Social Security
Child Care
1975
Big demand for crèches

Cape Times
25/11/75

THE ruling price for an all-day baby-sitter in Manenberg is R1 a day — so unless a working mother's child is accepted by a crèche, there is little profit in going out to work.

The cost of having someone to look after the child at home would be R5 a week as well as the cost of food. Add the mother's transport costs and it could mean that the first R10 of her salary is written off every week.

But if the child were accepted by the Manenberg Moravian Crèche, the cost would drop to R2 a week and that includes two meals and two snacks every day.

This explains why there are more applications for admission to the crèche than can be accepted.

The Rev A B C Habelgraarn, the Manenberg Moravian minister, says the crèche means that between 50 and 60 parents can go out to work to improve their family's economic circumstances. His church runs one crèche, but he says there is a need for two more.

The crèche was built by the church but the Community Chest makes a substantial contribution to the running costs every month.

At present it accommodates 30 children between the ages of two and six. Mrs Susan Munnik, the matron, says the children begin arriving at the crèche at 6.30am when their mothers leave for work. They remain there until 5.30pm.

She has two assistants to help her with the children and one to work in the kitchen. It makes for long days and Mr Habelgraarn says Mrs Munnik and her staff are underpaid.

Keeping the children happily amused is in itself a considerable task and the women manage it with a few broken toys, paints, crayons and cheerful community singing.

They would like to accept children under two but to do that they need a qualified nurse on the staff. And nurses are in short supply and expensive.

"The crèche fulfills an important role in the life of the Manenberg community," Mr Habelgraarn said. "The children are happy here and their parents are able to go to work and not worry about the children."

The centre is for Christians of all denominations, as well as Muslim children, and Mr Habelgraarn says it could not continue its important role without the help of the Community Chest.
The problem of absentee mothers

Jill Natrass, a lecturer in economics at the University of Natal, is working on a doctorate on the 'migrant labour system' and talks about a growing new class of labour migrants - women, reports SALLY ANTROBUS.

Family

Mrs Natrass explained that she is an economist, not a sociologist, and that very little had been done on female labour migration.

Nevertheless, the figures give an insight into women's predicament in the labour migration system that is forced on so many Black South Africans. The total official number of female migrant workers in 1970 was more than a quarter of a million. By now this figure will have grown, and it could be much more or less inaccurate anyway because of illegal migration.

"It is now becoming more difficult to migrate through the legal channels," she said. "For example, in 1970, 60,000 women were willing to migrate, which means that the great majority can be presumed to have stayed." She added:

Note at all according to the population census, there were older

MRS JILL NATRASS - insight into women's predicament.

New schools that make rural women join the urban labour pool - just when children need them most.

Their return not to be too far from homestead is a child's needs. "Men need them most. They may not be too far from the homestead, or the child needs them." And the pressures of the tribal allegiance or some district of the workers.

Women on the other hand, are very sensitive to distances, and distances," said Mrs Natrass. "From the big outlying districts there are hardly any women migrating because they would have to go such a long way away to find

get a home to go to weekends and days off.

To make it worse, women migrate generally less than men in most jobs. In the professional sector - nurses and doctors - only five per cent of women earn salaries that are only 75 percent of the men's.

In the unskilled sector, which involves only five per cent of women as against 13 per cent of men, their wages are 63 percent as high as men's.

And is unskilled jobs, where young women migrants are working, their average wages are only 63 percent of what unskilled men earn.

It is only women domestic workers who are paid more, mainly because women may be up to 40 years old, while men usually working in this sector are generally very young.

System

On average, Black women are slightly better educated than men, but they are benefitting more years of schooling for women in the homesteads, from migration. It is the better educated people who have direct contact with white work, according to Mrs Natrass's study.

There is little doubt that the modern sector of South Africa is up to date, benefits substantially from the perpetuation of the system," she said. "And it seems inevitable that the system will continue for a long time, for as long as people's survival depends on remittances from urban workers.
More room for handicapped

Staff Reporter
THE Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Willem Cruywagen, will officially open extensions to the Ezibeleni Orthopaedic Home at Ntatspruit near Germiston on November 29.

The home is run by the Germiston Cripple Care Association and caters for 90 handicapped African children aged five to 15.

The extensions are to the home's school room and will ease severe congestion.

Ezibeleni is operated as a boarding school by a matron and three teachers. The children undergo physiotherapy at nearby Ntatspruit Hospital.

Funds for running the home come from donations by the public, the East Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board and various service clubs.

Fees are not asked from the parents unless they can afford to pay. The opening of the extensions will coincide with the annual Nativity play by the children and the Christmas party.
Fewer in orphanages

Staff Reporter

DESPITE big increases in the White population, fewer children in South Africa today end up in orphanages or other children's institutions, according to Dr P. Louw, director of family care services of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Dr Louw said in Pretoria that this had resulted in the past 40 years as a result of a rigid insistence, since the formation of the department, that no child was sent to a home except as a last resort.

Addressing a conference on children's homes organised by the department he said the procedure introduced by the department had become general practice.

It appeared that this, together with the emphasis that departmental instructions placed on preventive services, or treatment in the family context before resorting to the children's court, had produced good results.

The children's court was finding fewer children in need of care.

A refuge in schools

Staff Reporter

MANY children who should be in specialised children's institutions were probably sent instead by their parents to country boarding schools, Mr F. P. Pieterse assistant director of child and family care services of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He told a conference on children's homes that the number of committed children in children's homes had shown only a slight increase in the past 25 years, despite the population increase.

This was due, possibly, to the country's intensive family care services.

But on the other hand, it could also be due to the fact that many children who should be in children's homes because of disruption in their own homes had been sent instead by their parents to boarding schools — without their presence ever becoming known to the authorities.
SCHOOL CRECHE AT CITY FACTORY

A NURSERY school creche for the children of a Maitland factory's workers has generated tremendous team spirit among the workers and the factory's turnover of staff has dropped dramatically.

The factory, Teeny Tapes (Pty) Ltd, Maitland, became the first in South Africa to start a project of this kind. The nursery school creche opened in June this year.

"Yesterday's anti-inflation pact, in terms of which creches and nursery schools will be provided to encourage mothers to work, was welcomed by the managing director of Teeny Tapes, Mr Ronnie Levinsohn.

"Our nursery school creche is a personal investment by all our staff. Most manufacturers may think of it as a nuisance value, but there has been tremendous improvement as far as attitudes and feelings are concerned, and our staff turnover is very small and has most definitely dropped since we started the school," he said.

26 CHILDREN

The school has 26 children at present, and by next year facilities for 40 children will be provided. Initial outlay to adapt the building and to provide special facilities the children need cost the firm R17 000, and running costs amount to R1 000 a month. School fees, varying between R3.30 and R6 a month, depending on what 'the mothers earn, and fund raising efforts by the factory workers bring in between R600 and R700 a month. Teeny Tapes subsidises the shortfall.

"That is a cheap price to contribute towards the education and betterment of our workers. We could give that money to a charity, but we would not get the personal satisfaction of watching the growing confidence, feeling of security and discipline of the children," Mr Levinsohn said.

Mr Norman Klein, an executive of Teeny Tapes, said: "The project made workers feel closer to the company, and made them feel the company was taking an interest in them."

"The workers had formed a Parent-Teacher Association, and the general reaction was very favourable, very excited."

He added: "It is an incentive for our workers to work for us. So this is one way for us to help ourselves while at the same time helping them give their children pre-school education. It is a most successful project."
Handbook saves time

A paediatric handbook has been published by the Institute of Child Health of the University of Cape Town.

Professor H. de V. Heese, chairman of the I.C.H. advisory committee and head of the Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, said the book was of special significance in South Africa because of its emphasis on disease patterns in a developing country.

'Although the book is intended primarily as a guide and quick reference for medical staff dealing with sick children at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital and associated University teaching hospitals, it will be of use to all medical practitioners and paramedical personnel working in this field,' he said.

Professor Heese paid tribute to many staff members of all departments which care for sick children and who contributed to the book; to the editors Dr. Roy Cooke and Dr. Robert McDonald of the Institute; and to organisations that gave money for publication.

Peninsula Round Table 77 donated R4500 to cover printing costs and will organise sales and distribution to keep the price down.

The Ethical Drug Association Foundation gave a grant for secretarial services.

The idea of producing the book came from a departmental drug dosage guide compiled many years ago. This little book provided a quick reference for medical staff on the administration of medicines in the hospital and proved very popular.

This led to the concept of a handbook that would contain information about treatment of the common diseases affecting children and would be of assistance to the busy doctor.

The paediatric handbook is available from the UCT Institute of Child Health, Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, Rondebosch 7700 at a nominal price of R3.25 a copy and postage of 25 cents. Donations to the Institute will be used to further education in the child health sciences through similar publications, brochures and audio-visual media.
The children read 20-odd words in Zulu and translated them into English. One of the pupils held up the placards encouraging his fellow playmates to give the answers — ubuso meaning face.

Miss C. Cole, the principal of the school, wanted Ekuthuleni to celebrate a similar occasion after she was present to nearly 800 people.

The mothers prepared salads, cooked chickens, vegetables and rice and baked umqouta puddings until twelve o'clock the night before; and Miss Jewish Women supplemented the figure. Mrs Gering who organised an exhibition for Black nursery schools early this year has worked closely with Ekuthuleni for a

said Mrs. Gering: 

"At one time the school was being raided every weekend," she said. "To prevent more equipment from being stolen, a father, the only man on the parents committee, decided to donate lollipops to the school. "These are sold to the children in the neighbourhood and the money is used to pay for a nightwatchman."

The red blouses and navy dresses worn by the girls and the boys' safari suits were made by the parents, after the material had been bought in bulk.

Handtowels were also made by the parents, each embroidered with a different symbol.

Teachers Mrs. Grace Mhize and Mrs. Adeline Nokwe show their dedication by translating English nursery rhymes into Zulu, listening to English records which they interpret for the children and caring for them while many of the mothers are out working.

To Mrs. Gering the greatest compliment is having the parents involved in the school and working step by step with her, and a principal and two teachers who work in cooperation with one another.
Parents and teachers
Open Day
Enthusiastic work side by side
Social Security - Children
WELCOME was the sign above the door of Ekuthuleni Nursery School.

Written by the children in different coloured crayons, it was exactly how guests, friends and families felt.

They were invited to celebrate Ekuthuleni's 11th Anniversary and Open Day, which in itself was something special as this event is not normally held at Black nursery schools or arranged by the parents of the children.

After about 300 adults and children feasted on a cold buffet and an assortment of sweets, we were entertained by the children.

Their Zulu dancing enthralled the guests.

In pink net skirts and hats with lampshade fringes, the girls kicked their legs and stamped their little feet on a concrete slab of the verandah, while the boys in cowhide skins (calico dyed black and brown) waved their arms in fury and lifted their legs in rhythm to the chief's whistle.

They flouted their bodies in unison, imitating Zulu dancers to perfection.

The story of Goldilocks and the Three Bears was acted in Zulu by four of the children.

Using the verandah as their stage, a table was neatly set with plates and spoons, three chairs stood side by side and the beds were cushions on the floor. Mamma bear was distinguished by her large pink flimsy hat.

They did not forget their lines, ate their imaginary porridge and peeked when they found an intruder had visited their house.

Songs were sung by the children and as a little boy raised placards above his head, the child

invited to an Open Day at a Coloured nursery school run by Mrs. N. Goldstone.

She discussed the idea with her parents and teachers' committee and within weeks they organised the function. Each family was asked to donate a rand and preparations began six days in advance. With a few years.

Celie stayed at the school overnight to decorate the tables and display the children's work.

Mrs. Nina Gerling of the Union of Jewish Women who, along with her committee, has donated money and equipment to the school, was the guest of honour.

The Bantu Administration give a yearly grant to help build

Nursery school teacher Mrs. Adeline Ndzakane tightens the skirt of one of the Zulu dancers.

As she said during her talk: "I dream up the ideas and our chairlady has to follow the nightmare through."

The parents participate in the running of the school as much as the teachers. "When we took the children to the aquarium recently the parents made sandwiches and bought..."
MRS. EDITH BALOYI (left) and Doris Nhlangathwa, social workers at the Durban Bantu Child Welfare Society, are members of the Action Committee which was formed after the symposium at Lamontville. They feel that compulsory education has reached emergency measure level is the only solution to combating truancy and gangs which terrorise children in the townships.
Committee generates self-help

THE Action Committee which was formed after the Lamontville symposium felt that the need for compulsory education had reached an emergency level and that steps should be taken to approach the Santu Education Department to discuss this need.

Living today was arranged so that the people of the township could gather together to realize and share an awareness of their own needs, express and interpret their problems and assist in the solutions.

"We can't impose our ideas on the community," said social worker, Mrs. Doris Nhlangethwa.

"We get them to focus on their problems, come up with ideas, motivate leaders and help them sort out ways of overcoming these problems."

Discussion groups felt that compulsory education would put a stop to truancy, children roaming the streets, minimise the school drop-out rate at an early age and prevent the formation of gangs by illiterate children.

Other valuable points raised was that schools committees would have to become more effective as there is a lack of communication between teacher and parent. Most parents complained that they didn't feel personally involved in their school.

"Education should not only enhance a person's status but also fit the needs of a society," said Mrs. Nhlangethwa.

"Subjects studied should improve their way of life and be relevant to their professions. Like home economics or agriculture or trade schools so that once pupils qualify they will be equipped to find suitable jobs."

The inclusion of health education in the school curriculum, along with a broader selection of subjects, is of vital importance.

From these discussions, another need arose: the introduction of vocational guidance in schools.
Schooling for all is a must

"WE SHALL never really advance in our attempts to improve the quality of life until we get compulsory education for our children."  

Mr. A. J. Thembela, Senior Lecturer in Education at the University of Zululand, at the symposium last week, covered subjects on: Adaptation to Changing Values: Health: A Priority; Economic Aspects in Urban Living and Education—Preparation for Adulthood.

"When I speak about education, I mean total education," he said. "Do not mean just school education. It must be realised that there are many agencies that are involved in the education of youth. The mother at home, and the other members of the family, constitute the first educational experience for the child.

"Social workers know the effects of broken homes, drunken fathers and irresponsible mothers on children. Once this primary agency of education abandons its duty of giving love and protection, the purposes of education will be seriously handicapped."

Mr. Thembela said that formal agencies must, like the Church and school, perform a minor role in the total education of youth. What the children learn at school is always interpreted by them, in terms of their own physical and psychological environment.

"Apart from the physical problems which we find inside our schools, there are obvious social, economic and political problems we cannot disguise. But the internal problems we find in schools are overcrowded classrooms, where many talk about learning but a mere 25% of the children, for instance, read."

"All these and other..."
Symposium on child-care

A symposium on the need for child-care centres will be held at Rand Afrikaans University tomorrow and Thursday.

The Regional Welfare Board, which is organising the symposium, says that in densely populated areas such as Hillbrow there is only one creche for the children of working mothers.
We are focusing on a round of golf. This is myю to come in and be more. When you get home, your golf clubs will be more.

"The golf course is like a second home to me."

Friends will come over for a round of golf and we will enjoy the environment. The golf course is a great place to relax and unwind.

The course is well maintained and provides a great environment for playing golf. The clubhouse is also a great place to socialize and meet up with other golfers.

There is no place like home.

By Ann Eason

1/17/22
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Institute for Social Development

University of the Western Cape
No way to play

The plight of more than 300 boys and girls, crammed into a tiny recreation room, can be likened to life in a sardine tin. It is unbearable.

Every afternoon, at weekends and during school holidays, boys and girls from the Orlando West Youth Club, whose ages range from eight to 13, throng the room for talks on juvenile delinquency, crime and other youth problems.

Mrs Ngakane is a motherly, warm-hearted woman who, in spite of her age, is obviously keenly interested in youth, and delinquency in particular — the townships' fundamental problem.

Her horror

She formed the club after realising, with horror and dismay, that crime was accelerating at an alarming degree among youths.

She explains: "My prime aim is to keep the youth from gallivanting off to the township streets, where they involve themselves in dagga-smoking, gangsterism and general misdemeanours.

"My other wish is to get teenagers to help themselves in handicrafts. Although I have managed to attract a huge membership, many leave the centre through sheer disenchantment as there are not enough facilities to keep them busy."

Fund-raising campaigns in the townships have met with a poor response.

Many needs

The club's requirements are many and varied. They need furniture, tennis rackets and balls, weight-lifting equipment, soccer balls, boxing gloves and other sporting equipment.

"I appeal to the public to give generously so that our association, which plans to spread its work to other parts of Soweto, can help our children," says Mrs Ngakane.

She strongly believes that if youngsters are kept busy by youth clubs the crime rate would drop.

"Children should be encouraged to fend for themselves and help in social development."

FANYANA SHIBURI spotlights the plight of Orlando West children, who have little enough to play with, and little enough room to play with it.
Backward children's 'Eden' in the balance

BY ROY DEVENISH

THE FATE of a home for mentally retarded children in Edenvale will probably be decided by Saturday.

Little Eden, a haven for about 90 children and a number of adults, has become the centre of a storm of protest from residents living on properties adjoining the three houses used by the home.

The residents yesterday refused to discuss the reasons for their objections and referred the Rand Daily Mail to a firm of attorneys.

However, it is believed that four residents have taken legal advice on the possibility of having the home, in Seventh Avenue, closed.

Mr. Danny Hyams, whose wife started the home, said yesterday: 'The fate of the home would be known within the next few days."

'We need friends, not enemies', he said.

Mr. Hyams explained that the home had approached the town council on three occasions to obtain permission to use the houses.

Each time, the neighbours were approached first, and it was not until the third occasion that people objected.

One of the problems facing the home is that it was originally thought that by the end of June this year it would be able to move into a R250 000 building in Sengewa, another Edenvale suburb, and this assurance was given to the neighbours.

Problems arose, however, with the result that building plans were only approved this week.

This will mean that the home will have to stay where it is until the end of the year.

But if the residents take legal action and have the home closed, the children will be on the streets.

"We just do not have alternative accommodation," said Mr Hyams.
Subsidy differential under attack

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Substantial differences between the subsidies paid to children's homes and places of safety of the different racial groups was nothing but blatant discrimination, Dr. Alex Boraine, Prog. MP for Pinelands, said yesterday.

He was reacting to replies by various Ministers to questions which showed that the subsidies paid to White institutions were four times those paid to Black ones. There were also large differences between White, Coloured, and Indian homes.

"Everything which kids need — Black, White, Coloured, or Indian — costs exactly the same, irrespective of colour," he said.

The comparative figures were: White — R39.50 (ordinary rate) and R43.50 (special rate) a month. These are to be increased to R43.50 and R47.50: from October, a child.

"Places of safety received a subsidy of R1.25 a day a child. Coloured and Indian — R23.50 and R27.85 per child a month. Places of safety — 85c.

Black — 33.45c a day and 36.75c a day. Apart from this, 30c a day is paid to anyone acting as a "place of safety" and 33c to institutions.

The subsidies are expected to be reviewed soon."
Employment of children

Q. 1139

13 June 1975

*7. Dr. A. L. BORaine asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether the investigation of allegations of employment of children in contravention of the provisions of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, contained in a report in the Sunday Times Extra of 20 April 1975, has been completed; if so, what were the findings.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

Yes. The investigation revealed that a Coloured youth of 14 years of age was employed by a small unregistered factory engaged in bread slicing and wrapping. Section 241(1) of the Act prohibits the employment of any person under the age of 15 years. On 30 May 1975 the employer was instructed to cease his factory activities as the premises did not comply with the requirements of the relevant Act and the youth's services were terminated.

The other cases of child labour referred to in the newspaper report, concern the employment of children in domestic service in private households. The Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act and other legislation administered by my Department, do not apply to persons employed in such work.
Subsidy for Bantu children in registered children's homes/places of safety

Q. 1135
13 June 1975

Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What was the latest date on which the subsidy paid in respect of Bantu children in registered (a) children's homes and (b) places of safety was increased;

(2) what is the present daily per capita subsidy.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) December 1974.
(b) July 1960.

(2) Children's Homes:

Ordinary Rate: 33.45 cents per day.
Special Rate: 36.73 cents per day.

Places of Safety:

To a person who renders the services of a Place of Safety: 30 cents per day.

To an Institution which serves as a Place of Safety: 32½ cents per day.

It is anticipated that the rates for Children's Homes and for Places of Safety will be reviewed in the near future.
Q. 1135-6

13 June 1975

Subsidy for children in registered children's homes/places of safety

Dr. A. I. BORAIN, asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(1) What was the latest date on which the subsidy paid in respect of Coloured children in registered (a) children's homes and (b) places of safety was increased?

(2) What is the present daily per capita subsidy.

The Acting MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) 1 December 1974.

(b) 1 April 1975.

(2) (a) Children's homes—The per capita subsidy is paid on a monthly basis and amounts to R25-85 per month at ordinary rate and R27-85 per month at special rate for children of deviate behaviour or with physical or mental disabilities.

(b) Places of safety—R0-85 per day.

See. See - Childcare.
Indian children's homes/places of safety

Q. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) What was the latest date on which the subsidy paid in respect of Indian children in registered (a) children's homes and (b) places of safety was increased?

(2) what is the present daily per capita subsidy.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 1 December 1974.

(b) 1 April 1975.

(2) (a) Ordinary Rate: R25-85 per month per child.

Special Rate: R27-85 per month per child.

(b) R0-85 per day per child.

I may add that from 1 October the rates indicated in (2)(a) will be increased by approximately R3 per month in each case.
White children's homes/ places of safety

Q. 1117

10 June 1975.

*3. Dr. A. L. BORAINIE asked the
Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) What was the latest date on which
the subsidy paid in respect of White
children in registered (a) children's
homes and (b) places of safety was
increased;

(2) what is the present daily per capita
subsidy.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL
WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) 1 December 1974.

(b) 1 April 1975.

(2) (a) (i) Ordinary rate: R474-00 per
annum.

(ii) Special rate for pupils with
physical, intellectual or
mental disabilities or deviate
children: R522-00 per an-
um.

(b) R1-25 per day.

As from 1 October 1975 the rate of
the subsidy payable in respect of children
in children's homes will be increased to
R522-00 per annum and R570-00 per
annum, respectively.
Workshop settles social grievances

The shortage of pre-schooling facilities and day-care centres in all sectors of the community prompts many questions from desperate mothers and welfare organisations: Why do rules and regulations create so many "obstacles" where can one turn for advice and financial aid; are there feasible alternatives to formal institutions?

During the afternoon session of the IWYN workshop on pre-schooling, a panel representing different aspects of the subject answered these and other questions.

Admittedly, some of the problems sprang from deep-rooted social grievances but there was much practical advice given by the panel and from the floor.

The Natal Nursery School Teachers' Association invited delegates to make use of what they had to offer: the opportunity to visit nursery schools on "open days", associate membership, and attending the monthly workshops held in the African townships. June Prentice and Sharon Shevill, representing the Association, pointed out the benefits of shared experience and learning.

The necessity for stringent health regulations was explained by the representatives from the City Health and Social Welfare Departments, although many mothers felt it was better to have a centre that didn't comply with the regulations than nothing at all.

The need for qualified staff was expressed but it was pointed out that, basically, children need caring, interested people handling them and until training facilities were developed perhaps the family and community could become more involved in pre-schooling activities.

It was also suggested that anyone wanting to initiate a day-care group should start in a small way, caring for six children in a private home was quite permissible but any larger group would need to comply with legislation.

Other queries included:
- Pre-schooling facilities for spastic children in the Coloured community.
- Free pre-schooling for the children of impoverished blind parents.
- The possibility of caring for multi-racial groups of children in White areas.
- Making use of Church premises as day-care centres.

It was also recognised that more women were needed in positions of authority to motivate effective action. "All- male councils will never concern themselves with issues that vitally affect women," one delegate emphasised.

Names, phone numbers and addresses were exchanged and judging by the concern and determination that manifested itself during the afternoon, many of the seeds that were sown will come to constructive fruition.
Nursery schools for Africans: Teachers/ subsidies

264. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBERG asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) (a) How many nursery schools for African children are there in the Republic, (b) where are they situated, (c) how many pupils are registered at each of these schools and (d) how many (i) trained and (ii) untrained nursery school teachers are there at each of these schools?

(2) (a) at which centres in the Republic are nursery school teachers trained and (b) how many nursery school teachers have qualified at each of these centres since 1970?

(3) whether the Government pays a subsidy in respect of privately administered African nursery schools; if not, why not, if so, (a) on what basis and (b) what amount per child is paid per annum.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1) Nursery schools are controlled by the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards and the information required is not available.

(2) (a) and (b)

No nursery school teachers are at present trained. Training is, however, offered for assistants in pre-school institutions. The centres where this training is conducted and the number of candidates that have qualified in this course at each centre since 1970 is as follows:

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(3) No. My Department of Bantu Education is not responsible for preschool education. Bantu Affairs Administration Boards subsidised certain places of care for preschool children.
Places of care for Bantu children

Q. 985-6

20 May 1975

Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the subsidy paid per child per day for Bantu children in registered places of care was increased during 1974-75; if so, what is the increased amount; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

No, because no representations for an increase were received from any of the places of care subsidized by my Department.

See. Sec. Childcare.
Children's homes/places of safety for Bantu

139. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) How many Bantu children are at present accommodated in (i) registered children's homes and (ii) places of safety and (b) how many of the children in the registered children's homes were (i) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (ii) privately placed.

(2) What is the per capita amount paid as a subsidy to welfare organisations in respect of each category of child committed to registered children's homes.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 1,439.

(ii) 819.

(b) (i) 1,260.

(ii) 179.

(2) Ordinary rate is R122.10 per annum. Special rate is R134.10 per annum (Grant-in-aid in respect of the maintenance of a pupil who has been classified as having physical, mental or behaviour disabilities).
Place of Safety, Wentworth

23. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(1) How many children are at present accommodated at the Place of Safety, Wentworth;

(2) whether consideration has been given to erecting new buildings for a place of safety in the Durban area; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps have been taken or are contemplated, (b) when is it expected that the new buildings will be completed and (c) for how many (i) children and (ii) infants will accommodation be provided.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) 47.

(2) Yes.

(a) A building service for a place of Safety and Detention at Wentworth has already been planned and it is expected that tenders for the service will be invited during March 1976.

(b) March 1978.

(c) (i) 88.

(ii) 6.
Prosecutions/convictions in terms of Children's Act

93. Dr. A. J. BORAIN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons were (a) prosecuted for and (b) convicted of ill-treatment or neglect of children in terms of section 18 of the Children's Act during each of the latest two years for which statistics are available;

(2) in respect of what years is the information given.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2) Statistics for the following periods have been supplied by the Department of Statistics:

1.7.1972 to 30.6.1973:

Section 18(1) Section 18(2)

(a) 495 1,200
(b) 258 1,238

1.7.1973 to 30.6.1974:

Section 18(1) Section 18(2)

(a) 500 1,228
(b) 256 1,237
Indian children in need of care /\n
*12. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

How many Indian children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1973 and 1974, respectively.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Statistics in respect of children found to be in need of care are unfortunately not available. The number of families dealt with in this regard is, however, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children's homes/places of safety for Indian children

138. Mr. G. N. OLFIELD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) (a) How many Indian children are at present accommodated in (i) registered children's homes and (ii) how many of those children in the registered children's homes were (i) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (ii) privately placed:

(2) what is the per capita amount paid as a subsidy to welfare organizations in respect of each category of child committed to registered children's homes.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 381.
(ii) 69.
(b) (i) 287.
(ii) 120.

(2) R25-85 per month and an additional R2-00 per month in respect of a child with a physical, intellectual or mental disability.
Coloured children in need of care

*12. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Whether his Department has statistics on the number of Coloured children found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act; if so, what was the number of children so found in 1973 and 1974, respectively.

†The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOOTH AND NAMÁ RELATIONS

Yes. 2,216 in 1973, 2,294 in 1974
WEDNESDAY, 19 MARCH 1975

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Coloured children accommodated in children's homes/places of safety

137. Mr. G N. OLFIELD asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(1) (a) How many Coloured children are at present accommodated in (i) registered children's homes and (ii) places of safety and (b) how many of the children in the registered children's homes were (i) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (ii) privately placed;

(2) what is the per capita amount paid as a subsidy to welfare organizations in respect of each category of child committed to registered children's homes.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOT AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) (i) 2,637.
(ii) 394.

(b) (i) 1973.
(ii) 664.

(2) R25.85 per month normal tariff and R27.85 per month special tariff (pupils with physical or mental defects or pupils of deviate behaviour).

Yachting anchorage at Simonstown

164. Mr. J. W. J. WILJ.V asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether consideration has been given to moving the present yachting anchorage at Simonstown; if so, (a) when and (b) to what place will it be moved;

(2) whether he will consider the appointment of a liaison committee to discuss the matter.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, (a) and (b) During October 1974 the Naval Officer in Command of the Simonstown Naval Base advised representatives of the False Bay Yacht Club and the S.A. Marlin and Tuna Club that the water area from position latitude 34°11'31" South and longitude 18°26'04" East (near Cole Point) must be cleared of small craft by 31 January 1975 to facilitate construction work on the new tidal basin. The owners were subsequently given three months' written notice to remove their craft from the area in question and advised to relay their moorings within a particular small craft mooring area in Simon's Bay. It is not intended to remove sailing-yachts from this area.

(2) Yes.
Registered children's homes/places of safety

136. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) (a) How many White children are at present accommodated in (i) registered children's homes and (ii) places of safety, and (b) how many of the children in the registered children's homes were (i) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (ii) privately placed;

(2) what is the per capita amount paid as a subsidy to welfare organizations in respect of each category of child committed to registered children's homes.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) (i) The particulars are not readily available as my Department has no record of children privately placed in such homes. All the homes in question are, however, registered to accommodate jointly 9,396 children.

(ii) 368.

(b) (i) 5,889.

(ii) Unknown. Please refer to (a)(i) supra.

(2) Ordinary rate—R474-00 per annum.

Special rate for pupils with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities or deviate children—R522-00 per annum.
Social Security
Child Care
1976
New move to aid Soweto children

A newly formed emergency relief group has decided to make the provision of recreation and occupational facilities for Soweto children their immediate priority.

The group, the Mayors' Soweto Children's Programme, was formed yesterday under the patronage of the Mayors of Johannesburg. Mrs Molly Skaal, to provide emergency relief aid to Soweto and other townships.

"Various organisations have already started raising funds for welfare purposes and for rebuilding destroyed amenities, but I feel we can do something to help, even if it is in a small way," said Mrs Teresa Graham of Victoria, Johannesburg, who formed the group.

At yesterday's meeting it was decided, following a suggestion by Dr Selma Browne, NPO for Houghton, that the group's first goal should be providing children with something to do now that their schools had been closed.

"Mothers in Soweto are worried about their children, who now have nothing to do and might get involved in any possible further violence or riots," she said.

The group decided to appeal to the public to donate sports equipment, paints, easels and other equipment. Mrs Skaal offered the group the use of recreation centres in Johannesburg as depots.

Further details can be obtained from Mrs Graham at 728-2468.
**No law**

All the dockside clubs have been licensed by the municipalities as "places of entertainment," and none have liquor licenses.

Because of this there is no restriction on the ages of the girls who enter, and there is no law to prevent anyone giving a child under 18 a drink on Port Elizabeth. I saw a young girl — who was pointed out to me as being 15 — tottering drunkenly against a Fiji seaman.

Brigadier P. J. Hugo, District CID officer of Port Elizabeth, said he was aware that there were schoolgirl prostitutes.

Brigadier Hugo said the girls were allowed into clubs true as "bait" for seamen.

The police say that one of the problems is that young girls found in clubs deny they are picking up men under the command of Major Basie Smit raided a club after a report that liquor was being sold illegally.

Police reinforcements with dogs were called in to control a crowd of 180 which threatened the small police raiding party.

**Detained**

In addition to seamen, several women of different races were detained.

Later in court, Major Smit, head of the Durban Narcotics Bureau and the vice and liquor squads of that city, said the night-clubs were the nucleus of vice in Durban.

Major Smit has done more than anyone else in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban to stamp out vice. When he took over the vice squad in Durban in 1972 there were 13 night-clubs in the city. Today, through constant harassment of the clubs by Major Smith, only a few are still operating.

**It's go, go, go all year round**

The night-clubs in South Africa's three busiest ports remain open seven days a week, 52 weeks a year — despite the stringent Sunday Observances Act. This applies even to the holiest of Christian holidays; Good Friday.

In Port Elizabeth three clubs, the Slipped Disc, the Las Vegas and the Cosmos, were all open as usual. Music was played and girls and seamen danced.

No policeman visited the clubs.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth City Council said: "This is a police matter, not ours."

A police spokesman said: "The municipality grants the clubs licenses to operate at these hours. There is nothing we can do."

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"In Port Elizabeth, a father whose 18-year-old daughter has been a prostitute since the age of 14, told me: 'Some club owners encouraged my girl and many other young teenagers by giving them free admission and offering them excitement. Stamp out clubs and you stamp out most of the child prostitution.' Municipal spokesmen claim the clubs are necessary for the hundreds of foreign seamen who frequent South African ports looking for a good time. "If we stamp clubs out, they go underground, and decent women are not safe in the streets," is a popular reply.

**Necessary**

Licensing officers claim that clubs meet the conditions laid down by provincial ordinance. They also admit that clubs have special licenses which allow them to remain open 365 nights a year, through Sundays and religious holidays.

On Good Friday in the year 1976.
Hookers, harbor, Hazards of the

A recent season swinger was one of the "interstate"公式 girls who go down to the sea for fun...
The Dockside Blitz Shady Clubs

Permission

Free

The intervention we seek is the recognition that the social welfare system needs the community to come together, to provide support and to work with the authorities to implement effective solutions. The Dockside Blitz Shady Clubs, with their support, can be a vital part of addressing these issues. This is a call to action, to turn community resources into effective tools for change.
Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio visual material such as a film or videotape?

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

91 Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he has investigated the reasons for the delay in commencing to a school of industries the schoolboy who was killed in a motor accident on 14 January 1976 after absconding from the Tenterden Place of Safety; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not.

The Minister of National Education:

Yes; the relative documents received from the Commissioner of Child Welfare were incomplete. Certain information, without which my Department was unable to designate a school of industries, was omitted. This and certain staff changes in the Department caused the delay. Before a school could be designated the boy was killed in a motor accident.

The meeting room or hall is unsuitable for your subject.

(a) What size for the audience and as a meeting room or hall?

(b) Can the meeting room or platform be used as a meeting room or hall?

(c) Will the present room be able to see the visuals or platform?

(d) Is the room big enough for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:
912. White children in need of care

800. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children’s Act during 1974-75;

(2) how many of these children were placed (a) in children’s homes and (b) in foster care.

913. FRIDAY, 30

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) 2787.

(2) (a) 791.

(b) 1029.

Is it essential to show any slides or visuals such as a videotape?

(c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see?
   Is there a dais or platform?
   Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear?
   Will you need to use a microphone?
   Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily?
   Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:
Crime Reporter CHARLENE PATMORE reports on abandoned babies in South Africa — and the reasons why.

Whatever happened to Baby Joan? That's what they called her, though she may never have had a real name. She lay, mistaken for a bundle of rags, among the dustbins of a block of flats.

Naked in the veld

They're left naked on gravel paths or in the veld; or, wrapped in newspaper, paper bags, or blankets; or, abandoned in ditches.

23/4/76 STAR

additional financial burden," he added.

Police normally find out about "concealment of birth," through neighbours, "word of mouth."
or in dustbins. They're South Africa's abandoned babies. During the past 10 days, four newly born babies have been found in the Witwatersrand area.

A baby was found by municipal workers who were cutting grass in an open field in Belgravia, Johannesburg. That same day, another baby came to light wrapped in newspaper and plastic bags in a railway coach at Bramfontein station.

And last week a dead baby was found in Vereeniging, while a decapitated child was discovered in a Pretoria rubbish bin.

Police say there are various reasons why babies are abandoned. Some is to save on expensive burial costs, especially if the child is still-born, an official said.

Illegitimate

The mother may also not want people to find out about an illegitimate child. Or the child could be the product of an illicit affair by a married woman who does not want her husband to find out.

The Immorality Act could put enough fear into parents from different sides of the colour line to prompt them to abandon the baby.

"Some people also fear they disappear. Medical officials also occasionally inform the police.

A spokesman for the Child Welfare Society said that instances of abandonment were most frequent among African and Coloured people.

"However, coloured children are usually immediately taken into the care of a family, rather than absolutely abandoned," she said. "White babies are seldom abandoned."

Sympathetic

Although she could not find figures for White and Coloured children, she gave the total of African children abandoned from 1972 to 1975 in South Africa. In 1972, 34 babies were abandoned, and 38 the following year. The figure tripled in 1974, when 108 children were abandoned. Last year the figure dropped again to 32," she said.

She could give no explanation for the alarming increase in abandoned babies for 1974.

Welfare and police officials were quick to point out that mothers in such instances are treated leniently and sympathetically by courts and police.

"Family planning is the best way to avoid having an unwanted baby," a welfare official said. "But there are various groups willing to give advice and help to the mother."

Carefully wrapped in a blanket, this baby was found outside the servant's room at a home in Benoni.
Work-shy husbands not cured by prison

Staff Reporter

PRISON sentences for work-shy husbands who did not support their families when ordered to do so by the courts, had not helped to solve the non-support problem, a Peninsula maintenance officer said this week.

She said that on Monday last week 22 women had lodged complaints about husbands who were not supporting their families. She expected another 10 to 15 before the day was over.

These were all new cases. There were also those women whose husbands were not supporting them and their children in spite of court orders.

When husbands went to prison for not complying with the court orders, the families did not benefit from it. Once a man was in jail the arrear payments were wiped off. On his release he argued that he was out of work and could not make further payments.

An official of the Society for the Protection of Child Life, said that if the mother had made some effort to get her husband to support her and failed to get relief, she was entitled to apply for help to the relevant State department, such as the Department of Social Welfare, the Administration of Coloured Affairs or the Department of Indian Affairs.

Mr Tommy Pearson, a welfare worker, said that he received 20 to 30 calls at his office each month from women who complained about their husbands not supporting them.
Intense concentration is the secret of making paper chains at the Hanna Jaff day nursery.

Fun in the sun is an every-day occurrence for the lucky few among Soweto's preschool children who attend one of the 31 African Self Help Association creches.

The Star will hand the African Selfhelp Association of Soweto a cheque of R1 000 for their special "distress fund"—in the hope that this will prompt other individuals and organisations on the Witwatersrand to help the association.

The money will come from The Star's Charity Jackpot Fund which has already paid out R13 500 to different Witwatersrand charities.

Fund means joy for children
Marian Shim
For Mrs. Tshabalala it was a tragedy. Her daughter had vanished, leaving her three children in the care of her aged and crippled mother.

On her meagre monthly income of a little over R12, caring for her grandchildren would be a monumental problem.

Mrs. Tshabalala would be unable to find a good job which she could get to with ease.

Her grandchildren would have had to leave the day nursery they attended because she could not afford to pay the fees.

This in turn meant she would have to stay home and look after them in her pokey little house rather than leave them vulnerable to the criminal elements that roam Soweto's dusty streets.

The Distress Fund came to her aid.

It paid the day nursery fees of her grandchildren until they went to school.

**Fees Paid**

This fund, run by the African Self Help Association, is called upon in emergencies to help parents whose children attend the day nurseries to pay the fees until the families' finances improve.

Depending on circumstances the fund either pays the fees in part or in full.

This is just a small drop in the tidal pool of help that the association gives to the vast ocean of Soweto's pre-school children.

It runs 31 day nurseries and its 32nd is near completion. The association's biggest financial burden is its food bill. The day nurseries run at a loss of about R100 a month.

They have to keep alert by endless fund raising, which has become harder in these times of tight finance. The association has adamantly refused to cut down on the type of food it gives the children under its wing.

"This would defeat the object," said the treasurer, Mrs. D. Coulton.

**Bulk Buying**

But money for day to day running expenses was a different kettle of fish.

The West Rand Board gives a daily grant of seven and a half cents per child, but it costs about R3 a day to feed each child adequately.

Mrs. Coulton said the association bought a lot of food in bulk and tried to be as economical as possible.

The association estimates that it caters for about seven percent of the pre-school population in Soweto. The Dutch Reformed Church and the Johannesburg City Council run about eight creches between them. In all about 5,000 of Soweto's 60,000 pre-school children attend day nurseries in the township.

**Extensions**

Six of the association's day nurseries are being extended. It has been found to be more economical to run a creche for 120 children than 80 children for which most of the creches are geared.

It is also more economical to extend than build a new creche.

Mrs. Newton-Thompson said the association did not want to enlarge these creches but that the association could cater for an extra 240 children at a cost of R60,000. A new creche for 120 children would cost about R60,000, she said.
Nine babies abandoned on Rand

Crime Reporter

Nine babies have been abandoned in the Witwatersrand area this year — four within the last 10 days. Two of them were found yesterday.

The body of a newly born White baby was found by municipal workers cutting grass in an open heap in Taecker Street, Belgravia, yesterday.

Earlier, cleaners working in an empty third-class carriage in the rail yards at Bramfontein station, found a dead baby in a plastic carrier bag.

Last week, two other bodies were found, one in Vereeniging and the other decapitated, in a rubbish bin in Pretoria.

A baby girl was found alive next to a main road in Dobsonville Coloured Township in March.

FOUND ALIVE

Two abandoned African babies were found in February, both still alive.

Both had been newly born. The one, a girl, was found in a stormwater drain in Mondeor, Johannesburg.

Two newly born baby boys were found in January. Both were alive.

The one lived after being found, wrapped in blankets, and with a bottle in its mouth in Newclare, Johannesburg.
Indian children in need of care

652. Mr. R. E. ENTHOVEN asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) How many Indian children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children’s Act during 1975;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) children’s homes and (b) foster care.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) 310.

(2) (a) 274.

(b) 36.
Impasse over child labour in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN — Almost half of Cape Town's newspaper sellers are under the age of 12, a situation forbidden by the Children's Act, the City Council has been told.

Information given to the council says even children under seven had been found helping older urchins sell newspapers—which often meant they were often on the city's streets from first light until after dark.

The Children's Act forbids children under the age of 12 to trade on public streets, but allows 13- to 16-year-olds to do so until 16h00 on weekdays and 11h00 on Saturdays.

Mr T. Walters, who raised the issue in the council, said: "We have reached an impasse in a social and traffic problem. The whole set-up of having under-age children selling newspapers in the streets is an offence.

"Social welfare will not do anything about them. The courts will not prosecute them and the traffic department can do nothing because social welfare and the courts will not help."

Mr Honkman said that to take action against the children meant that their parents had to appear in court. With the street urchins, he said, it was often difficult to trace parents "and many of the children have no fixed abode."

In spite of an arrangement between press publishers and the traffic department, that newspapers would not be sold at certain points on city roads, "paper boys appear to ignore instructions."

Mr Honkman said the courts were sympathetic disposed towards young children and the police were not keen to detain them. — SAPA.
Bantu children in need of care

363. Dr. F. van Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many Bantu children in the White areas of the Republic were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1975;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) children's homes and (b) foster care.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 1,378.

(2) (a) 331.
    (b) 1,047.
ONE HUNDRED and twenty tiny tots, overalled and occupied, singing simple songs in passable unison. Walls lined with visual aids and infant art. Miniature toilets in a neat row, a helping hand. A smile a minute and perhaps a tear or two. And there to wipe away the tears, console and perhaps scold but always to care is the woman in charge. It’s a familiar scene to those of us who’ve ever had pre-school children. Whether it be a day care centre, play school or nursery school, they’re places of comfort to the working mother who can leave her children in the knowledge they will be well cared for.

CHILDREN Jane Fraser

Rise is a contributing factor to the large number of small children left in the often inapt hands of the infirm and elderly. There are still thousands of children in need of day care and thousands and thousands of rands needed to build these centres. “We charge R5 per month per child,” explained Ms Kgoeidera. “But it’s a perpetual struggle to get this and even when we do it doesn’t half cover the cost of feeding the children three times a day, let alone paying the supervisors and maintaining the building.”
Haphazard

Winifred Kgoereiders, supervisor extraordinaire, runs one such creche in Soweto. She's done so for the past 20 years, from a haphazard and impecunious beginning for 50 children in her four roomed house, to the disciplined present-day situation of 120 children in seemingly ideal conditions.

