . . Over a third of Mandela's memoir tells of his 27 years in prison." (Libr J) Index.

NO FUTURE WITHOUT FORGIVENESS

Desmond Mpilo Tutu

The establishment of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission was a pioneering international event. Never had any country sought to move forward from despotism to democracy both by exposing the atrocities committed in the past and achieving reconciliation with its former oppressors. At the center of this unprecedented attempt at healing a nation has been Archbishop Desmond Tutu, whom President Nelson Mandela named as Chairman of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. With the final report of the Commission just published, Archbishop Tutu offers his reflections on the profound wisdom he has gained by helping usher South Africa through this painful experience.

In *No Future Without Forgiveness*, Tutu argues that true reconciliation cannot be achieved by denying the past. But nor is it easy to reconcile when a nation "looks the beast in the eye." Rather than repeat platitudes about forgiveness, he presents a bold spirituality that recognizes the horrors people can inflict upon one another, and yet retains a sense of idealism about reconciliation.

THE COVENANT

James A. Michener

Adventurers, scoundrels and missionaries. The best and worst of two continents carve an empire out of the vast wilderness that is to become South Africa. For hundreds of years, their rivalries and passions spill across the land. From the first Afrikaners to the powerful Zulu nation, and the missionaries who lived with both—all of them will influence and take part in the wars and politics that will change a nation forever.

THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA

James Seely

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the sweet white wines of Constantia were rated amongst the finest in the world. But as demand went up, quality went down and the market with it, so that Constantia became a memory. The growers and shippers concentrated on fortified wines in imitation of sherry and port. But now the term 'South African sherry' may no longer be used in Europe and that trade, too, has vanished. In the recent past, moreover, South African wines were shunned on account of apartheid. Now a new political age has arrived and with it wine-makers dedicated to quality, bringing out the unique character derived from the soils and the near perfect climate for grape growing enjoyed by so many different parts of the country. The choice is abundant and the wines are excellent. They are becoming widely available for the first time, and this book tells the complex and absorbing story, guiding the reader through a new and exciting range of very high quality wines.

CLOTHING / PACKING CHECKLIST

Check the items below to be taken with you on your trip. Additional items may be added in the blank spaces provided.
This is not intended as an all-inclusive list, but only as a suggested packing guide.

CLOTHING - WOMEN	TOILETRIES	SUNDRIES
Comfortable outfit for air travel	Anti-malarial pills	Passport
Sandals or casual shoes	Vitamins	International Certificate
Walking shoes or tennis shoes	Aspirin / Tylenol	Vaccinations / Health Card
Rubber thongs (shower)	Motion sickness pills	Airline tickets / vouchers
Hat	Short-acting sleeping pills	Money Pouch
Windbreaker or jacket	Decongestant	Credit Cards
Pullover sweater or sweatshirt	Antibiotic	Travelers Checks
Longpants	Lomotil/Pepto-Bismol	Small calculator
Shorts	Antacid	Sunglasses
Socks	Antibiotic ointment	Prescription glasses
Short sleeve shirts	Insect repellent	Eyeglass case
Long sleeve shirts	Sun screen/Sun block	Small Alarm Clock
T-shirts	Lip balm	Converter / plug set
Pajamas	Shampoo & Conditioner	Binoculars
Light-weight robe / cover-up	Binoculars Prescription medications	Small flashlight
Swim-suit/cover-up	Band-Aids	Sewing kit
Casual slacks / skirt	Deodorant	Small scissors
Blouses	Toothpaste & toothbrush	Kleenex
Belt(s)	Feminine Hygiene supplies	Handi-wipes
Underwear	Dentalfloss	Zip-lock bags
Scarves	Mouthwash	Travel clothes line
Costume Jewelry	Hairbrush / comb	Pillowcase for dirty clothes
_____	Razor	Small notebook or journal
_____	Q-Tips / cottonballs	Pen
_____	Nail clippers	Deck of cards
_____	Nail file	Books / Magazines
CLOTHING - MEN	Tweezers	Address book for Postcards
Comfortable outfit for air travel	Make-up	Photocopy of passport & Airline Tickets
Sandals or casual shoes	Hand lotion	Hard candy
Walking shoes or tennis shoes	_____	Bandana
Rubber thongs (showers)	_____	Extra small, collapsible bag
Hat	_____	Neck pillow for airline travel
Windbreaker or jacket		
Pullover sweater or sweatshirt	CAMERA EQUIPMENT	OTHER
Longpants	Camera / Lenses	_____
Shorts	Plenty of film	_____
Socks	Lead Protective Film Bags	_____
Short sleeve shirts	Camera bag	_____
Long sleeve shirts	Lens filters	_____
T-Shirts	Cleaning Fluid / Tissues	_____
Pajamas	Lens Brush / Puffer	_____
Light weight robe / cover-up	Extra Batteries / Charger	_____
Swim trunks	Flash & Flash batteries	_____
Casual slacks	Zip-lock bags	_____
Shirts	Camera instruction book	_____
Belt(s)	Stick-on labels for film	_____
Underwear	Blank video tapes	_____
_____	Video Camera / Charger	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Clothing should be comfortable		