Seemingly only, because this day nursery and the 30 others like it in Soweto, run under the auspices of the Association of African and European women, are faced with the perennial problems of escalating costs and shaky finances—even closed, as is this one, in the salubrious surrounds of 'Millionaires Mile'.

Day care centres must be right on top of the priorities of 'Must haves' in Soweto. The working mother is the rule and the large illegitimacy electricity. This was a gift from a wealthy doctor in Soweto but has been the extent of donations from our own people. It would seem that the wealthy Soweto he hasn't yet learned to give."

Ms Kgoereiders, and her band of helpers and the other women like her are doing a startling job in the first steps toward educating tomorrow's generation.

Some of them, that is. But what about the many, many more. . .

A FASHION bonanza and cabaret will open on Friday night in the Dieploof Hall in Soweto. It will take place every night for a week and proceeds will go towards the African Self Help Association which runs day nurseries. Tickets are available from Computicket and at all branches of Sales House.
Coloured children's homes: Contributions

2. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

What amount is contributed by the State in respect of each Coloured child resident in a children's home.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

The following per capita grants are paid by the State in respect of Coloured children found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act 1960 (Act 33 of 1960) and placed in a children's home:

Ordinary rate: R28-65 per month.

Special rate: (In respect of a pupil with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities or a deviate pupil): R30-65 per month.
Indian children's homes: Contributions

Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

What amount is contributed by the State in respect of each Indian child resident in a children's home.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

R28-65 per month per child in respect of children committed to children's homes.
White children's homes: Contributions

1. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

   What amount is contributed by the State in respect of each White child resident in a children's home?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

   R522 per child per annum; or R570 per child per annum in the case of a child with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities or delinquent children.

   In addition, subsidies are payable in respect of salaries and special grants are made in approved cases. During the last calendar year these subsidies and special grants amounted to R124,654.00.
Bantu children's Homes: Contributions

4. Senator L. E. D. Winchester asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What amount is contributed by the State in respect of each Bantu child resident in a children's home.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Ordinary Rate: £141-30 per annum.
Special Rate: £153-30 per annum in respect of a pupil classified as having physical, mental or behaviour disabilities.
Big plans for Soweto

The West Rand Board has announced several ambitious development plans for Soweto, including a shopping complex costing about R50,000 in Pimville and a soccer stadium in Melakele.

A day care centre for mentally retarded children run by the Witwatersrand Mental Health Society is also planned.

In Mofolo North, consulting rooms and facilities for an eye specialist will be built. The Standard Bank of South Africa will establish a branch in Jabulani.

The Transvaal Cricket Union has donated R5000 worth of cricket nets to the board, which will allocate them to various Soweto schools.
Child labour: No legislation needed

A COMMITTEE of investigation of the Administration of Coloured Affairs has found that no additional legislation is needed to stop the recruitment of child labour on farms.

The committee is of this opinion because of the small numbers of children involved, and because existing legislation — with special reference to the Children's Act, 1960 — makes sufficient provision for the protection of children.

The Coloured Persons Education Act, 1963, which provides for the progressive introduction of compulsory school attendance should also contribute increasingly to thwarting all forms of child labour, says the report.

The committee did not condemn all canvassing of farm children as being detrimental, but said it sometimes had its merits.

Young girls especially had no future on the farms and many were obliged to look elsewhere for a livelihood.

"The right of the parent to decide on the future of the child can also not be tampered with drastically," the report said.

The investigation was requested by Dr S W van der Merwe, former Minister of Coloured Relations after reports had appeared in certain newspapers saying there was large-scale canvassing of children from farms.

The Joint Committee on Agriculture consisting of members of the Cape Province Agricultural Union and members of the Coloured Persons Council also asked for an investigation.

The committee found that recruitment for employment of farm children by persons from town and urban areas with the permission of the parents occurred in four cases out of 1000 children.

The enticement of children without the permission of the parents occurred in one case out of 1000 children a year.

The committee also found that the amount involved in the agreement between recruiter and parent ranged from less than R5 to R15 a month.

In a few cases a single amount ranging from R2 to R10 was paid to the parent. Only 39 percent of the recruiters fully honoured their agreement of monthly payment to the parents. The type of work done by children was that of maid/nurse girl (95 percent), shop assistant, factory hand or vegetable hawker.

The committee suggested that the problem could be stopped by:
- Farmers persuading their employees to send their children to school regularly;
- Warning employees against recruiters/recruiters who make attractive verbal promises to them in exchange for the services of their children;
- Requesting principals and teachers to impress on parents the need of education and the responsibility they have towards their children;
- Requesting farmers' associations or agricultural unions to have a draft agreement which can be used for making agreements with recruiters in respect of young Coloured girls who have left school.

The report states that the recommendations of the committee are now being implemented.
Coloured children must be out of Claremont by June — but

R40 000 is still needed to complete their new home.

A home for 70

THE first bricks of the new home for up to 70 destitute Coloured children in Hanover Park have been laid but an additional R40 000 still has to be found to meet the full cost of the home.

The children, at present housed at the former Ruby Adendorff Home in Claremont, have been forced to move under the Group Areas Act.

The permit allowing them to remain in Claremont expires in June this year.

The chairman of the City Mission Homes for Children in Cape Town (WO 272) the Rev Bruce Duncan, said this week the extra money was urgently needed and appealed to the public to support the new home which is one of the few places in the country catering privately for destitute children.

IN COMMON

Those at the home range in age from 6 years to 16 and attend various schools in the Peninsula. Coming from all parts of the country, the children all have one thing in common — tragic and deprived backgrounds. Some are homeless, some are parentless, many have been beaten and ill-treated by their parents. All are in need of care and education.

Anyone in need of further information about the home should contact Mr. Duncan at 61-0052. Contributions can be sent to Cape Town City Mission Homes for Children, P.O. Box 2114, Claremont, Cape 7740.
Subsidy for Bantu children

288. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the subsidy paid in respect of Bantu children in (a) children's homes and (b) places of safety has recently been increased; if so, (i) when and (ii) what are the new rates of subsidy.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Yes.

(i) 1 October 1975.

(ii) Ordinary rate—R141-30 per annum. Special rate is R157-30 per annum in respect of a pupil classified as having physical or mental or behaviour disabilities.

(b) Yes.

(i) 1 April 1975.

(ii) 38 cents per day.

Preliminary Draft: No portion of this paper may be quoted without permission of Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town.
New code for child care

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN is to get tough with child-minding centres and now requires that they be approved by the City Health Department before they can be licensed.

A code of practice, which has just been introduced for child-minders caring for a maximum of six children up to six years old, has been welcomed by social workers and the Natal Child Care Association.

Durban’s Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. R. Mackenzie, said yesterday licences would not be granted to child-minders without the approval of his department.

Child-minders will now be required to provide 1.8 square metres of indoor play space for each child and an outdoor playing area of at least 5.68 square metres. The play area must have shade and be fenced in.
Social Security
Child Care
1977
Murder claims her son was beaten by warders
DEPARTMENT OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS

No. R. 2436 25 November 1977

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960 (ACT 33 OF 1960)

Under section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, I, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister of Coloured Relations, hereby further amend, with effect from 1 October 1977, the regulations made under the said section 92 and published by Government Notice R. 236 dated 21 February 1964, as amended, by—

(a) the substitution in regulation 19 (1) (a) for "R38,50" of "R42,50";
(b) the substitution in regulation 19 (1) (b) for "R714" of "R762";
(c) the substitution in regulation 19 (2) (a) (i) for "R7,15" of "R8,15";
(d) the substitution in regulation 19 (2) (a) (ii) for "R6,15" of "R7,15";
(e) the substitution in regulation 19 (2) (b) for "R319,20" of "R367,20";
(f) the substitution in regulation 19 (2) (c) for "R97,80" of "R109,80" and for "R85,80" of "R97,80";
(g) the substitution in regulation 34 (a) for "R31,65" of "R34,65";
(h) the substitution in regulation 34 (b) for "R33,65" of "R36,65";
(i) the substitution in regulation 40 (a) for "R1,00" of "R1,10";
(j) the substitution in regulation 46 (a) for "R31,65" of "R34,65";
(k) the substitution in regulation 46 (b) for "R33,65" of "R36,65".

H. H. SMIT, Minister of Coloured Relations.

DEPARTEMENT VAN KLEURLING-, REHOBOTH- EN NAMABETREKKINGE

No. R. 2436 25 November 1977

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEGAARDE KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960 (WET 33 VAN 1960)

Kragtens artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelee met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972, wyse ek, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister van Kleurling-betrekkings, hierby met ingang van 1 Oktober 1977, die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens genoemde artikel 92 en afgerekondig by Gouvernements-kennisgewing R. 236 van 21 Februarie 1964, soos gewysig, verder deur—

(a) in regulasie 19 (1) (a) "R38,50" deur "R42,50" te vervang;
(b) in regulasie 19 (1) (b) "R714" deur "R762" te vervang;
(c) in regulasie 19 (2) (a) (i) "R7,15" deur "R8,15" te vervang;
(d) in regulasie 19 (2) (a) (ii) "R6,15" deur "R7,15" te vervang;
(e) in regulasie 19 (2) (b) "R319,20" deur "R367,20" te vervang;
(f) in regulasie 19 (2) (c) "R97,80" deur "R109,80" en "R85,80" deur "R97,80" te vervang;
(g) in regulasie 34 (a) "R31,65" deur "R34,65" te vervang;
(h) in regulasie 34 (b) "R33,65" deur "R36,65" te vervang;
(i) in regulasie 40 (a) "R1,00" deur "R1,10" te vervang;
(j) in regulasie 46 (a) "R31,65" deur "R34,65" te vervang; en
(k) in regulasie 46 (b) "R33,65" deur "R36,65" te vervang.

H. H. SMIT, Minister van Kleurling-betrekkings.

4. **Wage Differentials.** Job evaluation, productivity, education and training, human capital.
   Dobb (1956), ch 6; Phelps Brown, ch 5; McCormick (1969), ch 6

5. **Marxian theory of employment and wages.**
   Value of labour power, reserve army of labour, crises.
   P. Sweezy (1942);

6. **The Role of Trade Unions.** Collective bargaining, integration, incorporation.
   Flanders (1965); Cartier & Marshall; Hyman (1971)

7. **Industrial Conflict.**
Swinging away are three of the 128 children kept at the creche daily while parents are at work.

Harry Mashabela
A little haven, she said. Imagine what would have happened to all these children if we had closed.

They would either have been abandoned in the streets or locked up within homes while parents were away at work every day. Or older children would have been withdrawn from school to care for them.

Mrs Mary Uys, director of Child Welfare Society, was talking about the Alexandra Child Welfare Creche run by the society in Second Avenue, serving some of the 2,000 families still living in the Alexandra township.

With a matron, Mrs Pauline Teffo, and five assistants, the creche has a total of 128 children, including babies. The children are dropped at the creche from 8.30 am each working day and taken back home not later than 5.30 pm.

Their ages ranged from 12 months to six years when they would be eligible for schooling.

Mrs Uys said the creche had a bad financial period in recent years. It almost closed down because of lack of funds. The position improved after a successful fund-raising campaign last year.

Future uncertain

"It was a great relief. We now have enough funds to run the creche without difficulty for at least the next two years," she said.

But she was still not certain of the future. She did not know how the impending removals of families from the township would affect the creche. Her society had not been told anything by administration officials.

"We feel that as long as there are still families living in the area, we should go on with our work," she said.

"In fact, there's a long waiting list of parents who want to bring in children to the creche and this means there is a need for more creches in Alexandra," she said.

The creche is housed in a building with an office, staff room, kitchen with two stoves, a hall, four rooms and a small isolation room, with one bed in it.
Mrs Teffo, the matron, and some of the children in the playground.
CRECHE PLAN
FOR CRIPPLES

Mercury Reporter

The Durban Coloured Cripple Care Association is to be formed to help run the first creche and therapy centre for Coloured cerebral palsy children in Natal and the existing Eleazar Coloured Cripple Care Work Centre in Anderfield.

Mrs. Lorrette Hochstatter, who started the work centre a year ago to teach crafts to the handicapped, said yesterday that there was nowhere in the province where mothers could take their cerebral palsy children during the day.

"Too-H are running a fête for us in the Gugum Hall, Church Avenue, Belair on Saturday, October 29 to raise funds for the new creche," she said.

There would be a wide variety of stalls, comedian Graham Rich would give two shows and there would be dancing and karate demonstrations.

Handicraft made at the Eleazar centre will also be on sale.
Wide: Stuan Robertson.

Warning for Food — if the African Children's Feeding Scheme won't come up, these kids go hungry.

Tummies!

Empty

25 000

Filling

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Reports. Feeding scheme. SUB CARBETT.

Both done by the African Children's Feeding Scheme. Not highlighted the work. The whole tale of unemployment...
A lot of little black babies would burst with the distressing signs of malnutrition if it weren't for the sterling work done by the African Children's Feeding Scheme.

This welfare organisation, supported almost entirely by public donations, feeds between 20,000 and 25,000 children daily.

"We would feed more if we had the funds," said Kay Glynn, organising secretary of the scheme.

"The need is there, the money isn't." She estimates the use of the scheme's services has gone up between 10 and 20 percent over the last year.

"This is undoubtedly due to the rising unemployment, and we feel there's going to be an even greater demand for our help in the future," said Mrs Glynn.

Sister Jennette Molele, chief sister for the scheme, told of mothers and fathers who leave home in the morning to look for jobs, leaving a house totally devoid of any food.

No charge

"In instances where there is no food or money because of poverty and unemployment, we don't charge the children; they are given a free ration," said Sister Molele.

Usually each child is charged 3c for 250ml of skim milk, and two slices of brown bread with peanut butter. This constitutes a balanced meal.

The ACFS is run mainly by black people.

There are nine black committees in the townships, with about 150 volunteers.

They raise money as well as helping to run the ACFS centres and food vans.

"Our work is not merely handing out food," said Sister Molele.

"There is a lot of ignorance about diet — mothers don't know what's good for their children, so we sit down right there in their homes and tell them."

She and the 11 nursing sisters who work with her, teach about cheap protein — beans instead of meat — and encourage the establishment of vegetable gardens.

Health talks

"During the disturbance last year we told them not to throw their rubbish in the street where it wasn't collected, but to use it as compost instead," said Sister Molele.

The ACFS also runs mothers' clubs, where health talks are given, recipes handed out and cooking demonstrations held.

Social problems are referred to the ACFS social workers and each nursing sister is allocated an area where her job is to pick up cases of malnutrition.

"Some of the township committees organise health seminars and garden competitions. The emphasis is on community work," said Kay Glynn.

The ACFS started in 1945 with four soup kitchens feeding 300 children in winter only.

Hard times

Today thousands and thousands of children would suffer, particularly in these hard times, if the scheme's operations were curtailed.

A morning market in aid of the ACFS will be held on October 29 at 45 Melrose Street, Melrose, starting at 8.30 am. It costs R10 to feed one child for a year. Donations can be sent to Box 81933, Braamfontein.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. R. 2082  14 October 1977

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 92 of the Children's Act 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), I, Corporus Petrus Mulder, Minister of the Interior, in so far as the administration of the said Act has been ascribed to me by Proclamation R. 42 of 1968, do hereby amend the regulations promulgated under Government Notice R. 554 of 15 April 1977, with effect from 1 October 1977, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

C. P. MULDER, Minister of the Interior.

SCHEDULE

(1) Regulation 69 (4) (a) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R40" of "R50".
(2) Regulation 69 (4) (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R714" of "R763".
(3) Regulation 69 (5) (a) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R85,80" of "R73,80".
(4) Regulation 69 (5) (a) (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R73,80" of "R85,80".
(5) Regulation 69 (5) (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R512,80" of "R409,80".
(6) Regulation 69 (5) (c) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R97,80" of "R145,80" and by the substitution for "R379,80" of "R97,80".
(7) Regulation 70 (a) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R379,80" of "R415,80".
(8) Regulation 70 (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R403,80" of "R379,80".
(9) Regulation 71 (a) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R379,80" of "R415,80".
(10) Regulation 71 (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R379,80" of "R415,80".
(11) Regulation 71 (c) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R1,10" of "R1,00".
(12) Regulation 71 (c) (i) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R1,10" of "R1,00".

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDE SAKE

No. R. 2082  14 October 1977

WYSING VAN DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAJTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), wysig ek, Corporus Petrus Mulder, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, vir sover die uitvoering van genoemde Wet ingewyse Proklamasië R. 42 van 1968 aan my opgedra is, hierby die regulasies afgekondig by Gouvernementskennisgewag R. 554 van 15 April 1977 met ingang 1 Oktober 1977, soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengestel.

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

BLYLAE

(1) Regulasi 69 (4) (a) word hierby gewysig deur "R40" deur "R50" te vervang.
(2) Regulasi 69 (4) (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R714" deur "R763" te vervang.
(3) Regulasi 69 (5) (a) (i) word hierby gewysig deur "R85,80" deur "R73,80" te vervang.
(4) Regulasi 69 (5) (a) (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R73,80" deur "R85,80" te vervang.
(5) Regulasi 69 (5) (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R512,80" deur "R409,80" te vervang.
(6) Regulasi 69 (5) (c) word hierby gewysig deur "R97,80" deur "R145,80" te vervang.
(7) Regulasi 70 (a) word hierby gewysig deur "R379,80" deur "R415,80" te vervang.
(8) Regulasi 70 (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R403,80" deur "R439,80" te vervang.
(9) Regulasi 71 (a) word hierby gewysig deur "R379,80" deur "R415,80" te vervang.
(10) Regulasi 71 (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R403,80" deur "R439,80" te vervang.
(11) Regulasi 71 (c) (i) word hierby gewysig deur "R1,10" deur "R1,00" te vervang.
(12) Regulasi 71 (c) (ii) word hierby gewysig deur "R1,10" deur "R1,00" te vervang.
8000 Transvaal Children

Home, to more than

The Illustration Camp during the Anglo-Boer War. On the left is the H. O. Commandant, Secretary of the Home, with the portrait of the President Kruger. The picture of the accused children is a cartoon.

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13/10/27
Ailing

The community met the following day and decided to look after the twins until other arrangements could be made. Unfortunately, one of the twins, who was already ailing, died soon afterwards. But at her funeral, Mr. Kriel pledged to start a home for children like her.

The home was opened in September 1922 at Langlaagte, with seven children as the first inhabitants, of the wooden and corrugated iron construction.

It came just in time. About 12,000 Boer children were left without homes during the Anglo-Boer War. Hundreds found their way to Langlaagte, where a troubled Mr. Kriel found it impossible to accommodate them all. This, however, only strengthened his resolve to expand the home.

From these sometimes primitive and unpromising beginnings, the present home in Du Toit St., Langlaagte, grew. The community, members of the public, famous figures like Emily Hobhouse, General Smuts and General Botha, and even the children themselves, helped out wherever they could.

Mr. Kriel died in 1927, but his ideal of creating a "home" — not an orphanage — for children where they could develop to their fullest potential and which would be self-supporting was carried on by others.

The children have come from poor white families who could not afford to maintain them, from broken homes, as orphans — and all the time the home has done its best to help them with resilient psychological, emotional, educational problems as parents should.

The 1950s saw the home taking its present shape, with greater consolidation, the introduction of state aid and the establishment of new branches in Potchefstroom and Nyati Farm to ensure greater personal attention to each child.

The warmth of the home is perhaps best characterised by "Tannie Doep" (73), who has been at the home in Langlaagte for 35 years.

Like most other staff members, Miss C. du Plessis, who plans to retire at the end of this year, has taken a keen interest in all the pupils who have passed through her care in the girls' hostel and has kept in touch with them all as she left to take up their place in society.

Politicians

One of these, Althea van Rensburg (20), who is now a permanent Air Force operational clerk, says: "She was like a mother to me and my years here were my happiest. I was brought up in a fantastic way and will never be able to repay the staff enough for all they did for me."

The home can count prominent politicians, businessmen, teachers and numerous university graduates among its past pupils, many of whom will attend this weekend's celebrations.
Etes

Die nuwe soort kinderhuis is al op baie plekke in die land in gebruik. Dit het die ou beginsel van weeshuis heetemal verander. Die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis is een van die oudste in die land en fungeer nog op ‘n kohuisgrondslag.

Sy 364 inwoners is tussen drie en agtien jaar oud. Twee-en-dertig kinders, meisies en seunies, afsonderlik, woon saam in elke woonhuis. Tussen vier en ses kinders deel ‘n slaapkamer.

In elke woonhuis is slegs één ou wat die kinders se versorging waarneem. Sy begin in die oggend om halftien werk en is saans moeilik voor die middag met haar pligte klaar. Sy moet na al die behoeftes van die kinders omsien.

Aandag

Etes word in ‘n sentrale kombuis berei en in warm boters na die verschillende woonhuisen gestuur waar dit voorbereid word. Slegs koffie of tee kan in die woonhuisen gemaak word.

Die tehuis se twee maatskappelike werksters kry elke kinder ‘n uur en veertig minute per jaar om te zien. Die afdeling gebeurt veel dat die maatskaplike seë van heetemal ontorek is.

"Die huismeester is so oorlaat met werk dat sy nie tyd het om aan elke kind se geestelike probleme te help. Sein ook gau deel van die dag, en dit is so nie, ook nie om hulle op die skool te tel vir fisiese nabyheid nie."

Emotions

Dr. Van Niekerk en twee mede-bestuursledes, mev. Lens Viljoen, vrou van prof. Gerrit Viljoen, rektor van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit, en mev. Aletta Niemand, maatskaplike werker by die tehuis, is dit daarin gesê dat die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis uitgedien is.

Ook ds. Gert Eerelman, voorsitter van die bestuur, het op die dag die tehuis.

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DR. RUDOLPH VAN NIEKERK: "Ons het die wereld se dankbaarheid en respek vir wat die personeel by die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis doen, maar hulle is te min om die regte aanvaard aan elke individuele kind te kan gee."

Hulle gespecialiseerde aandag verg om hulle as ‘n ware weer mens te maak."

Om die probleem te bowe te kom, sal ‘n nuwe gebou komplekse met kleinere woonhuisene met ‘n meer huishlike atmosfeer vir elke kind word. Die kinders na die antwoord wees, se Dr. Van Niekerk. Hy het die hele aangeleentheid breedvoerig ondersoek.

Modern

"Maar om dit tot stand te bring, het ons miljoene rande, miljoene bobbe, ‘n vrijwillige hulp van mense soos maatskaplike werksters, onderwyseres, sienkundige, ingenieurs, boekhouers en rekenmeesters nodig."

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RAPPORT van Leeu op 10/12 17

Die negentig kinders behoefte na verskillende skool in die omgewing van Queenswood, waar dit gesit is, bedoeld is. Hulle word elke jaar aan huile verskaf en ook geeie, volkome huile en verskaf elke kinders wat alles verskil is.

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Die kinders ontvang elke dag saakkies. Dit onder agt jaar: kry 10c, die tussen nege en twaalf jaar kry 20c, die tussen dertien en vyftien jaar kry 30c, en die ouer kinders kry 50c. Kinders in die hoër standers kry ‘n skool boek met die oorde van dié maand.

(Die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis se kinders kry ook saakkies — dit wissel van 80 tot 90e per maand, en op hul verjaarsdag ontvang elke kind 10c.)

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Verjaarsdag "by" die Louis Botha-Kinderhuis in Pretoria se oor die sores om te sien hoe by 90 kinders leer. Die kindershuis is gebou volgens ‘n nuwe konsep van kleinere woonhuisene met ‘n huishlike atmosfeer.

Van buite af, tussen pragtige bome, struwe, gewas, en groen gras, word die kindershuis as ‘n moderne kindershuiskompleks gesê. Mev. "Jean" Niemeyer, hoof van die tehuis, vertel daar in elk van die kindershuis die verbetering.
There is a certain amount of nervousness about Mr Joe Faragher, but when his hands hold a piece of clay above the potter's wheel, all traces of it vanish.

With an ease and speed destined to make any novice believe making pottery is as easy as sticking stamps on an envelope, he showed a group of East London potters the tricks of the trade.

Mr Faragher is a teacher at the Ikwezi Lokusa school for handicapped children just outside Umtata in Transkei. There he teaches those too disabled by cerebral palsy and other crippling diseases to fit into any trade.

Those who cannot create pottery are put to work preparing clay or in other ways assisting those who can.

As Mr Faragher showed the potters how to join slabs of clay together to form a "slab bottle", he spoke of one of his pupils, who could make them beautifully.

His wife, Lynette, told me the boy concerned was so crippled his hands were like claws, hardly able to hold the slabs of clay.

"They have a natural talent. Since I arrived at the school I have been able to show them methods they did not know about, so making it easier for them," Mr Faragher said.

The school gets clay of the stoneware variety from excavations at the mission nearby.

Mr and Mrs Faragher both hail from Johannesburg, where Mr Faragher trained at the Johannesburg College of Art.

His career eventually took them to Swaziland, where they opened a factory to create dinnerware.

Having decided the commercial scene was not theirs, they left there in July last year, Mr Faragher starting at Ikwezi six months ago.

It's a life he considers "much better than making jugs and mugs from eight to five."

Basically a sculptor rather than a production man, he had tired of making things which did not satisfy him artistically.

His period of trial over at Ikwezi, Mr Faragher has just signed a five-year contract, one of his first aims being to build a workshop as soon as funds are available.

There is no condescension in Mr Faragher's manner towards the work of the handicapped children.

He displayed some jugs made by them which were greeted by the assembled potters with cries of praise and at the same time dismay that prices for them were so low.

"They can be perfect, but they are not perfect yet. Until they are, I cannot make it into a commercial concern," Mr Faragher said.

BRIDGET HALLACK
Let these children die,
Trick of Nature

Mrs. Elma van Wyk and Erik: 'At first she wished he could die in peace. Now she is 'too involved to know what I should believe. I don't want to think too hard about the future.'
There is no evidence, however, to suggest that either Mr Wight or Mr Marais knew anything of the background to Mr Lappeman's activities.

'Blue-white stone' Eddie is now a broken man

FRIENDLY Eddie Lappeman was known in the South African diamond trade as a "blue-white stone" — a reputable but unsuccessful dealer — a relative told me from Buenos Aires this week.

"He was basically an honest and hardworking guy — and didn't deserve what came to him," Mr Christian Somborn, who is married to Mr Lappeman's niece, said. He was shocked when he learnt that Lappeman had fled the country as he really had nothing to run away from.

"But now he is a broken man. He doesn't have a cent to his name — and his assets in South Africa are not worth more than R40 000."

Austrian-born Mr Somborn, who is an attorney, visited Mr Lappeman in Johannesburg shortly before Lappeman flew out on his "suicide mission" to Madagascar.

Mr Somborn disclosed that he had:
- Inspected Mr Lappeman's books and believed that the R4-million sales tax evasion charges he faced had little substance;
- Advised Mr Lappeman not to leave the country, but face his pending trial; and
- Taken up his detention with authorities in the United States.

He recently saw Mr Lappeman's wife, Elizabeth, and her two children, and said they were "penniless and without a home".

Mrs Lappeman, who is in Miami, Florida, will leave for Europe soon in the hopes of starting a new life in England or Belgium.

"She is terribly distressed, but still loves Eddie deeply and will wait for him."

But the escape flight, he said, was still a mystery to the family.

"Eddie Lappeman was never a hero — he must have been taken out of the country or pressured into leaving."

Mr Somborn has also partially solved the mystery of the unknown "fourth person" on board the Cessna flight to Madagascar.

The "missing" passenger was said to be Mr Somborn, who was at that stage also linked with financing the trip.

But Mr Somborn hotly denied this in an interview this week.

"I know that my name was used," he told me, "but I can assure you I wasn't booked to go on that flight.

"In fact, I wasn't even in South Africa at the time — and in any case it would have been sheer madness on my part to undertake the journey."

He was still puzzled about why his name had been used.

He also denied that he helped finance the flight.

"I knew nothing about it and the suggestion is absolute nonsense."

And fresh evidence points strongly to the involvement of the South African diamond syndicate.

- According to French lawyers in Tananarive, the
Helping children to hear

The author of this article, Mr Theo Blumberg, is the founder of the clinic for pre-school deaf children in East London which bears his name; chairman of the East London and Border Society for Deaf; and a qualified industrial audiometer assessor of sound levels.

Until very recently we referred to the pre-school hearing impaired child as being deaf. The word deaf portrayed to one’s mind the total inability to hear, not, as is the case of the vast majority of hearing impaired children, the degree of the hearing loss.

In other words we did not ever stop to think that maybe this child had some usable residual hearing.

We have thoughtlessly and glibly referred to hearing impaired children and adults as being deaf and dumb, but not one percent of the people who refer to the deaf as being dumb have ever taken the trouble to ascertain the meaning of the word and its implications.

A child or an adult who is dumb is one whose brain is so damaged as to be unable to learn language; and consequently is unable to communicate.

Communication basically can be made in four ways: through speech, through finger (manual) language, writing or by gesture.

Without a storage of language, call it vocabulary, speech, manual language and gesture are impossible. If you were dropped from the air in Greece, unless you had been taught Greek, you would not be able to communicate in Greek to the inhabitants in their language. The only instance where one can refer accurately to a person as being dumb, he be in possession of normal hearing or he be hearing impaired, is when such a person is so brain damaged as to be unable to learn language. Therefore deafness is not a criterion.

Hertz. Normal hearing up to and including the age of 23 years, is up to 12,000 Hertz, at a threshold of hearing between minus five decibels and 15 decibels with residual hearing one would find the threshold of hearing at 90 db to about 110 db.

Until very recently one could not procure hearing aids or teaching aids which were able to give us amplification in the frequencies below 2000 Hertz. They all amplified beyond 2000 Hertz up to 10,000 Hertz, bypassing the residue of hearing we so badly needed to amplify for the severely hearing impaired child.

Happily today, from an early age of six months, we are able to fit each hearing aids and so we can pump sound and language into this child’s ears and utilize and exploit every single bit of hearing he has.

It has been found that only about five hearing impaired children out of 1000 hearing impaired children are born without residual hearing at all.

The first five years in a child’s life are the golden years, the most important in his life, because it is during those five years that he learns language, without which speech is impossible. Language includes all forms of communication written, spoken and by gesture.

During the first year of life a child has a special aptitude to learn to distinguish sounds. This is the so-called period of readiness to listen.

In the case of a hearing impaired child after the age of three, this ability to distinguish new sounds the mother’s intuition has been correct, that the child is hearing-impaired.

All too often we have late diagnosis because the parents, fearing the truth, delay taking the child to the doctor for confirmation. We are living in an era of specialisation.

The procedure today should be as follows.

In the first place, the child should be referred to the house doctor, who in turn should refer the child to an ear, nose and throat specialist.

The E.N.T., if finding he is unable to treat the child, should refer it to Tygerberg Hospital to their paedo audiological department, or to the Paediatric audiological department at the University Training Hospital in Johannesburg where the child will be totally assessed.

At these two centres such children will be tested for brain damage, hearing impairment and will have their eyes tested.

It is then only that the head of the department, an E.N.T., after collating and assessing all the findings, will take a decision on prescribing the fitting of the correct hearing aids for this child, according to the readings of the evoked response audiometers and the standard audiometers.

He will programme language intake speech therapy, which form of education and recommend, finally, the school he thinks most suited for this child’s ultimate formal education.

Never again should an E.N.T., on finding a child to be beyond treatment by him, say to the parent in the teaching of hearing comprehensive and production of speech to the hearing-impaired, excluding those who only have residual hearing, but excluding brain damaged children.

To-day one can be assured of success and their being able to attend, at worst, schools for the hard of hearing and at best, conventional schools in the majority of cases.

Obviously if the same hearing impaired child had been born with no hearing impairment, and would have been a bad scholar, he would still be a bad scholar and would, therefore, not fit into a conventional school.

At Tygerberg Hospital they start the baby (who is fitted with hearing aids or aids) at what they call a language clinic. This clinic is all in one room with the usual bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and lounge.

In attendance there are a couple of speech therapists. The mother brings the baby from about 12-13 months old and is taught how to maintain constant speech while playing with the child using whole sentences, referring to objects being played with. The object of the exercise is to show the mother how to pump language into this child. If it is not an older child, for example, go through the whole procedure of washing a dish.

The mother and the speech therapist describe verbally every action that takes place in picking up the plastic bath, opening the tap, running the water into the plastic bath, etc.

There are obviously
In recent years it has become difficult to develop residual hearing, and after seven it is impossible.

Speech is our most sought-after goal in the education of the hearing-impaired child.

When a baby is born with practically no hearing, the hearing which does in fact exist is known as residual hearing.

The residue of hearing is to be found in the lower frequencies, usually between 50 Hz and up to a maximum of 2000 Hz.

In nine cases out of ten, such a child is deaf and sent him to a school for the deaf when he is 3 years old.

The procedure I have outlined is the only procedure that will enable the child to get the best that our skills are able to provide and, above all, I believe, that it is his birthright.

I have had the privilege of spending a week as the guest of Professor Carel Du Toit at the Paediatric Audiology Department at Tygerberg Hospital, the training Hospital for Stellenbosch University Medical Students, where I followed total assessment from start to finish on cases that came in during that period.

The average case takes one to one and a half days. They have two types of evoked response audiometers. One can test babies, bigger children, and adults, procuric responses without going through the middle ear, but going straight to the cochlea; or the other machine by passing through the middle ear and through the cochlea and going straight to the brain, the findings being recorded on an electric cardiogram.

The advantage in this type of testing is that one is not dependant on the child’s outward physical response or on his cooperation. It is heartbreaking to know there are so many children unnecessarily attending schools for the deaf, whereas if they had been properly assessed in the first place, at an early age, and had received the necessary therapy on discovery of their hearing impairment, they could today be attending conventional schools.

Let me describe the ideal set-up and procedure.

Many agree that the whole period of months of attending a class for a week is very good for language. The sole object is to teach the child how to become a language learner. Obviously this is what is expected of the mother at home as well.

As we all know, language precedes speech. Therefore at this stage no attempt is made at teaching speech.

It has been proved that the child who learns speech at the same age as his peers will be more successful in learning the language. This is particularly true when the child is transferred to their preschool speech therapy classes.

Here is fitted with a special type of teaching hearing aid, which is turned on the wave band as the microphone is suspended around the speech therapist’s neck.

This hearing aid is capable of giving an output of about 70 decibels which will bring the child’s threshold of hearing to an almost normal level, but only on the frequencies which it is able to hear. It is at this stage that the child is taught speech and hearing comprehension.

While attending this speech therapy class, they are also going to attend a conventional play school once a week. From this therapy they eventually graduate to a school where according to their ability they will fare best.
Staff Reporter

ELEVEN creches for black children on the East Rand were competent managed by blacks and would not be taken over by the East Rand Administration Board.

The board decided this after an investigation into all aspects of creches in its area.

The investigation showed there was an urgent need for more creches. There were 2,653 children at the 12 private and two ERAB creches and 2,574 names on waiting lists.

There were four creches in Kliptown, three in Tembisa, two in Waterville and one each in Daveyton, Vosloorus, Kwa Thema, Payneville and Brakpan.

ERAB creches in Daveyton and Kwa Thema catered for 740 children and cost the board R56,153 a year to maintain.

The board paid subsidies of R41,718 a year to private creches. This would be raised to R45,775 with the introduction of a uniform subsidy of R25 per child per year.

Fees at the board's creches in Daveyton and Kwa Thema would be raised from R2 to R6 a term to meet rising costs.
Enquiries regarding the Centre for First Instance be directed to the Administration.

Projects sponsored by the University of Cape Town, as may be approved by the from time to time.

The award of travel burs to post-graduate students in the field of African Studies to distinguished members of the academic community.

Pitcher of Desolate CHILDREN

The Argus, Friday, July 30, 1877
Aid young plea

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of children in Wentworth are living in rags. The area, hard hit by unemployment, needs more than soup kitchens.

This was the cry yesterday from Mrs. Joey Botes, organiser of the Seventh Day Adventist soup kitchens, which are feeding thousands of children daily.

"It would make your heart bleed to see all those little ones in their rags."

She said she could not use money that had been given to the soup kitchens for such needs as material and buttons.

Twenty-two women had agreed to sew dresses and shorts at home, but more material was needed.

"Perhaps clothing or textile factories will donate off-cuts to us," she said.

People wishing to give money, material or their services may telephone Mrs. Botes at 394427.
NOW that Dr. Spock's ideas on child rearing have been called into question and different psychological schools argue about the "best" way to punish and praise a child, parents are left in the dark about how to discipline their children.

Mr. Terry Dowdall, director of the Child Guidance Clinic at the University of Cape Town and senior lecturer in clinical psychology, delivered a series of lectures entitled "Conflict in Families" at the University of Natal's Winter School which will help tantrum-torn parents who have "difficult" children (or children with "difficult" parents).

A major weakness in the way that many people bring their children up is their emphasis on what the child does wrong, and lack of attention and appreciation for what the child does right.

"Good behaviour" may wither on the vine for lack of appreciation, while difficult behaviour gets results. The motto of "catch your child being good, rather than being bad" is central to good child-rearing.

We can understand a child's behaviour better if we see it as the result of learning, rather than as a reflection of his "personality." Children, like the rest of us, learn by the consequences of their actions.

**Punishment and the Child**

**Power struggles**

It will involve an unpleasant power struggle initially, especially where the child already has power. The parent must not give in - don't make rules that cannot be enforced.

**Time-out** is best used with children under 12.

With teenage children, "response-cost" is often a better discipline technique. Here a child may lose small, fixed amounts of pocket-money, or other privileges for bad behaviour.

As with time-out, the rules should be set out in a family discussion before response-cost is implemented, so that there is no feeling that penalties are arbitrarily and randomly applied in an unfair way.

If you are going to punish the punishment should be:

- Immediately following or closely associated with the bad behaviour;
- Occur every time the behaviour occurs;
- At maximum strength from the beginning; and,
- Never followed by a rewarding event which can be associated with the punishment.

**Complex business**

Mr. Dowdall said he felt most parents were not given adequate preparation for the complex business of child-rearing.

Massive strides have been made in our understanding of human development and behaviour in the last 15 years. Relatively little of which has filtered through to the general population.

"This situation can only be remedied by introducing applied courses in human behaviour in the high school curriculum in a serious way."

"The stifling lack of any personally relevant material in school training is one of the glaring weaknesses in the education system."
Table manners

Mr. Dowdall quoted an example of a nine-year-old boy who exasperated his family by belching loudly and repeatedly at meal times. A cursory examination revealed that the other children, who were much older, would spend the mealtime in loud intellectual debate with the parents, while the little boy languished in isolation, feeling out of it.

The boring behaviour invariably broke up the conversation and, in the words of the older brother, "brought it down to John's level."

Reinforced by getting attention and escaping from isolation, John continued to belch, undeterred by scoldings. In this case the solution lay not only in ignoring the belching, but also in seeing that John was included more in the conversation at table.

On the subject of punishment, Mr. Dowdall expressed strong reservations about the common "scold and slap" style of punishment, which can too easily become a style of life, where each member of the family spends a lot of time shrieking and lashing out at the others.

Better methods

One of the main problems associated with this type of punishment is that it only suppresses behaviour and doesn't teach positive alternatives.

Two more effective and satisfactory methods of punishment were discussed: time-out and response-cost.

Time-out is a simple and effective method of punishment, whereby a child is sent to his own room or the bathroom immediately the nuisance behaviour (like teasing the cat) appears.

He has to stay there either for a fixed period of time (usually about four minutes) or until he is told "Go to your room. You can come back as soon as you feel ready to play with the cat without hurting it."

Advantages are that the child can make the decision about when he is going to come back, and the desired behaviour is upheld clearly.

Popping up again

Children very quickly pick up this method of dealing with other people from their parents' example.

This style of punishment seldom works in the long term. Annoying behaviours of children are, at best, very temporarily suppressed, only to pop up again within days or hours.

The side effects of punishments such as chronic scolding, slamming, ridicule, or personal criticism are potentially very harmful.

nagging

The second main way in which children learn is through negative reinforcement - where a child escapes or avoids something which he finds unpleasant. In many families negative reinforcement is the main method of control - the child does what he has to, mainly to escape the unpleasantness of his mother's nagging and complaints.

Sometimes, a child may become particularly difficult or even develop symptoms, such as stammering or an anxious attack when he sees that his parents are building up a quarrel.

He diverts their attention from marital warfare and they temporarily unite to deal with the child and the problem's anxiety about their quarrelling is reduced.

In such homes, the children grow up and leave the parents may split because they no longer have their children's problems to unite them.

Where a child seems to be doing a lot of things to get attention, his parents should think hard about whether the child is perhaps deprived in this area.

Parents' attitudes

A harsh and punitive teacher can often affect large numbers of children in this way, causing an all-round drop in school performance.

Where a child is punished for failure to reach a high level of performance - by criticism, withdrawal of love, or disparagement, then that child

Keep it positive

Generally speaking, it is used for any particular behaviour, there is a short family discussion in which parents would spell out the rules and reasons in a positive way, and discuss the situation with the child.

For example - "Your mother and I are finding that we feel upset when we tease the animals all the time, you're probably sick of hearing us, and if we say anything we'll be avoided by you, which is the attitude to it.

"We used to keep the nagging, but we also want to help you learn to play nicely with the cat. So every time that you see the cat, you'll send you to the bathroom.

"As soon as you're ready to play nicely with the cat without teasing him, we'll send you to the bathroom.

Once the rules have been put into effect, they should be kept to, without any giving in to the child's tantrums, pleading, or other behaviour which children use to distract their parents.
Many mothers, we found during our

HYMAN REPORTS:

But where to go for help? JENNIFER
their own potential as baby-bashers.
Recent child assault inquiry, tear

‘I ask for help, they’Il

THE TRUSTING EYES OF A CHILD ... but can she always trust her

Better Living
I SOMETIMES get so angry and frustrated that I could easily smash my baby’s head against the wall... But I’m afraid to ask for help because I’m sure they will take my baby away.

A terrible confession? A criminal personality? Or a frightened, lonely woman, struggling against her inadequacy, her resentment and her low threshold of rage?

How many women have been through this agony? Psychologists and social workers believe a good many.

But most of them — afraid of the reproving looks, the condemnation from doctors, family and friends — never ask for help.

They may have enough insight to be afraid of what they might do to their children, but the fear of public vilification is greater.

For the cases which come to court — the chronic abusers who have killed or maimed their children — set the public mind so utterly against the child batterer that a woman who merely confesses to having battering desires understandably fears retribution.

How can these women, the potential or mild batterers, be helped?

The experts agree that ultimately, prevention is better than cure and a solution lies in preparing young people for parenthood.

“In schools girls are taught about sex in preparation for marriage,” says Dr Elin Hammar, chairman of the Family Planning Association in Johannesburg.

“The emphasis is so completely on the moral side that sex is coupled with conception and babies are more or less taken for granted.

But marriage and parenthood involve two entirely different sets of responsibilities.

Says Dr Claire Irwin, head of the child abuse unit at the Johannesburg Children’s Hospital: “Courtship and marriage constitute a developmental crisis in peoples’ lives.

“A married couple have to learn to live together, to adjust and compromise before they are ready to confront the second major crisis — becoming parents.”

Are we educating people for parenthood in South Africa? Evidently not.

We train people for every occupation in life except that of child-rearing.

Dr Hammar believes that high school pupils should be prepared for parenthood in a sound, realistic way.

“It is not enough to present only the rosy side — the happy, immaculate mum loving and caring for her gurgling, sweet-smelling baby.

“They should also be prepared for the endless, sleepless, howling nights, the vomiting, the feelings of rejection and rage.”

Professor Lila Gerdes of the Psychology Department at the University of South Africa, believes the mass media, too, play an important role in raising “wrong” expectations in young women.

“The media — and even literature — often present an idealised picture of motherhood.

“The mother is usually glamorous and has not a hair out of place. The baby in these advertisements never cries, he never has colic, he never thrashes about in spasms, screaming as his mother tries to feed or change him.”

Many mothers feel inadequate when their experience doesn’t live up to the ideal, says Prof Gerdes.

And from inadequacy comes resentment at her plight — the young mother who never fully appreciated how a baby would restrict her freedom; who never realised how untidy and exhausted she would be much of the time.

When there is a supportive husband, or mother, or even friends, the potential batterer is not alone.

“Sometimes all an end-of-the-tether mother needs is someone to take over for a while so she can cool off,” said one social worker.

Many mothers have made use of such techniques.

Said one: “When I knew I was going to do something dreadful I yelled for my husband. As he walked into the room I half-hurled the baby at him and screamed that if he didn’t take him, I would do something violent.”

But what about those women, alone, insecure and frightened, with no supportive husband or no husband at all?

Many believe there is a need for crisis centres to help these women.

Such centres are already established in several countries overseas and provide a 24-hour support service to women who cannot cope.

In South Africa, Life Line, which is geared to anonymously helping people with a wide range of problems, is available for this kind of service.

“We get several of these calls,” said a spokesman recently. “A woman will tell us she is alone, her baby won’t stop screaming and she is afraid she is going to do something violent.

“We will talk to her on the telephone for up to an hour. We also have a befriending service to do home visits if required. If we feel the problem is more serious we would suggest ongoing treatment at an established centre.”

A draw-card of the Life Line service is its anonymity.

“Being anonymous helps offload part of the guilt, for there is a lot of guilt associated with baby battering. Like rape, it carries so much social stigma,” said the spokesman.

But many feel that more specialised centres are needed.

Elderly women — grannies with time on their hands — could be used to run first aid crisis centres, said Dr Hammar.

“Women need to know that they are not alone with their problem, that it will pass and they will learn to enjoy their babies.”

“But above all, they need to be able to talk about to a sympathetic person who will not judge them or wreak vengeance on them.”
3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.

(10 marks)

Black's take control of children's home

2/1/71 Staff Reporter

SOWETO'S Orlando Children's Home, previously run by Johannesburg's Child Welfare Society, was handed over to an all-black organisation yesterday.

The home, the Witwatersrand's only place of safety for black children under 12, was hit by a financial crisis after June last year.

The Child Welfare Society decided to hand the home over to the Department of Bantu Administration, but the department wanted the home run by a voluntary organisation.

It was decided to hand the home to the Council for Voluntary Services in Black Communities, an all-black body comprising leading Soweto residents. The home houses about 60 children, most of them referred by the children's court.
Bundles of abandoned despair

By ANTHONY SWIFT

AN ALARMING increase in the number of mothers abandoning their babies is worrying child welfare workers in Johannes- burg and Durban.

"We are overwhelmed," said Mrs Maria Balzer, senior supervisor of black casework at the Johannes- burg Child Welfare Society. "Normally we get six cases a month. In the past three months we have averaged 25 cases."

The Coloured section, which last year had eight cases, has already had 11 cases this year.

Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg, which normally has one or two babies a week abandoned on its premises, had 10 in 11 days this month.

The Durban Bantu Welfare Association is also experiencing an increased number of abandoned babies.

Most of the children are unapprouised.

"They are often like lit- tle skeletons," said one welfare worker—but their condition is more likely to be a sign of the extreme servitude under which many are living than of the concern of a particular parent.

Baragwanath's welfare worker said the hospital was inundated with children with severe malnourishment conditions.

They are usually aban- doned with someone or in a place where they will be found.

"You get the odd dust- bin baby or the child dumped in the yard, but it is very seldom," said Mrs Balzer.

Stations, bus terminals and public lavatories are common settings chosen by mothers, at their wit's end, for leaving their offspring to the world's mercy. Hospitals not uncommonly find the children they helped bring into the world are left behind by the mother.

"Children admitted to hospital for some illness, usually malnutrition, are simply not collected again, that's the other way it's done," said a Baragwanath spokesman. "Then we find the address they gave was false."

Casual

More often than not an African mother will leave her child with somebody. It might be quite casual with the mother asking a stranger to hold her baby for a moment on some pretext and then simply disappearing. Or she might abandon it at someone's house "while she tries to find an address she's looking for."

"Quite often a baby is left with an old woman the mother appoints to be her child minder," said Mrs Balzer. "She says she will pay towards the child's keep but doesn't come back."

"It's not uncommon that makes a mother abandon her child," said Mr Madoda Njong'a, director of the Bantu Child Welfare Society in Durban. "It's poverty, unemployment, lack of accommodation, and ignorance. I think many women abandon babies on the spur of the moment, when they see no way to cope and have no one to turn to. Usually they have been abandoned by the father. Perhaps to some it seems the only way to save the child."

"Older children who are abandoned are usually mentally or physically retarded. Again it would be wrong to assume this is callousness. A normal child will soon release the mother to work again. An abnormal one could prevent her from working to keep other children. We are talking about people who starve when they are in work. When they are out of work, one wants not to think about how it is with them."

Mr Njong'a thinks the increase in abandoned babies is directly related to the increasing hardship of the poor under the Government's austerity drive and lengthening recession.

And welfare workers point out that behind the sexual responsibility that produces babies people can't cope with lies the callousness of the migrant labour system, the disruption of traditional practices and massive ignorance.

"Traditionally an illegiti- mate child would be taken in by the mother's family," said Mrs Balzer. "A young woman in the towns may still be working on assumptions that no longer apply. Grandparents in the towns simply aren't able to take on children."

Check search

"The fact is we're working in the dark. No one has done any research into the problems of the single black parent or why some abandon their children."

Child abandoning among whites was very rare. A white mother who has to give up her child normally has it adopted.

"Our people don't know it is possible to sign a consent for adoption," said Mr Njong'a. "If they did know they could come here and talk to a social worker who would try to help them to solve their problems. Many, I'm sure, would decide in the end to keep their child."

"Of course we can't
solve the huge problems of unemployment and housing, though, we have managed to find jobs occasionally for people. But we can and do help people to get what assistance is going. We send motivated reports to the Department of Bantu Affairs making out the case for maintenance.

An individual seeking aid often had to produce a mass of documents in support of the claim — school reports, medical reports, wage certificates (if they are working), passport, death certificates and proof of right to residence in a township. Such people were often uneducated.

They got disheartened when a child welfare society is helping them.

"We'll tell someone to go and see the District Surgeon," said Mr Njonga, "and she doesn't go, or she goes and can't find him and then comes back to us and we have to take her. Each journey costs her money she doesn't have. Then the means test is very severe. If a widow earning more than R40 a month doesn't qualify, then she can't afford to keep her children. And the assistance is so little. All that effort for so little.

Child welfare societies also help where a young woman is ashamed to seek assistance from her parents. "We will go and talk to the parents and the child is nearly always accepted by them," said Mr Njonga.

Often the person with whom the child is abandoned takes the child in and unofficially adopts it, which in itself may encourage the practice of abandonment.

**Poorer**

"It's nearly always the poorer families who accept responsibility for the child in such cases," said Mr Njonga. "You'd never get a rich or professional black family doing it — it's the working man, the man who has nothing.

Hard cash is a barrier the associations face continuously. State allowances account for a quarter of their expenditure, the rest has to come from donations and other grants. With inflation outstripping their income, most of them are having to make cuts in the services, at the very time when the call for them has become a clamour.

In the middle of the two-way stretch are the workers themselves.

"You can say we're completely overwhelmed," said Mrs Baker. "We are functioning at an emergency level, trying to get things off our hands, unable to give time to long-term considerations."
Homes for children

1117. Mr. H. E. J. VAN Rensburg asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

Whether any homes for children are to be closed as a result of a shortage of funds; if so, (a) which homes (i) under the control of, (ii) subsidised by and (iii) registered with his Department, (b) how many children are accommodated in each of these homes and (c) what amount is required by each of these homes to continue their work.

The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

Notice has been received of the closing down of two children’s homes. A shortage of funds would appear to be possibly one of the reasons for the closing of the homes in question.

(a) Howard Pim House, Johannesburg.
Wavernhuis, Tullibagh.

(b) 30 and 39 respectively.

(c) The amounts required are not known. Subsidies for children’s homes are increased annually and will again be increased by R5 per month per child with effect from 1 October 1977. My Department cannot, however, without question accept responsibility for financial losses of children’s homes. The vast majority of children’s homes are in any event being managed without financial loss.
Verlede jaar het in Johannesburg en sy omgewing alleen sowat 700 gevalle van kindermishandeling voorgekom — gemiddeld twee per dag. Van hierdie kinders het twaalf gesterf.

'n SPESIALE woonsteldorpie vir die ouers van kinders wat mishandel word, word op hospitaalgrend in Johannesburg beplan. Intussen gaan die klinieke vir die sogenaamde „baby bashers”, wat op die oomblik net in die vernaamste stede bestaan, oor die hele land uitgebrei word.

Deur
JAMES JENKINS

Sy is hoof van die kindermishandelingenheid van die Johannesburgse hospitaal. Dit was die eerste eenheid in sy soort in die land. Kaapstad en Durban het intussen bygekom met soortgelike eenhede, maar op baie kleiner skaal.

Volgens dr. Irwin kan Kaapstad en Durban nie die hele Kaapland of Natal bedien nie, net soos haar eenheid nie die hele Transvaal kan bedien nie. Daar- voor is die syfers van potensiale kindermishandelers te skrikwekkend.

Elke dorp en stad in die land het so, 'n eenheid deesdae net so nodig soos 'n operasieteam. So belangrik is dit.

Die eenheid is daarop ingestel om kindermishandeling te voorkom. As 'n geval eers in die hof be- land, is dit gewoonlik te laat vir die ouer, en veral vir die kind, wat klaar 'n geestelike knak weg het.

Die kliniek het die agter- loop jaar meer as 700 ouerpare onder oë gehad. Tag- rig van hierdie pare was potensiële kindermishandelers, wat intensief behan- del moet word.

Sestig persent van hierdie gevalle kan met die regte sirkulatige behande- ling genees word.

Dringend

Om hierdie moeilike werk doeltrefend te doen, is die regte plek nodig. Daarom het dit, volgens dr. Irwin, dringend noodsaaklik geword om woonstelle- ties op te rig waar alke ouers met hul kind of kinders kan bly, sodat daar intensief aandag aan hulle in die "

Te laat
BYEEN

gesin saam te woon onder
die wakende oog van
skokundiges, wat raad kan
gee, waar nodig. Slike
mense sien ook dat hulle
nie die enigste mense in
die wêreld met so 'n pro-
bleem is nie. Die behan-
deling kan om praktiese redes
nie by huise gegee word nie
en ook nie in hospitaalsake
nie.

Dit is moeilik om te bepaal,
of selfs te skat, hoever
gevalle van kindermishan-
deling daer jaarliks in
Suid-Afrika voorkom.

Daar is geneesheers wat
skat dat daar jaarliks in
Johannesburg en ongewen
meer as 700 slike gevalle
is.

Dit 'n meerderheid van
hierdie kinders hou ernsti-
gige skokundige leisels oor.

Volgens syfers wat van-
deesmaand in Brittanje ge-
publiseer is, stef weeklik-
ses babas in Engeland en
Wallis só en word 3 000 olke
jaar ernstig besoer.

Net een persent van die
gevalle van kindermishan-
deling kom onder die
aandag.

Hoewel amptlike syfers
vir Suid-Afrika nie bekend
is nie, behoort dit persentasie-
gewys nie veel van dié
van Engeland te verskil nie.
Volgens dr. Irwin is die
gevalle wat in Suid-Afrika,
bekend word, net die punt
van dié ysberg.
Blacks to run Soweto children’s home

STAFF Reporter

THE Department of Bantu Administration has negotiated with an all-black organisation to take over the Orlando Children’s Home in Soweto.

The home, the Witwatersrand’s only place of safety for African children under 12 years, will be handed to the black-run Council of Voluntary Services in Black Communities on July 1.

Mrs Mary Uys, chief director of Johannesburg’s Child Welfare Society, which has run the home for 36 years, said yesterday it had to be handed over to the Government because the society could no longer afford to run it.

The Department of Bantu Administration agreed so long as the home was run by a voluntary organisation, she said.

She said the council was in a better financial position to run the home.

Mrs Uys said her society was sad at the takeover but saw it as a welcome development.

The Orlando Home houses 60 children—those lost, ill-treated, abandoned or coming from broken homes—who are placed there by the Children’s Court.

The members of the council are leading Soweto residents.
Welfare problems on the increase — report

EAST LONDON — Children were always the first victims of poverty, ignorance and disease, and responsibility rested with the Child Welfare Society to protect those in need.

This was the message of the chairman of the East London Child Welfare Society, Mrs B. Smal, when she delivered her report at the society’s annual meeting held here last night.

Mrs Smal, who was again re-elected chairman for 1977, said the need for child welfare work was urgent, and ever-increasing as problems were constantly arising.

Mrs Smal said the number of people seeking help from the society’s social workers had steadily increased, and 897 families were being aided on a long-term basis.

A further 97 families were being catered for in the short-term.

“Not only the numbers have increased, but so has the complexity of the problems,” she said.

Mrs Smal listed them as: marital troubles, alcohol abuse, behavioural deviations and the effects being felt by families because of the economic recession.

“The added pressure of financial worries, in the case of blacks, often cannot be absorbed, resulting in family break-ups,” she said.

Mrs Smal said more and more parents now appeared to shirk their responsibilities, deserted their families, and abandoned their children with relatives, or even strangers.

“In many more instances our work is becoming crisis intervention, emergency help and reconstruction, instead of prevention,” Mrs Smal said.

Dealing with child adoption, Mrs Smal said the society’s adoption social worker had counselled 17 unmarried mothers. Nine had signed consent to the adoption of their children, four had decided to keep their babies and four had been referred to Homes for Unmarried Mothers.

With reference to the Family Day Care Project, Mrs Smal said the society hoped to move into premises in Southernwood this year to establish a centre which could care for family needs. — DDR.
Coloured children starving in Natal

FAINTING

Mr Jacobs said many people at Woodlands had been out of work for two years, and an estimated 60 percent of family supporters were unemployed. Many were building artisans.

"People are going without food," he said.

A headmaster, Mr Henry Engel, said children had been fainting from hunger at school.

"Many are living on a diet of bread and tea. Some of the worst cases are fainting at their desks," he said.

The majority were eating only two slices of bread a day at the most.

The Child Welfare Society is helping with rations of bread but it is not enough.

Mr Jacobs said a meeting had been arranged with the mayor, Mr H Landle, to discuss the unemployment.

Other churchmen were also to hold a meeting aimed at relieving not only the unemployment, but also the hardships.

A problem at Woodlands, where many houses are let by the municipality, was the eviction of tenants who failed to pay the rent.

The city estates manager, Mr S J Engelbrecht, said his department went to great lengths not to evict tenants from council houses. It was only after long deliberation that a tenant was evicted.
Changing coloured suburb's life-style

Willem Steenkamp describes a remarkable self-help project at Kewtown.

One would not think that a multi-million-rand engineering college in Jerusalem could possibly have anything in common with a creche that is being run on a shoe-string by voluntary workers in the Cape Town coloured suburb of Kewtown.

Yet the connection is there - and in these worrying days filled with heart-searching about the shape of South African society, to come, and the contribution each man can make to that society, it is worthwhile examining the nature of that invisible but very real link.

To start at home: The creche, which runs pre-school play sessions for Kewtown toddlers, is one of 16 thriving community organizations initiated in the suburb by a little-known body with the hopeful name of "Build A Better Society" - "BABS" for short.

The BABS Kewtown project was started four years ago by a Cape Town man, Mr. George Gibbs. From the start Iran, India and Morocco.

More than 70 crafts and skills are taught. Students can be trained to become not only computer programmers and electronics technicians but also mechanics, dressmakers, and tourist agency receptionists. Many ORT students become "practical engineers" in a two-year course which makes them "a graduate engineer's right hand", as one ORT official told me.

The point here is that to this day ORT remains basically what it was in 1881; while it now receives some official grants and subsidies, mainly from the Israeli Government, it is still very much a community project.

Jews from the four corners of the world dig deep into their pockets to support the organization. Pensioners, millionaires and fair-to-middling merchants - all contribute in cash or in kind. As a result one in every six Israeli workers today has graduated from an ORT establishment.
For themselves

What made the BABS project different from several others was that Mr Gibbs did not intend to do things for the Kewtowners. He knew that the only way truly to change the suburb's lifestyle was to prod its inhabitants into doing things for themselves.

Charity, in fact, had to begin at home. Or perhaps "self-interest" is a better word; not the self-interest of the individual but that of the community. What was needed was to cure the basic ailments, not just to ease the symptoms.

The result of Mr Gibbs's efforts is that today there are 16 community projects functioning in Kewtown, ranging from the creche to a group which helps elderly and crippled people to get to the clinic or day hospital for medical care.

What is more important is that the Kewtowners are exerting themselves as a community. The 16 BABS groups have raised several thousand rands towards the construction.

A thought it is fair to say that without ORT's help Israel would not have been able to survive as well as it has in such an adverse military and economic climate.

Perhaps this is the answer to many of our problems. South Africans tend to be much too fond of complaining about a fault and then waiting for the Government to do something about it. Essentially this is a self-destructive approach.

Problem is there

It is no use merely saying that it is all the fault of the Government, or its predecessors, that this or that ethnic group is badly housed or receives inferior education. That might be so; but such an observation ignores the all-too-obvious fact that the problem is there, that no amount of righteous anger will remove it, and that it has grown so large in such proportions that it cannot simply be left to the Government to solve it within an acceptable time.

The South African community, taking the word in its wider sense, constitutes the true wealth of this country. It is a vast reservoir of skills and abilities which can be brought to bear on our troubles.

Organizations like BABS are the humble bricks of a structure that might grow to be almost as large and impressive as that of ORT; but we do not have the 96 years it took ORT to grow to its present size. It is up to us - whites, blacks, browns - to mobilize our sources now and forget about waiting for the Government to do it.
Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) Whether there is a shortage of school accommodation for (a) blind and (b) deaf Indian school children; if so, to what extent;

(2) whether steps are in hand to overcome any accommodation shortage; if so, what steps.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes. There are at present 140 pupils on the waiting list. The existing school accommodates 100 pupils.

(2) Yes. The planning of a new school for the deaf to accommodate 260 pupils has been completed and will be erected as soon as funds become available.
Child labour to be probed

Lenasia's management committee is to act on reports of exploitation of African child labour by the township's Indian community.

The newspaper Weekend World reported that children between the ages of 10 and 15 years were being employed illegally as domestic workers, shop workers and gardeners all over the country, and cited examples from Lenasia.

The newspaper's reporter's said the children, once workers, boys and girls, were often emotionally neglected, dressed in tatters and forced to sleep on kitchen floors and in store rooms.

The committee resolved at its meeting yesterday to approach community organisations in Lenasia to try to educate the public because it felt that exploitation could damage race relations.

Speaking during his motion for a solution, Mr. Ebrahim Saloojee condemned the exploitation of child labour. He said the children's rightful place was in schools and he blamed the Government for the situation.

The committee's vice chairman, Mr. Amrit Bhana, said that even if school attendance was not compulsory for these children, the Indian community should not exploit the situation.

He said: "If one has to employ these children then one must pay a decent living wage, provide accommodation and food and, if necessary, clothe them.

"It is not so much a question of child labour being exploited in Lenasia but a State-created situation whereby the unintelligible policy and administration of so-called Bantu areas gives rise to child labour unemployment and delinquency."

Mr. Saloojee suggested that community organisations should provide educational facilities for these children and domestic workers in Lenasia.
Children's homes for Coloured children

870. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

(1) (a) How many registered children's homes for Coloured children are there in the Republic and (b) how many Coloured children are at present accommodated in such homes;

(2) how many children at present accommodated in such homes are (a) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (b) privately placed;

(3) what are the present rates of subsidy paid to welfare organizations administering such registered children's homes;

(4) whether such subsidies are to be increased; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) from what date.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Welfare for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

(1) (a) 32.

(b) 3 167.

(2) (a) 1 775.

(b) 1 392.

(3) Capitation grant:
  R31,63 per child per month (ordinary rate).
  R33,65 per child per month (special rate for a child with physical, intellectual or mental disability or of deviate behaviour).

Special grant:
A 100% subsidy for the purchase of furniture and equipment.

(4) Yes.

(a) Capitation grant by R3 per child per month.

(b) 1 October 1977.
Children's homes for Indian children

871. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) (a) How many registered children's homes for Indian children are there in the Republic and (b) how many Indian children are at present accommodated in such homes;

(2) how many children at present accommodated in such homes are (a) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (b) privately placed;

(3) what are the present rates of subsidy paid to welfare organizations administering such registered children's homes;

(4) whether such subsidies are to be increased; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) from what date.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 6.

(b) 424.

(2) (a) 260.

(b) 164.

(3) (i) Per capita subsidy—R31.65 per month per child.

(ii) Subsidy on salary of Principal—R468 p.a.

(iii) Subsidy on salary of Supervisor—R300 p.a.

(iv) Subsidy on salary of Social Worker—

(a) Full-time—R2 967 p.a.

(b) Part-time—R1 483,50 p.a.

In terms of the regulations a special grant for any purpose may also be made to an association of persons that conducts a children's home or proposes to establish such a home.

(4) Yes.

(a) Only the per capita subsidy will be increased to R34.65 per month per child.

(b) 1 October 1977.
Children's homes for Bantu children

872. Mr. C. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) How many registered children's homes for Bantu children are there in the Republic and (b) how many Bantu children are at present accommodated in such homes;

(2) how many children at present accommodated in such homes are (a) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (b) privately placed;

(3) what are the present rates of subsidy paid to welfare organizations administering such registered children's homes;

(4) whether such subsidies are to be increased, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) from what date.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 10.

(b) 1 316.

(2) (a) 1 252.

(b) 64.

(3) Ordinary Rate: R159 per annum per child.

Special Rate: R171 per annum in respect of a pupil who has been classified as having physical, mental or behaviour disabilities.

(4) - Yes.

(a) By R18 per child per annum.

(b) 1 October 1977.
Homes for White children

869. Mr. G. N. ÖLDFIELD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) (a) How many registered children's homes for White children are there in the Republic and (b) how many White children are at present accommodated in such homes;

(2) how many children at present accommodated in such homes are (a) committed in terms of the Children's Act and (b) privately placed;

(3) what are the present rates of subsidy paid to welfare organizations administering such registered children's homes;

(4) whether such subsidies are to be increased; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) from what date.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) 955.

(b) 6,557.

(2) (a) 5,911.

(b) 646.

(3) R582 per child per annum; or R630 per child per annum in the case of a child with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities or deviate children.

(4) Yes.

(a) By R60 per child per annum.

(b) 1 October 1977.
Keeping the 'home' fires burning

Staff Reporter

THREE of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society's children's homes threatened with closure last month can now survive for another two years thanks to a generous response to the society's emergency appeal.

But one home - Howard Pim House, Regent's Park, - will have to close at the end of June to enable the other three to stay open.

And the future of the Orlando Home and Alexandra Creche is still shaky unless more money is raised.

Donations totalling R75,000 have been received so far.

About R60,000 was given for the White homes.

The donations including a R25,000 cheque from a company which wished to remain anonymous mean that only 10 out of the 75 children, who would have been uprooted if the White homes closed, will be placed elsewhere.

The Orlando Home still needs R9,000 to keep going. Negotiations are under way for the West Rand Administration to take the society's Black child welfare work committee is determined to continue running it.

Another R9,000 is needed for the Alexandra Creche, where the fate of 126 Black preschool children is at stake.
CODE OF ETHICS FOR ADVERTISING, PRODUCT
INFORMATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES
OF INFANT FOOD MANUFACTURERS

27.4.77

Issued by the Department of Information on request of the Department of Health.
Recognising that sound nutrition during infancy is essential for normal growth and development, the South African manufacturers and distributors of breast milk substitutes subscribe to the principles involved in and the primacy of the role of the medical and paramedical professions in controlling infant nutrition. These principles affirm that the milk of healthy mothers is the preferred form of nutrition for normal infants and support the recommendations of the World Health Organisation and of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations Organisation.

Breast milk substitutes for infants are intended to supplement breast milk when necessary and for use when mothers cannot, or elect not to, breast feed for medical or other reasons. In these circumstances these substitutes can, if appropriately used, play an important role in meeting the needs of infants.

Therefore, the South African manufacturers and distributors of breast milk substitutes hereby pledge that:

(1) As providers of essential supplies for infant nutrition, the manufacturers and distributors accept responsibility for the diffusion of information which supports sound infant feeding practices and for services consistent with the application of this Code.

(2) Product information for the public will always recognise the milk of healthy, well-nourished mothers as the feeding of choice with the recommendation to seek professional advice when a supplement or alternative may be required.

(3) Product labelling will affirm breast feeding as the first choice for the nutrition of normal infants and on labels and in advertisements the letters in which this statement is printed will not differ from those of the rest of the printing.
(4) Product claims will reflect scientific integrity without implication that any product is equal to the milk of healthy mothers.

(5) To ensure optimal nutrition, explicitly worded instructions will be provided for the hygienic and correctly measured preparation of breast milk substitutes.

(6) In co-operation with health authorities, professional communications and educational materials will be provided to caution against misuse and to inform mothers on the importance of and methods for obtaining safe water for the preparation of breast milk substitutes.

(7) Personnel of members will observe professional ethics and established rules of conduct in medical/nursing centres, maternity wards and institutions, doctors' offices and in all contacts.

(8) Members will employ registered nurses and midwives whenever possible to perform mothercraft services. When professionally trained personnel are not available, high educational standards and experience commensurate with prevailing conditions will be required. Training of the staff will be in keeping with scientific standards for infant nutrition to emphasize the importance of breast feeding and the appropriate use of breast milk substitutes.

(9) Individual contacts by mothercraft personnel will be in consultation with medical or nursing personnel in the institution or the area and samples of breast milk substitutes will in no circumstances be provided to maternity wards or maternity institutions. Samples should not be provided to subsidised clinics run by local authorities, clinics attached to homeland hospitals where the Department of Health is medically/technically in control, or to clinics of subsidised welfare organisations, unless authorised by the authorities in charge of such institutions. Samples are defined as supplies at below convene
tional prices.

(10) Mothercraft personnel will support doctors and nurses in counselling mothers on infant feeding and will in no way discourage mothers from establishing or continuing breast feeding.

(11) Compensation of mothercraft personnel will be on a basis of quality and level of services performed and without relationship to sales.

(12) Adherence to this Code will be obligatory on all manufacturers and distributors of breast milk substitutes in South Africa.

The Code is prepared in recognition of the responsibilities shared by all who guard the health and welfare of the world's children and who play a role in their feeding.
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**Indian children in need of care:**

(1) How many of these children were found in the slums of the Children's Act during 1976.

(2) How many children were found in the slums of the Children's Act during 1976.

**The Minister of Indian Affairs:**

Hansard B3 1974-75
Coloured children in need of care

1. Price elasticity of demand:
   - How many Coloured children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Child's Act during 1976?
   - How many of these children were placed in (a) children's homes and (b) foster care?

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Welfare for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

1. Total product with additional input:
   - Quantity of resources required
   - Cost:

9. The law of diminishing marginal returns demonstrates that, as more and more of a variable input is put into work, a fixed amount of another input is wasted.

8. Which one of the following must be held constant in drawing up a production-possibility frontier?
   - 1. Total resources
   - 2. Total product with additional input
   - 3. Money income
   - 4. Prices
   - 5. Allocation of resources among alternative uses

7. Choose the statement that is incorrect.
   - 1. A production-possibility frontier of constant slope.
   - 3. The law of diminishing marginal returns.

6. The law of increasing (relative) cost is incompatible with:
   - 1. A p.p. frontier going from NW to SE.
   - 3. The law of diminishing marginal returns.

5. The law of diminishing marginal returns:
   - 1. Total product with additional input
   - 2. Total product with additional input
   - 3. Total product with additional input
   - 4. Total product with additional input
   - 5. Total product with additional input

4. The relative size of the total product:
   - 1. Extra units of the reference commodity
   - 2. Total product with additional input
   - 3. Total product with additional input
   - 4. Total product with additional input
   - 5. Total product with additional input

3. The law of diminishing marginal returns:
   - 1. Extra units of the reference commodity
   - 2. Total product with additional input
   - 3. Total product with additional input
   - 4. Total product with additional input
   - 5. Total product with additional input

2. A diminishing marginal product:
   - 1. Extra units of the reference commodity
   - 2. Total product with additional input
   - 3. Total product with additional input
   - 4. Total product with additional input
   - 5. Total product with additional input

1. Total product with additional input:
Black children in need of care

Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many Black children in the White areas of the Republic were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children’s Act during 1976;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) children’s homes and (b) foster care.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 1 039.

(2) (a) 287.

(b) 772.
White children in need of care

Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

1. How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1975-76;

2. How many of them were placed in (a) children's homes and (b) foster care?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

1. The information is not available as yet.

2. Falls away.
Warning bells toll for children's homes

Staff Reporter

FOUR children's homes will be forced to close down at the end of May unless Johannesburg's struggling Child Welfare Society can find immediate financial support.

The drastic decision follows poor response to Operation Save Child Welfare — the society's urgent appeal last year to raise R50,000 within five years.

Donations of R400,000 were pledged, but immediate cash funds allow the society to carry on for only another four to five months.

The homes threatened with closure are the Grantham Babies' Home, Victoria; Noradene, Toddlers' Home, Norwood; Hoeprite Cottage, Norwood; and Howard Pim House, Regents Park.

A total of 75 children will be uprooted and placed in foster care, independently-run homes or returned to their families earlier than wanted.

The closing of the homes will save the society R50,000 a year.

And in a further bid to cut costs, the society will give up running Orlando Home, caring for 60 children, and the Alexandra Crecce, which provides day care for 128.

The saving will be another R25,000. It is hoped that the West Rand Administration Board will take over the Orlando Home so that alternative accommodation for the children will not have to be sought.

The cutbacks at White and Black homes will mean the retrenchment of about 50 staff, including matrons, nurses and domestic workers.

Yesterday, the Child Welfare Society made a desperate last bid to save its homes. People were asked to "sponsor a child."

The Child Welfare Society has been running children's homes for more than 50 years. The drastic cutbacks come at a time when services need to be expanded.

Individuals and firms who wish to sponsor a child can contact the Director, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, PO Box
Cash or close for homes

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is having a last go at keeping its children's homes running in spite of heavy financial losses.

Mrs. Mary Uys, the director, has appealed to Johannesburg people to sponsor individual children at the society's four homes.

Operation Save Child Welfare, launched last year to net at least R300,000 for the society during the next five years, has only reached half its target.

SAVING

If this is not successful, four homes, Grantely Babies' Home, Noradene Toddlers' Home, Hoernie Cottage and Howard Pim House, will close.

This would mean a saving of R50,000 a year to the society.

SAVING

If this is not successful, four homes, Grantely Babies' Home, Noradene Toddlers' Home, Hoernie Cottage and Howard Pim House, will close.

This would mean a saving of R50,000 a year to the society.

RESPONSE

Mrs. Uys said in spite of a "magnificent response from certain donors, the appeal has fallen far short of its target．"

The society's executive committee decided that because of its financial straits the society must close four of its white homes within three months.

It is also planned to relinquish control of the Orlando children's home and hopefully hand this over to the Department of Bantu Administration. It will also close the Alexandra creche for 120 black children.

This would mean that the 75 children in the white homes would have to be found accommodation in other Johannesburg children's homes, be adopted or prematurely returned to their parents.

Mrs. Uys says it costs R1.650 a year, or R50 a month, to keep a child.

She said a postal appeal, asking for a monthly cheque of R10 per person to help towards sponsoring a child, has been launched.
Blow to child welfare

For 67 years the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has not turned away any child in need. But soon it will have to close its doors and those to whom it has given shelter will have to go elsewhere.

For at least 20 years, the society has slowly lost money as its services to this city's children increased.

Two years ago, things became desperate and the death knell for the society's services began to be heard.

The director, Mrs Mary Uys, warned then that unless the society got prompt financial help, many of its services would have to close down.

On Monday, Mrs Uys will tell a Press conference that five homes — one for blacks — and a creche for black children in Alexandra will shut this year.

In the middle of last year, the society launched a mammoth fund raising drive. They wanted to raise at least R800 000 from the citizens and businesses of Johannesburg.

They saw boards of directors to plead their case and they knocked on thousands of doors asking for money. But it did not work.

Although Johannesburg dug deep into its pockets and gave generously, it was not enough.

Last year, the chairman of the society, Mr Cecil Kerr, warned that if the fund raising drive did not work, the society would have to cut its services by refusing to take on any more State-referred cases.

In other words, the Government would have to look after Johannesburg's baby.

At that stage the society was R191 000 in the red. Repeated negotiations with the Government for increased subsidies and aid for child welfare societies have been turned down.
Coloured mentally retarded children

238A, Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Whether there are any (a) State and (b) State-aided training centres for Coloured mentally retarded children in the Republic; if so, (i) how many, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children can be accommodated in each centre and (iv) what was the total cost of (aa) State centres and (bb) subsidies to State-aided centres in the latest year for which statistics are available.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(a) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Westlake, Cape.

(iii) 30.

(iv) (aa) R3 532.

(b) Yes.

(i) Five.

(ii) and

(iii) Athlone, Cape ............... 24

Goodwood, Cape ............... 42

Coronationville, Johannesburg ....... 60

Aucklandville, Durban ........... 40

Gelvandale, Port Elizabeth .... 60

(iv) (bb) R9 765.
Bantu mentally retarded/handicapped children

Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the
Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether there are any (a) State and (b) State-aided training centres for Bantu mentally retarded and mentally handicapped children, respectively, in the Republic; if so, (i) how many, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children can be accommodated in each centre and (iv) what was the total cost of (aa) State centres and (bb) subsidies to State-aided centres in the latest year for which statistics are available.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(a) No.

(b) Mentally retarded children (I.Q. 20-50); No.
   Mentally handicapped children (I.Q. 50-80); Yes.
   
   (i) Experimental classes at two existing lower primary community schools;
   
   (ii) Atteridgeville and Mamelodi near Pretoria;

   (iii) Atteridgeville ................. 32
        Mamelodi .................... 26

   (iv) (aa) none;
        (bb) R8 748 in respect of salaries of teachers in 1976.

   It has been decided to expand these classes in seven new centres.
School for Autistic Children, Pretoria

Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the declaration of the School for Autistic Children, Pretoria, as a subsidized school has been withdrawn; if so, for what reasons.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes; the high costs involved. For the information of the hon. member, I mention that application was made by the Transvaal Society for Autistic Children for capital funds to erect a school at a cost of R873,000; after a thorough investigation by the Department took into consideration the fact that only four of the pupils were definitely autistic cases; in view of the present economic climate, the very low incidence of early childhood autism, as well as the fact that there is as yet no consensus of opinion, not only in the Republic of South Africa, but all over the western world, as to whether these children should be taught in separate schools or attached as separate units to other schools for the handicapped, e.g. schools for the cerebral palsey, or whether they should be fully integrated into classes, for, say, cerebral palsey children, the Department decided to attach the school from 1 April 1977 as a separate unit to the School for Cerebral Palsey Children. This was done in the firm belief that it would be in the best interests of the country as well as of these children.

1. Income elasticity of demand is defined as the percentage change in quantity demanded
2. Price elasticity of supply is defined as the percentage change in price
3. Given two straight line supply schedules, the coefficient of
demand is:

12. Which of the following is most likely to have a high price

1. Cigarettes
2. Motor car tyres
3. Chocolate ice cream
4. Food
5. Shoelaces

13. Given two straight line demand schedules, the coefficient of
demand is:

1. Less than at point A
2. More than at point A
3. Equal to that at point A
4. Dependent on the supply curve
5. One cannot say

14. Price elasticity of supply at B (on the same horizontal line as A) is:

1. The slope between point A and B on the same horizontal line.
2. The coefficient of demand at point B
3. The coefficient of demand at point A
4. The slope between point A and B on the same vertical line.
5. The slope between point A and B on the same horizontal line.
White mentally retarded children

284. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) How many (a) State, (b) State-aided and (c) private training centres for White mentally retarded children are there in the Republic;

(2) how many children were accommodated in each type of centre in 1976;

(3) what was the cost to the State of (a) State and (b) State-aided training centres in the latest year for which statistics are available.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 3, (b) 34 and (c) 4;

(2) (a) 162, (b) 1,637 and (c) 190;

(3) (a) not available since these centres were taken over on 1 April 1976; and

(b) R1 195,447.00 for 1975-76.
Social Security
Child Care

1978
Soweto’s open-door home is battling

By Anthony Duigan

Little Henry with the big eyes and pinched face sits closer and puts his hand in yours, content with the warmth of human contact.

He came a few months ago as a malnourished eight-year-old. But even after love and care his body mass is still closer to that of a four-year-old. It's his face that shows his age.

"He often comes into my office just so he can touch me and feel he is wanted," says Sister Margaret Nkwu, matron in charge of Orlando Children's Home, the cramped, tumble-down building which houses up to 60 abandoned black children.

"Excuse me," Sister Nkwu interrupts herself as the phone rings again. "We have already taken in two new cases today. It means more costs will have to be shared but we'll take him," she says to the caller.

Factors hindering firms in Witwatersrand sample from employing more Africans as technicians ———— 33

The urgency of language and communication course for firms in Witwatersrand sample ———— 33

The number of African technicians firms in Rosslyn sample would employ ———— 34

Factors hindering firms in Rosslyn sample from employing more Africans as technicians ———— 35

Sister is ‘mom in search of’

At that point the community of Soweto responded and took up the cause of keeping Orlando Home open, said Mrs. Nkwu.

"The people realized where would all these children — 55 of them are the moment — go if the Home was simply closed down," Mrs. Nkwu said.

"You don't need statistics to show you that a place the size of Soweto with its more than 1 million people needs several children's homes and yet there were moves to close the one we have!"

This is just the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has had to deal with as many as 300 abandoned children in one week. Last year on average, well up on the previous year before, was 900 children.
I search of love

I, mom, to kids
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
AND PENSIONS

No. R. 2369
1 December 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER
THE CHILDREN’S ACT, 1960

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 92
of the Children’s Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with
section 21 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution
Janson, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions,
do hereby, in consultation with the Minister of Finance,
amend the regulations made under that section and
promulgated by Government Notice R. 2433 of 10
December 1976, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

T. N. H. JANSON, Deputy Minister of

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 72 (5) is hereby amended by the sub-
stitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:

“(c) a children’s grant payable to any person shall be
calculated by deducting R 2064 from the total amount
referred to in paragraph (b) and any children’s grant
calculated in this manner shall be reduced by R 48 for
every R 48 or part thereof by which the sum of the
family’s annual income and other means exceeds an
amount of R 2064.”;

2. Regulation 76 (1) is hereby amended by the sub-
stitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:

“(c) a family allowance payable to any person shall be
calculated by deducting R 1 596 from the total amount
referred to in paragraph (b) and any family allowance
calculated in this manner shall be reduced by R 48 for
every R 48 or part thereof by which the sum of the
family’s annual income and other means exceeds an
amount of R 1 596.”;

3. The provisions of this Schedule shall be deemed to
have come into operation on 1 January 1977.

DEPARTMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN EN
PENSIOENE

No. R. 2369
1 December 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS
DIE KINDERWET, 1960

Kragtens die bewoedheid my verleen by artikel 92
van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), geleë met
artikel 21 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika, 1961 (Wet 32 van 1961), wysig ek, Teunis
Nicolaas Hendrik Janson, Adjunk-minister van Volk-
swesyn en Pensioene, hierby in ooreenstemming met die
Minister van Finansies, die regulasies uitgeoefenaard kragtens daaraan genoemde artikel en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing
R. 2433 van 10 December 1976, soos in die Bylae hier-
van uiteengezet.

T. N. H. JANSON, Adjunk-minister van
Volkswesyn en Pensioene.

BLYAEGEBLYK

1. Regulasie 72 (5) word hierby gewysig deur para-
graaf (c) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(c) word ’n kinderotee wat aan ’n persoon betaal-
baar is, bereken deur R 2064 van die totale bedrag in
paragraaf (b) bedoel af te trek en word ’n kinderotee
totale bedrag in paragraaf (b) bedoel af te trek en word ’n kinderotee
aldaar bereken met R 48 verminder vir elke R 48 of
gedeelte daarvan waarmee die som van die gesin se
jaarlikse inkomste en ander middelde die bedrag van
R 2064 oorskry.”;

2. Regulasie 76 (1) word hierby gewysig deur para-
graaf (c) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(c) word ’n gesinotee wat aan ’n persoon betaal-
baar is, bereken deur R 1 596 van die totale bedrag in
paragraaf (b) bedoel af te trek en word ’n gesinotee
totale bedrag in paragraaf (b) bedoel af te trek en word ’n gesinotee
aldaar bereken met R 48 verminder vir elke R 48 of
gedeelte daarvan waarmee die som van die gesin se
jaarlikse inkomste en ander middelde die bedrag van
R 1 596 oorskry.”;

3. Die bepalingen van hierdie Bylae word geag op
1 Januarie 1977 in werking te gebring het.

AGROCHEMOPHYSISCA

This publication is a continuation of the South
African Journal of Agricultural Sciences Vol. 1 to 11,
1958-1968 and deals with Biochemistry, Biometry,
Soil Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomic
Meteorology and Analysis Techniques. Four parts of
the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural
research are invited for publication in this journal.
Directions for the preparation of such contributions
are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural
Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all
communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-men-
tioned address at R1.50 per copy or R6 per annum,
post free (Other countries R1.75 per copy or R7 per
annum).

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

AGROCHEMOPHYSISCA

Hierdie publikasie is ’n voortsetting van die Suid-
Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang
1 tot 11, 1958-1968 en bevat artikels oor Biochemie,
Biometrie, Grondkunde, Landbouw-ingenieurswese,
Landbouwekunde en Ontledingstegniese. Vier dele
van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstelike landboukundige hydraas van op-
spronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing
in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorkeurite vir die
opstel van sulke hydraas is verkrygbaar van die
Direkteur, Landbou-inligting. Privaatsak X144,
Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die
tydskrif gereg moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrygbaar van bogenoemde adres
teen R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry
(Buitelandse R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).
Verkoopsbelasting moet by binneelandse bestellings
ingesluit word.
Out of the gutter and safe
in the arms of the Dean

By JAYNE LAMONT

The comforting arms of
the Dean of Johannesburg
provided a secure refuge
for a small waif who was
found cold, dirty, lost and
asleep on a city pavement
on Tuesday night.

The Very Rev Simeon
Nkoane, returning to St
Mary's Cathedral, saw the
lad, who is about six or
seven, curled up on the
pavement.

"I first noticed him when
I was going into the cather
dral. Some watchmen from
a nearby block of flats were
chasing him. When I came
out again I questioned them
and they said he had been
wandering around all Tues
day afternoon," the Dean
said.

One of the watchmen had
bought him a frugal meal
but the boy still refused to
leave.

"I found him curled up on
the pavement — with his
threadbare jersey over his
head. I couldn't leave a
small child to spend a lone
ly night on a pavement, so I
took him home," he said.

The Dean was unable to
get the boy to talk. The
child, who could not re
member his name, or where
he was from, was totally
exhausted.

"From the state of his
clothes and his exhaustion,
I would say the little lad has
been on the road for a long
time. He seemed bewil
dered and couldn't respond
to any questions. All he
wanted to do was sleep," the
Dean said.

A makeshift bed was
made up next to the Dean's
— with all the blankets
stripped from his bed to
provide a warm nest for the
child. The child slept fitful
ly, waking only late yester
day morning.

After spending a cheerful
morning playing at the
Dean's offices, the lad was
eventually fetched by mem
bers of the Johannesburg
Child Welfare Society, who
had been contacted.

"They will try to contact
his parents or, failing that,
work out where to send the
lad for safe keeping," the
Dean said.
Child care seminar plan

Mercury Reporter

OVERWHELMING demands on the Urban Foundation for support in child care and early learning has resulted in the publication of a 122-page report on Strategy for Child-Care and Early Childhood Education.

Mr. Rathan Garrib, former head of the Department of Education at the University of Malawi, and newly appointed community liaison manager of the foundation, was commissioned to carry out research and produce the report.

Requests for help came from the Coloured, African and Indian communities in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg area.

Mr. Garrib said yesterday the report had taken four months to complete and had meant visiting the 106 creches and nursery schools in the Greater Durban area.

Also in-depth research into available facilities, types of buildings, resources, needs and problems into child care and early education was carried out by Mr. Garrib.

These findings will be dis-

MR. RATHAN GARRIB
 discussed at an all-day seminar on the report on November 11. The seminar will be open to all individuals and organisations involved in child care and education as well as the public.

It will be held in the Beamans Hall at the Allswal Street Methodist Church from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The seminar will be divided into four sessions and findings under headings such as institutions, enrolments staffing, salaries, management, and programmes in present centres will be discussed.

The last session has been set aside to discuss recommendations. All those interested are invited to attend. The fee of R1 covers the cost of a condensed version of the report, lunch and teas.

Applications should be made well in advance to the Urban Foundation, P.O. Box 1608, Durban, 4000.
Social workers and teachers in the coloured community have embarked on an ambitious project to educate scores of children who are unable to attend school. YUSSUF NAZEER reports.

Rejected children are given a break...  

Social leaders in the coloured community are stepping up their self-help campaign to wipe out illiteracy among children who find they cannot get into schools because they have no birth certificates and other identification documents.

Before schools will admit a child, they want to see its birth certificate plus the parents' birth certificates and identity cards in book of life. This ruling comes from the Department of Coloured Affairs (education).

Social workers gave various reasons for children lacking identity papers — illegitimacy, private adoption of children without going through legal procedures, and parents themselves who have no identity documents, making it difficult to register their children.

"The community is full of these unfortunate lost children," revealed Mr Don Mateman, director of Good Shepherd Coloured Children's Services, one of the bodies helping to educate the out-of-school children.

Red tape

Mr Mateman is a community and welfare worker as well as a member of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee.

At the six Good Shepherd Centres in Eldorado Park, scores of undocumented children are being taught to "read and write while coloured leaders and social workers battle through red tape to get these children identity papers which would eventually get them into school.

The self-help campaign against illiteracy is a far-sighted step to hopefully rid the fe

Ex-teacher Mrs Sophie Santray, helping the "lost children" of Eldorado Park to read and write. They cannot go to school because they have no birth certificates or other documents.

"It's the only real problem we have. How to get sufficient funds to pay our teachers, feed our poor children, buy educational equipment and run our self-help schools. So far, we're battling on a shoestring budget."

"We have bought a plot of ground from the Johannesburg City Council in the hope of erecting a massive community centre that would house premises for our projects among children, the aged, unemployed and other fields," Mr Mateman revealed.

He said the centre would cost near R100,000 and would be the focal point for all coloured organisations working to uplift and promote the community.

However, the cash snag was a real problem. A fund drive was already underway to raise this money among the coloured community itself. But it was doubtful whether this would be possible in a minority community that did not have a powerful economic potential.

It was therefore hoped that other groups would lend a hand in the building of the centre.
Vital role

"The culture of a nation grows through education. If the coloured community is to get out of the rut of stagnation, then we ourselves must initiate its move," says Shirley Remake, principal of the Good Shepherd Self-Help educational classes.

"The Good Shepherd centres are playing a vital role towards this end," she added. "Children are not only being taught to read and write, drama, art and other cultural and creative activities are being encouraged among primary and high school students as well."

"The El Toro Park Experimental College (ELPEC) has been launched at the centre to promote workshop theatre. It's an exciting move. Elpec is channeling coloured talent in the right direction, and will eventually bring pride to the community," she said.

Renaissance

"We're starting a renaissance here," assured Don Mateeman. "And it's going to snowball like black theatre. We have top teachers coming here to make things happen."

Everybody with some talent or profession was being roped in to make the "renaissance" work. Teachers have been dragged out of retirement to help teach the illiterate children—and hundreds of grownups as well. And the voluntary teachers are being paid!

"Money? Yes, we do have a sore point. I wish it didn't figure in our great plans," lamented Don.
Krisiskom vir kinders in nood

KINDERWELSYNDIENSTE in Suid-Afrika staar 'n krisis in die gesig. 'n Groot tekort aan geld het kindersorgbewegings in die grootste sentrums van die land op hul knie en in sommige groot stede kan noodsaaklike werk nie meer gedoen word nie.

Die Johannesburgstak van die Nationale Rooidag vir Kinder- en Gezinsorg, het 'n tekort van R112 000, Pretoria R50 000, Durban R31 000 en die Kindersorgvereniging in Oos-Londen se bekrekking is met R7 000 oortrokke.

"Verliese jaar moes die raad se welsynstasie reeds met R100 000 besnoei word. In Pretoria moes die Kinder- en Gezinsorgvereniging reeds van sy vaste beleggings opsê en, in Johannesburg is kinderhuisie gesluit.

"Mev. Esha Dowling, direkteur se die Nationale Rooidag, sê die werk van die raad se 150 geassisteerde kindersorgbewegings word ernstig aan bande geët. Die veral de groter verenigings wat nuistrop trek.

"Duisende verontreute kinders in ons samelewing het dringend sorg nodig, maar daar is net nie geld om te help nie. Die toestand is verraal kritiek onder die swart en bruin bevolking. So is daar in die Volksblad, waar waarskynlik 100 000 swartmense woon, geen enkele maatskaplike werker in diens van die drie swart kindersorgverenigings in die land.

"Mev. Dowling se weens die nypende geldtekort is daar gebiede waar geen dienste gelever kan word nie. In Kaapstad is daar byvoorbeeld nie 'n welsynvereniging vir swartes nie.

"Om te voorkom dat die behoeftes van 100 000 kinders, beskik die kindersorgbeweging oor 325 maatskaplike werkers. Om reg te laat geskied, sê Mev. Dowling, is die uitbreiding van dié dienste nodig.

"Mev. Dowling sê 70 van die raad se 150 verenigings ontvange staatssubsidies. Vir die boekjaar wat in Maart begin, het die 70 verenigings 'n tekort van R140 000 gehad. Die raad se eie-tekort was R14 000.

"In dieel die tyd is die hydraas tot die salarisse van maatskaplike werkers van R60 000, tot R20 000 besnoei.

In November gaan die raad nagesprekende voorsienings met 'n skakelkomitee van die Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge. Die gevolg van noodopvoede uit groot swart woonbuurte soos Langlaagte en Guguletu in die Kaapse Skiereiland.

Ook uit Oos-Kaapland en die Grens is noodopvoede van dorpe soos Oos-Londen, Graaff-Reinet en Alice ontvang.

Die raad het 21 vakkundige verteenwoordigers, maar hulle kan nie alleen die maas opkom nie.

Volgens mev. Dowling het die raad sy geassisteerde verenigings met toelaas van maatskaplike werkers gehelp totdat 'n stasiebestandde aan hulle toegene word. Dit kan van twee tot drie jaar duur.

Slegs met 'n subsidie het die raad 'n minimum van R2 000 tot R3 000 per jaar nodig om 'n maatskaplike werker in diens te hou.

"Danksy hydraas van RAPPORT veral aan Kleurlinge in Wes-Kaapland kon kindersorgverenigings hul werk doeltreffender doen. Daar was by skakelings aan Oudtshoorn, Stellenbosch en Wellington," sê Mev. Dowling.

"Ons sit oorgehaal en wag om te kyk of die publiek ons op 4 November ons..."
SWART VERONTREGTGES
LY DIE MEESTE

Kinderdag — gaan help om
geneg geld in te samel om
in hierdie dringende be-
hoefles te voorsien."

Mev. Frieda Rautenbach,
hof van die Kinder- en
Gesinsorgvereniging in
Pretoria, sê hulle „worddrink
in die skuld” en die sponta-
ne vloe van donasies het
heeltemal opgedroog. Die
ekonomiese knypp is waar-
skynlik hiervoor verant-
woordelik.

„Ons slaan nou net die
ergste vure dood en han-
teer net krisisse. Ons kan
nie meer noodhulp soos
kost, klere, skoene en huis-
vesting gee nie.”

MEV. ANNA WATKINS, voorstter van die bestuursraad
van die Nasionale Raad vir Kinder- en Gesinsorg, by 'n
groep gelukkige kinder. 'n Geldtekort veroorsaak dat
baie welwy verhoog. Inekort moet word.
Association to probe jailed youth problem

EAST LONDON — The problem of children in jail on Robben Island and other cells for political reasons or sabotage has to be investigated.

The conference resolved that SABSWA should investigate the matter under scrutiny in the light of the Children’s Act of 1960 as amended, particularly as many of these children were under the age of 16.

It was argued that SABSWA was powerless to do anything about this because of the Terrorism and Criminal Procedure Act which superseded the Children’s Act. It was argued that only black children were subjected to this, in which would always be children.

The conference also viewed with deep concern the high-handed action of officials of the Department of Plural Relations and Development in carrying out their duties in the Witwatersrand.

Delegates said officers in charge of welfare services in these areas adopted an attitude which bedevilled harmonious relations between black and white. Mr. R. Ntaba afterwards explained the officers had a “boasap” attitude and were arrogant.

It was decided to arrange an interview with the authorities to urge these officials to stop that.

It was resolved a letter be written to the Transvaal Regional Welfare Board to clarify the role of the Department of Plural Relations in regard to registration of welfare organisations.

Professor N. Boipole was re-elected as president; vice-president is Mr. S. Agare, Mr. S. S. Kokana was also re-elected as secretary; assistant secretary is Mr. M. Liphos. treasurers, Mr. V. Motsho and Mr. T. Ntasha was re-elected as PRO. Committee members were Mr. S. Khumalo and Mrs. E. Khunwary.

About 250 delegates from South Africa and homelands attended.

INTS from the greater part of ISLANDS.

INSBERGE are the EAKS. The foremost 677 m) and

P 6 695 km

D WHITE NILE.

FALLS and the KARIBA DAM and the CABORABA DAM are

16. Dodoma HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS are situated on the KARIBA and CABORABA DAMS.

17. The NILE rises in the FUTA JALLON PLATEAU of WEST AFRICA, and flows into the GULF of GUINNEA and the REPUBLIC of GUINEA. It is the longest inland river in the INSBERGE and the RIFT VALLEY of EAST AFRICA.

20. The BALTIC SEA and the KARELIAN INLAND SEA provide an important sea.

21. The Isthmus of SUEZ joins the CONTINENT of AFRICA to ASIA MINOR.

31. The RED SEA separates ARABIA from AFRICA.
on your spouse. A good partner should be able to bail the other partner out.” Mrs Hare suggests organizations similar to Parents Anonymous could be useful in situations where parents are potential abusers.

“Parents Anonymous is a self-help group of abusing parents who meet regularly and exchange telephone numbers. They are available to one another in time of crisis. They all feel they could lose control when disciplining their children.” (The organization, started by an abusing mother, issues information on how to start a similar group. Its address is Parents Anonymous, 2810 Artesia Boulevard, Redondo Beach, California 90278).

Mrs Hare says baby-battering is only part of the problem of child abuse and that she uses the term is to deny the number of primary school pupils and adolescents who are abused. “Latest statistics in the US show that a third of abused children are aged between 12 and 17.”

In cases like these a lot of responsibility rests on teachers, doctors and police to look for symptoms that show children are being abused. One of the biggest differences between the US and South Africa in this field is that in most American states it is mandatory to report cases of suspected abuse.

“A very major step that South Africa could take would be to include specific reference to child abuse in the Children’s Act and to make it compulsory for professionals to report any suspected cases they might encounter.”

It is never easy to decide that a child is being abused. “Even in gross cases when a child has had two or three black eyes it is amazing how many people believe the explanation the child gives. He will seldom admit exactly what happened. The same is true of many doctors who tend to believe the explanation given by a mother.”

Mrs Hare says some studies have shown that 50 percent of abuse cases started out as discipline. “It is a challenge to us to devise ways of bringing up children that use disciplinary methods other than violence. The law forbids adults to use violent means to settle their disputes so why look tolerance on violence between parent and child or between husband and wife.”

She feels strongly that the community can play a big part in preventing parents or others abusing children. “You have resources within the community. They just need harnessing. Another whole issue is community neglect of children. As 1979 is the Year of the Child perhaps these are things the community will think about.”

Sally Blumenthal

focus

Abused children

Help in time can cut down the damage to children – US social worker

AT THE END of a sleepless night many a weary mother is tempted to lash out and hit her baby who has been screaming continuously for hours. Before you do anything rash you should try to relieve the stress says a visiting social worker from the US who is touring South Africa lecturing on child abuse.

Mrs Isadora Hare is organizer of a workshop on current approaches to child abuse, neglect and deprivation this week at the school of social work at the University of Cape Town.

“It’s understandable that in certain situations people strike out at their children. Almost any person given sufficient stress could hit out. The solution is to bring services to the person or family to relieve the stress. You should be able to call...
AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN’S ACT, 1960.—PLURAL RELATIONS

1. Andries Petrus Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and of Education and Training, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children’s Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1978, with the exception of paragraphs (6), (7) and (8) which are amended with effect from 1 July 1978, which dates have been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1866, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

(1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (i) (a) for “R16.25” of “R19.50”;

(2) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (i) (b) for “R4.25” of “R4.50”;

(3) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (i) (c) for “R4” of “R4.65”;

(4) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (iii) for “R32.75” of “R38.60”;

(5) the substitution in the proviso to regulation 62 (1) for “R41.75” of “R47.60”;

(6) the substitution in regulation 62 (2) for “R14.75” and “R15.75” of “R24” in both cases;

(7) the substitution in regulation 62 (3) (a) and (b) for “40 cents per day” of “R24 per month”;

(8) the substitution in regulation 62 (4) for “R177 per annum” and “R180 per annum” of “R40 per month” in both cases.

A. P. TREURNICHT, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and of Education and Training.
Hansard 19 13 June 1978
Question 427Cols. 931-932.

| (d) | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 24 Number of Full Time Judges
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1951 R & L 575
1952 R S 586
1960 R 7 035
1968 R 1 681
GOD WILL PROVIDE, SAYS THE FAIRY GODMOTHER OF POMEROY

MUM'S THE WORD

...Emelda Khosa hears over 60 times a day in 60 different ways

This happy group comprise only a quarter of widow Emelda Khosa's family. In accordance with Zulu tradition she would not pose in the picture because she is in mourning for her late husband. The young woman holding the baby is Irene, now a qualified nurse.

28/5/78

298
Changing his tune...

...a retied farmworker, Willem Duitsman, 60, is as good a Christian as you’ll find in the Albertina district... but even he can change his tune with the Almighty.

Like the day an angler hung his heavy black coat on a bridge over a culvert...

As old Willem approached with his wooden cart and horses he sang ‘Nearer My God To Thee’.

Suddenly a gust of wind fluttered the coat tails. Up went the terrified horses and down fell the wood leaving old Willem trapped.

As rescuers came up, they heard old ‘Willem singing ‘Ode to a Dog’ at Doodsvale betog. Gaan wees ons Beste Frien nie! (When we enter the Valley of Death our best friend does not accompany us).

They live in the family home and in adjoining diocese seminary buildings. They have a chapel where they pray twice a day — and others. Mrs. Khosa, 60, counts them to ensure they are all safely home.

Statues

The main house is liberally sprinkled with religious statues and pictures. The atmosphere is happy and serene.

Mrs. Khosa will be in mourning for her husband for a year, but hopes that by then her leg will have healed and she will be able to return to the farm.

Her husband earned a comparatively good income from herballistic and also ran a hired farm. Now his widow has the additional financial burden of paying workers to run the farm.

“But I always trust God to help me and we will manage,” she said.

One Pinetown woman, Mrs. Stella van Hassel, visited the area several years ago and by chance heard about the Khosas.

Impressed

“I was so impressed that, together with other women, we formed a group called The Friends of Pomeroy and we collect as much food, clothing and cash as we can for them. Mrs. Khosa and her late husband have done truly wonderful work.”

Ask Mrs. Khosa how many of the children are her own and she replies: “They are all mine.” But friends told me that many of the children were left with her by mothers who were either desolate or had to take jobs and couldn’t look after their children.

The youngest is less than two months old. One of the oldest is over 20. She is studying law. Some attend boarding schools; but all return for their holidays. Their “ummunisi” they all get at good
612. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) What allowance is paid to Bantu unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child;

(2) whether any additional allowances or amounts are paid to such mothers; if so, what allowances or amounts;

(3) what was the total amount paid during each financial year from 1973-74 to 1977-78 in respect of such allowances and amounts.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) The honourable member is referred to the Regulations promulgated in terms of the Childrens Act (No. 33 of 1960). 11

(3) The information in the form asked for is not available as it forms an integral part of payments in respect of capitation grants to parents, guardians and foster parents.
Allowance paid to Indian unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child

610. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) What allowance is paid to Indian unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child;

(2) whether any additional allowances or amounts are paid to such mothers; if so, what allowances or amounts;

(3) what was the total amount paid during each financial year from 1973-74 to 1977-78 in respect of such allowances and amounts.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) R8.15 per month for each of the first two children and R7.15 per month for each of the third and fourth child.

(2) Yes. Where applicable a parent's grant of R42.50 per month plus an additional allowance of R4 per month is payable.

(3) A grant awarded to an unmarried mother is regarded as an ordinary grant and no separate record is kept of the annual expenditure in this respect.
Allowance paid to White unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child

609 Mr. J. W. E. WILLEY asked the
Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) What allowance is paid to White
unmarried mothers for each illegiti-
mate child;

(2) whether any additional allowances or
amounts are paid to such mothers; if
so, what allowances or amounts,

(3) what was the total amount paid during
each financial year from 1973-74 to
1977-78 in respect of such allo-
ances and amounts.

739 WEDNESDAY

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE
AND PENSIONS:

(1) A children’s grant not exceeding R240
p.a. in respect of each of the first three
children and R192 p.a. in respect of
the fourth and every subsequent child,
is payable. The payment of the grant
is subject to a means test and the other
conditions prescribed by regulation. In
addition to the said grant, a grant of
R90 p.a. is payable in respect of every
scholar.

(2) Yes. A parent’s allowance not ex-
ceeding R948 p.a. is payable, subject to a
means test and the other conditions
prescribed by regulation. In addition
to the said allowance, an additional
grant of R120 p.a. is payable in cases
where the parent’s allowance is pay-
able.

(3) The information required, is not real-
ly available as separate records are
not kept in respect of allowances paid
to unmarried mothers.
460. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1975-76 and 1976-77, respectively;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes in each of these periods.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

For the calendar year 1976:

(1) 3 088.

(2) (a) 1 067.

(b) 898.

The information for the calendar year 1977 is not available as yet.
HOME

MUMS

He said he ran the Motel Miramar, in Green Point, as a business and makes a profit. 'But some of the applications I have had have been from mothers earning about £100 a month and trying to keep a child,' he said. 'I think there is definitely a need for the Government or a local authority to run not-profitmaking establishments for the many women like this.'

The difficulty, of course, would be to avoid any atmosphere of any institution if it were Government-run. We try to make this place as much like home as possible.'

The mothers, for instance, are served a three-course dinner by candle-light every night, and the children have been put to bed, in an attractive dining-room with flowers on the table...

Many have boyfriends or are willing to take them out and a rota of babysitters is organized every night to patrol the rooms where the children are sleeping.

One thing that has surprised me is the excellent, even affectionate, terms of the sweaters and the ex-husbands,' said the young teacher.

'They are not just friendly. There are still long tables by the laughing children. About 50 children, including some from outside, attend the pre-school and the others are understanding. They have got a tremendous spirit of understanding and cooperation.

Frankly, I was not sure how it would work out to have 20 single women living here, but there has been no friction at all.

'Yes, they are all in the same boat and if one child cries all night, the others are understanding. In fact, some very warm friendships have sprung up.'

Some of the children at Miramar have started school. 'It seems to be working all right,' said the teacher. 'We collect them every day.'
A YEAR ago a schoolteacher hit on the idea of opening a residential hotel with a creche attached for single parents with a living to earn and children to look after.

The project has been such a success that now he is trying to persuade the Government to open similar establishments, on a non-profit-making basis, for the thousands of divorcees and deserted wives, as well as unmarried mothers.

'We have a waiting-list here,' he said, 'and are having to turn people away.

'There is definitely a need for more places like this. I believe it is the only one of its kind in South Africa.'

Twenty mothers live there with their children, in accommodation ranging from small, intercommunicating bedrooms — one for the mother and one for the child — and shared bathrooms to a double-storied cottage with private bath.

**Makes profit**

Some are unmarried, but most are either divorcees or separated from their husbands with a divorce pending.

Single fathers would
NEW HOPE IN CHILD WELFARE

Mercury Reporter

IF THE Minister of Finance's budget speech means a revision of the subsidy scheme for welfare organisations then it is "good news", Miss Dorothy Heeger, director of Durban Child Welfare Society, said last night.

"We have asked for a sliding scale of subsidies to gain benefit for social workers according to their years of experience and for administration," she said.

"This gives me hope because we will have a deficit of about R60,000 this year and by July we are going to be in a more positive opinion as we were two years ago when we had to cut down on our services," she said.

3. Is it true that without assistance, for which they had been pleading for some time, the society would be in dire financial straits by July, she said.

Senator Owen Horwood promised marked improvements in subsidies for homes for the aged, handicapped and especially children's homes.

Subsidies for welfare organisations will be done on a new basis which could result in some of them improving their position by some 40 percent," he said.

Miss Heeger said, "We hope they will not only review subsidies on homes but subsidies in general.

4. Dink u 'n tekort aan arbeid sal ontwikkkel, byvoorbeeld oor die volgende 5 jaar? Indien wel, hoe gaan u hierdie tekort teenwerk?"

5. Bestaan daar werkloosheid onder afhanklikes van werkers op u plaas (d.v.s., is daar mense wat graag wil werk maar wat geen werk kan kry nie)? Indien wel, watter soort werkloosheid?

6. Die werkers op u plaas het "..." afhanklikes onder 18 jaar.

Hoeveel van hulle sal op u plaas kan werk, as hulle wil, wanneer hulle ouer is?

Skool

1. As 'n werker op u plaas kom werk soek, vra u hoe ver hy op skool gevorder het, of nie?

2. Merk u enige verskille in bekwaamheid op tussen werkers wat skoolgegaan het en die wat nie skoolgegaan het nie?

3. Gee u liëwer werk aan 'n werker wat 'n paar jare skoolgegaan het, of nie? Hoekom?
Records, between 20 and 25 children of pre-school and primary school age are taken in each year and, under the patient guidance of black teachers and a physiotherapist, slowly take shape in the struggle against deformity.

At one of the tables in the room in which a mass of colour in the form of gay posters and bright toys counters the sadness of twisted limbs and unformed minds a visitor would be introduced to Ivy.

Ivy has been at Tembaletu since it opened. She spent her first day lying on a blanket as she had done in her parents' home for all the years of her young life.

Assessment of her mental condition, however, indicated that while she is severely handicapped physically, she has an intelligence well above normal. In two years she has learned several skills, is happy and responsive.

The story behind each of the neat, shining faces of the group is very similar—despair, parental shame and lack of understanding — then at Tembaletu, the smiles, loving care and medical knowledge that spell hope.

Tembaletu extends its services to afternoon play groups and parental counselling. Getting parents to understand a child's handicap and to adjust to it themselves is essential for the continuity of training and development.

Affiliated to the Cape Cripple Care Association, the centre is run by a committee which includes representatives nominated by the Day Hospital's organization, the UCT's Department of Paediatrics at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital.

Tembaletu is the only centre for handicapped black children in the Western Cape. Children in full-time attendance fall into two categories: Those who are educable and can later be taken into one of the special institutions for training in the homelands. Several from the centre have already been placed there.

Ineducable but trainable children benefit from keeping simple skills. Toilet training, handling knife and fork and physical co-ordination are in themselves a major success for some of them.

Ivy for instance could be taught to write on a special keyewriter. The chances of her having access to such training are very limited.

Which is why Mrs Linda Mphelo who has been the supervisor there from the beginning says: "If I could have a wish it would be for more places like Tembaletu so our work can grow."

Early assessment of handicaps can make the difference between success and failure in training and doctors, specialists, teachers, nurses and physiotherapists encourage early enrolment at the centre for this reason.

What happens when the children reach the age where they can no longer be kept at Tembaletu? "That is one of the walls we are up against," said a spokesman. "It is difficult to keep them beyond the age of 12. Ideally they should go to a senior training centre but there isn't one."

Tembaletu has been built and equipped through the fundraising efforts of a committee.

On Friday morning members will be manning a stall on the Claremont Main Road at which a variety of produce including bananas and apples from Elgin and homemade foods will be on sale. There will also be an excellent white elephant and pottery by well-known Cape potters.

"Members of the public wishing to contribute to the market or to Tembaletu should contact Mrs Yvonne Galombik 44 1168 or Mrs Bernadet 77 2663."
Tembaletu — name that spells hope

WHEN four years ago, a group of people concerned about the lack of facilities for black handicapped children established a centre at Guguletu, they decided to call it Tembaletu — our hope.

The simple but carefully designed building, which stands in the grounds of the township's day hospital, has more than lived up to its name.

Although the number of children to whom it has brought hope and a chance for rehabilitation wouldn't never make a Guinness Book of
AN appeal for sponsors to enable polio cripples to go to school will be made at the annual meeting of the Ematupeni and Zimbele Cripple Care centres on Wednesday.

The meeting will be held in the Jubilee Hall of the Durban City Hall at 7.45 p.m.

The guest speaker will be Mr. Chaka Holloway, former head of KwaZulu Education.

Miss Joyce Le Brun, honorary secretary of the centre, said yesterday that she had nine cripples ranging from first year to Standard II who wanted to go to school.

"I hope at the meeting we will find nine sponsors to give R25 a year to help pay for their books, meals and fees," she said.
Assaults on infants

216. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

10. (1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in each province during the period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977;

(2) in how many cases in each province did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as the result of the assault.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

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<td>Orange Free State</td>
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<td>Transvaal</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Cape Province</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
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11. informele skakelsdiens met arbeiders se kinders na u ouers van u arbeiders se kinders.

12. Hoe belangrik is dit vir u arbeiders dat hulle kinders onderwys kry.


14. Dink u dat, met die ontwikkeling van u plaas, u geleidelik meer ervare en opgeleide werkers nodig sal hê vir tegniese administratiewe en soortgelyke werk. Indien ja, spesifiseer.
298
SOCIAL-SECURITY
CHILD-CARE

1-1-80 - 31-12-80
SAVE THE KIDS

PROLIFIC REMEDIES community workers in Soweto page through the 1979 calendar at the weekend and declared the year, set by the United Nations as the International Year of the Child, which generated tremendous interest in the welfare of the child — but much more needs to be done.

Mr Joseph Kawana, chairman of People United to Save Orphans (PUSO), a voluntary organisation that has adopted more than 600 orphans throughout the country, said: "1979 — the year of the child — has generated a tremendous degree of child awareness. Our people because aware that children should not only be seen, but have a right to self expression."

Mr. Kawana said that the wrongs have not yet been transformed into practical remedial solutions. But a start has been made. The awareness has been generated, and 1980 will be the decisive year in transforming the awareness into practicality.

All children's problems were being addressed in all spheres. It is indeed encouraging to see that very people everyone has been condemning as being responsible for breaking up homes and marriages by selling liquor have come up with help for underprivileged children. The atmosphere at the townships is pregnant with concern.

"This is what the Egoli branch of the child welfare society has been hoping for. For when dementia's problems. The IVY came as a blessing to this group, and because of that, the community is ready to accept that our children must be saved."

The Egoli will dispatch a community worker into Soweto and Alexandra to look into the problems before they get out of hand. It is creating neighbourhood committees to get to the community involved in its programmes. At the same time earnest steps will be taken by Egoli to establish a home for married mothers in their townships. Coupled with this will be talks in clinics as well as talks on effective parenthood and effective family planning.

"We will also tackle the question of having sex education taught in schools. In this way we believe that the problems will be looked at effectively. All this will just be a drop in the ocean. Only meaningful change in the socio-economic and political structure of this country can help, because all these problems originate from the fact that somebody does not want black people in urban area."

"Unless there is a change in that type of thinking, we can foresee more chaos and more destruction of our community's moral fibre. The last we can do is appeal to black people's sense of dignity and pride in saving that which is our men and women of tomorrow, without which we can forget about becoming a decent nation. This they can do by answering the call for an establishment of a child welfare structure in Soweto."

That really is the crux of the problem, and it is the responsibility of all blacks to do something about it.
team was swept by urbanisation and the high cost of living leaving many children destitute and uncared for, no programmes had been initiated by our people to accommodate the children who would otherwise be accommodated by the extended family system.

"The caring and responsibility for the development of our children is our people's prerogative, but like the proverbial ostrich, our people are having their heads buried in the sand and the problems of abandoned, battered and neglected children is escalating and is about to choke us as a people."

"Next year is going to be a challenging year for the Egoli Child Welfare, for here is a group with a deep sense of concern and dedication in addressing itself to the child controlled by black people who can best articulate the hopes, the wants, and the needs of black children."

Soweto's prominent community worker, Mrs. Ellen Khoswana said.

"The International Year of the Child has brought no change at all in the sufferings of the black child. Although the community initiated meaningful events throughout the year, much needs be done to upgrade the life of the black child — for the declarations of the child to cover every child, irrespective of colour."

"Children's sufferings and abuse were brought to light and action was sought individually and collectively. Many organisations read and explained the 'children's act' to the public, thus educating the masses," she continued.
It is the last day of 1979 and already the traditional New Year resolutions are dominating the thoughts and conversations of many people. It was the same last year but how many of the resolutions made then were carried out? When we burn the calendar at midnight to hail the New Year will South Africans look back at the International Year of the Child with pride? MATHILDA MASIPA reports.
This was not the year of the black child

A LOT might have been achieved during the International Year of the Child but those of us who will flip honestly through our 1979 diary will find the black South African child gained very little if anything. But for a few organisations and individuals who genuinely tried to better the lot of children this year would have been like any other.

The national celebration by South Africa to mark 1979 the Year of the Child might have brought some tears into the eyes of many. A colourful occasion it was with children of all races leading the procession and singing their hearts out. But when the make believe came to an end that day the black child was rudely brought back to reality.

He was a different world. He went back to the dark township streets, its overcrowded trains and houses and to his starving brothers and sisters who survive on garbage.

DREAM

Almost a year later he is still where he was, the rights of a child being a dream unlikely to come true.

It doesn’t make sense but in the twentieth century basic education for most black children is a luxury. At an early age they are forced to seek employment to support themselves.

The few who are lucky enough to attend school face odds at every turn. With no school social workers, school psychologists or proper supervision to see to the problem child, it is not surprising that many drop out at an early age.

It might have been a good year for some children but it was definitely not a good year for those rotting their small brains away in prisons.

When VendaLand became independent this year it was cause for celebration for some people but thousands of children were stripped of their South African citizenship. You have to be black to fully understand the implications of this.

Mr T. W. Kamboke, a nutritionist and lecturer at Wits University said in an article to POST recently:

"Regarding nationalities, this (the black child) has been robbed. Although physically they are in South Africa, they are not considered nationals. The state robbed them of their nationality via appropriate legislation.

ARE YOU fond of children? Have you done a little extra for children especially this year? If you have, write and tell us about it. You are likely to win the POST/Omo International Year of the Child award. There is a total of R5,000 which Omo is itching to give away provided of course, the prize money is spent on children.

Our address is: POST/Omo International Year of the Child, PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000.

Hurry, today is the last day of the Year of the Child.
They are aliens in their own country of blackness,” he said.

The Year of the Child was appropriately summed up by a 15-year-old child from Seshego who recently wrote a poem to POST which read in part… “The time for free and compulsory education, What I see now is only celebration. How can we celebrate when there is so much work for us to do? “We celebrate in halls, eating and drinking, while hundreds of children are dying. Others are out of school. Others are dying of hunger. Others are drinking in shebeens. Others are doing hard work earning next to nothing. But we are celebrating. Even those who are celebrating have no rights at all.

The education is poor and there are no sporting facilities.

I think there has been more celebration and less contribution.”

This then seen through the eyes of a child was the Year of the Child.

If South Africans really want to shame the devil, they will admit, that the year 1979 was certainly not the Year of the black Child.

Will his future be brighter because 1979 was declared his year?
By SINNAH KUNENE

THE Year of the Child draws to a close with more than 1,216 abandoned, deserted or lost children having passed through the Johannesburg Child Welfare offices since January.

The December in-takes are not included in this figure. And according to a supervisor for black cases, Mrs M Wimbury, the Child Welfare Society will close for the festive season with a roll of 800 permanent cases.

The figures revealed that two children were abandoned each day. These were dumped either in the rubbish bins, on street corners, in hospitals or left with relatives and strangers.

The rest were victims of homelessness, broken marriages and migratory labour.

Mrs Wimbury says illegitimacy is one of the major problems facing the society.

"In every second case we deal with, the father is unknown," she says adding it was rare to find more orphans in their records.

Although she could not give the exact number of children abandoned by their parents during the festive season, Mrs Wimbury said November was their busiest month for abandoned babies.

"During this month many women from the homelands are preparing to go home and do not wish to take along their illegitimate babies. Hence the high number of dumped children," she said.

She felt the solution to this problem was the good use of the family planning clinic.

However, Mrs Wimbury foresees an improved situation next year "as the Child Welfare Society will be part of the community, with its offices right in Soweto. The community will also be able to participate easily in our organisation, rather than run away from solving the problems of the vicious circle."

The Child Welfare offices will be built next to KwaYuswa Hospital early next year.

Commenting on the high rate of needy children, the chairman of PUSO (People United to Save Orphans), Mr Joseph Kavusa, said it was not surprising to see the ever-increasing number of abandoned children "when the Urban Areas Act is busy tearing families apart."

He added that one of the answers to the problem was a home for unmarried mothers.

See Editorial Page 8.
Child labour still a blight on mankind

LONDON. — Almost 200-million children around the world may be slaving away, often in conditions of grinding poverty, according to a new international study of child labour.

Children have been maltreated in India to become more effective beggars, sold to work under appalling conditions in factories in Thailand and turned into Latin American chattel slaves at the age of three.

This may be the International Year of the Child, but "the all too frequent exploitation of child labour is a scandal," say James Challis and David Elliott in "Child Workers Today," a crisp resume of the global problem.

The 170-page book, sponsored by the London-based Anti-Slavery Society, is peppered with pitiful examples to dramatize the worldwide drudgery of children whose vulnerability can so easily be exploited. Tales of their plight are not just confined to developing countries.

Farming, they say, is the world's biggest employer of child workers and they cite the case of a 12-year-old boy in Britain who was killed driving a truck that overturned. His six-year-old companion had to walk several kilometres to get help after the accident.

In Italy, a child committed suicide after his family sold him for money and a few kilograms of cheese to become a farm labourer.

Latin America is singled out in the book as the continent where child labour will probably be harder to eradicate than anywhere else in the world.

In countries with large Indian populations like Bolivia, girls aged as young as three are "adopted" by white families, the book says.

Traditionally they are sexually available to the sons of the family, not allowed to marry, and the children they conceive become virtual chattel slaves in turn.

Child labour, the authors say, is a scourge desperately hard to eradicate because parents cannot afford to educate children and need them to supplement their own paltry income.

Take six-year-old Pablo who trudges the streets of Bogota with his father selling wood from a donkey cart. His two younger brothers will soon be joining the pitifully small family business.

Education is a crucial problem to be attacked at the roots and the authors single out Zambia and Tanzania for praise because they have incorporated a certain amount of manual labour in a child's education.

"The approach deserves serious consideration by all developing countries and by voluntary bodies who provide education and training for children," they write.

Children all too often cut themselves off from their rural heritage and migrate to towns where they join the ranks of the unemployed.

Indonesia offers a familiar tale: "Each year more than three million children drop out of school, often because their families can no longer afford to pay the fees."

"Working is so poorly paid that many drift to the already overcrowded cities looking for work. Finding none, they often turn to a life of crime and prostitution in order to survive," Challis and Elliott said.

What then are the best international solutions to curb this all too prevalent plague?

The two argue that developing countries should give priority to rural development as a long-term strategy for curtailing child labour.

Self-sustaining job and education programmes on a local level would be an ideal channel for international aid funds, they suggest.

Clear legislation should be enforced and the most shocking cases of child labour abuse widely publicized.

They then conclude with perhaps the most controversial idea of all: "Examine the question of whether trade agreements and aid programmes can be used as a lever in influencing countries to take action against child labour."

— Reuters.
Women

‘Mother’ Maggie and her 64 children

Maggie Nkwe lives with her arms wrapped firmly around her 64 children, holding them close to her and placing their collective hand very firmly and trustingly in God’s...

For Mrs Nkwe, director of Orlando Children’s Home in Soweto, and custodian of the fates of these children, is entirely dependent on the goodwill and charity of a small private finance committee to keep it going.

Should the group, which comprises mostly white business people, decide to switch its interests, the children would have to go back on the streets and their beloved “mother” Maggie would herself be without a job, prospects or a pension — three things she gave up a year ago to take on the leadership of the home.

This warm, compassionate woman was a senior sister at Baragwanath Hospital...

She was also working as a volunteer at Orlando...
about it, and I went home and prayed a lot. And I thought about my nice future and my pension. Then, the answer came. How could I involve other human beings and ask them to make sacrifices for these children, when I would not do so myself?

"But I knew God would provide. I gave the hospital six months' notice, and came here. And I pray each day that my wonderful finance committee stays in good health."

ATTITUDE

She has personally trained and upgraded the qualifications of the staff. She has improved the diet until health department visitors are amazed and delighted at the increase in body weight of the children. She has procured school uniforms, which have resulted in a complete transformation in ability and attitude of the older children.

And she has cuddled and loved and handled the babies until the little scraps of humanity left abandoned in the widows and orphans of growing up.

Mrs. Nkwe is particularly diligent in her school-age youngsters, who have been changed from non-learners with no interest in school, to pupils standing second, sixth, and eighth in class.

RUN

"It's marvelous what these uniforms have done," she said. "These children wore anything before and hated school. They fell different from everyone else and didn't take part in anything. Now? They laugh, they run to school. They bring reports they love to bring home. They are part of the community at last."

She only hopes she will find a group of people who will undertake to form an ongoing uniform committee, because the original grant, from women at the Canadian embassy, has run out. And if she has to tell the next group of school children coming up that there are no uniforms, she doesn't know what she'll do.

Mrs. Nkwe has also procured 13 host families for her children and hopes to get more, so the youngsters can go out into the community and into loving homes each weekend.

But the blanket of love in which she wraps every child in Orlando, will probably be snatched rudely away once they reach 18 years of age. That's when they must leave the home to make their own way in the world.

It's a time she dreads, for if the social workers cannot find a foster home to take them in—practically an impossible task—they are destined for the Van Ryn Deep reformatory, there most likely to learn how to embark on a life of crime, she says.

ABANDONED

These children are all at home because their parents cannot have them. Either the mothers abandoned them because they could neither shelter nor feed them. Or parents work where the employer will not let them have children; or they are in a phase of being wandering and hungry.

And where 64 children have no refuge in Maggie's loving arms, there are hundreds more who must leave outside—cold and hungry and desperate for love and warmth.

"Ours is the only home and the only hope for these little ones," she says. "I managed to rescue the children of a young family living on an ash dump. A few weeks ago, and we found shelter for the parents in my garage. I took in the baby that was thrown off the mother's back when she lay down on the railway line."

I PRAY

"And I pray to God to make people loving enough that they will never let this little home close."
Institution for youth planned for Soweto

A DUAL institution to cater for children in need of care and those of delinquent behaviour may soon be built in Soweto, near Baragwanath Hospital.

The Public Service Commission — a branch of the Department of Co-operation and Development — is negotiating with the Johannesburg City Council over the allocation of land for the new institution.

Mr A J van Schalkwyk, liaison officer for the department, said a meeting was held in Pretoria at which the future of Van Rhyn Deep, a place of safety near Remeni, was discussed in depth.
Tens of millions of children under the age of 15 work. It's starvation or work for 52 million kids.
Call to export children 'nonsense'

By PETER BAYER

COLOURED leaders have disagreed with a statement by Mr. Norman Middleton that illegitimate coloured children fathered by whites should be "exported" because they have no place in South Africa.

Mr Middleton, a member of the executive committee of the Coloured Representative Council, also said that more than 60% of the illegitimate coloured children were fathered by whites.

The Immorality Act, said Mr Middleton, stopped the fathers from assuming responsibility. He did not say where the children should be exported to.

But Mr Albertus Pop, vice-president of Coloured Child Care in South Africa and a member of the Johannesburg Coloured Executive Committee, said he was "totally against" coloured children being "exported".

Mr Pop did not see the children as half-breeds, but ordinary children.

He said the coloured and white communities could absorb these children.

Mr I Richards, a member of the CRC and chairman of the Johannesburg Executive Committee, said Mr. Middleton's suggestions were "nonsense".

He believed the children were South African and no-one has the right to send them away.

Mr Richards thought Mr Middleton's figure of 60% of children fathered by whites was too high.
Fun which controls 35% of SA’s imported film software. The home movies company has a combined annual turnover with Premier Video — SA’s largest video distributors, with which Film Fun is associated — of R3.6m. Mercabank’s Dr Charles Ferreira hopes to push this up to R5m within two years.

But Mercabank’s move is more than mere dabbling in the home movies market. Says Ferreira: “We’re aiming for a large slice of the home entertainment industry. A substantial hold on the software coming into SA is a prerequisite for this.”

Mercabank has already established a fair share of the entertainment’s hardware industry. It holds a substantial share in Teljoy which controls a guessedimate 35% of SA’s television rental market. Teljoy itself is negotiating a merger with Visionhire which controls a further 20% of the market. “Teljoy is hiring about 25,000 sets but we need to double this figure before we’ll be satisfied with the performance of our investment,” says Ferreira.

He adds: “We’re hoping to see is a complete rationalisation of TV rentals to achieve this.”

Ferreira is optimistic about Mercabank’s investment. “TV rentals will be on the increase during the next two years as sets age and it becomes more economical to hire instead of buy one.” The electrification of Soweto also promises to unleash a new market for the television rental industry.

On the software front Mercabank now has access to all Premier Video products as Film Fun has recently acquired the selling rights. “It has the best production facilities for copying software and film in SA. This expertise means we can fight pirating more effectively.”

Film Fun also holds the franchise for distributing 16mm products from Columbia, Warner, Metro and Disney as well as extensive video rights through Metrovision.

As well as having access to the best overseas and local software, Film Fun has created the largest network of film and video cassette outlets in SA. It has 6 outlets at present and is planning to open 10 more in smaller centres. Ferreira says: “This insures us the best distribution possible.”

**HOME MOVIES**

**Film Fun takeover**

Mercabank Group has staged a new takeover bid to strengthen its grip on SA’s potentially lucrative home entertainment market. The group has taken over Film

Film Fun outlet... banking on growth
HYPERACTIVE

Jane says the family have learned to live with it.

"We take it in turns to get sleep and the maid comes in at 5 am. We don't take Gina to places where we can't easily drop everything and go home if she loses her temper. And only when we're really raged do we follow medication."

Although Gina is moody and has a disinclined need for sleep, she is not a classic case. Hyperactive children have a short attention span and high concentration span. They tend to be reckless and impulsive and difficult to discipline. Gina appears to be able to concentrate on what she does at the creche she attends and it is therefore unlikely that she will suffer the secondary symptoms that often arise.

Because of their activity and inability to focus attention, 20 percent of

In most cases the problem of hyperactivity is a behavioural one due to a variety of causes. Some hyperactive children may have suffered minimal brain damage during difficult births and there are other unproven theories. There is one school of thought that the condition is caused by hypersensitivity to certain elements in food — in particular artificial flavourings and dyes. (The Feingold Cookbook by Ben Feingold and Helen S Feingold, published by Random House, was written with this in mind). Controlled studies however have not made any conclusive evaluations possible.

The classic case of hyperactivity will respond to the drug Ritalin which relieves the symptoms but will not cure the condition. Although it is time consuming and demanding activity and makes the child more manageable.

Other ways to help an overactive child are by avoiding stimulating and group games before bedtime. If children can be interested in activities such as doing jigsaw puzzles, playing card games or ludo, snakes and ladders, using plasters or paints, it will reduce their mental stimulation.

Dr. Anderson pointed out that parents often need support from a social worker or mediator by their GP as caring for a child such as Gina can leave their emotions frayed.

The Child and Family Unit of the Red Cross Hospital is part of the Children's Centre in the former Rondebosch Cottage Hospital. In addition to its diagnostic, therapeutic and teaching services (on an out patient basis) it boasts South Africa's first Day Centre. This is for children who need a longer period of assessment or treatment. It provides a therapeutic environment in which schooling, individual and group activities are offered. It is staffed by psychiatricly trained nurses and psychologists, a social worker, a part-time teacher, remedial teacher and occupational therapist.

Centres from which parents can seek advice are the Red Cross Hospital (69-8721) and school clinics at Bellville (97-2684 or 97-9095), Athlone (67-2977) and Newlands (65-5886 or 65-3015).

Keri Swift

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY OCTOBER 25 1979

25/10/79
ARGUS WOMAN

HELP FOR

What's it like getting no more than two or three hours uninterrupted sleep per night — for years at a time; having to plan your life around a child who can throw a tantrum in almost any situation?

'I can only invite to dinner those people who understand our situation' — Jane is the mother of a child diagnosed ‘hyperactive.’

At 14 months old, Gina slept a mere two hours a night. She was awake all day and when she woke in the middle of the night, she wanted her toy, attention and the lights on. With months and then years of ragged, sleepless nights her mother, Jane, imagining women with more fragile natures could empathise with those who batter their babies.

But Jane was lucky — she had a maid, a supportive husband and two elder daughters. Together they'd stagger through the week and collapse at weekends. To calm Gina, they'd try Panado and other remedies commonly used for babies but they just didn't work. At one time when the family was on its last legs Jane and her husband, David, took Gina to a paediatrician.

He diagnosed her as a hyperactive child and prescribed medication. We gave it to her every night for two weeks until the bottle was empty. Even then she would take a full hour before she keeled over. It was almost as if she was fighting it. But finally she would sleep.

'Of course that was a relief. It gave us time to collect ourselves, build up strength. But during the day she was slothful and fell asleep all the time. So I didn't go back for another bottle. We didn't like it. The price for peace and quiet seemed too high. We thought at least we would wait until she became insufferable — which wasn't very long.'

Jane speaks of her exhaustion and frustration with a certain humour now — three years later. Gina still refuses to go to sleep before 11 or 12 at night. She will wake a few hours later and wander around the house from bed to bed. She'll still lose her temper dreadfully and cause terrible scenes. But

Hyperactive children do badly at conventional schools. This can lead to low self esteem, depression and antisocial behaviour.

Hyperactivity lessens as children grow up but under present remedial teaching — which helps them academically and emotionally — scholastic under-achievement can continue and secondary symptoms persist.

Dr. John Anderson, senior psychiatrist at the Child and Family Unit attached to the Red Cross Hospital says that there is a serious danger in labelling children hyperactive when they are not, in that they may be subjected to medication unnecessarily. Drugs used, he said, had very definite side effects — such as weight loss, when a child could least afford it, delay in growth and depression.

'Difficulties arise in diagnosis due to the subjectivity of the word 'hyperactive.' Symptoms associated with hyperactivity apply equally to a child who has emotional problems. Hence the importance of accurate diagnosis before labelling and treating a child as hyperactive,' she said.
Thousands of children victims of split homes

In 1977 more than 16,000 white, coloured and Asian children became the victims of broken homes.

Nearly 10 out of every 1,000 white marriages were dissolved that year — making the total number of white divorces double that of a decade earlier.

It was the seven-year itch for most. On average, the white divorces in 1977 were granted to couples who had been married seven years.

These are some of the figures in the Department of Statistics 1977 Report on Marriages and Divorces released this week.

Other figures are:

- Of the 8,864 white marriages dissolved in 1977, about half involved minor children — 13,019 of them.
- Of the 11,065 coloured marriages dissolved (about four every 1,000), 2,435 minor children were involved.
- A total of 547 minor Asian children were involved in the 304 Asian marriages dissolved.
- On average, the coloured couples who got divorced had been married nine years, and the Asian couples for six years.
- The average age of the white husbands divorced was 33.6 years, and wives 30.5 years. Coloured divorces were slightly older: 35.8 years was the average age for husbands, and 33.3 for their wives. Asian husbands divorced averaged 32.3 years, and wives 29.7 years.
- December was the most popular month for white and coloured marriages in 1977, and January for Asians.
- Of all the white, Asian and coloured marriages in 1977, 56.3 percent were solemnised in the Transvaal, 40.8 percent in the Cape, 17.8 percent in Natal, five percent in the Free State, and less than one percent in the homelands.
- Church marriages remained popular. About 612 percent were solemnised in churches.

The report notes that figures for which cannot be compared with those for coloured people "because 45 percent of the white population are married, and only 24 percent of the coloured population are legally married."
A CHARTER HOME

SHORTAGE OF NURSES

In the year 1969, the Medical Council of India issued a report on the shortage of nurses in the country. The report highlighted that there was a severe shortage of nurses, especially in rural and remote areas. The council recommended a number of measures to address this issue, including increasing the number of nursing schools and providing incentives to attract nurses to work in underserved areas.

The shortages of nurses are serious, but they are not the only problem faced by the health sector in India. The country also suffers from a shortage of doctors and other healthcare professionals. The government has taken steps to address this issue, including increasing the number of medical schools and providing financial incentives for healthcare professionals to work in underserved areas.

In order to improve the healthcare system in India, it is important to address the shortage of healthcare professionals. This will require a concerted effort by the government, the healthcare sector, and civil society organizations to work together to provide quality healthcare to all citizens.

CARE FOR A CHILD

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness about the importance of providing care and support for children in need. This has led to the establishment of various organizations and programs that provide care and support for children in need. These organizations provide a range of services, including food, shelter, education, and medical care, to ensure that children have the opportunity to grow and thrive.

One of the most important areas of focus is the care and support of children who have been orphaned or abandoned. These children often face a range of challenges, including poverty, lack of education, and social stigma. Organizations that provide care for orphaned and abandoned children work to provide these children with a safe and supportive environment in which they can grow and develop.

Another area of focus is the care and support of children who are living with HIV/AIDS. These children often face significant challenges, including social stigma, discrimination, and lack of access to healthcare. Organizations that provide care and support for children living with HIV/AIDS work to provide these children with the resources they need to lead healthy and fulfilling lives.

In order to address the needs of children in need, it is important for individuals and organizations to work together to provide care and support. This will require a commitment to providing resources and support, as well as a commitment to raising awareness about the challenges faced by children in need.

SOFT AFRICA IS WORKING

As the world looks to the future, it is clear that the challenges facing Africa are significant. The continent is home to a young and growing population, and many of its leaders are working hard to provide for their citizens. However, there are many obstacles to overcome, including poverty, political instability, and lack of access to education and healthcare.

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Child abuse — a community problem

Child abuse can mean emotional or physical abuse. The major factor contributing to child abuse is lack of support for the parent or adult who is caring for the child. But positive help is available.

Every day in Cape Town a child is physically abused by its parents. Admittedly, in most cases the child only suffers bruises or minor damage and cases of serious injury are more rare.

But the problem of child battering can only be expected to increase in a society struck with poverty, discontent and social dislocation.

For, contrary to popular belief, child battering is an environmental problem, mostly found among the lower income groups and only infrequently in middle class families.

This has been the experience in Cape Town of Dr Brian Robertson, senior psychiatrist at the Red Cross Children's Hospital.

Child abuse in the upper social levels tends to take on a subtler form and the child is subjected to emotional, rather than physical abuse.

"Child battering is most often found in the lower income groups, and the families most prone are those who suffer from anxiety and poor mental health. This is the most usual combination although crime, alcoholism, and drug taking are also prevalent."

Dr Robertson based his conclusions on a survey he carried out among Cape Town families some time ago.

His findings were borne out by similar studies conducted in other parts of the world. At a congress held in London last year it was stated quite categorically that child battering occurred most often in underprivileged or 'disadvantaged' groups.

In his survey Dr Robertson also found that both parents of such families were usually in need of psychiatric treatment.

The mothers show a high incidence of neuroses and the fathers usually have psychopathic tendencies which these cases earlier.

Positive help — for the victims and for parents — is available in Cape Town. The child abuse unit at the Red Cross hospital consists of a team of four workers, including a principal social worker, a psychiatric social worker, a psychologist and a psychologist.

Every case brought to the attention of the Red Cross Hospital is handled by the watchful — and helpful — eyes of psychiatrists and psychologists.

Britain also has a system whereby a 'homemaker' or voluntary worker moves in with the family for a day or so. The homemaker will assist a mother through a time of crisis by doing the housework and helping her with the children.

"And it's usually the mother who is the batterer. Here contributing factors is the upheaval brought by Group Areas removals.

"When a family living in a close-knit community is uprooted and forced to live among strangers, the resulting social isolation is one of the main causes of child abuse. People tend to socialise less and the frustration turns inward to the family unit."

But child-beating is child abuse in its cruelest, most visible — but not necessarily most damaging form.

According to Dr Robertson, emotional abuse is more prevalent among middle class, parents.

**Weapon**

"All sorts of psychological problems result from a child's emotional needs not being met. A common abusing situation is divorce; when, for instance the child is used as a weapon to get back at the other parent or when parents run each other down to the point where they are unable to look after the children."

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Focus on Children

Principal social worker, Mrs Marj Krieger. She refers the parents to either the Child Welfare Society or, in more severe cases, to the specialist on her own team.

**Not the answer**

Most cases are referred in South Africa we lack support structures for the mother.

That child-beating is a worldwide problem is borne out by horrifying statistics. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Britain deals with...
Suspected

For these are only the proven cases. According to Mrs. Krige, Principal Social Worker at the Red Cross Children’s Hospital, usually five cases a week are referred to the hospital.

"One or two of these cases are merely suspected cases of child abuse. But once or twice a week we get calls from mothers who feel they are at the end of their tether and might just turn on the child. So they call us for help."

"These are the sort of cases we like to see. Five years ago this was unheard of, but with all the publicity would-be child batters are coming forward for help, and we are definitely getting

Artsboom, Christelike Vroue Vereeniging, the Christelike Manskaplike Raad and Warmachtsheid Dienste handle cases as well.

Placing the child in foster care is not the answer. Helen Starke, Director of the Child Welfare Society, says in Cape Town children are rarely ever removed from the parents.

"Once a child is removed from the family, very few ever return. And more family complications result because the child meanwhile becomes part of another family."

Miss Starke says ideas being developed in Britain and America could all be successfully imported.

"The major factor contributing to child abuse is lack of support for the adult who is caring for the child. And what we lack here is the concept of treating families.

She cited the family treatment centres in Britain where parents and children spend days together under the

First-born

Who is most at risk?

First-born children of very young mothers; those with a deformity or handicap, those who have been separated from mothers at birth, thus allowing an uncomfortable lapse in time for bonding; difficult children; children under the age of five.

Parents who have married young and because of the woman's pregnancy, loneliness, financial problems and, possibly more telling than all of these, the breakdown of the extended family unit, causing social isolation and no-one on hand to whom the parents can turn.

In the Cape, according to Helen Starke, one of the main

unpaid and unreliable relationships with its parents.

"Every child has the right to be valued unconditionally for its own sake, and parents need to accept the constraints imposed upon their freedom of movement, time and money."

The welfare societies must be stressed, exist to help and not to punish parents.

Says Miss Starke, "The problem is a community problem, and people should be educated out of their wish to ostracise and punish. Child abuse is really a manifestation of our society."

TO WHOM should a parent turn if they feel control slipping from them? Here are some numbers where sympathetic help can be immediately obtained. Cut it out and pin it up.

Crisis Clinic: 01 0640 or 01 0902. Anytime, day or night. Will talk to people on a counselling basis and will try to defuse the situation and encourage the person to obtain more permanent help.

Social worker is available on 24-hour basis.

Child's Welfare Society: 01 7122. A social worker will be available to help between 8 am and 4.30 pm.
About 40 children are placed in homes each month.

But the problem listed above does not mean the society attends to only 100 cases each month. The society deals with about 50 cases PER DAY concerned with general problems of deserted children.

A look at figures for the last four months shows that the society had 93 cases of lost children for June, 94 for July, 52 for August and 50 for September.

The 60 average is based on these figures as they are a general pattern.

Figures released by the society for 1978 show that they dealt with about 7,200 cases. This includes abandoned children and the various problems involving them.

Placings of foster children are also included in this figure.

According to welfare officers, these figures are the grim evidence and pathetic story of lost children who, in most cases, do not have their original identification and are unknown.

Social workers then have a problem in locating relatives of these children.

Social workers have also pointed out that the future of these children hangs in the balance even after Child Welfare has taken the cases and referred them to orphanage homes or places of safety.

The Orlando Home in Soweto, with a capacity of 60 children, is one known orphanage home and the Van Ryn Deep Place of Safety near Benoni.

Last week a Johannesburg afternoon paper ran a story that claimed many children were being killed even before being born. This refers to the 31 abortions and new-born babies killed by their mothers and dumped in rubbish heaps or sewerage pipes.

It is not known how many foetuses are destroyed and new-born babies killed, but with the abandoned children, they make an astronomical figure.
Survey: LEN KALANE

AT LEAST 60 children are dumped in Johannesburg each month.

This makes it an average of at least two children abandoned every day.

The figure deals with children who are either dumped, abandoned, deserted or lost in the city of Johannesburg. The number includes children from Alexandra, Soweto and other Johannesburg areas.

And the numbers, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society finds, do not seem to decrease.

Some of the children abandoned are only a few days old; in cribs. Others are a few months old and hardly remember or know anyone. Others are over two years.

Some are bright while others are very sickly, constantly crying.

Many are brought to the offices of POST by their plight to be published and their parents searched for.

But for many, the society must find new homes and create new lives for them.

While the society handles at least 60 children as new cases per month, it also has the responsibility of providing new homes for the children.
How do we put a stop to this?

Letters about baby battering are pouring into The Star from people asking what can be done to prevent it. "Get involved" MOLLY HARDING was told by the Child Welfare Society and the Johannesburg Children's Hospital.

CHILD ABUSE — this British baby was found wasted, covered in sores and the other parts of the body were "red raw."

— By getting involved
The ugly spectre of child abuse, once whispered about, has become such a fact of life today that the community is now shouting for something to be done.

Condemnations of parents who abuse their children mentally or physically come thick and fast. Suggestions are made in letters to newspapers to hang or immolate parents, to take away the children. But punishment of parents is too late for the little ones who have died from torture or neglect. So the question is shouted by the growing numbers of concerned people:

"What can we do to stop baby battering?"

Get involved, come to the answer from child abuse units and the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

"Report all instances, even if only suspected," says Mrs. Maud Dobie, acting director of the Child Welfare Society. "If you don't want your name mentioned, we keep it anonymous. But at least, telephone."

Police

During the day, telephone the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions at 239-5394, and in the evening, the department's Crisis Clinic at 734-0236. If you prefer, you can contact one of the family welfare agencies — most churches have their own.

"And if it's the middle of the night, telephone the police directly," she advised. They have the power to remove the child if your suspicions are well-founded.

Involvement, whether by reporting suspected or established cases of child abuse, and warnings to the parents involved, is the only way in which people on the street can help.

There's no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children here, as there is in England. Miss Sandy Policansky, a social worker with the child abuse unit of the child psychiatric clinic.

Trained

"And we don't have the volunteer groups, nor the great numbers of child abuse units that they have in the United States, which are funded by the state governments."

Nor do we have a 24-hour telephone service as some other countries do, for reporting maltreatment of children.

So the least we can do is get ourselves personally involved to help save our children until such time as we can offer more constructive initial assistance.

If the child you try to save is lucky, he or she will end up at the Johannesburg Children's Hospital, in the child and family unit. For the casual officers there are trained to spot child abuse.

"When the story he hears from the parent doesn't fit the injuries, he admits the child to a ward and calls us in to investigate and assess the situation," Miss Policansky said.

This is where the "team" swings into action.

And unless you have a good team, the chances of cutting down on child abuse are slim, she said.

Part of the team in a community are the public health nurses, who go into homes where there are newborn babies and can spot a situation that needs investigating. School clinic nurses also call the child abuse unit and report instances where they feel a certain child might be physically or mentally abused.

On call

"But where friends or neighbours telephone, we have to refer them to a welfare agency," Miss Policansky said. "We have no legal right of entry to homes, so have to be called in by authorities who have."}

She pointed out there is always someone from the hospital on duty 24 hours a day who should be called through from the hospital of suspected child abuse.

The prognosis is good. Miss Policansky said. Parents are now going in to the child abuse unit of their own accord and reporting their ill treatment of their children. Then they can be helped, she said, and the children can be watched.

One of the major concerns here is child abuse among the blacks, said Miss Policansky. It takes a good hospital team to spot it, and Baragwanath just doesn't have the staff, she said.

And there are so many problems for the blacks, with poverty and malnutrition, that child abuse doesn't rate very high. Child abuse services are rather sophisticated.

There are Indian units operating out of Durban, though, and coloured units in Cape Town.

"But it's an immense and complex problem. And it won't be resolved overnight," said Miss Policansky. If the community would only take all children to their hearts, though, instead of just their own small families, many hundreds of little ones would be spared agonising lives and deaths, she said.
TRY’ is the key word in this care centre

By CHRIS MORE

"TRY" is the key word at the Phumelela Day Care Centre for retarded children, in Selloane, Soweto.

The Phumelela centre is run jointly with the Phumla centre situated at Orlando West by the Witswatersrand Mental Health Society.

The project was initiated in 1962 when the Phumla centre was established. A need for an extension of the centre arose and in 1974 the Phumelela centre was opened.

The centres are private organisations. They get no funds or subsidy from the government. They are run on donations from the public; letters of appeal are sent overseas and to local businessmen.

Another way of getting money is by making fund-raising parties and shows.

The matron of Phumelela centre, Mrs Martha Tshoke, said the centres admit 70 children each. They are run on the same lines as the normal school except that they do not offer academic lessons.

The ages of the pupils range from five years to 23 years. Pupils over the age of 23 are still kept at the centre because there is no place they can be sent to.

LOCKED

Before the centre was started some children were locked in the houses when the parents went to work. Some were even tied to tables to avoid their getting hurt while the parents were away at work, Mrs Tshoke said.

The children are toilet trained and also trained to do the usual routine of the house, washing dishes and doing some gardening. The pupils are given a balanced diet.

"We have now, as the children are improving, opened a workshop where they make various articles like shawls, bedspreads, trays, pelmets and fruit dishes from sticks of ice cream.

"The pupils are encouraged to use their hands by which they will earn a living. We teach them cooking and baking. We try to make them useful members of the family and ultimately members of the community," Mrs Tshoke said.

"Some of our pupils have been sent from normal schools after they were discovered to be retarded. Others were abandoned at an early age and the centre had to find foster parents for them. We don't teach them academic things because it would be pointless forcing a child how to read and write when it is evident that the child cannot grasp." she added.

HANDICAPPED

The best way to treat these children is to forget that they are handicapped. Theirs is a permanent condition and they have to be helped to accept it. Some of the pupils are epileptics. These receive treatment while attending the school.

On being admitted the pupils are examined by a psychiatrist and assessed by a social worker.

"We decided that our pupils should wear a proper school uniform so they can feel they are attending school just like the other children. We sometimes take them on excursions to the zoo and on walks around the township.

"It is only now that we are coming up, developing, that is. It is a very slow process but it is wonderful when you look at the results — it needs patience and sympathy to cope with the demands of these pupils. That is why we work on the programme of a nursery school," said Mrs Tshoke.

The centre is run by nine staff members: the matron, six teachers, a cook and a driver. The day starts at 7.00 am to 4.00 pm. The school van collects the pupils from various points in Soweto which are near their homes and brings them to school. In the afternoon the reverse procedure is followed.

The pupils pay a nominal fee ranging from R2-R5 a month depending on the family background. But those children whose parents cannot afford to pay the fees are not turned away.
Working and learning can be fun at the Phumelela Day Care Centre.

Pupils are taught handicraft.

Teach them to be useful is the aim at the centre.
Mrs. Martha Tshoke, matron at Phumelela Day Care Centre.
Win R16 250 in our super jackpot tomorrow

'A kid's name is TODAY'

THE evil practice of sending innocent children to Van Ryan Place of Safety must stop, the chairman of Egoli Child Welfare Society, Mr Joe Kawawa said on Saturday.

He was speaking at the annual general meeting of the Egoli branch of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society at the DOCC, Ortlando East.

Mr Kawawa said Egoli, held talks with the Witwatersrand's Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, Mr R du Randt, and Mr J J Joubert, Johannesburg's Children's Court Commissioner about the 'indiscriminate' placing of children in the controversial Van Ryan. He described it as an institution void of love and affection.

Mr Kawawa said children had been separated from their grandparents introduced that might come in the way of organisations like Egoli which needed to raise funds to run their affairs. The Fund Raising Act, which was introduced on September 1, might prevent some organisations from raising funds from the public, she said. At the same time, she introduced the Magpie Magaba Trust which was opened in Soweto recently.

At the end of the meeting elections were held. Most of the office bearers were returned. There were two new members who were elected to the committee. The following were returned to their former positions: Mr J Kawawa (chairman), Mr N Bottle (treasurer) and Mrs M Nkwe (secretary). Committee members are: Ms E Nkewa, Mr N Mpho, Ms M Madau (the two new members), Ms R Maphisa, Mr S Mabe, Mrs R Moloi and Mrs S Tsambo.

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo speaking at the Egoli meeting on Saturday.
"We should find counter measures. We should prepare the parents for and teach them the demands of parenthood. Parents must be made aware that parenthood should be prepared for," he said.

Mrs Ellen Khutwayo of the Committee of Ten urged the community to have confidence in itself. "We need self-confidence as a people. We need to be determined in the things we do. We also need to prepare our volunteers, they should be taught of the need our society has for them. Education should be used to train and prepare our volunteers," she said.

Mrs Khutwayo said there was a need for training.
I'm frightened

ONE of the greatest disabilities that the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society suffers today is the lack of adequate day-care facilities for young children.

We live in troubled times and I am very conscious of the problems created by modern existence, particularly on those who try to absorb new standards and values.

Whatever the cause of family malfunctioning is, as a social worker I aim to alleviate the stress and suffering which arises from adverse conditions.

I do believe that the greatest challenge in our city is to endeavour to have adequate creches established for the full day-care of infants.

Unless this challenge is met we just continue to cause further agonisation of the family and the trauma that results from further separation of family members because of breakdowns.

It frightens me when I think that Mr. Justice Trengrove, a prominent Judge in the Transvaal, stated at a public meeting in Natal last October, that the time had arrived for welfare agencies, particularly child welfare, to shift the emphasis of work to prevention.

Experts are agreeing that the causes include such factors as bad town-planning, inadequate housing and lack of day-care for thousands of children whose parents are away from morning till night resulting in high statistics, published in June, 1969, which showed one in 126 Coloureds was sent to jail and one in 216 Blacks.

Compare this to one in 1 163 Whites and 1 in 1 250 Asians.

Land comes easily available, but to all of us involved in child and family welfare working on deficit budgets, it is impossible, although we know there is the challenge and the need of day creches, to establish them because of the running costs.

Therefore, the only solution one can see is that firms, business houses, large factories, establish their own day-care facilities.

Surely this must also improve the standard of work of the employee, prevent shortage of manpower and work hours.

If firms and factories are unable to do this, should they not, through the adequate channels that exist, see that existing agencies have trusts set up for running and maintaining of such day creches.

Something must happen if we want this.

I am very, very concerned about the large amount of neglect of children in this city. I can only speak for White and Coloured children, but there is hardly a day that passes that I see yet another more dreadful case, and I see neglect covering the abuse of children — little babies under a year, before they even be taken to be tumbled at Addington.
QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired a new plant for R60,000 on 1 May 1966. Funds available provided at 12\% p.a.

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--

B. Deferred tax in tax purposes, with the balance. Tax liability for building the children's creche

B. Deferred tax in tax purposes, with the balance. Tax liability for building the children's creche

1. What is the balance in respect to the plant at 31 December 1966?

1. What is the balance in respect to the plant at 31 December 1966?

a) Deferred tax

a) Deferred tax

b) Liability

b) Liability

A. Alpha Limited received a grant of R50,000 and R50,000 between 1966 and 1967.

A. Alpha Limited received a grant of R50,000 and R50,000 between 1966 and 1967.

2. Show how the tax liability for the period is disclosed in the income statement. They ended 31 December 1966 assuming

2. Show how the tax liability for the period is disclosed in the income statement. They ended 31 December 1966 assuming

a) Deferral method

a) Deferral method

b) Liability method

b) Liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70,000, all of which was taxable, in the 1966 financial year?

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70,000, all of which was taxable, in the 1966 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70,000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50,000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70,000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50,000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60,000 in 1968. Draw up the income statement for the 1968 financial year under a) Liability method

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60,000 in 1968. Draw up the income statement for the 1968 financial year under a) Liability method

b) Deferral method

b) Deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%
Baby-battering in SA is getting more brutal. Is this the most horrible of human actions?
A child welfare inspector found this baby in such a pitiful condition that he immediately removed it to hospital. It was wasted, covered in sores and parts of its body were "red raw." The parents were sent to jail for six months.

more inclined to refer cases to us.

"We are also getting many more parents who seek help before they batter. A mother would telephone the unit saying Johnny is driving her mad and she is afraid she might do something to him. We can then step in and give assistance.

"Also on the preventive side we keep a close watch on some at-risk families. For example, if a mother has shown signs in the maternity department of rejecting her baby we send a health visitor to the home afterwards."

Public attitudes have changed, too. People regard child abuse less in anger than before and more in a spirit of constructive co-operation.

**Therapy**

What to do with children whose physical hurts have mended? The problem remains.

The unit has a multidisciplinary team of psychiatrists, social workers, paediatric and psychiatric nurses, psychologists and others who work out programmes of therapy to try to pull the family out of the morass in which it finds itself.

But ultimately the team has to decide whether it is safe to return the child to the family.

"We are aware that the child has to be safeguarded against further abuse, but placing children in foster care presents its own difficulties," says Dr Lundie.

"So where possible we return the child to the parents, while naturally continuing to support the family."

**No figures**

Child abuse in the other races is still very much a closed book. Some work is being done for coloured people in Cape Town and Indians in Durban. But facilities for blacks are still largely lacking.

"We got the impression that child abuse in the black urban areas is rife, but we have no figures to substantiate this," says Dr Lundie.

"Much research still needs to be done if we are to get an idea of the extent of the problem in a national sense."

*Pictures from the files of the NSPCC, London.*

This 13-year-old boy had stayed away from school for two months without his parents' knowledge. When the father heard of the boy's truancy he lost his temper and attacked him. The boy was severely battered.
Child abuse, baby battering — call it what you will. In South Africa it is continuing unabated, in spite of vigorous efforts by people dedicated to putting a stop to what must be among the most horrible of human actions.

This is the impression of the child abuse unit of the Johannesburg Hospital, housed in the old Children's Hospital building and part of the newly established Institute of Child Health.

And the cases seen by the unit are probably only the tip of the iceberg, says Miss Sandy Polcansky, a senior social worker in the unit.

A new and disquieting trend in baby battering seems to be developing. This year the unit has seen an increase in more serious head injuries, leading to brain damage and mental retardation, even death.

For example, there was a month-old girl who was apparently struck against a wall. She is now blind and retarded.

Others have been shaken so severely that cerebral haemorrhage developed.

**Incurable?**

Sexual abuse of some kind or other in very small children, even babies, also seems to be increasing.

"As an example, some parents and others who handle children may even insert objects into the vagina of a baby," says Miss Polcansky.

She attended the world congress on child abuse in Britain last year and got the impression of profound depression among many delegates. The illness in society, a desire to hurt, maim and kill children, seems incurable.

"They seem to be overwhelmed by the problem," she says. "At the same time it was somewhat reassuring that we in South Africa are not far behind overseas countries in the way we try to handle it, at least as far as the white population is concerned. Our problems here, too, are very similar."

The British National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children recently released a report entitled to stir the nation "that has become shockproof to child violence."

**Spines broken**

It listed cases like these:

A three-year-old girl was plunged into a bath of scalding water; a boy was branded with a red hot poker; a four-month-old baby's ribs and arms were systematically broken.

The Johannesburg unit adds cases of babies thrust down on their buttocks so violently that their spines broke; babies whose arms were twisted out of the shoulder socket; children placed with their buttocks on hot stoves or burnt with cigarettes. The list of horrors is almost without end.

Child abuse in South Africa continues unabated, according to welfare experts — and those cases dealt with by the authorities are only the tip of the iceberg.

The incidence of gross child neglect coupled with battering also seems to be increasing. The unit has had to deal with several cases this year of children chained to their beds and locked in cupboards for long periods.

**At school**

Another new trend is that more and more older children, even teenagers, are being battered.

In addition to all this, a new problem area is arising. The battered babies who were treated when the unit was established some years ago are now at school.

"We suspect they may have special social and educational problems arising from their past experiences, and studies in this field are in progress," says Miss Polcansky.

Dr Marion Lundi, psychiatrist and acting head of the unit, says the situation is not all black. "Past publicity and courses, workshops and lectures on child abuse have made the public and professionals far more aware of the problem and..."
BEING OVERUSED?
SUPER CHILD DRUG

John Batistry looks at the treatment of the hyperactive child

THE TIMES AUGUST 25 1979
It's a real A 'Prime

Boxi

Boxing

AFLGUS 25/18/7498
JUST about every day in Cape Town a child is so badly beaten that it has to be admitted to hospital.

The children who get to hospital are the lucky ones. Most cases of baby battering are never picked up.

Babies arrive at the Red Cross Children’s Hospital in Mowbray with bruises, broken limbs, internal bleeding, brain clotting, burn marks or drug overdoses. Some of them have been sexually abused. Some survive. Others don’t.

The bashers could be anyone.

But, says Dr B A Robertson, head of the Child Abuse Unit at the hospital, the baby basher is likely to come from a poor socio-economic background.

GENERALISE

‘But, this is one area where it is dangerous to generalise. The reasons for bashing differ and the types of people who do the bashing also differ,’ he said.

He said there had been an apparent upsurge in the incidence of baby bashing in recent times but it was impossible to say whether there was a real increase in the incidence of this form of assault.

People are becoming more aware of the existence of baby bashing and physical abuse is being picked up at an earlier stage, he said.

He said the most common form of physical abuse was an attack on a child with some sort of weapon — often a stick.

SUBTLE

‘In its most extreme form baby bashing can and does kill children. But there are more subtle forms and these are more widely spread and for that reason more dangerous,’ Dr Robertson said.

Leaving a child alone for long stretches of time, dopping them with sedatives just to keep them quiet and other practices of this sort were probably much more widespread than physical bashing.

The trouble with this sort of abuse is that people are not aware that it can be dangerous to their children. Neighbours won’t pick it up — yet the harm is being done, the doctor said.

ROWS

A full-scale domestic row could also be harmful to a child.

People tend to say hurtful and often untruthful things in a domestic row. This should not be done in front of a child, because he might believe some of the allegations, that are being made and this can shake his foundations somewhat, Dr Robertson said.

He said parents should also not try to hide the fact that they were having a row.

He said the best thing to do would be to let the child know there was a difference of opinion and that both parents hoped to make things “good” as soon as possible.

Asked what the cause of baby bashing was, Dr Robertson said: There are many complex reasons for it but probably the stresses of poverty, in the Peninsula that means the so-called coloured people are probably the worst offenders.

CURED

He said that battered babies admitted to the hospital, when apparently cured, were either returned to the parents or to foster parents or to places of safety.

‘It all depends. If we can monitor the child’s life closely then we always prefer to return it to the parents. Sometimes that would just be downright dangerous, and the child has to be cared for in some other way.’

Dr Robertson said the effect of a new set of parents on a child could often be worse than the effect of a battering.

‘The biggest problem, however, is that only the tip of the iceberg comes to the surface. If the whole iceberg came to the surface — we would have an epidemic.’
HNP case in shock

By Roger Abbott

PRETORIA. — With only four days to go,
Those who get aid are the lucky ones.
WHY BHEKI BEFRIENDED RUNAWAYS

FEW young people understand the misery and sufferings of young black runaways as Bheki Sibeko does.

Perhaps because 28-year-old Bheki has himself been through the rough and tough life of a young city roamer. He was orphaned when he was two months old and he grew up as an unwanted child until he received help and kindness somewhere along the way.

Eleven years ago, while at high school, Bheki began to notice other boys in a worse situation than himself — the runaways. He saw them huddle near garbage bins to satisfy their hunger. He wondered at their ability to beg, steal or scrounge. They did anything and used any method to survive.

After the 1976 upheavals he got involved with a group of young relief workers under the leadership of Ms Lindi Myeza, a Soweto community worker. This gave him the necessary training to help rebuild the lives of those who suffered the aftermath of June 76.

Armed with this experience, he felt ready to tackle the problems of his “friends” as he calls the runaways. The first step was to win the trust of these rebellious boys. This he did by bringing them food, clothing and talking with them.

Once the communication barrier had been removed, the boys began to discuss their problems and share their experiences freely with Bheki. Thus a bond of togetherness was established.

The next task was to get them clean and better dressed because they suffered an extremely low self-image. Medical care was needed to cure the effects of drug abuse and other disease. The cost of treating them and transporting them was borne by Bheki.

To motivate them to aspire for greater things in life, Bheki took the boys to visit banks, a newspaper...
Clinic holds meeting on child nourishment

DISCUSSIONS on "A well nourished child" will be held at the Jericho Tribal Clinic, Brits, on Saturday, August 25. As a contribution to the Health Year and Year of the Child, the nursing sister in charge, Ms Mary Montwedi, says they will be raising funds to help destitute children in the area. There will be talks on various diseases including TB, Antenatal sessions and mental cases.

The clinic is in dire need of donations. All contributions should be sent to: Jericho Tribal Clinic, PO Jericho 0264, or phone Jericho 2.

At present Bheki has adopted two children from poor families whose education he is paying for. With enough backing he would also like to extend the work to the many young girls who roam the streets of Hillbrow through lack of care and love.
and a vocational school.

"I wanted them to realise that they too could become journalists, bank tellers, mechanics or carpenters if they wanted to," says Bheki.

They reached a point where they would tell him everything about their past lives and what had made them run away from home. This led to a search for the boys' families or relatives in and out of Soweto. When he finally traced them, he tried to get to know each family's background and hear their side of the story.

After meeting the families he discovered that some boys were illegitimate who were raised by unloving families, others came from homes where alcoholism was a problem and still others came from families which had been separated by the migratory labour system. In one case, a boy had been lured from his rural home by greedy businessmen who dumped the boy penniless in the city after exploiting him.

Of the original 15, four remained with their families and the rest were placed at boarding school. Bheki makes it a point of visiting the boys or corresponding with them as often as is possible to maintain the bond of friendship.

That was just the beginning. There is still a lot of work to be done.
In the newest house in the Pestalozzi children's village — set in the countryside at Sedlescombe in the southern English county of Sussex — study bedrooms are ready for a party of Nepalese children. Central heating is installed and in every room there is a comfortable bed, a wardrobe, a bookcase and desk.

As soon as news arrives confirming that the children and their housemother are on their way, bright curtains will be hung at the windows and all the other children in the village will prepare a big welcome. The venture is Pestalozzi's contribution to International Year of the Child.

Established 20 years ago, first for homeless European child victims of World War II, later for children from the Third World, Pestalozzi operates a unique system. Modelled on the village in Switzerland named after the 18th century humanitarian and educationist, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, it has been home to more than 200 children of many nationalities.

In 1963, children from Tibet, were followed by groups from Thailand, India, Jordan, Nigeria, and Vietnam. Registered as a charity, the village relies on voluntary contribution.

Through adult supervision, they have built some of the national houses as well as chicken runs, pig pens and two small grain silos. In the carpenters' workshop, furniture is built to meet local orders, the cash raised going to help the village. The children receive regular pocket money so they do not feel at a disadvantage compared with their local schoolmates.

In each national house, the home language is spoken and the children write to their parents in their own script so that it is not forgotten. Regular national cooking weekends ensure that favourite childhood food is sometimes available.

Simple medical and preventive health care and first aid are taught. As a result a number of the girls have chosen nursing as a career. Two Tibetan girls are now back in India nursing in Tibetan communities, and two Ni...
gerian girls, one a State Registered Nurse and the other a State Nurse, are working in their own country.

Other jobs undertaken by Pestalozzi educated young men and women include lecturing in chemistry, civil engineering, agricultural engineering, computer programming and catering. All are valuable jobs — and the more so as those who do them are also competent to help develop simple communities with or without the aid of elaborate, expensive technology. These are no white collar only workers.

But it is in the village after school and during weekends and holidays that much of the most valuable work is done. It is then that fieldwork and manual training are introduced. All the children help on the estate farm, using methods which suit the economy to which they will one day return. They learn practical skills in the machinery and woodworking shops, and are responsible for all cleaning, indoor and out, as well as for much of the maintenance work.

African girls tending poultry at the Pestalozzi village at Sedlescombe in southern England.

14/08/79

298
Soweto waifs rescued

The desire for a child... is no longer suggested by the State because he has turned 16 and is unable to find employment because he is insufficiently educated. Dede Rissik spoke to the founder of PUSO, an organisation formed to help educate these children.

"It was July '76. I found this kid outside the Johannesburg Child Welfare offices. He was sobbing desperately. He had recently turned 16, he told me. Why should this bother him so...?"

"Suddenly he jumped up and screamed. "This young kid must be an orphan, a child in the care of foster parents," said Mr. J. K. Kawawa, the winner of the competition for the organisation People United to Save Orphans (PUSO).

Gideon Nkosi had been placed in the foster care of an older child. He was very young. He had grown very attached to her, regarded her as "mother" and she as "son."

They lived in her house and his grant from the State sometimes was not enough money for school. However, Gideon turned 16 and had only reached Form One.

State aid

State aid for "children in need of care" is stopped immediately they turn 16. "There is very little other aid for these children who usually have to go out and look for a job. But being only semi-educated their chances on the already overcrowded job market are slim," said Mr. Kawawa.

The Child Welfare.
Children with nowhere to go... or P

spunky divorcée whose business has gone broke, finds she owns a contract on the boxer Kid Natural.

"Lynne Kelly

for an acquaintance. The

first woman in negative are the

speech, according to the

residence.

hands, home and a waterer.

community hall in a

history of a day-cubed, a

telephone, the

exercise of a co-pilot.

Photo Reporter
GOODERSON

More changes

- Gooderson has come back to the listings, but not in its traditional berth. An offer has been made by a certain Leonard Cecil Bernstein to the controlling shareholders for an 85% stake in the company at 35c a share. His intention is to convert Gooderson into an investment holding company and the hotels repurchased by the present directors -- the Gooderson family -- with receipts from the sale of their shares. Certain hotel properties presently incorporated in subsidiaries will not be resold and will be leased at current market rates to the new owners.

The Goodersons will also, in terms of the new deal, use part of the money from the sale of their shares to purchase a portfolio of quoted shares from Bernstein at current prices. The main advantage to the company's present majority holders is that they retain the traditional business -- hotels -- without having to answer to minorities for their actions. Bernstein, who is a non-resident of SA with "substantial funds" in this country, gets a listing for his portfolio at a reasonable price, although the motivation for his move is presently uncertain.

Minority shareholders have been asked to relinquish 85% of their holdings for 35c a share, and the balance they will hold is warranted to have a minimum div of 30c. They have therefore been effectively invited to participate at a greatly reduced level in the operations of the new company. But if they decide to stay aboard, the Gooderson family -- which owns 73% -- will sell Bernstein enough shares to bring his holding up to 85%.

The R150 000 claim which Gooderson has against VIP Hotels is included in the assets that are to be retained by the present majority shareholders. In terms of the agreement, both Bernstein and the company will be indemnified from any liabilities which might arise from the claim.

Considering the problems faced by the company over the past few years, and with the possibility of further problems as fuel restrictions bite into hotel billings, the present move could be well received by shareholders once full details are available with the transmuted listing statement.

Jonathan Baker
kragtens daardie artikel en afgekondig deur Goepeermens-
keusgewag R. 2433 van 10 Desember 1976, soos
gewysig, soos in die Bybra hiervan niteengest.
S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister van Volkswesyn
en Pensioene.

BYLAE

1. Regulase 8 word hierby gewysig deur in sub-
regulase (4) die woord "proefheempte" deur die
woord "maatskaplike werker" te vervang.

2. Regulase 9 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die woord "proefheempte", oral waar dit
in regulases (3), (4), (5) en (6) voorkom, deur
die woorde "maatskaplike werker en Volkswesyn-
heempte" te vervang;
(b) deur regulase (8) deur die volgende sub-
regulase te vervang:

"(8) (a) Behoudens die bepaling van paragraaf
(b) moet die kommissaris—

(i) 'n afskrif van die bevel ingevolge artikel 31 (1)
(a), (b) of (c) of artikel 31 (2) of (4) aan die Sekre-
taris, Volkswesynheempte, maatskaplike werker, die
ouer of voog van die betrokke kind en aan die pleeg-
moeder, na gelang van die geval, stuur;
(ii) in die geval van 'n bevel ingevolge artikel
31 (1) (c), 'n afskrif van elkeen van die dokumente
bestel in regulase (2) (a) en (b) aan die betrokke
gegoedgekeurde vereniging stuur;
(iii) drie afskrifte van die dokumente in sub-
regulase (2) bedoel aan die Sekretaris en een afskrif
aan die Volkswesynheempte en die maatskaplike
werker stuur.

(b) Ondanks die bepaling van paragraaf (a) stuur
die kommissaris nie 'n afskrif van 'n dokument in
daardie paragraaf bedoel aan 'n persoon in daardie
paragraaf bedoel nie indien dit reeds ingevolge hier-
die regulase gedoen is of indien die Kommissaris
redderslikegewys glo dat sodanige persoon of verenig-
ing in besit is of behoort te wees van sodanige doku-
mente;"

c) deur regulases (9), (10) en (11) te skrap;
(d) deur die woord "proefheempte" in regulase
(12) deur die woorde "maatskaplike werker en Volk-
swesynheempte" te vervang;
(e) deur regulase (14) en deur die volgende sub-
regulase te vervang:

"(14) By die toepassing van hierdie regulasie, temy
uit die samehang anders beteken—

' maatskaplike werker' in maatskaplike werker
bedoel in artikel 31 en ook in maatskaplike werker
wie se verslag deur die kinderhòf ontvang en oorweeg
is ingevolge regulasie 8 (4):

'Sekretaris'—

(a) die Sekretaris van Volkswesyn en Pensioene
in die geval van veiligheidspiekte en kinderhuis wat
deur hom in stand gehou of beheer word of in die
geval van Blanke kinders ten opsigte van wie 'n
bevel kragtens artikel 31 (1) (a), (b) of (c) uitgerek
is en
(b) die Sekretaris van Nasionale Opvoeding in die
geval van wyverheidskole wat deur hom in stand
gehòu word."

3. Regulase 10 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die woord "proefheempte", oral waar dit
in regulases (1) en (2) voorkom deur die woorde
"maatskaplike werker" te vervang;

under that section and promulgated by Government
Notice R. 2433 of 10 December 1976, as amended,
as set out in the Schedule hereto.
S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Social
Welfare and Pensions.

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 8 is hereby amended by the substitution
in subregulation (4) for the words "probation officer"
of the words "social worker".

2. Regulation 9 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words "probation
officer" wherever they appear in subregulations (3),
(4), (5) and (6) of the words "social worker and
Social Welfare Officer";
(b) by the substitution for subregulation (8) of the
following subregulation:

"(8) (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b),
the commissioner shall send—

(i) a copy of the order in terms of section 31 (1)
(a), (b) or (c) or section 31 (2) or (4) to the Secretary,
Social Welfare Officer, social worker, the parent or
guardian of the child concerned and the foster
parent, as the case may be;
(ii) in the case of an order in terms of section
31 (1) (c), a copy of each of the documents men-
tioned in subregulation (2) (a) and (b) to the approved
agency concerned, and
(iii) three copies of the documents mentioned in
subregulation (2) to the Secretary and one copy to
the Social Welfare Officer and the social worker.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph
(a), the commissioner shall not send a copy of a docu-
ment mentioned in that paragraph to a person men-
tioned in that paragraph if this has already been
done in terms of this regulation or if the commis-
sioner reasonably believes that such person or agency
is or should be in possession of such document;"

c) by the deletion of subregulations (9), (10) and
(11);
(d) by the substitution in subregulation (12) for
the words "probation officer" of the words "social
worker and Social Welfare Officer";
(e) by the substitution for subregulation (14) of the
following subregulation:

"(14) For the purposes of this regulation, unless
the context otherwise indicates—

'Secretary' means—

(a) the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions
in the case of places of safety and children's homes
maintained or controlled by him or in the case of
White children in respect of whom an order has been
made in terms of section 31 (1) (a), (b) or (c); and
(b) the Secretary for National Education in the
case of industries maintained by him;

'social worker' means a social worker mentioned
in section 31 and includes a social worker whose
report has been received and considered by the
children's court in terms of regulation 8 (4)."

3. Regulation 10 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words "probation
officer" wherever they appear in subregulations (1)
and (2) of the words "social worker";
(b) deur subregulasi (4) deur die volgende subregulasi te vervang:

"(4) (a) Indien 'n kind na die reggebied van 'n ander kommissaris verhuis, moet die toestehoudende maatskaplike werker die klerk van die kinderhuis wat die bevel uitgevoer het en die Volkswezenbezwaar van die distrikt waarin die kind verhuis, onverwyskend in hemens stel van die nuwe woonadresse van die kind.

(b) Indien die woonplek waarheen die kind verhuis hout die werkgebied van die maatskaplike werker is, of indien dit na die mening van die maatskaplike werker onduidelik is om die kind na enige ander toegevoegd of toegevoegd te plaas, moet die maatskaplike werker 'n verslag van wat die feite en omstandighede van die geval uiteen, aan die Sekretaris voorgaans die 'n beslissing deur die Minister ingevolge artikel 50":

c) deur subregulasi (6) deur die volgende subregulasi te vervang:

"(6) Die verslag van 'n maatskaplike werker in artikel 31 (5) bedoel moet in tweedoen aan die kommissaris voorgelê word en moet, na gelang daarvan of deur omstandighede gedra, of nie, aan beveling bevat met betrekking tot die stapte wat nodig gegaan word."

4. Regulasi 11 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasi (10) te skrap.
5. Regulasi 33 word hierby deur die volgende regulasi vervang:

"33. Indien die bestuur van 'n kinderhuis of 'n goedgedenkend vereniging 'n verslag verlang oor die geskiktheid van die persoon of die huis of plek waarin die leerling of kind gedurende sy verlof sal verkeer, en die vermoe van bedoele persoon of die reiskoste of deel van die reiskoste van die leerling of kind te betaal, moet die bestuur 'n maatskaplike werker versoek om die nodige onderzoek in te stel en bedoele verslag in te dien.""

6. Regulasi 39 word hierby gewysig:

(a) deur subregulasi (2) deur die volgende subregulasi te vervang:

"(2) Indien die bestuur van 'n inrigting 'n verslag verlang oor 'n persoon, huis of opleidingsinrigting waarin 'n leerling gedurende sy tydperk van vergunning sal verkeer, moet die bestuur 'n maatskaplike werker versoek om die nodige onderzoek in te stel en bedoele verslag in te dien en moet die bestuur terselfdertyd aan bedoele maatskaplike werker 'n verteenwoordig verslag oor die leerling stuur."; en

(b) deur subregulasi (3) te skrap.

7. Regulasi 44 word hierby geskrap.

(b) by die substitusie vir subregulasi (4) van die volgende subregulasi:

"(4) (a) Indien 'n kind removes to the area of jurisdiction of another commissioner, the supervising social worker shall in writing forthwith advise the clerk of the children's court which made the order and the Social Welfare Officer of the district in which the child has removed of the new residential address of the child.

(b) If the place of residence to which the child removes is outside the area of operation of the social worker, or if, in the opinion of the social worker, it is advisable to transfer the child to any other supervision or probation, the social worker shall submit a report to the Secretary, setting out the facts and circumstances of the case, for a decision by the Minister in terms of section 50":

(c) by the substitution for subregulasi (6) of the following subregulasi:

"(6) The report of the social worker mentioned in section 31 (5), shall be submitted to the commissioner in duplicate and shall, according to whether or not the placement on probation of the child has been successful, contain a recommendation regarding the future steps considered necessary.""

4. Regulation 11 is hereby amended by the deletion of subregulasi (10).
5. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 33:

"33. If the management of a children's home or an approved agency desires a report on the suitability of the person in whose care or the home in which the pupil or child will be during his absence on leave and the ability of the said person to pay the travelling expenses of the pupil or child, or in part thereof, the management shall request a social worker to carry out the necessary investigation and submit the said report.

6. Regulation 39 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulasi (2) of the following subregulasi:

"(2) If the management of any children's home desires a report on a person, home or training institution in which a pupil is to stay during the period of his release on licence, the management shall request a social worker to carry out the necessary investigation and submit the said report and the management shall at the same time send a confidential report of the pupil to the said social worker."; and

(b) by the deletion of subregulasi (3).

7. Regulation 44 is hereby deleted.
8. The provisions of this Schedule shall come into operation on the date on which the Children's Amendment Act, 1977 (Act 15 of 1977) comes into operation.
DEPARTEMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN EN PENSIOENE
No. R. 1538
13 Julie 1979
WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES KRAQTEN'S DIE KINDERWET, 1960

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), wyig okh Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister van Volks-
welsyn en Pensioene, hierby die regularies uitgevaardig:

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS
No. R. 1538
13 July 1979
AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960

P.virtue of the powers vested in me by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), I, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, do hereby amend the regulations made.

6665 77
This 13-year-old boy was brutally assaulted by his father for truancy. His father was bound over for 12 months.

know of their pitiful circumstances will continue to maintain an implausible silence until a tragedy overcomes their inertia when they can no longer ignore the possibility that another child may die unless they tell the NSPCC.

Mr. Morgan adds, 'However much psychological benefit a mother may derive from going out to work, however great the economic necessity, unless sensible and proper provision is made for the care of the younger members of the family, the consequences may well be tragic.'

AND LITTLE PAULINE STILL SCREAMS IN HORROR

Four months ago, two-year-old Pauline Whalley was also a victim of sadistic adults. She was lured away from her mother on a shopping trip by 20-year-old Margaret Robb who took the child to her lover's flat where she was locked in a cupboard, punched and burned all over her body with a cigarette end.

Pauline was found 22 hours after her ordeal wandering in the streets horribly disfigured.

The man who tortured her, Roderick Mann, 38, was jailed by Aberdeen High Court for 12 years.

Pauline's mother, Mrs Jeanette Whalley, said her child still wakes up screaming in the night as the agony in her mind returns.

Pauline's father asked: What kind of monsters would do such a thing? And what kind of country is it that lets animals like that get away with anything less than being locked up for life.
...and these British kids did!

LONDON: A horrific report on child cruelty in Britain has been issued by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is called the "NSPCC." The report claims that children are suffering in deplorable conditions, and the NSPCC is calling for action to protect children from abuse.

The report reveals that children are being subjected to physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. Some children have been found to be living in homes where there is no proper supervision, and many have been neglected and left to fend for themselves.

The NSPCC is calling for an increase in funding for child protection services and for a more robust system of oversight to ensure that children are protected.

The report concludes that the government must take action to address the crisis of child abuse in Britain and that more resources must be allocated to child protection services.
Is the Year of the Child a big flop?

By Lawrence Futa

EAST LONDON — The Year of the Child could be heading for failure.

According to Dr. Trudi Thomas, the year was supposed to highlight the needs of the child — but it's not being done.

She said in an interview that business houses had seen the Year of the Child as a means and opportunity to advertise expensive clothes, instead of concentrating on the real needs of the child.

Disillusionment was creeping in. Nothing much had been done and the year was almost half over. She was worried that many children were not being cared for.

Dr. Thomas said for a child to have adequate nutrition, his father must have a job, equal distribution of jobs is basic and essential. Everywhere talked about ignorance as if the black man did not know his child needed milk.

Where would one get milk from when one had no source of income? Forty per cent of children were undernourished and 25 per cent of the school going children were undernourished.

"We are busy pushing up the price of milk instead of subsiding it," Dr. Thomas said.

Some children had developed chronic kwashiorkor. The major problem with malnutrition was its recurrence. The children were sent back to the same conditions.

Comprehensive health services were needed, health education based on nutrition, nutritionists involved so that the continuity in the person of the health services should be seen in where the parent, the grandmother or guardian had failed. "You can tell people which food is good for food, and eat but without the knowledge of what were they meant to do," Dr. Thomas said.

When a mother came into a clinic with an undernourished child, spoke in her patient's and explained the cause of sickness, how to treat it and how to prevent recurrence, she would be told, "Don't worry, our hospital will take care of you." Dr. Thomas's husband, Mr. Harris, said every undernourished child was entitled to a packet of milk a week.

"There is need to educate doctors and nurses to prescribe this milk. The milk is provided by the government for the child in the Republic as well as in the Cape." Dr. Thomas said.

"It is also imperative that nursing staffs be supervised by qualified medical officers. They must detect malnutrition in its early stages," he said.

"By the time they see it, it has caused the child death." Because most get sick from undernourishment, the tendency was, to regard every problem as medical even when a social worker should have taken over.

The day-to-day situations could upset her. "It is a failure that you grow hard," Dr. Thomas said. "A woman came in on Monday, then herself and said, 'I have never had a child like this in my life.' I have eight children."

The father went to Johannesburg nine months ago and has never written a single letter.

"One can blame the migrant labour system for this kind of breakdown in family communication. You find a child sucking a breast whose eyes are dry and no better than a dummy."

"It is heartbreaking to read anxiety on the face of the children whose eyes desperately plead with you for food. People should stop quoting 7 billion starving children in the world. Each country, region or community can solve its problems by concentrating on its immediate surroundings."

"If you say there are 7,000 starving children in Duncan Village and 20,000 affluent people in East London, the problem can be solved by the 20,000 people with food and money concentrate on Duncan Village and help relieve the suffering."

"White farmers in the 1940s had the same problem and started trekking to the cities to look for work. About 40 per cent of white children were undernourished those days."

But Dr. Harris said Madishane had improved tremendously. There were more malnourishment cases from Duncan Village KwaZulu. "But less than Madishane."
Treat a baby's handicap early

Early diagnosis of handicapped babies is essential.

If a child's handicap is not detected and treated within the first year of life, he will have antisocial problems relative to the length of time he lived with the undetected handicap.

Once the habits of a growing child are set, it is difficult and often impossible to undo them and then restrain the child.

Mothers should carefully watch the milestones of development in their growing babies and not be shy to report difficulties and differences in growth and development, when compared with other children of the same age — or with the progress made by brothers and sisters.

It is not always easy to detect problems in babies — especially if they are loved and cared for.

For instance, it can be assumed that a child with mental retardation will not smile at as early an age as a normal child, but a loved mentally retarded child will smile in response to attention from a doting mother.

Blindness, which is not common in babies, can obviously be detected by noticing that a child does not turn to focus and then does not respond to moving objects.

A deaf child does not jump when something is dropped near it, and does not respond to a cooing mother, if it is not looking at her. However, a lovingly devoted mother who gently talks to her child while holding him a good deal, might take some several weeks to discover that he cannot hear what she is saying.

Cerebral palsy too, can be difficult to detect, as some babies are naturally stiff and awkward. But an awkwardly stiff child of six months, should he be cerebral palsied, will have manifested comprehensive symptoms by 12 months — but will have lost six valuable months of training and therapy.

For instance, the speech of a deaf child, trained from three months, will have a greater level of efficiency and normality than a child whose deafness was detected about two because it was thought that he was merely slow to start talking.

One of the milestones of a developing baby is the compulsive need to put whatever he picks up in his mouth and chew it.

The cerebral palsied child might not do this — the co-ordination might be so poor that he skips that milestone altogether. And then he will not learn to chew or talk. To teach him those vital skills at a much later stage will prove intensely difficult.

So much can be done for crippled children if they are taken to the relevant medical authority early. With good care, they can become perfectly integrated — but left to lie in a bed or sit in a chair, they become physically, mentally and emotionally twisted and introverted.

Children who go to school without having problems like partial deafness and mental retardation recognised live through hell until somebody detects they have something wrong with them.

They are bear-baited by brutal peers and develop violent and sometimes uncontrollable tantrums.

Often they are beaten because the teacher believes they will not do the work they cannot do — because of a mental problem. Their egos are sometimes irrevocably damaged because they are constantly reminded of their stupidity.

A handicapped child needs the devotion of a mother or one other person and the poorer the child is the less likely he is to enjoy care, because so many mothers in the lower income groups need to go out to work and are forced to leave children with servants and family members.

It is axiomatic in South Africa that, in any social situation blacks will have the least facilities. The number of neglected, rejected, resent, black, handicapped children is horrifying.

Concerned people are currently fighting for a day care centre in Munsie.

In this year of the child, East London societies which deal with the training of handicapped persons, have been invited to provide speakers for a symposium in September, in order to promote awareness of the main problem connected with handicapped children — the early recognition of the handicap by parents and the community.

SHIRLEY SMITH

FOOTNOTE: The local committee of the International Year of the Child is organising a symposium, dealing with problems of handicapped children, which will be held on Wednesday, September 8, in the central library hall. Dr Trudi Thomas will chair the symposium.
60 children on the run from Reef State home.

At least 60 black children escaped from the Van Ryn Deep Place of Safety and Detention in Benoni this week.

On Monday, 49 children ran away and the next day 10 more.

Today, Colonel Paul Bester, District Commandant in Benoni, said that a mother’s handful disappeared yesterday.

In the first three months of this year, 97 children escaped from the home.

The home’s superintendent, Mr. P. J. J. Breedenkamp, said he could not comment on this week’s figure because he had returned on leave today.

The home falls under the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Mr. Breedenkamp said it was quite true that the children were not kept under lock and key during the day. “We do not want them to feel that this is a prison.”

Van Ryn Deep is the only place of safety for black juveniles under 18 on the Reef. Most of the youths there are from Soweto and many of them are awaiting trial in the juvenile court.

On Tuesday, The Star reported that Van Ryn Deep was to be closed down because it was in such a poor condition and the estimated 250 children moved to a temporary home.

Another institution is to be built in the Johannesburg area in the next couple of years to house the children.
High child death rate is causing concern

By Marais Malan
Science Editor

The high death rate among black and coloured children is causing concern in the State Health Department and among child health authorities.

Figures published in The Star on Saturday show the rate to be seven times higher than that for whites in the birth-to-one-year age group, and 73 times higher in the one-to-four-year group.

Dr Howard Botha, director of strategic planning for the Health Department, said it was accepted that many of these deaths were preventable.

The department was concentrating on community medicine, bringing primary health care to as large a section of the population as possible.

"As yet primary health care and our health education programmes do not reach everyone. But this is the direction in which we are working within the limitations of available funds," he said.

Professor Harry Stein, head of the paediatric department at Baragwanath Hospital, said infant mortality in Soweto was 152 per 1,000 births in 1976 — in 1977 it had dropped to 42. In 1978 (population of Soweto estimated at 300,000) 2,400 children were treated at the hospital for gastroenteritis.

In 1978 it was 3281 (population more than a million). "A good deal of progress has been made in Soweto but there is still a long way to go," he said.

A prominent paediatrician said it had been shown by studies in Cape Town that there was a close association between the incidence of gastroenteritis and poverty.

DOWN

Through co-ordination of provincial and local health and community health services the infant mortality rate among coloured children in the area was down to 230 per 1,000 live births. In addition, coloured people had better housing, clean water and received higher wages.

To curb the high infant mortality rate, Stein said black and coloured children elsewhere, he suggested there should be greater support of breast feeding and family spacing so that the child could get better material care and a comprehensive investigation into the problems of the working mother.
CONCERN at the high black and coloured infant mortality rate in South Africa — but with the promise of a steadily improving situation — has been expressed by the State Health Department and child health authorities.

Figures just published show the rate for coloured and black to be seven times higher than that of whites in the birth-to-one-year age group, and 13 times higher in the one-to-four-year group.

Dr. Howard Botha, Director of Strategic Planning for the Health Department, said it was accepted that many of these deaths were preventable. That was why the department was concentrating on community medicine — bringing primary health care to as large a section of the population as possible.

"As yet primary health care and our health education programmes do not reach everyone. But this is the direction in which we are working within the limitations of available funds.

"Adequate immunisation against some of the infectious diseases will already make a great difference. For example measles predisposes towards gastroenteritis and pneumonia — some of the main baby killers.

"Subcommittees of community leaders already exist to deal with various aspects of child health, including infant mortality.

"We are also reviewing our hospital building programme, with the possibility that there will be fewer new hospital beds but more mobile health services, clinics and day hospitals which can bring health care to the people wherever they are.

"There would also be an extension of the role of the primary health care nurse who is proving such a success in Soweto."

Professor Harry Stein, head of the Paediatric Department at Baragwanath Hospital, said the infant mortality figure of 112 per 1000 live births for coloured and black (while rate 18) given in an article in the latest SA Medical Journal, did not apply to Soweto.

In 1966 it was 150 in Soweto — in 1977 it had dropped to 42.

In 1966 (population of Soweto estimated at 300,000) 2,000 children were treated at the hospital for gastroenteritis. In 1978 it was 3,261 (population estimate more than a million). In the same period the number of deaths from gastroenteritis dropped from 63 to 83.

"We have a long way to go in Soweto, but a good deal of progress has been made," Professor Stein said.

A prominent paediatrician said it had been shown by studies in Cape Town that there was a close association between the incidence of gastroenteritis and poverty.

Through coordination of provincial and local health, and community health services the infant mortality rate among the coloured in the area was down to 23 per 1000 live births. In addition, coloured people in Cape Town had better housing, clean water and received higher wages.

He advocated the following measures to curb the high infant mortality rate among coloured and black elsewhere:

1. Good antenatal care.
2. Greater support of breast feeding and family spacing. So that the small child can get better maternal care.
3. A comprehensive investigation into the problems of the working mother. Maternity allowances should be paid for at least three months after the birth of a baby so that it can receive a good start in life. At present mothers usually take off two months before and one month after the birth.
4. There should be more creches for the babies of working mothers and child-minders should be adequately trained.
5. The rural mother should be care for while her husband is working in the city.
6. There is a need for more pre-school clinics. Subsides are available but local authorities often do not make use of them.
Mr. C. N. Oldfield asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

How many White children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1975 to 1978.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

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Babies' deaths: the grim facts

By Marais Malan, Science Editor

Seven times more black and coloured babies die than white ones. And white children aged between one and four have 13 times the chances of survival.

That's the shock news to emerge from a report just released.

This is the first time comprehensive data of this kind, applicable to all population groups, has become available in this country.

The situation is said to constitute a major health problem requiring urgent Government action.

The calculations are based on official government publications and have been made by two medical research council workers, Prof Cyril Wyndham and Dr L M Erwig, of the council's Institute for Biosocial Sciences. Prof Wyndham is head of the Witwatersrand branch.

The survey—the results are published in the South African Medical Journal today—was carried out in collaboration with the Health Department.

Clear

The researchers made it clear that mortality rates for blacks could not be calculated directly from Department of Statistics reports. But, from records of deaths in selected magisterial districts, it can be assumed that their death rate over all age groups is about the same as that of coloureds.

One of the few bright aspects of the report is the fact that infant mortality fell steadily between 1958 and 1976. Yet the figures for non-whites remain appallingly high.

The rate for whites
When a toy is not just a plaything

Toys have long been an essential part of a child's life; more recently greater value has been placed on the developmental and educational qualities in toys — and they have been carefully designed to aid the child to grow.

For mentally handicapped children the educational value of a toy is of vital importance. A particular toy can help him learn a specific skill or concept — and when he has mastered that his teacher can choose another to improve his ability or to take him on to the next skill.

According to Mrs Laurice Cohen, Director of the East London Mental Health Society, a toy library is an essential need in the development and education of mentally retarded and brain damaged children, and the Mental Health Society is anxious to establish one in the city.

East London is well served by the McLelland School and the McLelland Training Centre for the mentally handicapped, and the Society for Early Childhood Education, together with the Mental Health Society have recently established a once weekly class for preschool mentally handicapped children, at the McLelland School and they hope soon to provide daily classes there.

From the nucleus of families supporting the first class for preschoolers, a mother's group has been formed, which meets once monthly and is guided and advised by the Mental Health Society — and those women are most anxious to have a toy library.

A toy library is run along the same lines as a book library; the toys are lent to the child, to take home for a certain length of time.

Naturally a teacher trained in handling handicapped children has to be in charge. She will assess which kind of toy the child needs, will discuss the use of the toy with the mother, who should attend the library with the child, and demonstrate the toy, to make sure that the child will be able to use it.

The library will serve children between the ages of three and fifteen and it is hoped that schoolteachers and paediatricians will cooperate and support the project.

An obvious source of clients are the pupils in special classes in primary schools in East London. Paediatricians on the other hand should be able to find aid for particularly disturbed children in the use of specially designed toys.

Opportunity for socialisation of mothers and their children would be provided by the toy library and the organisers hope to be able to offer refreshment to aid that idea.

At this stage the planning is not too far advanced, beyond the acknowledgment of the need and the desire to set up a toy library established, because it is going to take more money than is available; because voluntary helpers are needed and because the society does not have premises in which to house their library.

"Without the generous donation from East London Round Tables, from the proceeds of their melodrama," said Mrs Cohen, "we would not be able to even think of starting the project."

That donation will enable them to purchase the first batch of costly toys, but until help and premises present themselves the toy library for mentally handicapped and severely disturbed children will remain a dream.
Where the deaf learn

It's amazing what goes on behind the whitewashed walls of the Theo Blumberg clinic for deaf children in Mabutsane. Children who would normally have little chance of getting anywhere in life are being helped to become something by being "taught" to hear.

By using clever and fast methods, the staff at the clinic are helping young children to hear by teaching them language.

"Once the child can speak, he associates sounds with meanings and his hearing ability will be improved," Mr Theo Blumberg, the patron of the clinic said.

We want to enable children to speak, because once they have mastered this they will be able to communicate, and also understand what people are saying to them."

The clinic was established almost 12 years ago in a small building in Duncan Village, but was moved to Mabutsane in 1976. Afterwards, the house used now was provided by the Ciskel Government, which also pays for the water and electricity used.

Over 20 children attend the clinic regularly, each accompanied by an escort. The escort, usually a parent or grandparent, is not just there to shuttle the child to and from the clinic, but also forms an essential part of the child's training.

All the escort has to teach the child after hours at home, to ensure the development is continuous," Mr Blumberg said.

The children who attend the clinic are actually in transit, as they only stay at the clinic until there is a vacancy at either the St Thomas school for the deaf near Gaborone or the Elata school in Transkei.

But it is these few years before going to school which are very important when trying to help children with impaired hearing.

"After the age of seven, it is almost impossible to develop on what we call 'islands of hearing' which exist in children with impaired hearing. These islands of hearing must be reached before the activity peters out," Mr Blumberg said.

"The islands of hearing are easiest to work with between the age of three months and three years. Between three and seven, the ability diminishes until the age of seven, when it is night on impossible to help them."

"Only about five out of every 1 000 children with impaired hearing are totally beyond help." Mr Blumberg said. "But the degree of development we can achieve with a child is proportional to the child's intelligence.

"An intelligent child will be able to learn the different 'aspects' of hearing much easier than a child who is not so bright. That is why it is difficult, almost impossible to help a mentally retarded child with impaired hearing."

On average, the children attend the clinic for two years, after which they are sent to one of the two deaf schools for blacks. While they attend the clinic they are taught

Children with impaired hearing take lessons at the Theo Blumberg clinic.
to speak

and be able to discriminate sounds," Mrs Maselwa said. "and they have no previous schooling at all."

The clinic uses other methods to help the children to hear, the main one being the therapy room which is filled with educational toys which are used to teach children colour discrimination, perception of size and to improve their powers of observation.

"This eye training is vital for the child to be able to learn and use sign language properly," Mr Blumberg said.

"A person with impaired hearing is dependent on his sight to be able to understand people, for instance when lip-reading. So we consider it an essential part of their training to learn to use their eyes."

An interesting aspect of the work done at the clinic is the way the escorts become involved with classes. The staff at the clinic, consisting of two and a half teachers, according to Mr Blumberg, are often helped by the parents.

The half teacher is Mrs Eunice Vusani, whom Mr Blumberg describes as "the best teacher in Africa."

"She started off here as a charlady, and became so involved with the children she has ended up teaching them," Mr Blumberg said.

"Some of the mothers also become engrossed in the classes and you can see them mouthing the words and urging their children on."

According to Mrs Maselwa, several of the mothers have learnt to read and write since bringing their children to the clinic.

Two of the children at the clinic show their teacher what she means when she asks them to cry.
Makuxolwe Nxathi, one of the pupils at the Theo Blumberg clinic for deaf children in Mdantsane, joins in to show the rest of the class the meaning of the word "cr.

One of the pupils at the Theo Blumberg clinic, writes on the blackboard.
SOUTH AFRICA...with one of the highest child-
hood accident rates in the world — 262 children
were killed in Cape Town last year and 500
children admitted locally with severe burns —
may soon lose its only child safety centre through
the loss of funds.

This emerged from the Child Safety Centre at
Red Cross Children’s Hospital yesterday which
disclosed that it is staffed by two half-day
employees and operating under an Urban Foundation
Grant due to terminate in June.

And at a time when the Republic is being
internationally boycotted, the centre’s staff have
been invited to an international conference on
child safety to be held in Akara in June, but may
not be able to attend because there are no funds.

The centre, which was opened in January last
year and forms part of the Institute of Child
Health, researches the causes of childhood acci-
dents and promotes educational programmes for
children, parents, makers of safety equipment and
students.

It is housed at the Red Cross Children’s Hospi-
tal, but is financially independent and relies on
grants and donations.

A staff member, Mrs Dorothy Wodrich, said
that Red Cross Hospital had the only children’s
Burn Unit in the region, serving a population of
more than one million. The annual cost to the
Province topped R350,000.

Research by the Child Health Centre had shown
that 262 children were killed in Cape Town last
year and more than 3,000 were sent to the
Groote Schuur Hospital accident unit.

“It is safe to say that one child out of every
two under 15 years is injured in an accident.
Analysis of the burn problem alone showed that
it could have been cut by more than half if
electricity had been used in the home and not
some other heating fuel.

“The late Dr. J. A. M. Chisholm, an interna-
tional expert in child safety, said in his book
that South Africa’s primary industries had fol-
lowed the path of a potential technician role it had
let us look at the recent history of formal technical education in

The system of National Technical
Diplomas is a level of education considered by the Human Sciences
Council, South Africa, and follow the path of a potential technician role it had
let us look at the recent history of formal technical education in

Worker.

A person with a general understanding of the occupation and
the practical work involved. The technician has some of the
right understanding, and his ability to undertake some of
the practical tasks. It is perhaps easier to say that a technician
becomes more specialized and has some skill of the practical tasks.

World War II. The classification of technicians is likely to
arise only because of the rapid technological development following
the introduction of the occupation of technician.

There is no doubt that this is a course-

This illustration raises several points: the first is that employers

(3)
It seems that Kitchener wired to all Generals or column Commanders that anyone who brought off a successful coup would get immediate promotion. Bruce Hamilton was so stirred up that he ordered those marches though the Intelligence Officer told him it was no good, as the information was three days old. We now learn that Bruce Hamilton goes to 'Gellenbosch' (i.e., was appointed to an unimportant comm.)

591. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:
(a) How many orphans for Black children in the White areas of the Republic are (i) administered and (ii) subsidized by his Department, (b) where are they situated, (c) how many children can be accommodated in each orphanage and (d) what are the ages of such children.

The Minister of Plural Relations and Development:
(a) (i) None.
(ii) 6.
(b) and (c)
Johannesburg (Bethany) 160
Melmoth (Dingaanstat) 172
Johannesburg (Orlando) 60
Durban (Uhlandwini) 80
Pinetown (St. Vincent) 110
Stutterheim (Woodlands) 98
(d) From 6 months to 18 years.

5th December we hear that the columns are to leave Allenby’s column and to go the line (the railway). There is a rumour that it is for a couple of months' rest. They are to be replaced in the column by the 13th Huzzars. This then, I fancy, will be my last trek. In many ways it is a pleasant life and in good weather I enjoy the riding, so that I suppose I shall regret it when I have been stationary for some weeks.
tender loving care?

The early years

"If a child's early years are bad he can be scarred for life.,

So says Dr Diana Shumukler, a psychology lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, stressing the importance of these years.

She explained the necessity for good substitute mothering.

"In the first three years of its life the child develops intellectually, emotionally and socially."

She was horrified at the conditions in some of the creches we described to her.

We said some babies and infants are left to sit in cots or on the floor all day with no toys or games to amuse them and disinterested staff to look after them.

"One would certainly not expect such conditions in 1979," Dr Shumukler said.

"A lack of stimulation and loving adult contact can lead to mental retardation - even if the child has no brain damage - and severe emotional disturbances. The child will find it difficult to relate to people at a later stage.

HAPPY, ACTIVE CHILDREN - signify it is a good creche in most instances. Here Mrs H Niteri, owner of a creche-cum-nursery school in Paarl, plays with some toddlers.

Photograph by Alan Coxon
Is your creche missing that
Big creche loophole

Staffers at the pre-schools institution section of the Johannesburg Health Department told CHARLENE BELTRAMO that the type of care available in creches is often limited and inadequate in terms of physical and emotional stimulation.

Mothers are returning to work in increasing numbers when their babies are still tiny because their households need the extra money. These mothers are faced with the problem of finding a best substitute for mothering. Some choose a child minder, others a trusted relation or domestic servant. For many a creche is the answer to their problem.

SURVEY

But a Woman's Page survey of creches in Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton has shown that many leave much to be desired.

The situation is such that some child care workers spoke of being "traumatised" after visiting certain creches.

They said there was "a severe lack in many, of TLC (tender loving care)."

Although more attention has been devoted in recent years to pre-school education for children aged from three to six years, the well-being of infants younger than that is being virtually ignored.

That is why it is so important there is now a pre-schools institution section at the Johannesburg Health Department. It is the only one of its kind in South Africa.

This dedicated team of women keeps an eye on child-minders, creches and nursery schools in Johannesburg.

They say that the type of care available is limited and often grossly inadequate in terms of emotional and physical stimulation.

Part of the problem is that people looking after children in creches — babies from 10 days old to nursery school age — need no qualifications.

This area has been ignored to the extent there are no recognised courses in this country for people caring for infants in creche. A few exceptional creches employ women with paediatric nursing experience.

The Johannesburg Health Department is trying to educate staff in creches but, it says salaries are bad for these people.

"Consequently there is a high staff turnover, making any training programme difficult, if not impossible," says a spokesman for the institution.

WATCHFUL

The Department of Social Welfare is responsible for the well-being of children in creches. But child minders are not legally the responsibility of any department, although the Department of Health in Johannesburg does keep a watchful eye on them.

But, both Social Welfare and the Health Department admitted, there is no way they can ensure infants receive physical and mental stimulation or "TLC."

They said it is also difficult to prosecute people for maltreating children in these institutions as concrete proof is not easy to find.

Our survey showed very few creches cater for babies. Only one creche cares for babies from 10 days old.

Inspectors at the pre-school section of the Johannesburg Health Department said care at this creche was a cause for concern.

A handful cater for children aged from six months. Most creches prefer to care for infants aged from one year or preferably after they have been potty-trained — child, two years old.

I visited 37 creches and creche-nursery schools. In many, children had insufficient mental stimulation or physical activities. The younger the child, the worse the situation.

Staff showed no interest in their charges. Discipline was minimal and organised activities to stimulate the child almost non-existent.

Expensive fees are not indicative of good care. The two most expensive creches I saw charged R75 and R80 a month — they were also the two worst, I felt, and so did child care workers.

The best I visited was not in a prestige suburb; it was in Judith's Park and charged only R45 a month for infants.

CARE

In the Johannesburg area there are 19 profit-making half-day creches; two full-day non-profit creches; 31 profit-making creche-nursery schools (full day) and 13 non-profit full day creche/nursery schools.

A creche is defined as a place of care, in terms of the Childrens Act 1980. It has to be registered with the Department of Social Welfare, and the local municipality must issue a health certificate.

See Star Woman tomorrow for Charlene Beltramo's survey of local nursery schools.
1. Let \( x = \) colour sets \\
\( y = \) black and white sets \\
Objective function: \( 45x \cdot 15y \) maximised \\
(a) Production limit \( x \cdot 50 \) (no. of picture tubes avail) \\
(b) Chose s assembly \( 18x \cdot 6y \leq 1800 \) i.e. \( y \leq 300 - 3x \) \\
(c) Final assembly \( 1,5x + y \leq 240 \) i.e. \( y \leq 240 - 1,6x \) \\
(d) Final testing \( 2x + 0,5y \leq 166 \) i.e. \( y \leq 322 - 4x \) \\

2. See attached graph. \\

3. Feasible solutions: \\

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective Function</th>
<th>Contrib.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( (15 \cdot 240) + (45 \cdot 0) )</td>
<td>( R3 , 600 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (15 \cdot 0) + (45 \cdot 50) )</td>
<td>( R2 , 500 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( (15 \cdot 132) + (45 \cdot 50) )</td>
<td>( R4 , 230 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) Intersection of \( y = 332 - 4x; \) \\
\( x = 50 \) i.e. \( y = 132; \) \( x = 50 \) \\
(iv) Intersection of \( y = 332 - 4x; \) \\
\( y = 240 - 1,6x \) \\
\( 4x = 92 \) \\
\( x = 23 \) \\
\( y = 179; \) \( x = 38 \) \\
\( (15 \cdot 179) + (45 \cdot 50) \) | \( R4 \, 395 \) |

:: produce 179 black and white sets and 38 colour, which produces a daily contribution of \( R4 \, 395 \)
White children in foster care

391. Mr. G. N. Oldfield asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

How many White children are at present placed in foster care in terms of the Children's Act.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

6 838 on 31 December 1978.
develop into a useful citizen, and notes
with thanks and appreciation the partial
part played by the woman and mother in
the education of the child.

Hansard, members on this side of the House wish
to express our thanks and appreciation today
towards the Government, the hon. the
Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions and
the Department of Social Welfare and
Pensions for what they have done for the
child during the past number of years. We
think the Government for the many
opportunities created for the child during
the past 30 years, whether by way of the
provision of funds, of schools, or of health
services, etc.

The UN has decided that 1979 should be
known as the Year of the Child. I want to
lead them for that restoration. Whether:
the intentions of the UN as regards that restoration
will be effectively implemented throughout
the world, is another matter. What is
important, is the disposition of people in the
training of a child, so that ultimately she will
be forearmed. I am concerned about the attitude
the world displays towards the child.

In the United Kingdom, a Children's Act
was only passed 50 years after slavery had
been abolished, and 50 years after an Animal
Protection Act had been passed there.

The first child to be removed from her
parents in terms of the Animal Protection Act because "she is a member of
the animal kingdom". There was no
Children's Act in terms of which the child
could be removed, therefore had to be
removed in terms of the Animal Protection Act.

I may be asked why I am using examples
such as these in support of my statement. In
my view, the attitude of the world community
has not changed much since. My considered
opinion is that the attitude of the world
in favour of the child has not changed as much as
might be desired. It is true that many laws
have been passed in Western countries for the
protection of the child, but the spirit of
the law is that the problem of the child is
still lacking in the civilized world.

In support of my viewpoint concerning this
attitude towards the child, I should like to
quote from the final newspaper report:

Sir, I saw that it was not merely a matter of
mysteries, but there were actually holes in the
body and the head of the child. I want to
quote from the final newspaper report:

I have quoted these various gruesome
elements of cruelty to children here, and I
ask myself why children are ill-treated in this
brutal fashion. I suggest that the primary
reason for this state of affairs is the attitude
towards the child. Society is obsessed with the
idea that a particular child belongs only to a
particular family and is an asset only to that
family. A child's parent or stepparent or
guardian has rights over such a child, often
without the sense of responsibility that a
parent should have. Society recognizes those
rights. There is a sort of indifference towards
the children of other couples and towards
children in general. The second reason is our
belief that a woman is instinctively inadequately
equipped for her task of
motherhood. In my view, this conception is
wrong. Emphasis should be placed on the
training of the mother, so that ultimately she will
be able to be motherly towards her child.

To me, the concept of "motherliness" means
the tender handling of the baby by the
mother, the care of the child and the
feeding, especially the breast feeding of the child.
This means that a mother hugs her
child and tenderly embraces her with love throughout the
day. Against this there is the concept of
"mothering". A baby that plays with a doll,
washes its hands and lays it down, but seldom
hugs it. To me, the concept of "mothering"
merely means the physical methods of
training, the clothing of the child, the care of
its health, etc. For this, there is both pre-natal
and post-natal instruction available to the
mother, but there is no real instruction in
respect of motherliness. It is said that our
daughters are being taught how to do pottery,
needlework and flower arrangement, but that
they are not learning how to be mothers.
Motherliness simply has to be acquired along
the way and learned and applied in married
life with all its problems, to a child that is
often born too early in the mother's lifetime.

Why do people ill-treat children like that?
What is the view on this? The view of
psychologists and therapists alike is that
these people have
Mr. G. N. OLEFIRO asked the Minister of Flural Relations and Development:

How many Black children are at present placed in foster care in terms of the Children's Act?

The MINISTER OF FLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

2,563 Children.
Coloured children in foster care

392. Mr. G. N. Oldfield asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

How many Coloured children are at present placed in foster care in terms of the Children's Act.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Welfare for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

14 458.
Mr. G. N. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

How many Coloured children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1975 to 1978.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Welfare for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have however ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. G. N. Oldfield asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1975 to 1978.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adoptions Registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indian children in question.

397. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

How many Indian children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1973 to 1978.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

Whether legislation is to be introduced during the current session of Parliament to amend the Children's Act.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions):

No.
Africans ‘give up’ children

About 15 African children are abandoned in the Durban-Pinetown metropolitan area each month, and the reasons seem to be largely economic. The White and the Indian community have a negligible abandonment rate and about one child a month is cast off in the Coloured community. The Child Welfare Society in Johannesburg disclosed last month that Africans were abandoning about 30 children a month in that city’s environs. The society found that the general cause was unemployment. The unemployed family’s inability to care for its children was leading it to lose the children at bus terminals and railway stations in the hope that someone would take them in.

Child abandonment has always been a great deal more prevalent among Africans than other race groups, mainly because of impoverishment.

Government and welfare officers in the Durban-Pinetown region said yesterday, however, that there were also other factors involved.

A social worker said African women were becoming more emancipated and some were not prepared to look after children, although they did not stop having them.

Some unmarried young women rejected their babies out of shame or because they had no accommodation or could not support them.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diploma 1</th>
<th>Diploma 2</th>
<th>Diploma 3</th>
<th>Diploma 4</th>
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<td>095</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>040</td>
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</table>

Table 2. NTC I - V passes, 1970-1974.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NTC I</th>
<th>NTC II</th>
<th>NTC III</th>
<th>NTC IV</th>
<th>NTC V</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>080</td>
<td>085</td>
<td>084</td>
<td>083</td>
<td>082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: NTC IV and V were being phased out and replaced by Annual Surveys.
Mr. H. E. J. Van Rensburg asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) Whether his Department has completed its investigation into the incidence of crimes against children; if so,

(2) whether any recommendations were made to him in this regard; if so, (a) what recommendations and (b) what steps are to be taken to implement them.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No, my Department is at present preparing a report on the matter.

(a) and (b) fall away.
Hansard 3 (1963) 224/5

European children's homes

J. N. Oldfield asked the Minister for Health, Social Services and Development what steps are being taken to increase the number of Black children being taken into care in Northern Ireland.

The Register of Plural Relations and Development.

(a) 50

(b) 5
Children's Act

Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1976-77 and 1977-78, respectively;

(2) How many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes during each of these periods.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

For the calendar year 1976 and 1977 respectively:

(1) 3 088 and 2 814.

(2) (a) 1 067 and 713.

(b) 898 and 1 001.

The information for the calendar year 1978 is not available as yet.
After-school care centre a "success"

By ANNABELLE WARD

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society's After-School Care Centre in Regents Park has proved an "unqualified success" and a similar centre is planned for Hillbrow.

"We opened the Mary Uys centre in the southern suburbs strictly on the understanding that it must be self-supporting. We gave it six months to prove its viability," said Harold Ferreira, director of the society.

The Mary Uys centre, which accepts children from Grade 1 to Std 7, began with 28 children in May in a former boys' home building. A qualified social worker and volunteers look after the children from 12.30 pm to 3.30 pm during school terms and from 8.30 am to 3.30 pm during school holidays.

The children are given a snack when they arrive from school. Their homework is supervised and after studies so is their playtime.

Initially only children in the immediate vicinity could be accepted. Then, when the society received a donation from a trust fund, a small bus was bought and enrolment swelled to nearly 100.

Parents pay R25 a month for their first child, R40 for two children and R60 for three. According to Mr Ferreira, nearly half of these children come from one-parent families, emphasizing the centre's important role.

It is hoped that the Hillbrow centre will open by the middle of the year.

The first step is to find a suitable building. Mr Ferreira feels that using a school could defeat the objects of the centre. "The children wouldn't come. They want a break from their school surroundings," he explained.

The next step is to find suitably qualified staff and volunteers.

"Parents have remarked how their children have changed. They have become more co-operative at home. And the parents benefit too," said Mr Ferreira. "They don't have to worry where their child might be and what he might be doing. When they come home in the evenings they don't have the complicated job of helping with homework."

Another good feature of the centre is that the social worker can pick up family tensions and problems through the child. Sometimes she will do the counselling herself, or if the problem is complex she can refer the family to the correct agency.

"The need for these centres is limitless. Every residential area should have one," said Mr Ferreira. "But our work would be speeded if the public helped us."

Anyone wanting to give either their time or money can contact Mrs Jenny Wiser, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, PO Box 2589, Johannesburg, or telephone 21-2431.
Child care talks to be held in EL

EAST LONDON — Three of South Africa's leaders in the field of child care will lecture Border doctors and nurses on the latest hospital methods here on Saturday.

Prof Attie Malan, Professor of Newborn Services at the University of Cape Town, Sister June Francis, Director of the Breastfeeding Association in Cape Town and Dr Dave Wood, a paediatrician at the Red Cross and Groot Schuur hospitals will lecture on a variety of subjects at a seminar organised by the Parentcraft Advisory Service.

Leading doctors and nurses from throughout the Border and East London have been invited to attend.

While the seminar was not planned as part of the international Year of the Child or South Africa's Health Year, a spokesman for the organisers said it fitted in well with both projects. — DDR.
Readers put heart back in Christmas

AFTER reading in the Sunday Express of the hand-to-mouth existence of the Orlando Children's Home, a Johannesburg flatdweller decided to sacrifice his Christmas dinner and gave his only chicken to the home.

The gesture from the anonymous donor was met with a big thank you from the director of the home, Mrs Maggie Nkwe.

"It was a wonderful present," she said this week. "We really don't mind how much or how little people give us—anything is welcome." She said there had been a great response to a Sunday Express report of two weeks ago which highlighted the home's grim future—and the fact that its 60 children would hardly notice Christmas.

Thus the Sunday Express and its big-hearted readers were able to bring a small measure of cheer to the children.

This week I popped in to see them again, and found that suddenly the Soweto Orlando Home was alive.

The wives of four Canadian Embassy officials from Pretoria were visiting the children. They were especially interested in the babies, handling and with care wonderful things as decorated coffee grinders, cups, pieces of hardboard, clothing and magazines.

The home also received several cheques ranging from R10 to R100.

Mrs Nkwe, pointing to a baby with his head covered when she lay down on a line with the baby strapped to her back.

"Seconds before she was killed the boy was flung..."
An American woman filled a van with personal odds and ends — and sent it off. And when the vehicle drew up it became the centre of attraction to the older children at the home.

Mrs. Nkwe, commented: "The children are just going to love that." 

"It's a miracle that he is alive — and all these anonymous donors are helping us to care for him in the way his mother obviously never thought she could," Mrs. Nkwe said.

7/11/79

SUND Expr 248
Crisis centre for children

Johannesburg's black abandoned children are to get their first crisis centre.

It is to be opened by the Net Genel Kerk in Afrika at Meadowlands, Soweto.

The Sefiheng Centre will be used until a more permanent centre can be built at Emmarentia.

Mr. Blaauw said the centre will serve as a refuge for homeless children for two or three days at a time until a home can be found for them.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society welcomed the centre.

At present the only shelter for abandoned black children in Orlando the Children's Home Soweto and it is permanently overcrowded.

Several agencies have taken up the cause of the abandoned child — but the Sefiheng Centre is the first to be set up for children who roam the streets of Johannesburg and sometimes end up drug addicts or criminals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Girls</th>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>875</td>
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<td>1953</td>
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<td>1954</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>3,418</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>3,373</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>4,242</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>765</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>4,835</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>5,881</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>5,503</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>595</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>5,290</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOCIAL SECURITY - CHILDCARE

2/1/79

31/12/79
Hansards 1980
693. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) How many (a) boys and (b) girls are at present (i) accommodated at and (ii) listed as absconders from schools of industry;

(2) how many (a) boys and (b) girls absconded from schools of industry during (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980 to date;

(3) how many (a) boys and (b) girls were transferred from schools of industry to reform schools during (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980 to date?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) 1 212</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) 126</td>
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<td>(b) 989</td>
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<td>(iii) 15</td>
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<td>(b) 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
632. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many places of safety, other than police cells, for the reception of Black children are there in the White areas of the Republic; (b) where are they situated and (c) how many children can be accommodated in each place?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 4

(b) Benoni
    Port Elizabeth
    Cape Town
    Johannesburg

(c) 250
    72
    14
    50
Assault on infants by parents

476. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the
Minister of Police:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants
by parents were reported in respect of
each race group in each province
during the period 1 July 1979 to 30
June 1979;

(2) in how many cases in respect of each
race group did the infant (a) die or (b)
suffer serious injury as a result of the
assault?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>2(a)</th>
<th>2(b)</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Black</td>
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<td>Asian</td>
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<td>Orange Free State:</td>
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<td>South West Africa:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1978 and 1979, respectively;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

For the calendar year 1978:

(1) 3 195.

(2) (a) 1 109.

(b) 636.

The information for the calendar year 1979 is not available as yet.
NEW CASH DEAL AIDS PLAIN'S CRECHES

By KERI MOLLOY

ONE of Mitchell's Plain's most pressing problems — the critical shortage of child care centres — will be eased by the National Housing Commission's decision announced this month to offer cut-price creche sites in the township.

Community leaders have pointed out that the shortage was a large contributor to the appallingly high rent arrears figure — more than R1-million.

The mothers of Mitchell's Plain cannot work because they have nowhere to leave their children. They must work, however, because, without the extra income, the families cannot afford to live there.

RIDICULOUS

"It is a ridiculous Catch-22 situation", a community worker told Weekend Argus.

Welfare bodies have been helpless because high land costs prohibited their buying sites and the City Council will not provide creches because Mitchell's Plain is not an economic area.

The few privately-run creches, in houses, have focus of a place of worship that could also be used for gatherings.

In March and again in September the City Council appealed to the Department of Community Development to review the ruling.

At a meeting of the municipal Housing Committee held on Wednesday it was decided that the National Housing Commission has reduced the cost of creche sites substantially putting them within the reach of welfare bodies.

Although the cost is not down to the original nominal R2, it is estimated to be about 16 percent of the market value.

NEW RULING

Under the new ruling the cost of a creche site will be that of the bare land plus 15 percent of the servicing charge.
City's long battle on teenage crime

MORE than 1 200 cases involving children were recorded in Cape Town Magistrate's Court this year. Most were teenage boys who appeared in connection with theft, armed robbery and assault.

The children involved were mainly from District Six, Salt River, Woodstock, Kensington and Factreton. Between January 2 and November 11, 1190 cases were heard.

Of these 410 were for theft, 117 housebreaking, 110 assault, 64 armed robbery, 62 dagga, 16 for possession of stolen property, 11 for damage to railway property, eight drunkenness, four attempted murder, four rape and about 100 other cases varying from sodomy to hawking without a licence.

PROBATION

One of the people who continually liaises with the parents of these children is a probation officer employed by the Department of Coloured Affairs, who has worked at the court for two years.

There is no doubt that she is disturbed at the stream of parents and children who flock to her door. These number about 70 a month.

"On the other hand, some parents come to me and beg for their children to be "taken away," she said.

"But the main reasons for the large number of young criminals are low living standards, lack of parental control and interest, overlarge families and a preference on the part of the child to earn money instead of completing his education."

The officer said social workers tried to see that children continued their education for as long as possible.

REFORM

According to the officer, as few children as possible were sent to reformatories. Children were kept in the community for as long as possible.

"Home conditions are often bad. More than 20 people in a house, drunk parents and other factors. This is why some children seek the aid of gangs," she said.

Of the girls who appear in court, most of them are found loitering in the dock area.

"These girls, both white and coloured, usually range from the age of 12. They wear lots of make-up and are very well aware of the Children's Act. They always try to appear in another court so they can pay an admission-of-guilt. But if we catch up with them, they could be sent to a corrective school."

"Then there are tears and pleadings."

MICRO CHIEF

Another person who deals with crime prevention and the rehabilitation of offenders is Mr J V Pegge, national director of Micro.

Mr Pegge is just one of the many people in South Africa who believe as little use as possible should be made of reformatories, even though their standards are high.

"Their use should be kept to a minimum. Putting children in an institution can have the bad apple effect."

What we need in South Africa is more non-custodial sentencing. Community service orders, which have already been implemented in Cape Town, are effective," he said.

Apart from this sentence, Mr Pegge suggested that another effective method used widely in the United States was the finding of children and parents.

Inquests into the deaths of children this year — about 20 in all — disclosed that most had died in motor accidents either as pedestrians or passengers. A number of others died of diseases. One was smothered and two drowned.

During the period June 1978 — June 1979 more than 22 800 adult and child cases were heard in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court. These included 10 939 traffic offences.

From July 1979 — June 30 1980 more than 17 800 cases were heard. The traffic cases fell considerably to 8 424. This brought the total of other cases to 9 462. During this period, 1272 children appeared in court.
Indian creche in full swing

EAST LONDON — Only two months old and on its way to becoming a fully fledged creche providing a much-needed facility for the people of Braelynn Heights.

That's the story of the Braelynn Play Centre — a project of the East London Indian Welfare Society.

The creche is being run by a management committee headed by Dr C. Khandoor.

The need for the facility came to the fore a few months ago when several Indian children were ordered out of a white creche by the Department of Community Development.

The welfare society then went quickly into action for the facility which was on their drawing boards.

It is now being run by Mrs Anusanthi Naicker, who assisted by Mrs L. Naidoo and although it caters for children between the ages of three and six, it has a present enrolment of 17 children.

"We are expecting a full house next year as people were reluctant to send their children for the last ten months," Mrs Naicker said.

They are now getting the creche—situated at the old Duncan Village old age home — in top shape for next year when they hope to provide up to date facilities.
Navin Chetty, 6, busies himself with crayons.

In a pensive mood in the yard of the new Braelyn Play Centre in Vshandu Nalcker.
R30 000 creche for Crossroads

By the end of January the centre will be completed and able to accommodate, daily, 500 children.

The building, which is a prefabricated structure from South Africa, will cover an area of more than 300 square metres, or half the size of a standard rugby playing field, said Major Whiting.

He said facilities at the centre would include learning, visual and teaching aids, medical care, a kitchen, dining room, and two meals prepared daily for the children.

He said any children who advanced quickly would receive special education facilities and handicapped children would receive special care.

"We cannot provide for everyone so we have to separate priorities in these circumstances," he said.

Table 3: 1970 African Emplyment

By sector 1960, 1970

Sector Survey 1970

Births and deaths 1970-1980

This is necessary by the form of presentation of official

Throughout this section, South Africa includes Transkei and

Table 3: presents estima

the distribution of African employment by sector, sex and

- 8 -
EAST LONDON -- A new R60 000 pre-primary school and therapeutic screening clinic for black children with severe hearing impediments will be erected in the grounds of the Cecilia Makiwane hospital in Mdantsane early next year.

This was made possible through the efforts of the East London and Border Society for the Deaf. Announcing the plans for the new school, the society's chairman, Mr Theo Blumberg, said in his chairman's report at the society's general meeting that a German church welfare organisation, Kinderhilfe, provided the finance.

Mr Blumberg said he hoped the building would start early next year.

At the moment the society uses a house in the hospital grounds but the house has accommodation for only 20 children. The new school will accommodate 35 children.

At the meeting, Mr Blumberg was re-elected chairman, Mrs P. Henson secretary and Mr R. L. Macdonald vice-chairman. -- DDR
A brave example of foster care

THERE is a unique service operating in two of Durban's outlying townships which offers care facilities for the children of female migrants. The service, called Child Protection, is the brainchild of the Durban African Child and Family Welfare society.

What it actually does is find willing foster parents who will take care of a child (or children as the case may be) while their mother goes to the city to work. Children committed by the courts can also qualify for this kind of care.

Those committed by the court are usually children who have been orphaned or whose parents are for some reason (most often alcoholism) found unfit to care for their children.

The ages range from newborn babies to 16-year-olds. Children whose parents admit them to the scheme are registered as protected infants but the natural parents retain full rights over their child even while it is living with the foster family. All these children are under the age of six.

This service only operates in Lamontville and Chesterville as these are the only two townships falling under Child Welfare — other townships fall under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu.

A grant from the Department of Co-operation and Development of R21 a month is paid to the foster parents of these children committed by the court. Parents who are forced through circumstance to send their children into foster care have to pay R10 per month to the foster parents.

Investigation

These amounts are by no means sufficient to meet all the child's needs especially if it is a baby and still in need of 2½ times nourishing foods but the scheme relies on the goodwill of the community.

Foster mother often finds it hard to cope with her natural possessiveness. Foster mother might be frustrated because the mother's visits are so much more special than her everyday care.

The natural mother often finds it hard to cope with her natural possessiveness. Foster mother might be frustrated because the mother's visits are so much more special than her everyday care.

At the moment the society is in charge of 37 children in foster families. The reason for this relatively low number, Mr Njonga explained, is twofold: the social worker in charge of the scheme resigned and because the foremost aim of the society is to keep the family intact.

"Obviously we would rather the child live with her natural mother and try to persuade her to keep the child but when this situation is impossible then we will do our best to place the child elsewhere."

"Sometimes too many moves from one family to another or shunting the child back and forth between her mother and the foster family can be psychologically damaging to the child. This is another problem we have to be careful about," said Mr Njonga.

In spite of the problems, however, the scheme will continue.

Sandi Hudson

Full rights

While a child is living with foster parents the natural mother retains full rights over her and can visit or take the child away whenever she likes. If the society allocates a child to a particular family and the mother objects they will place the child elsewhere.

"We also have great difficulty in getting the natural mother to cope with her possessiveness and to try and alleviate this we get the mothers and foster mothers to meet once a month at a social club."

At the club the women are given lectures on gardening, first aid, sewing, cookery and other topics which are likely to interest them. Although these lectures are enormously popular, the main objective of the monthly meeting is to get the women together for an exchange of ideas and to support one another.
Mental society gets going in Parkside

EAST LONDON — Until the Mental Health Society here put wheels in motion in September, teaching facilities for coloured mentally handicapped children in East London were nonexistent.

"I don't think the coloured community was aware of the extent of the problem," said the director of the society, Mrs L. E. Cohen.

"Some of these mentally handicapped children in normal schools are just languishing and making no progress at all. It certainly isn't the teacher's fault.

"If the children weren't kept at the schools there would be absolutely no alternative place to send them."

The municipality has provided the society with room in the Parkside Community Centre and a nucleus of eight handicap children will have the benefit of some form of training.

"It's not the ideal place, but it is a beginning," said Mrs Cohen. "We were quite distraught when our marvellous teacher, Mrs Davids left, but we were fortunate to find Mrs September and Mrs Smith, who although they have no special training, have a great empathy for working with these children.

"Our model is the Motteland Centre for the Handicapped, where they have made many breakthroughs, and we hope to build up our school following in their footsteps."

Public co-operation and people in the community willing to serve on a committee was needed.

"Our aim is to train these children thereby relieving their mothers and schoolteachers of the burden a handicapped child can be. They will be taught basic skills, socialisation and handicrafts with the aim of developing into a protective workshop doing sub-contract work — short-term simple assembly and packaging jobs which can't be done by machine."

Although a great deal of help had been given by various clubs and societies, financial assistance was imperative to provide adequate premises and equipment, and the success of the protective workshop depended on the response of industry in supplying the work.

Regarding other spheres of Mental Health, patients of all ethnic groups had formed a cohesive group which organised various functions, providing the opportunity for socialising.

"The mentally handicapped and the mentally retarded get on surprisingly well together during these functions," said Mrs Cohen. — DDR
By ENRICO KEMP

THE SHORTAGE of adequate day care facilities in Mitchell's Plain has reached crisis proportions, according to residents operating private creches in schools and in their homes.

Day care centres housed in three churches and in private houses throughout Mitchell's Plain are over-crowded with long waiting lists and working parents are forced to leave their children in the care of relatives or stay home themselves.

The City Council has been approached by several private creche operators for the loan of empty houses but the demand by prospective home-owners for both new and repossessed houses has made this impossible, according to a council spokesman.

Mr Audrey Wagner, who operates a creche for 46 children at her home in Rocklands said she had applied to the council eight months ago for the use of two empty houses in her road. The houses were vacated by the previous occupants and have been boarded up.

"Waiting" MRS WAGNER

"All along they have promised me a house but I've been waiting for nearly eight months now. My house is small and I already have a waiting list of 29. How am I going to accommodate them?"

Mrs Wagner said she started the creche "as a service to the community" at the beginning of this year. She and a helper, Miss Pauline Weber, both women are qualified teachers - start work at 6 am when the first child is brought to the creche. The children, many of whom are of pre-school age - between 3 and 5 years - are fed two meals a day and are kept busy with games and toys.

The fee is R3.00 a week.

Representatives from creches throughout Mitchell's Plain recently formed an action committee to co-ordinate efforts to have a creche built in the area.

Served meals

Mr Victor van Balla, a member of the committee and chairman of the Woodlands Day Care Centre, said the centre operated in two classrooms at a local high school.

With an enrollment of 79 children and 73 on the waiting list for 1981, the centre has a full-time staff of four teachers, a cook and a cleaner. The creche operates from 7 am to 5.30 pm and the children are also served two cooked meals. Mr Van Balla emphasizes that the centre is "a community-oriented, non-profit making venture."

He said the Divisional Council, which administers Woodlands, was first approached in February and asked for three empty houses to house the creche. This was refused and subsequently another application was made for only one house. To date, there has been no response from the council, Mr Van Balla said.

A Divisional Council spokesman said the council had recently addressed a letter to the Woodlands Ratepayers Association detailing its stand on the allocation of empty houses for creches. The chairman of the association, Mr Eddie Kai, said he had not yet received the letter.

Mr Kai said it was "highly regrettable" that a creche had not been built at the inception of Mitchell's Plain. He said the council's stated policy of only building creches in sub-economic areas was "wrong."

It is precisely because Mitchell's Plain is a home-ownership area that more houses are forced to work and the need for day care centres is as acute, if not greater," Mr Kai said.

Sell land

The assistant City Engineer, Mr D C Mahl, said he thought it unlikely that repossessed houses would be allocated for creches. All new houses in Mitchell's Plain had been occupied and there was a "great demand" for repossessed homes from housing trusts.

He said between 40 and 50 sites throughout Mitchell's Plain had been allocated for creches. However, they could not be sold at a nominal price and had to be bought at development costs in terms of a ruling by the department of Community Development.

Mr Mahl said the council had made representations to the department to waive the ruling in Mitchell's Plain and sell land for the building of creches at a nominal price.

"But this does not preclude any welfare organization from buying land at a nominal price. The council will give very sympathetic consideration to such applications," he said.

Mr Mahl denied that it was council policy to only build creches in sub-economic areas. "It is not really the council's function to build creches. In its entire history, the council has only provided one or two creches," he said.
A helping hand from Linda

• The first marriage guidance counsellor for blacks in Durban was recently appointed.
• SANDI HUDSON interviews Linda Motsemme.

Although the divorce rate amongst blacks has been rising steadily, it was only recently that the appointment of a marriage guidance counsellor for blacks in Durban was made. She is Linda Motsemme, a degree social worker from Chesterville.

Linda started with the Durban Society for Marriage and Family Life in July this year and already her caseload is escalating.

Traditionally the Zulu people have relied on their families to help them deal with any problems that might occur in the marriage. Nowadays, with the emphasis on Western standards and city living rather than traditional mores, the extended family is breaking up and hapless couples have nobody to consult.

"The family is usually living away from the city in the townships and an unhappy couple cannot use the family to support them any longer. They need qualified outside help," said Linda.

The idea of consulting an outsider to deal with a rocky marriage is almost revolutionary in the black community. But Linda is confident her caseload will grow with the right publicity.

"People have heard me on the radio or else through friends of theirs and once they know about me they are keen to see me if they have problems," she said.

Aggravated

The reasons for the break-up of marriages in black society are much the same as those in any other community, except that black people's problems are aggravated by financial difficulties, the plight of migrant labourers and their families and limited education opportunities.

"Most of the marriages I deal with face problems like lack of communication, which is partially caused by practical difficulties like both partners working long hours and also caused by ignorance. In some cases I deal with personality problems. The tension that they cause. With more and more women working, earning money and getting education, role conflict is often a source of discord.

Her brief is not limited to marriage counselling. She also deals with pre-natal problems, divorce and family counselling.

Involved

Linda grew up in Lamontville where she lived with an aunt and uncle. Her father died when she was very young and she says she can't remember him at all, but "My mother always made to follow a career instead of staying at home."

After leaving school Linda decided to take up social science and went to study at Roma University in Lesotho. Linda would have liked to have completed her degree there but at the end of first year her passport was withdrawn and she was told by an official of what was then the Department of Bantu Affairs that she should go to the University of Zululand.

After graduation — she did her major in Social Science — she did a spell with Cripple Clinic. "I unqualified and I jumped at the chance of working for them."

Child Welfare

Then came a seven year stint at Durban African Child and Family Welfare where she worked as the community worker with a special interest in their foster care programme. After a while she felt she was needed a change, something that was more challenging and while she had been working at Child Welfare she sensed a need for marital counselling — all of which decided her on her present position.

Linda Motsemme has a thousand things on her hands but she still wants to take care of one of the foster children from Child Welfare.
More care wanted for young children

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare has been asked to make urgent representations to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for immediate action to be given to the crisis in education.

A discussion group taking part in the council's symposium on Better Parenting — being held this week at the University of Port Elizabeth — also asked in a resolution for serious consideration to be given to the establishment of a uniform education system for all.

About 300 people of all races attended the two-day symposium, at which the problems of parents and schoolchildren were spotlighted. The symposium was held after the council's biennial meeting.

Summing up the proceedings, Dr M C Potgieter, acting head of social work at UPE, said 134 proposals were made in the group discussions.

Among issues highlighted were the need for a programme on parenting, the appointment of social workers at schools, better day-care and after-school care centres.

There was a need for a well-researched, comprehensive training programme for parents, because not all families offered the ideal training ground for good parenting.

Such programmes should be taught at schools. Until this was done, welfare and other organisations and churches should initiate the programmes.

Dr Potgieter said participants felt that the time had come to look at the function or lack of function of parent-teacher associations. The need for social workers at schools should also be examined.

School buildings and facilities should be made available to the community for recreational activities. There was a desperate need for community facilities in all areas. But school buildings often stood unused for much of the time.

Though ideally the mother should be available to a child all the time for the first 18 months of its life, this was not always possible. For this reason, employers should provide day-care centres for their workers' children.

An even greater need was for after-school centres.
DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
No. R. 1961 26 September 1980
AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960.—CO-OPERATION
L. George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), reads with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1980, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

(1) the substitution in Regulation 62 (1) (a) for "R23.25" of "R28.75";
(2) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R6.55" of "R7.15";
(3) the substitution in Note C (b) to regulation 62 for "R1.00" of "R2.00"; and
(4) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62 for "R49.45" and "R58.45" of "R57.35" and "R70.35", respectively.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

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DOTE DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING
No. R. 1961 26 September 1980
WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAgtENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960.—SAMEWERKING
Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunct-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheids verleent by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), geleë met Proklamasië R. 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1980, welke datum in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Gouwermantskennegsweg R. 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig, deur—

(1) in regulasie 62 (1) (a) "R23.25" deur "R28.75" te vervang;
(2) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R6.55" deur "R7.15" te vervang;
(3) in Opmerking C (b) by regulasie 62 "R1.00" deur "R2.00" te vervang; en
(4) in Opmerking D by regulasie 62 "R49.45" en "R58.45" deur onderskeidelik "R57.35" en "R70.35" te vervang.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunct-minister van Samewerking.

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MISS N DIAMANT
of piemst die beste essay op die thema 'The most Field Prize'

G R CARTER

SCHEM.

The English Language Tuition best essay in first course for the student presenting the
Dorothy Cousins Essay Prize

G R CARTER

in Speech and Drama.

FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF STUDY

W. E. McCArthy

DRAMATIC ART

FOR THE BEST STUDENT IN MUSICAL

Ruth Paffers Prize

GREAT MILLIS BOOK PRIZE

M C MILLIS

(continued)
Day-care training for whites only

MORE than 75 percent of people taking care of
people in day-care centres in South Africa had
never been trained by any professional body.

Mr. W. Oostendorp, Mr. W. Orton and Mr. W. D. Belach, the Department of Welfare and Health, said that the percentage of people taking care of others in day-care centres was very low. It was today universally acknowledged that training for the people who are taking care of others was mandatory.

The Department of Welfare and Health, through the Development Administration and the South African Council of Social Services, had already decided to provide a national training scheme for people taking care of others in day-care centres.

A motion that the government establish a national training scheme for people taking care of others in day-care centres was unanimously passed. The government appealed to all people, not only to the South African Council of Social Services, but also to all people who are taking care of others in day-care centres, to enrol in the training scheme.
Mrs Hazel Cairns with the boys she is trying to help: little Simon (left) and camera-shy Chris.
Nowhere to go—and very few seem to care or want to help

By Marion Duncan

The little black boy was filthy, crawling with lice, and he had not eaten properly for days. He was sitting alone on the hard Hillbrow pavement, crying, nursing a sore leg. His mother and father had disappeared and he did not know where they had gone.

His name is Simon. He is 11—and he has nowhere to go. He is completely destitute.

That was the way he was found by Mrs Hazel Cairns, a new immigrant from South Africa. She has tried to help him; she found him some clothes, she bought him new shoes, she fed him.

She heard his story—a tragic but all-too-frequent tale of desertion and hopelessness.

So she started on a long road of futility—to Social Welfare, to government information services, to Black Sash, to the Institute of Race Relations. Were there any homes for placement of children like Simon? No. Were there any temporary foster parents to look after them? No. Were there any places of refuge?

Only institutions like remand hostels, where the authorities in charge talked of "wild children" and of "litter" and "problems" and of "how we have to get the truth out of them." She found somewhere finally, a make-shift hostel in a converted church hall run by a young Soeto minister. But the minister went out for the day, and the elder children bullied Simon, beat him, stole his new toy and took away his new shoes.

Simon ran back to Mrs Cairns.

He took a friend with him: 15-year-old Chris, who had been kicked out of his father's and stepmother's house and also had nowhere to go.

So then there were two, and the trail started again for the young woman who was determined to help.

She found hope at last with the Institute of Race Relations, who are trying to run a welfare service with one or two overworked assistants. Simon and Chris will go there today, and—maybe—they will find a new home.

And Mrs Cairns is a disillusioned woman.

"I tried so hard to get help for them, but nobody seems to care. Even other blacks did not want to help, not even those with money. They would not even spare R1.

"The only only people who have helped me have been women, white women. "All I know is, that if anyone is going to do anything for the future of South Africa it will be white women. Nobody else cares."
A reprieve for the Orlando kid's home

By MATHELDIA MASIPA

The Orlando Home will not be closed and not a single child will be removed.

The good news was brought to SUNDAY POST by the chairman of the Council for Voluntary Social Services in Black Communities, Mr I. Nelenko. The Council, which co-ordinates welfare services, has been in charge of the home for the past three years.

The news comes only a few days after the Department of Cooperation and Development announced the closure of the home, and the removal of the children to the Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety on the East Rand.

Said Mr Nelenko: "When I saw the article in the newspaper, I went to Chief Commissioner to find out what was happening. I felt it was wrong that a statement concerning the home should be released without the custodians having been informed. The Commissioner explained that he had in fact sent a letter to the council about two and a half weeks ago to discuss the issue. That letter was unfortunately not received by the council.

The riskiness of this flow is lower thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.
Feeding scheme ups its prices

A spokesman for the scheme said yesterday that in one year their costs had gone up by R100 000. "Because of the recession the scheme has managed to keep its price the same, but with a deficit of R130 000 last year and another of R170 000 facing us this year, drastic action was necessary," she said.

A spokesperson for the scheme said yesterday that in one year their costs had gone up by R100 000. "Because of the recession the scheme has managed to keep its price the same, but with a deficit of R130 000 last year and another of R170 000 facing us this year, drastic action was necessary," she said.

Mr. , director of a large retail organisation, has decided to computerise the company's accounting operations and has requested you to advise him whether to buy or lease a computer.

You ascertain the following facts:

(a) The cash purchase price of the computer is R80 000.
(b) It is considered that the computer will become obsolete after five years and that after this period of time it will no longer be suitable for the company's needs.
(c) At the end of the five year period, it is estimated that the computer will have a cash value of R5 000.
(d) The computer may be leased for five years at a rental of R20 000 p.a. payable at the end of each year, with an option to purchase the machine for R1 000 on expiry of the lease period. It is expected that if the computer is purchased for R1 000 it will be possible to sell it immediately for R5 000.
(e) The lease agreement may not be cancelled by either party.
(f) The computer company makes a separate charge for maintenance irrespective of whether the computer is leased or bought.
(g) If the computer is purchased the company will have to raise a loan of R80 000. Interest will be charged at the rate of 8% p.a. payable annually in arrears and the capital will be repayable in five equal annual instalments.
(h) If the computer is leased, the company will be able to pay the rental out of current profits.
(i) For taxation purposes, wear and tear will be allowed over 5 years on a straight line basis, after taking into account the residual value.
(j) At the time the question was being considered, normal tax rate was 40 cents in the rand.
(k) A fair rate of return on a business of this nature is considered to be 15% after taxation.

You are required:

to advise Mr. Jones whether, on the basis of the information given, it would be preferable to buy or lease the computer. A formal report is not required, but your conclusion must be supported by detailed workings.
Orlando home to close down

THE Orlando Home is to close and its inmates will be moved to the Yone Aryan place of safety in the East Rand.

A director of the Department of Cooperation and Development says the home will be closed after the Council for Voluntary Services failed to renovate the centre.

Although the Orlando Home was not registered, this was condoned in the hope that matters would be rectified in the Department.

Early yesterday, the home's committee was meeting urgently with officials in a bid to save the home.
Pretoria Bureau

Welfare services for children could result in a committee of inquiry into child welfare services established by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik.

The committee will be under the chairmanship of Mr O A de Meyer, Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of Child Welfare of Germiston.

The committee will also examine the need for a new system of classifying children placed in places of safety and places of detention by the State.

In general, the committee will examine the range and efficiency of services at present provided in terms of the Children's Act and the Criminal Procedure Act.

Dr Munnik invited all interested people to submit written evidence up to November 30, to the secretary of the committee, Mr S D Theron, at the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Private Bag X63, Pretoria.
Mamelodi plans day care centres

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

MAMELODI and Atteridgeville social workers intend establishing day care centres for training retarded children in the two areas.

According to a Mamelodi social worker, Miss N Malevu, the centres will be like workshops for learning speech and various crafts, and thus help to reduce retarded children's dependence on other people.

"In Mamelodi and Atteridgeville we have no adequate facilities for retarded children like in Soweto and other Reef areas," she said.

Miss Malevu added that the only facilities in Mamelodi at present were at Motloko and Umthombo primary schools, but these were already overcrowded.

The social welfare centres in two townships were appealing to parents of retarded children to approach them so that the day care facilities could be discussed.

"Miss Malevu said the goal was a "very long-term, one involving quarterly meetings between parents and social workers to discuss problems of these children."

"We are a self-help group, working in close collaboration with parents of these children," she said.

However, social workers were having problems with parents who were shy to come forward with children who needed help.

Parents interested in these centres should contact Miss Malevu in Mamelodi, at 50 1334, or Mrs W Mashiane in Atteridgeville, 766 9127."
'Hollow reasons used for stopping orphans' grants'

By MANDLA NDLOZI

MR JOSE KAWAWA, chairman of People United To Save Orphans (Puso), this week, criticised the Department of Co-operation and Development for their system of foster-care grants.

Mr Kawawa said Puso called on black people of all political persuasions and religious affiliations to help these children, whose grants can be stopped for a number of reasons.

According to the director-general of Co-operation and Development, there are 2,930 children placed with foster parents on a government grant in South Africa.

The ages of these children varied from infancy to 16, he said, and each child is given R24 a month until such time that the grant was stopped because:

- The death of a fosterparent.
- Of the death of a fosterparent.
- The child was not attending school without a good reason.
- Fosterparent changes address without notifying the relevant office.
- Child reached the age of 16.
- Fosterparent fails to have the grant reviewed timeously every year or
- Fosterparent fails to have the grant reviewed timeously every year or
- Child is transferred to another fosterparent who neglects to apply for a grant.

Singing out some of the reasons, Mr Kawawa said the death of a fosterparent did not mean the child "ceased to exist." Also, he said the officials seemed to forget that blacks were denied "the fruits of free and compulsory education."
Teachers warn on dangers of broken homes

By Sheryl Rahe

At least half the families in Soweto are single parent units, and the incidence of white broken homes in South Africa is increasing, according to social workers and educators.

Speaking at a symposium organised by the Transvaal Teachers' Association last night, a panel of four warned that a lack of healthy parent-child interaction within the family unit could have serious social repercussions during the 1980s.

The panel consisted of the director of the Teachers' Centre, Dr Franz Auerbach, Mrs Ruth de Bruyn, director of the Family Life Centre, Mr Peter Mundell, president of the TTA and Miss Lynn Stein, a social sciences student of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"The family unit fulfills one of the most basic educational objectives and one wonders how children who suffer family upheaval will learn to form healthy families themselves," said Mr Mundell.

Mrs de Bruyn said that a lot of the social and political anger expressed by black adolescents could be attributed to, among other things, a lack of close, family relationships at an early age.

She said families split up by the Group Areas Act or migratory labour system suffered severe disadvantages. Among them she mentioned children under 10 having to look after younger siblings.
School for Soweto's disabled children

By KINGDOM LOMWANE

HISTORY was made in Soweto last week when the first day-school for black disabled children, based in White City Jabavu, was handed over to the Cripples' Care Association of South Africa.

The school — J C Merkin School — which cost more than R50 000, was handed over by Conforce (Pty) Ltd, the contractors.

It was designed to provide complete primary schooling for disabled children in Soweto, according to the principal, Mr J M Benade.

It comprises eight classrooms, three therapy rooms, a library, a domestic science room, a dining hall, large kitchen and separate pupil ablutions with showers and baths, an administration block which will also later serve as a clinic and a caretaker's cottage.

Mr Benade said the school would be sponsored by the Cripples' Care Association and subsidised by the Department of Education and Training.
Care centre project stalled

EAST LONDON — Plans to build a day-care centre in the growing Buffalo Flats township here are being stalled because the expected Department of Coloured Affairs subsidy has not materialised.

The project has been in the pipeline for 10 years.

The Department of Community Development has already granted a R124 000 loan for the project being organised by the Buffalo Flats Day Care Centre Committee in conjunction with the municipality.

But a letter from the head office of the Department of Coloured Affairs in Cape Town states they have not been informed of the project and that they are not happy with its structure.

The department's subsidy is required to guarantee repayment of the loan.

According to the chairman of the day-care centre committee, the Rev J. Abrahams, the department is objecting to the centre catering for children up to five years. They want it to cater for children up to two years.

"This has come as a real surprise to us and we certainly hope this matter can be thrashed out so we can get this much needed facility off the ground," Mr Abrahams said.

"The plan has been drawn up by an East London architect free of charge and the architect is well versed in government requirements for such a centre.

"The plan has been passed by the Department of Community Development and the municipality has given the go-ahead but now we have this strange attitude by the Department of Coloured Affairs. It is very confusing."

The need for the centre was highlighted when the Good Shepherd Nursery School closed a few years ago when the premises it was using at the Good Shepherd Church in North End was sold in terms of the urban renewal project for North End.

The municipality conducted a survey on the need for the project and 800 children's names are already with the organisers seeking a place at the centre. — DMR
**Child welfare cases under Ciskei control**

EAST LONDON — All child welfare cases in Mdantsane were taken over by the Ciskei government at the end of 1979, the chairman of the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, Mrs A. Small, said in her annual report yesterday.

Mrs Small said the move severed a long term of service to the families and children in that area.

Cases dealt with during the past year included abandoned babies, child abuse, marital problems and behavioural deviations of children.

"The persisting precarious economic situation, the shortage of housing, especially for coloureds, Indians and blacks, and the lack of job opportunities in East London, have often hampered the society's efforts to enable clients to help themselves," she said.

Another obstacle was the lack of professional manpower. This was due in part to the one year extension of the social science courses at most universities, leaving a gap in the supply of newly qualified workers this year.

The society had provided a service to commerce and industry by making it possible for mothers who wished to work to leave their children in a creche where a high standard of care was maintained.

The Parkside creche, which pre-school children can be fed, cared for and directed along the right lines for their social, emotional and mental development, was a wonderful asset to the coloured community, said Mrs Small.

She concludes her term of office this year and will be succeeded by Mrs O. Reim, presently vice-chairman. — DDR
Parbhoo hits out at creche expulsions

WEST LONDON — The Department of Community Development was facing problems for the removal of Indian children from creches.

Mr. Parbhoo, the chairperson of the Labor Management Committee (MLC), a London Creche, said the Indian community had stopped using the creches over 100 years ago.

"It was an Indian family who had been successful in setting up the creche," said Mr. Parbhoo, who had been a member of the Labor Management Committee.

About 40 Indian children were removed from the creche, he said.

Mr. Parbhoo said the creche management had not been informed of the removal of children.

When they did apply for the removal of the children, the Department of Community Development (DCD) refused to allow the creche to continue.

"The Indian community wants to continue the creche," Mr. Parbhoo said.

Mr. Parbhoo said the Indian community had invested in the creche, which was 100 years old.

About 40 Indian children were removed from the creche by the creche management, he said.

The creche management had not been informed of the removal of children.

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Desperate widows should contact their local welfare social workers — who will then investigate their home circumstances and refer them to the probation offices in town.

The same applies to old pensioners, who are widowed and have to maintain grandchildren. They automatically qualify for the foster grant — which is about R24 per month for each child.

They have to pass through the children's courts, where the commissioner decides whether they qualify to apply for the grant and whether the old woman will be able to care for the children.

Several poverty-stricken widows and grandmothers who had applied for the maintenance grant from the probation office however, claim in earlier reports that "we've got to sweat for it, and sometimes you lose both your grandchildren and the grant".

The maintenance grant procedure took a drastic turn about for a year ago for a 60-year-old granny from Orlando East, Soweto, who nearly lost custody of her three grandchildren because "she could not look after the children at her age."

She was advised by a local social worker to apply for financial assistance to raise her late daughter's children. At the court, the commissioner for welfare ruled that the children...
Vagrant children of the night

SHELTER FOR 20 FIRST IN SOUTH AFRICA

They live in groups of between 5 and 10 children, each with its own sleeping place. They sleep in doorways, alleys and cardboard boxes. In winter, they pile around the hot air-conditioning pipes of big buildings. They are the child vagrants of Cape Town and for some there may soon be an opportunity to come in from the cold. Plans are afoot to establish a night shelter for 20 children in the city — the only one of its kind in South Africa.

Nobody knows how many child vagrants there are, Mr. Don Pianneck of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology estimates their are hundreds.

Mr. Colin Appleton of the Urban Foundation says there has been very limited contact between the children and welfare organisations. "There is a lot of resistance, the children distrust everybody thinking they are police," he said.

From the children that have been approached a picture of deprivation, illiteracy and undernourishment emerges. A Child Welfare Society social worker stressed little is known about a vagrant child's background.

It is felt that a multiplicity of factors including poor housing conditions, limited income, illegitimacy and alcoholism all contribute to a child taking to the streets.

A family on the brink of starvation is not held together by strong bonds at the best of times. In the poorer areas, family unity is under increasing pressure. There are fights for food, over money, over inability to find a job.

As Don Pianneck notes: "The home becomes an overcrowded hothouse with dwindling supplies. Many children may have been after a beating — often for "stealing" food from the cuboard." Cape Town is the only city in the country with vagrancy shelters. The first was begun by the National Institute for Crime and Rehabilitation (Nicro) in 1978.

More recently, The Haven was opened in Green Point — but there are no shelters specifically for children.

Recently, concerned bodies like Nicro, the Urban Foundation and the Cape Town City Council, have been asked to set up a night shelter for 20 boys. The converted building has been approved by the Cape Town City Council, will be used as a pilot study to gauge the extent of child vagrancy in the city.

Mr. Patrick Harris of the action group says the project is awaiting the go-ahead from the Department of Community Development, the Department of Health, and the Department of Coloured Relations.

The child shelter is seen as an initial step. Mention has also been made of educational programmes for the children.

The important point, says Mr. Appleton, is that shelters are only steppingstones; they have to be linked to a social upgrading and rehabilitation programme.

An information coordinating body has been established and is based at the Child Welfare Society. In order to help with research, members of the public who know of or who see child vagrants are asked to contact the society at 71-7130 or 71-4128.

Any dishonesty
BRUIN KLEUTERS WEGG EWYS

Van ANDRÉ KOTZEE

BLOEMFontein

VIER bruin kleuters werd uit 'n Bloemfonteinsse bewaarbaarskool gesit waar hulle sedert die begin van die jaar is. Die ontstelde ouers van twee van hulle vra nou: Wat moet van die kinders word?

Daar is plek vir 60 kinders in die Rooms-Katolieke bewaarbaarskool. Vanjaar is daar met 52, van wie 48 blankes is. Die hoof van die inrigting sê blanke ouers het nie beswaar teen die bruin kleuters nie.

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou het geen persent uit te reik wat die skool onderligging status sal besorg, o.m. omdat "verskeie instan- sies" in Bloemfontein bewaar gemaak het teen die aanwezigheid van die bruin kleuters.

Volgens mnr. Louis Pouché, direkteur-generaal van die departement, kan die saak hervorweeg word. Daar kan by die minister appel aange- teken word.

Hy voeg by: Dit is nie regeringsbeleid om vrylik gemengde skole te hé nie. Die Regering se ge- mogtigde het daaraan een 'n permit geweier.

Suster Alma, in beheer van die bewaarbaarskool, het aan RAPPORT gegee inspekteurs van die Departement van Gesondheid met inligting oor die bruin kinders vanjaar by die skool gesien. "Die skool geniet terwyl hulle 'n roetins-inspiering uitge- voer het.

Hulle het haar aangegaan om by Gemeenskaps- bou te vra om 'n permit vir 'n meerligging skool. Dit aansoek is die week ge- weier ingevolge artikel 22 van die Groepsge- biedewet.

Onheuwelik van die drama wat hul teenwoordigheid by die skool veroorsaak het, het twee van die kleuters, Natasha Norris, 3, en die vyfjarige Nata- sha Sanders doodgeldig saam met hul wondes aan hul oers by die St. Joseph Kindersentrum gepeel.

Die ander twee klee- ters, Kaylene Maasdorp en Christo Claassen, is reeds saam met hul ouers met vakansie. Die ouers weet nog nie dat die kinders volgende maand nie na die skool mag terugkeer nie.

Suster Alma sê: "Dit is nie eens 'n geval dat die bruin kinders plek moet maak vir wit kinders nie. Die ouers van die wit kinders is besoek van die bruin kleuters, by die skool. Hulle is doodieër- de daarmee."

Mr. Willie Norris, 30, verkoopbestuurder by 'n verskeringmaatskappy, en sy vrou, Marna, 30, onderrysers, was geskik toe hulle van die verbod hoor.

Die ma van die ander Natasha, mev. Nola San- ders, 33, sê sy is verbitterd oor die verhouding. "Dit is in stonde. Ná die vakansie gaan ek my kind terug- bring na die skool. Hulle moet dan maar maak soos hulle wil.

"Daar bestaan geen ge- riewe vir kleuters in die Kleurlingwoonbuurte nie en die dag wanneer 'n bewaarbaarskool daar ingerig- word, sal ek Natasha met vreugde daarheen neem."

Mev. Sheila McKenzie van die Nationale Raad vir Vroue sê: "Kinder van elke kerkverband word daar toegelaat en dit gaan my verstand te boe waarom die bruin kinders toegang geweier word, veral aangesien die ouers van ander kinders nie omgee nie."

Sy sê die raad gaan al die maanlike doen om die departement tot ander insigte te bring.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other mate- rial may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the com- missioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Unwanted generation

By MATHILDA MASIPA

The number of abandoned and lost children is increasing, according to figures supplied by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

Since the beginning of this year the society has seen 120 children — which is more than half the total number of children attended to during the whole of last year.

At the end of last year social workers had attended to 175 cases. Of these 150 appeared before the Children's Court, while parents of the remaining 25 children were traced without the children having to go to court.

A society social worker said although it was difficult to pinpoint specific causes for the sudden increase, possibly more people were forced to abandon their children because of a lack of money.

“We are concerned that the problem threatens to be worse than last year and we think this is probably due to inflation,” she said.

We have also noticed that people who have managed in the past to foster their relatives’ children free are now coming forward for financial help.

“There is also a recent case of a desperate parent who came into our offices and just dumped her four children aged between seven and 12 and left without saying a word,” she said.

A senior social worker at Child Welfare, Mrs S Leso, said not much had actively been done to deal with the present situation, because of the difficulty in reaching the community at grassroots level.

“We are planning to make use of a community worker who will work with groups of unmarried mothers. Our aim is to go to prenatal clinics where we hope to meet these mothers. But the sad thing is that we believe it will be very difficult to reach the person who really needs our services as she is not likely to go to the clinic,” Mrs Leso said.

The unmarried mother who really needs help is likely to be homeless and therefore difficult to trace. And the likelihood is that she neither listens to the radio nor reads a newspaper, she said.

“The problem is worsened by the fact that there are not enough young foster mothers,” Mrs Leso said.

Mrs Leso said she was appealing to help.
This man is a fisher of children

By MANDLA NDLA

A YOUNG Soweto priest plans to build a home for homeless children, he has collected from Johannesburg's dark alleys.

He is the young Reverend Lesiba Kekana of the NG Kerk in Africa. He spoke to SUNDAY POST this week shortly before flying to the US, Holland and France on a month's study tour.

"Children are my greatest love," he said. He now has 41 between six and 19 under one roof on the outskirts of Soweto's Emeleni township.

Lanky and energetic, Mr Kekana explained how he managed to get these children off the streets, corners and the backyards of Hillbrow, Fordsburg, Lenasia, Mr. Thornfontein, Braamfontein and Faraday.

He said it all started in 1978 in the vicinity of his Fordsburg church when members of his congregation showed sympathy with these urchins.

Some were dirty and drunk from glue-sniffing while others were hungry and in tatters. The others, said Mr Kekana, would come in for a wash.

He said some were hard-core delinquents. They smoked dagga, sniffed glue and flew into a blind rage at the slightest provocation.

Following tips from clean clothes and a bit of food when called. Later the church decided to go into the streets to win these delinquents back into society.

"I took it upon myself to go into the backyards of Fordsburg to talk sense into these kids," said Mr Kekana.

Some would listen and give him varied answers. They suspected he was a cop who was trying to get them to Van Ryn or a journalist who would spoil their adventures by informing their parents of their whereabouts through the news media.

He said he would sit with them from about 8.30 pm until about 2 am the next morning.

Mr Kekana said some of these delinquents were from broken homes. Others were orphans with nobody to care for them.

Some were pushed out from congested families in poor houses.

He said some were hard-core delinquents. They smoked dagga, sniffed glue and flew into a blind rage at the slightest provocation.

Following tips from...
members of his congregation, he tracked down some of these boys in the backyards of Hillbrow and Lenasia, Doornfontein, and Braamfontein. He would also walk around Faraday, Johannes- burg and Westgate stations trying to talk to these youngsters.

"I became a fisher of youngsters and enjoyed it because I finally brought some back to society and all to God," he said.

The youth committee of his church backed him in his task. They collected donations and gifts from the business sector and this enabled him to feed and clothe these children, he said.

Mr. Kekana said the youth committee had already found a site and planned to erect a building which would be turned into a home for these children. He said public organisations like Haggeng Women's Club showed interest and promised to give support.

Mr. Kekana said his church also cared for an additional 12 children whose parents live in Soweto. He said these children attended "school in Soweto" but preferred to live in rooms on the church premises and not with their parents.

"These children are from broken and unstable homes where there is no parental love or comfort for them. These are some of the reasons these kids prefer to be here," he said.
Rumways live in a world of uncertainty

address

with no

children

By Mathilda Naispa

SUNDAY POST, JUNE 22, 1980
Council fumes over creche

A ROW has erupted between the residents of a plush township and the Soweto Council over the establishment of a creche in the area.

The council contends that the residents of Selection Park in Klipspruit deliberately ignored the authority of the council and built the creche without their consent.

The council had initially threatened to close the creche in order to force the residents who “control the township area” but rescinded the decision in sympathy with the target of this wrangling, the children.

Angry councillors denounced the residents for their belittling of the council but the tail-end of that anger calmed down to accept and acknowledge that the creche was a desperate needed facility in the area and that it was the children who would suffer in the event of harsh action taken against the residents.

Mrs Martha Taylor, whose ward it is that is alleged to have ignored the council’s authority, stood to lap a scathing attack on the residents.

She said they knew that before they could build anything in the area they had to approach the council who were to give permission for the building.

She told — or rather reminded the council — that a meeting was called with the representatives of the residents where the squabble would be quelled. None of the expected representatives turned up for the meeting, Mrs Taylor said.

Speaking across the bench, Mr F Koji defended the residents. He said they had not deliberately ignored the authority of the council but had been merely ignorant about procedures regarding the building of the creche.

He said the residents were confused, apparently by the fact that the site on which they built the creche was reserved for a creche.

Mr Koji said the residents may have thought by going on with the building they would be doing a commendable task.

Concluding the argument, the chairman, Mr David Thebehall warned the residents that if they made the same mistake again, the council would be forced to take tough action against them. He, however, said the council would relent in this case and let the children utilise the creche while the council and the residents pondered the legality of their action.

The chairman said residents who did not do what the council required of them would stand to lose whatever they may want to do. He reiterated that the council was the authority in Soweto and that those who ignored it would end nowhere because finally they would have to come to the council and abide by its laws.

Outside the chamber a small protest group which included a number of children displayed placards denouncing the threat on the creche.

The group was active and almost insignificant in the big crowd of people who had attended the meeting for other reasons.
They, too, are entitled to a place in life

By BELEDE MAZWAI

SUCCEED and rest — these are the names of two centres in Soweto where youth with little hope of a normal life are cared for.

But caring for these children still remains an effort as the community continuously refuses to be aware of their existence.

When the centres were yet not there, these children were locked in dark rooms and actually hidden away from the society, as still happens in many cases.

But this attitude has to be done away with, says Mrs Martha Tshoke, matron at Pumelela Day Care Centre.

"Some members of the community think institutes are the answer. But no, the children still need them, to be accepted and be offered special help so that they can learn to live in modern society," she said.

"With training, the very children whom the society either shuns or turns a blind eye to their plight, can contribute to the progress of their communities. This, you can see for yourself."

Mrs Martha Tshoke, matron of Pumelela Day Centre.

Mrs Tshoke showed us around the school to see the children and their works. The children have been taught certain skills.

A child is made to do an article several times over so as never to forget the art.

Children make shawls, bedspreads, fruit dishes from ice cream sticks, bags etc and these items are then sold. Again the help of the public is needed.

Pumela Day Centre for retarded children, the first of its kind in Soweto, was opened in 1962 and 12 years later it gave birth to Pumela another centre for these children.

As these are the only centres in Soweto, they do not suffice for the huge complex.
cause they refused to claim the body," Mr Jubber said.
A previous study of severe mental retardation in the coloured community had found the prevalence to be "slightly less than for the white group".
At present, more than 9 000 coloureds may be mentally retarded as against a 1967 maximum estimate of 1 400 whites.
The UCT study also found that comparisons between facilities for white, Asian, coloured and black mentally retarded showed "sharp inequalities".
In 1970 there was one bed for every 4 296 blacks, one for every 3 286 Asians, one for every 828 coloureds, and one for every 488 white mentally retarded persons.
In addition, the grants available to parents and guardians who cared for seriously mentally retarded persons at home "proved a clear example of discrimination".
According to figures provided by the Department of Health in its 1975 report, whites were paid R18, coloureds and Asians R47.75, and blacks R23.75.
Mr Jubber warned against applying social welfare-type solutions favoured in Western countries — such as the move to de-institutionalise care centres and return patients to their family with a State subsidy.
Under-privileged groups in South Africa were "quite different from those in advanced countries".
Up to 70% of the children at the home were there because their parents "cannot have them or do not want them at home even with good prospects of some form of assistance".
"The implementation of home-care programmes at the expense of institutions does not seem advisable. "Only social change on a grand scale would make it advisable," Mr Jubber said.

Shock UCT report on care centre

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — Shock findings in a University of Cape Town study of a Cape Peninsula home for the retarded showed that half the child inmates were abandoned by parents.
And 27 who died within a three-year period were given pauper burials, because relatives could not be traced.
The home, a former TB hospital at Westlake known as the Dr A J Stals Care and Rehabilitation Centre, is administered by the Department of Health.
It is described in the study as "barrack-like and linked by long, colourless passages". Visitors complained of "absence of colour, pictures and architectural variation".
The study added that it was "an apartheid institution catering for persons statutorily designated as "coloured" and in need of residential care".
There were 230 adults and children in the care of the centre, with another 800 on the waiting list from the Cape Town area alone.

After admission, it was found, there appeared to be "a total or near-total breakdown in the relationship between parents/guardians and their children".
Only about 7% of the parents or guardians visited their children on a regular basis.
"About 50% of the children at Dr Stals can be regarded as having been largely or totally abandoned by their parents or guardians," the report said.
The findings are reported in a survey by Mr Ken Juber, a senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology.
If a child died during the research period the burial was delayed in an attempt to trace the parents.
If the police failed to find them, the child was buried as an unclaimed pauper.
"That such burials of mentally retarded children at Dr Stals are common was confirmed by figures supplied by the centre.
"Between March 1977 and August 1979, the centre had given 22 deceased children pauper burials, either because their parents/guardians could not be traced or because..."
R50 000 in the red — youth hostel doomed

Municipal Reporter
MACLURE House, a hostel for young men at Montclair — R50 000 in the red and abandoned by its management committee — appears doomed.

The non-profit hostel, opened in 1980, owed almost R39 000 to Durban City Council, R7 500 of it in arrears, the council’s Health and Housing Committee heard this week.

Another R10 000 was owed for food.

The hostel has been run by the Junior Residential Association, with administrative help from the Catholic Order of the Knights of Da Gama, but the order had dropped its support.

And the Residential Association seemed to have disintegrated.

Efforts

‘Various efforts were made to contact the chairman of the association,’ the City Treasurer, Mr O D Gorven, reported, ‘but to no avail, and it was subsequently learned that he had resigned within the past month’.

No proper committee existed, Mr Gorven said, and there were only 31 residents in a hostel designed for 60.

The manager, Mr Rodney Sellers, was ‘an ex-bus driver who took over management because there was nobody suitable to do so’, Mr Gorven said.

He had no management committee to guide him, no one to report to, and apparent poor management would cost the council even more.

The hostel needed repairs but there was no money available.

But Mr Sellers fiercely denied the building was run down.

Taking Mercury reporters round the clean, well-equipped kitchen and dining room and the neat garden, he said he had put R4 000 of his own — ‘provided by God’ — into the hostel because ‘I can’t take it with me’.

Friends had donated another R3 000, he said.

He admitted the intake was low.

Different

‘The youth of today are different,’ he said. ‘After two years in the army they want their own flats. They don’t want to live in an institution’.

But there was a need for a place like the hostel, which was a home for poorly paid apprentices and a haven for mentally retarded youths.

The regional Grand Knight of the order, Mr Woodland Jeffrey, said yesterday he could not comment.

The order had withdrawn for personal reasons.

The Health and Housing Committee will ask the Department of Social Welfare to recommend other welfare organisations to take over the building and the outstanding loan.
Also we have seen costs well go down at the beginning and it includes fixed costs, which AFC go down as you produce more. In the long run these are no fixed factors, but all factors of production are fully variable. In the long run the AC will not be so high, for one thing because by now all fixed costs are paid off and AC are AVC. But the AVC of course also reflect the law of decreasing marginal returns, and the curve will be...

Now we have already seen how they are related in their shapes. Can short run AFC curves lie below LRAC curves. No. In the long run no one has seen the firm has sold down and have reduced its fixed costs. They will be above and on the line like this.
Abandoned kids need our help

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has put the blame for the high incidence of abandoned children in the black community on the stresses of urban life and the absence of the traditional extended family.

In a recently published paper on the functions of the Society, it is said that the extended family meant that other members of the family were always ready to take over responsibility in the event of the death of parents, a family break-up or any misfortune that affected the child.

The paper also claims that the demands of industry and commerce on the one side and of traditional customs and usage on the other have resulted in strains and breakdowns. This, the paper adds, results in unmarried mothers being on particular strain which makes many of them “deart, abandon, neglect or butcher their children”.

But POST Woman asked Mrs M Wimbrow, a supervisor in the black division of Child Welfare, if she did not think that the social labour system, unemployment, housing problems and the condition of overcrowding contributed to the strain and hence to the abandonment of children.

Mrs Wimbrow said she felt there was a terrible need for a research into the causes.

“For instance there are new cases of child battering in Soweto. And this would make one wonder if it is not caused by overcrowding”, she said. “But I do not think the black community should sit back and do nothing. They must start asking themselves on what they can do to alleviate the problem.”

The Child Welfare Society was founded in 1908 as the result of public concern for children of all races in Johannesburg. It is a private organisation (i.e. not a Government or a Municipal Department).

According to Mrs S Leu, a manager for the black division of the Society, their main problem over the years has been that of accommodating abandoned children.

The services are offered in the following ways:

CRISIS INTERVENTION:

The demand for the service is created by the need of an infant or young child for immediate substitute care in the event of abandonment, desertion, neglect or child battering.

In a single year 255 black children were placed in substitute care at this level of intervention. Some of these were placed in the Orlando Home, but since the need far outstrips the available accommodation in the Home, many were placed with fostermothers.

Although the fostermothers receive a baby bonus, the rate at which they can become employed. Apart from the Government grant of R1.17 per month the Society assumes full financial responsibility for these children, providing all their school requirements, clothing, etc. All the children in the Society’s care are offered a Christmas treat, and medical care for all of them is assured.

ADOPTION:

By means of adoption there is created a new purposeful life for a black child who was originally abandoned and whose life started in an apparently meaningless world. Black “adopters” with whom the Society has placed children have proved to be good, hard-working and responsible people who have adopted a child solely because of their love for children.

There are some children in foster care ranging in age from babyhood to the age at which they can become employed. Apart from the Government grant of R1.17 per month the Society assumes full financial responsibility for these children, providing all their school requirements, clothing, etc. All the children in the Society’s care are offered a Christmas treat, and medical care for all of them is assured.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE:

An important preventive service is given in the one black creche giving day-care to 124 children of working mothers. Expansion of this service is a great need.

ROLE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY:

A Black Committee has been established which is enthusiastically working towards the day when more responsibility for the care of abandoned black children will be undertaken by the black community itself, working through a Black Child Welfare Committee.

A call is made to responsible members of the black community to take to the ranks of those already active and to work meaningfully and constructively for the betterment of the lot of the many black children who need Child Welfare services.

The community works in close liaison with the Black Committee. Efforts are being made to establish area committees in Soweto.

The Community Women’s Aid seeks to investigate these problems and to improve the lives of the children. The Community Women’s Aid is a part of the Soweto Community Co-ordinating Council.


domestic issues, such as overcrowding, economic depression, and the lack of traditional support systems. The Society provides substitutes for the urban black family, offering care for abandoned children and facilitating adoption when possible. Despite the challenges, the Society continues to work tirelessly to support children and families in need.
Happy children receiving presents from Rotaract Club members.

Happiness is a gift...

By ALINAH DUBE

HUNDREDS of needy children in Mamelodi were presented with toys at the weekend.

The presentation was made at the local welfare offices by the Pretoria Rotaract Club—the first of its kind in the township.

The children who received presents were orphans and abandoned children. They were from the Child Welfare Society, Nero and the community brought by the Administration Board officials.

It was a wonderful moment for those little ones who had never received presents before.

Little girls felt proud of being "mothers"—after they were given dolls.

The boys were delighted with their cars and guns.

The children were later served with sweets and ice-creams.
Approval of creche plan still pending

By Mzimayise Edom

THE Itekeleng Creche Committee in Tembisa is still awaiting the approval of their creche plan before they can start with the building of a new creche costing about R50 000.

This was said yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosa on behalf of the Committee. If all goes according to plan, the creche will be built at Kopanoeng section.

Sister Kgosa said the Creche Committee submitted their plan about eight weeks ago. They were still awaiting for its approval and the green light to start with the building of the creche. She also said they have been promised a site by the East Rand Administration Board.

"A new creche to cater for 200 children, will come as a relief since our old creche, Itekeleng, was closed last December by the Germiston Health Authorities," Sister Kgosa said.

The Itekeleng creche was closed because it was not registered as a place for care of children. The Creche Committee wrote twice to the Germiston Health Department, asking for permission to continue with the creche.

In refusing permission for the creche to continue a few weeks ago, the medical officer of health in Germiston, Dr C A Erasmus said in a letter: "An inspection of the convent and Catholic church, where the creche was situated, revealed that the present building did not lend itself to accommodate children."
Puso gives out books to 23 children

By BELDIDE MAZWAI

IT WAS again one of those heart-warming weekends when People United for Orphans (Puso) presented books and school materials to children in the compound.

Two weeks ago Puso presented books to 46 children. The organisation was registered by the Ministry of Social Affairs in 1978 after it was realised that orphaned and/or destitute children were being neglected. The chairman of Puso, Mr. Joseph Kawanai, said that since they started, they have been able to provide education for children from 16. The maintenance grant for the children ranges from 4000 to 6000 Kwacha per child.

The organisation meets once a month to discuss various issues related to children. The children's problems include lack of education and lack of financial responsibility. It is important that the children are taught to work to meet their own needs.

Mr. Kawanai said that more young men and women should contribute to the overall struggle for the well-being of children. He said that 20 young women from the community had decided to start a savings account to help children in need.

Mr. Kawanai added that the organisation is also in need of financial assistance. A meeting is scheduled for the next week to discuss the matter.
The trauma of adjustment can be short-lived if the parents and the child are compatible.

Jenny's mother said: 'When did all these strange phobias disappear? I really can't remember, but one day they had simply vanished like a bad dream.'

Perhaps it is the aspect of compatibility which is the key to the whole difficult situation of foster care.

'To ask parents to foster a child is asking something superhuman of them,' says Mrs Barbara van Zyl, supervisor of Johannesburg Child Welfare Society's foster-care department.

'Finding suitable foster parents is the biggest problem.

'Many parents try to use foster care as pseudo adoption.'

'When parents approach us and want to foster a child- because their marriage is bad, or because they have four sons and want a daughter, or the husband or wife is sterile, or there has been a recent death of a child, then we generally don't accept them as foster parents.'

'They are doing it for the wrong reasons.'

'What we're looking for are people who accept the child for himself or herself, who have experienced an extended period of nurturing and, often, surprisingly enough, have a love of animals,' she said.

Another social worker said that 'the requirements for a good foster parent were love, understanding and insight into the needs of children.'

'Natural parents whose children have become someone else's foster children sometimes try to sabotage the relationship because of their own guilt,' she said.

'There are about 200 white foster parents in Johannesburg and Rand.'

'Some children, difficult among whites, it is approaching the catastrophic stage among blacks.'

'We have twice as many cases as whites, and they are increasing all the time,' said Mrs Shirley Letam, a Johannesburg social worker.

'There are so many children who need help, and we're just not able to do it. We have to ask the community for help, and at the moment we're mounting a campaign to get companies to boost the subsidy for foster children.'

'We've got 10 social workers and one community worker to cover Soweto, Alex, Johannesburg and outlying areas. It's a drop in the ocean and will take years of perseverance.'

'This year we found that parents of teenage unmarried mothers have been rejecting both mother and offspring. This has given us a new headache.'

'I also feel that the Government should take responsibility for the situation,' she said.

'A spokesman for Johannesburg Child Welfare Society said that 'children placed with the right foster parents have every chance of making good as adults, and the community should give greater recognition to this.'

'Another social worker summed up the situation by saying: 'The need for foster care has increased as the divorce rate has gone up and family life has disintegrated under the pressure of modern life.'

'In fostering a child, its name is not legally changed and the child is placed in the custody of foster parents. The child lives with the family until he or she turns 18 and cannot be taken out of the country without Government permission.'

'In cases of adoption the name is changed and the new parents become the legal guardians.'
The Child Care Information Centre at the University of Cape Town's Child Health Unit is to establish a voluntary aid bureau to coordinate the efforts of individuals and service organizations involved in child welfare throughout the Peninsula.

The Urban Foundation has granted the university R9,600 over the next two years for a co-ordinator to run the bureau. Professor Maurice Xibe, professor of child health, said the bureau would play an important part in child welfare. This was because many individuals and voluntary bodies were doing valuable work among the underprivileged but there were many gaps and duplication. This wasted time, money and effort in work that was largely unco-ordinated.

Impetus for the establishment of the bureau had come from Dr Isobel Robertson, former head of the Child Welfare Society in the Peninsula and part-time lecturer in paediatrics at UCT.
The Daveyton branch of the People United to Save Orphans (Puso) will hold a public meeting on Sunday.

This was announced yesterday by Mr William Sebetsela, chairman of the branch.

The meeting, which will start at 10 am, will be held at 14009 Moss Mahena Street, in Phumla Mqashi, the new section in the township.

Mr Sebetsela said: "This will be our first public meeting since the branch was formed late last year in the township. We are inviting the residents to come to this meeting."

Some of the objectives of Puso are to provide facilities for the education of black orphans, to provide bursaries to all black orphans, to assist aged foster parents financially and to promote education and encourage members of the black community to adopt orphans, as well as adopt orphans.
Adoption... Finding a suitable foster parent is a major problem.
Boys’ Town —
Cape’s first little society

Staff Reporter

There is a little society across the road from Crossroads which intends soon to have its own mayor, councillors, magistrate, police force and an attorney-general — and not one of the people eligible for these posts is older than 18.

The Duin-en-Dal Boys' Town in Philippi was officially opened on March 1, but has been functioning since June last year when three boys became the first residents of the first Boys' Town in the Cape and the third in the country.

Boys' Towns have a unique "peer group" structure, based on the philosophy that in order to make the boys responsible, it is necessary to give them responsibilities.

At the top of the structure is the mayor and his four councillors. They function through the Boys' Town police force. Punishment is based on a credit and discredit system for negative or positive behaviour. The way to become a "citizen" is to earn credits. A boy would have to earn 500 credits at Duin-en-Dal in order to become a leader or a citizen.

Moving towards a minitown

"Duin-en-Dal is moving towards being a minitown, as is the one in Magaliesburg," the principal, the Rev R Sham, said yesterday.

There are 32 boys at Duin-en-Dal, aged between 11 and 18, who are all committed there through the children's court. They are in need of care because of home problems or because of problematic behaviour stemming from their home situations, Mr Sham, said.

The police — known as "cops", see to the keeping of law and order, including the issuing of admission of guilt forms. If a boy "breaks the law" he gets a "cop sheet". When a boy's name is taken on a cop sheet, he has a chance to plead guilty or innocent. The case then goes to the Boys' Court, and both the "accused" and the "cop" may produce witnesses.

Appeal to higher court

If found guilty, a boy is punished either with credits, a fine or the removal of a privilege. If a boy who has been "sentenced" feels his punishment was unfair or he was innocent, he can appeal to a higher court. An adult is the highest court of appeal, and is known as the Attorney-General.

Boys' Towns were started in South Africa by the Rev R.J. Cronje in 1958. The first was Magaliesburg. In January 1978 the second, at Tongaat in Natal, opened. The homes are modelled on, and named after, the original Boys' Town in the United States. They are run by a board of management.

Apart from the Boys’ Towns themselves, there are also a number of "homes in the community", including one in Rondebosch and in Kenilworth. These are private homes which act as half-way houses for boys who are ready to leave a Boys' Town, but are not yet ready to return home, or whose homes are not ready for them, Mr Sham said.

The boys returning from their various schools.
Future councillors, "cops" and citizens of Duin-en-Dai take a dip.
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**SUBSIDISE FARES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN**

The Department of Education and Training has announced an increase in the subsidy for the fares for handicapped children traveling by train. This will be effective from 1st April 2023. The subsidy will cover up to 50% of the normal fare for children with disabilities.
Little ones at Boitomelo creche . . . the dance of the child
knows not the crisis that looms.

Empty council coffer threaten creche

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

If the Dobsonville Community Council cannot find money, the two creches in the area may close down.

The only clinic in Dobsonville may also close as a result of lack of council funds.

Councillor Steve Kamme said there was no money in the coffers of the council and this could result in a chaotic state.

As an alternative, to help the council maintain the services, he has suggested that parents who have children in the creches pay more than the R5 a month they are now paying for a child.

He said the creches were run on public funds and running costs fell entirely on the shoulders of the council. The council, he said, was running at an alarming deficit.
but they're reluctant to risk it

STATE subsidies paid to children's homes in South Africa are based on the average unit cost of keeping a child in care and are designed to cover the day-to-day running expenses of the homes.

They don't cover capital expenditure and amounts paid vary according to race.

The Department of Social Welfare and Pensions subsidises white children's homes to the tune of R115 a child a month. This figure is calculated on the national average unit cost of keeping a child in a home.

The Department pays either the actual cost or the average cost depending which is the lesser. If costs amount to less than the subsidy paid to a home, the difference must be refunded.

Coloured children's homes receive a maximum of R78 a child a month. This is calculated by the Department of Coloured Affairs according to the specific unit costs of individual homes but the Department plans to introduce a subsidy based on national average unit costs in about six months' time.

Indian children's homes are also subsidised according to their individual unit costs. This varies from home to home and a spokesman for the Department of Indian Affairs was unable to specify amounts paid but said homes were not paid more than the national average unit costs.

Black children's homes are paid R40 a child a month, based on the average per capita expenditure of all homes which fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

How to finance the gap

Mr Eric Nightingale: "The more we spend on the Government the more the Government is going to pay us."

Mr Eric Nightingale: "The more we spend on the Government the more the Government is going to pay us."
SHEILA STEVENS

It's up to children's homes to spend more money when it's needed.

Mr Ernie Nightingale, national chairman of the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW) and principal of a Durban children's home, believes "the Department of Social Welfare has placed the ball in the court of the children's homes".

He bases his view on the fact that the Department of Social Welfare has undertaken to cover the national average unit cost of caring for a white child in a children's home. At present, these homes are subsidised to the tune of R115 a child a month.

Because no ultimate limit has been placed on the subsidy, Mr Nightingale says: "The more money we spend, the more the Government is going to pay us. All homes need to do this - they can't just rely on the more progressive homes to push up the national average."

He concludes there is an element of risk attached to this approach because subsidies are calculated in retrospect. But he nevertheless feels management committees should look carefully at what they need to provide a better standard of care.

"Then they need to take this risk and find the interim funds so we can get more money from the Government in the end."

One of the problems, he feels, is that many members serving on management committees have no knowledge of what is needed to run a good child's home.

"A lot of people still think that if the children are physically comfortable, that's all that is needed," he said.

Mr Nightingale points out that there are still homes which spend less than the national average.

"These people are holding up the whole system. If everyone does their bit, we'll get a lot further," he said.

The running costs of the home where he is principal exceed the Government grant by R50 000 a year and Mr Nightingale emphasises that public support of children's homes is still urgently needed.

"Apart from day-to-day costs, there is also the maintenance of buildings and the provision of new facilities which have to be funded. We can't expect the Government to provide everything," he said.

"We've been doing charity-based shoe-string budget child care work for too long."

This is the view of Mr Brian Gannon, principal of St John's Hostel in Cape Town.

"Management committees must work out the difference between a half-cock job and a thorough job."

His attempts to do a thorough job have pushed running costs at his home to almost R300 a child a month.

"Until all homes are doing the same sort of growing, it will take a long time before the national average unit catches up with anything like what we are spending."

"Black and coloured homes, particularly, will have to take quite a step of faith if they increase their expenditure in the hope that the subsidy will catch up with them."

"We have just taken a leap of faith of R9 000 a year on our salary budget to put all our staff onto professional salary scales."

"We'll never recoup this through the subsidy. Homes are going to be cautious about spending more money until we all do it together," he said.

Mr Gannon attributes this cautiousness partly to a fear of struggling financially but also to "a lack of awareness of what is needed to run a good home."

"Until now, child care work has been regarded as charity work. But we in the profession see our task as an essential community service. Children's homes in South Africa have not got a good record."

He believes the Government has done something worthwhile in undertaking to support homes on an average unit cost basis regardless of how much they spend.

"If management committees decide to grow, the Government will be right behind us."

In practical terms, says Mr. Gannon, this means homes will initially have to go out and find the extra money that is needed.
Closed creche is to try yet again

By MZIKAYISE EDOM (24/2/78)

THE Kholeng Creche Committee in Tembisa will, for the second time in three months, ask the Germiston Health Department to reopen the creche which was closed last December.

This was announced yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, a spokesman for the committee.

She said a letter asking the health department to let the creche continue admitting children and including the names of parents who brought children before the creche was closed, will be sent to the health department before the end of this week.

The creche was closed last December by the health department because it was not registered as a place of care for children.

The future of the creche was discussed recently at a meeting between the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, the health department and the creche committee.

The committee took with them the plan of the new creche, the intended building and a copy of their constitution.

They also presented names of the parents as proof that there was need for more creche facilities in the township.

Last week the health department refused for the second time to allow the creche to continue admitting the children until a proper creche was built in the township.

In refusing permission for the creche to continue, the Medical Officer of Health for Germiston, Dr C A Erasmus, said in a letter that "an inspection of the convent and Catholic Church where the creche was situated, revealed that the present building did not lend itself to accommodate children.

"The existing church building does not comply with any health standards pertaining to that of a creche, therefore permission cannot be granted."

Sister Kgosana said: "We held a meeting on Sunday when we told the parents about Dr Erasmus' letter. The parents insisted that the creche committee should write again to the Germiston Health Department to let the creche continue admitting children until a proper creche is built in the township."

Two weeks back Sister Kgosana told POST a new creche, estimated at R50,000, would be built in the township if all went according to plan. The creche would take 260 children.
But they’re reluctant to risk it…
Creche closing widely exposed

The attitude of 45 delegates from creches all over the Reef is to ignore the recent proposal to close all creches in Dobsonville, made by a councillor, Mr Steve Kgame.

This was the reaction at a symposium on creches chaired by Mr J G H van Donkersgoed, Assistant Chief of Social Development for the Department of Co-operation and Development, at its offices this week.

The aims and objectives of the meeting were to discuss the problems arising in creches and preschool classes, with emphasis on the 90 000 black children roaming the streets of Soweto alone, without day-care centres.

Replying to a question on the creche, which is "being considered for closure by the Community Council in Westonaria because it is declared illegal". Mr van Donkersgoed said: "We have no statutory powers to intervene if the local council finds it short of the acceptable standards".

He said it was not his duty to impose instructions on what to do or how, where and why, but to accept the feedback information from people running creches.
DOBSONVILLE CRECHES urges

"terrible loss" trying to maintain the creches in Dobsonville which were not for the benefit of the community.

"We should not burden the community with responsibility that they do not benefit from," Mr Kgome added.

The council has also resolved to appoint a qualified person to value the houses to be bought in Dobsonville.

CLOSE DOWN ALL Kgame closure

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

MR STEVE KGAME, member of the Dobsonville Community Council, this week called on the council to close down all creches in Dobsonville.

The call was made during a meeting held at the council chambers in Dobsonville.

Mr Kgome said the council was running at a
27/2/80

7 FEBRUARY 1980

MR. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

13. Whether consideration has been given to amending the Children's Act;
(2) whether amending legislation is to be introduced during the current session?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The State President appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the Structure and Functioning of the Courts on 30 November 1979. The Commission must give attention to inter alia the desirability of establishing a family court. The Commission's report is awaited. I am also considering the possibility of appointing a committee to investigate certain matters relating to children in need of care.
Creche row meeting

A MEETING to decide the Itekeleng Creche situation in Tembisa has been called by the creche committee.

This was said yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, spokesman for the creche. The meeting, which will start at 3 pm, will be held at St Vincent Catholic Church in Kopanong section on Sunday.

The creche was ordered to close last December by the Germiston Health authorities because it was not registered as a place of care for children. The future of the creche was discussed recently at a meeting held between the Commissioner of Cooperation and Development, the Germiston Health Department, and the Itekeleng Creche committee.

The creche committee took along with them the plan of the new creche it intended building and a copy of its constitution. They also presented names of the parents who have been bringing their children before the creche was closed as proof that there was need for more creche facilities in the township.

PERMISSION REFUSED

In refusing permission for the creche to continue, the medical officer of health in Germiston, Dr. C.A. Erasmus, said in a letter received by the creche committee this week: “An inspection of the convent and Catholic Church where the creche was situated, revealed that the present building did not lend itself to accommodate children.

Last week, Sister Kgosana told POST that a new creche, estimated to cost R50,000, will be built in Tembisa, if all goes according to plan. She said the new creche will be built in Kopanong Section and will cater for 260 children.”
Plea for coloured nursery schools is turned down

Mr "Pen" Kotze

‘Readjust education priorities’

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The Government has turned down an opposition plea in the Assembly to contract the high drop-out rate in coloured schools by giving more urgent attention to the large-scale development of pre-school education for coloured children.

The Deputy Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S F (Pen) Kotze, said the Government could not launch a large project such as the establishment of nursery schools while it could hardly cope with the demand for ordinary schools.

But Dr A L Boraine (FFP Pinelands) argued that it could be a waste of money to build more and more schools without providing pre-primary education for the children who would occupy these schools.

This clash occurred during yesterday’s debate on the Coloured Persons Education Amendment Bill, introduced by Mr Kotze.

Moving the second reading, Mr Kotze said that at the present stage of development the administration of coloured affairs gave the highest priority to the progressive implementation of compulsory school attendance for all pupils from the age of 7 to 16.

As a result of this the establishment of State nursery schools would receive comparatively little attention until the full effect of compulsory school attendance had manifested itself.

It was therefore the intention of the Government to establish State nursery schools on a large scale in the immediate future.

But the responsibility of establishing individual schools or classes for the practical training of nursery school teachers was not excluded.

Mr Kotze said payment of subsidies to nursery schools on a basis corresponding to the subsidy scheme of the Cape Education Department was being considered.

Eglint calls for reply on flat Bill

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — Mr Colin Eglint (FFP Sea Point) yesterday challenged the Minister of Justice, Mr Schelschus, to reply specifically to opposition objections to the Bill.

Although the committee stage debate on the Bill was at the top of the Assembly order paper yesterday the acting Leader of the House, Mr Hendrik Schoonhoven, asked for the matter to stand down and it was dealt with only during the closing stages of debate yesterday.

The Bill provides for the repeal of Section 39 of the Sectional Titles Act which protects needy tenants from eviction from rent-controlled flats which are not sectional titles.

Community Development, Mr Steyn or his deputy, Mr Kotze, should do so.

"It is unwise of the Government to give an ongoing commitment to these people and then for no apparent reason go back on their word," he said.

DESTRUCTION
Mr Eglint said the Bill would ensure that the protection offered by the Government to needy flat-dwellers — and which had repeatedly been written into the law — would be destroyed.

He said between 86 000 and 100 000 flat-dwellers would be affected.

Mr Eglint said he had been assured by a statement made by Mr Schelschus when he replied to the second reading debate.

The Minister had said
Today's Business

Today's Business in the House of Assembly is:

Questions. Private Members' Motions:

Mr. Tian van der Merwe (PPG Green point), "That this House thanks the Government for its sustained interest in and assistance to the aged, and requests that, in view of the present economic climate, this assistance be further extended."

Mr. A. E. Notthing (NP Innesdal), "That this House calls upon the Government to take urgent steps to investigate police salary scales and to adjust these to a level that will once again make a career in the South African Police Service attractive to young men, and also ensure the retention in the service of those who are considering resigning due to the existing poor salary — scale structure."

— Saps.
R5m booze-up, but little ones are neglected

By BELEDE VABAZA

IF SOWETO could spend R5-million on liquor within three weeks and claim that it is poverty-stricken, then there is something wrong...

This was said by Mr Joseph Kawawa, chairman of the Egoli branch of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society at a symposium on child care.

Mr Kawawa said it was amazing that Soweto could misuse so much money when it could hardly look after its children.

"At the end of last year POST revealed that 2 000 children were abandoned in the whole of last year. These are the cases that went through the files of Child Welfare.

"This shows that we have a problem and that we will have to bring forward constructive measures to look after the wellbeing of the black child.

"We will not by any chance go seeking help from whites but will do it ourselves," he said.

Mr Kawawa said all these abandoned children were adopted by old people, who take them because of loneliness, or that they need the R24 foster-care grant.

This, Mr Kawawa said, was not right because some of the old people do not have the wellbeing of the child at heart.

The meeting recommended that:

- Money be raised from within Soweto to augment the grant.
- Instead of old-age people coming forward to adopt young parents should foster children.
- Offices of the Egoli branch be in key areas in the township.
- The Department of Education and Training be urged to include in the school syllabus a subject on effective parenthood.
- Community members should move out to youth groups and churches to create child-care awareness.
- The meeting appointed Miss Kinelige Mohafa a social worker to do community work.
Tembisa may get a new creche

By MZIKAYISE KDOM

A CRECHE, estimated at R50,000 will be built in Tembisa, on the East Rand if all goes according to plans.

This was said yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, a spokesperson for the committee responsible for the building of the creche, which will be built at Kopanong section.

She said: "We have already been promised a site by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and all we are waiting for is the approval of the building plan for the new creche and the green light to start with the building.

RELIEF

"The building of the new creche, which will cater for 280 children will come as a relief since our old creche, Hekeleng was closed last December by the Germiston Health Authorities." The Hekeleng creche was closed down because it was not registered.

Sister Kgosana said they still have high hopes that Hekeleng will be opened again as parents were still bringing their children.

The future of Hekeleng was discussed recently at a meeting held between the Commissioner of Cooperation and Development, the Germiston Health Department, and the Hekeleng Creche Committee.

The creche committee took along the plan of the new creche and a copy of the constitution. They also presented names of parents who have been bringing their children before the creche was closed, as proof that there is a need for more creche facilities in the township."
Reprieve for 'illegal' creche

By WILLIE BOKALA

The only and "illegal" creche in Bekkersdal will definitely continue operating — but only until the West Rand Administration Board has built a "legal" one.

The creche was last month threatened with closure but the Wrab later decided to give it until the end of this month to cease operating.

And now Mr Jan Boeman, public relations officer for the Board, said yesterday that it would not be closed until a proper creche has been built in the area.

This public nursery home in the Westonaria township near Randfontein is owned privately by Mrs Martha Mandla and takes between 19 and 25 children daily while their mothers are at work.

She started it more than five years ago. She closed it when Wrab ordered her to do so saying they would build a proper creche. Four years passed and nothing was done.

She opened her creche again in January last year and operated happily for a full year before being told to close down again by the Board and the local Community Council.

There were even suggestions by the chairman of the council, Mr Dan Modimoeng, that the children be taken from her and be divided among other women in groups of five each.
WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEWAARDIGE KRAGTE GENIEKTE DIE KINDERWET, 1960 (WET 33 VAN 1960)

Kragte artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), geleë met Proklamasié R. 303 van 1972 en Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2616 van 30 December 1977, wysig ek, Noman Stewart Middleton, lid van die Uitvoerende Bestuur van die Verenigde Goewermentskennisgewing aangewys vir Gemeenskappskosen en Pensioene, hierdie regulasies uitgevaardig Kragte genoemde artikel en afgerekend vir Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2616 van 21 Februarie 1964, as volg:

(1) (a) in regulasie 13 (2) (a) na die woord “onge- trou” die woord “gesef” in te voeg;
(b) in regulasie 19 (1) (a) “R17,75” deur “R54” te vervang;
(c) in regulasie 19 (1) (b) “R825” deur “R900” te vervang;
(d) regulasie 19 (2) (a) (i) deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

“19, (2) (a) (i) R10,56 per maand en opsigte van iedereen van hoogteviers vier kinders van die gein;”

(e) regulasie 19 (2) (a) (ii) te skrap;
(f) in regulasie 19 (2) (b) “R427,20” deur “R511,20” te vervang;

(g) regulasie 19 (2) (c) deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

“19, (2) (c) word ‘n kindertoelooe nie aan ‘n persoon toegeken ten soos ‘n skaal dat die gein se jaarlike inkomste en ander middels teame met sommige kindertoelooe, ouertoelooe en maatskaplike pensioene, ‘n totale bedrag oor kry wat berok word teen R198 per jaar plus R198 per jaar ten opsigte van elk van hoogteviers vier kinders van die gein;”

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER TERMS OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960 (ACT 33 OF 1960)


(1) (a) the insertion in regulation 13 (2) (a) after the word "unmarried" of the word "divorced";
(b) the substitution in regulation 19 (1) (a) for "R17,75" of "R54";
(c) the substitution in regulation 19 (1) (b) for "R825" of "R900";
(d) the substitution for regulation 19 (2) (a) (i) of the following regulation:

19, (2) (a) (i) R10,56 per month in respect of each and not exceeding four children in the family;"

(e) the deletion of regulation 19 (2) (a) (ii);
(f) the substitution in regulation 19 (2) (b) for "R427,20" of "R511,20";

(g) the substitution for regulation 19 (2) (c) of the following regulation:

“19, (1) (c) no children's grant shall be made to any person at such a rate as to cause the family's annual income and other means, together with such grant, parent's grant and social pension, to exceed a total amount calculated at R498 per annum plus R198 per annum in respect of each and not exceeding four children in the family;"
Ciskei cripples to get school

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Cripple Care is to establish a school for cripples in Mdantsane.

And, the organisation, which is headed by the wife of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mrs V. Sebe, also hopes to establish a homecraft factory where employment for disabled people will be provided.

Mrs Sebe received inspiration for the scheme on a recent visit to Israel where she saw the useful lives which cripples were able to lead if they received the proper training.

A cheque for R800 collected for Ciskei Cripple Care by residents of the 29 towns represented at the recent Ciskei Urban Board (Cub) mini-conference has already been presented to Mrs Sebe and will go towards the school.

The cheque was presented at the Cub conference at which community council representatives on the Cub were inducted by Chief L. L. Sebe. — DDR.

Military training for children

ANKARA — Turkey ordered military instruction yesterday for all children from the age of seven "to meet the requirements of an all-out war." — SAPA-RNS.
Help sought for children tied to bedposts

EAST LONDON — Far less emphasis is placed on physical health.

When schools reopened thousands of children flocked to the streets, shunned by their school-going mates and some were tied to bedside and table legs because they were mentally retarded and could not attend normal school.

A school run by the East London Mental Health Society at zone 8, Ndantsane, can accommodate only 27 mentally retarded children. It helps them to learn to be self-reliant.

The director for the East London Mental Health Society, Mrs L. Cohen, said an appeal to the press for a black committee to run the school was successful. There was no response.

This was most disappointing as the society was contemplating opening a similar school in Duncan Village to help the mentally retarded there.

Funds, Mrs Cohen said, were low, and although the Ciskei Government, some money was given to provide necessary improvements.

Mrs Cohen said the premises — a four-roomed sub-economic house — would be too small for the children. Ranging in ages from 5 to 25 years, plus two teachers who look after them from 7.30 am till 12.30 pm.

With a committee, Mrs Cohen said, the students could be kept longer and could be exposed to longer tuition in the basic training. The parents were taught socialisation and communication, religious instruction, manual skills and toilet training.

The premises were not centrally situated and were not accessible to some parents. An appeal to a transport company to provide free transport facilities to the children and their guides was disregarded last year, and with costs of high, it was seldom the whole group could attend school daily.

Mrs Cohen said there was a dire need for a full-time social worker who could be assigned to this group, a visiting doctor, a psychiatrist, a therapist, and an occupational therapist — all necessary for the development of such a child.

Much more work is required on the shoulders of the two experienced workers, teachers, Mrs Frances Mblase and Mrs G. Peter, who did not receive any special training.

Miss Minnie Ngwadi said 300 applicants wanted children admitted to a proper school for mentally retarded.

More applications were coming in, and there was little they could do about them.

The problem of retardation in black schools was a pressing one owing to the fact that black children attending ordinary schools as it was did with whites.

Something could and should be done to keep retarded children so that they could become contributing members of society.
Phuthanang—the newest creche

By Peter Setuwe

The Public Relation's Officer of the Organisation for Creches, Mr A E Mahlopo officially opened the Phuthanang (Get together) Creche in Zone 9, Meadowlands this week.

The Phuthanang Creche will be Meadowland's seventh and biggest creche in twenty years and it will cater for 200 children aged three and four from Zones 9 and 10, as five-year-olds are expected to attend preschool classes at the various lower primary schools in the area.

The other six creches built by the Organisation for Creches in its 20 years of existence are: Thabong, Katlehong, Tswela, Tshangan, Eekhweni, and Emanzeli creche. The first was built in 1966 and an additional 5 in 1969.

Parable of Jesus

Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind:

Which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away.

So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just,

And shall cast them into the furnace of fire: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Jesus said unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, Yea, Lord.

Matthew 13:47-51

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Two South Africans bring hope to crippled Maasai

NAIROBI — Two South African women, one of them the sister of politician Mr Colin Eglin, have “adopted” the crippled children of Kenya’s proud and blanketed Maasai tribe.

Lorna Eglin from Cape Town — Ngoto Nyobe (mother of the girl) to the Maasai — and Betty Alcock from East London — Kokoo Ll Maran (grandmother of the warriors) — have successfully launched one of the most worthwhile projects ever to come to a people who in the past have shrugged off all benefits of civilization as alien to their unchanging lifestyle.

Lorna has been working as a missionary in Masailand for 27 years. Betty has been working with her since 1967 after teaching in South Africa for 20 years.

Over the years they have established the first-ever school for Maasai girls, trained Maasai teachers and handed it over to a Maasai headmistress.

They have trained 80 Maasai warriors as evangelists who now work among their people over 10,000 sq km of plains.

They have run countless adult education courses.

They have saved hundreds of Maasai babies from starvation in times of famine, taught primitive women the basics of hygiene and have written books in the Maasai language.

For the past year they have been working themselves ragged on yet another project: they have founded, organized and established the handover stage Masailand’s first-ever mercy mission for physically-handicapped children.

They call it a “child care centre.” It is a concrete-block, iron-roofed building built in a U-shape with boys’ and girls’ dormitories on each leg joined in the centre by a kitchen/dining room and a classroom.

Kenya’s Flying Doctor service along with charities in Kenya, the United States and West Germany helped raise the $20,000 it cost to establish the centre. To blind or crippled Maasai children aged from two to 13 it represents hope for a new life.

Two women missionaries in Kenya, one of them Mr Colin Eglin’s sister, are revered by Kenya’s proud Maasai for their work with the tribe, reports HENRY REUTER of The Star’s Africa News Service.

During their painful learning process children old enough or strong enough attend school. For the tiny tots there is a nursery school.

The centre now has a trained Scottish nurse, a nursery school teacher and four Maasai “Mama” who stay with the children day and night. The small children sleep on large communal beds, each huddled in a blanket, as they do in their own mud-and-cow dung, igloo-style houses.

They are among the happiest children to be found anywhere. They have such a wide range of disabilities that nobody considers himself worse than anybody else. The blind or near-blind children think they are particularly lucky to be able to move around freely, compared with the crippled ones,” says Lorna.

Lorna and Betty are presently on home leave in South Africa — ordered to take a rest by their superiors in the African Inland Mission. They plan to talk about their work to church gatherings in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.
'For as long as there are children'

THE United Nations' designated International Year of the Child — surely one of the best publicised 'years' ever — has ended.

But at the end of the 365 days devoted to children, have children themselves prospered, materially, mentally and physically? And how aware have children themselves been that this was 'their' year — and to what extent did they participate?

Disappointingly, many many children we spoke to had no idea that IYC even existed; they received no mention of it in school or at home. For them there were no projects, no extension to their knowledge or to their feeling for their own place and role in society. But some of South Africa's under-16 10½ million children participated.

THE IYC committee at Sandton City arranged debates between schools on children's rights; in Pretoria's Black townships, the Child Welfare Society involved the whole community in a procession of floats, the showing of films, talks on parenting and the needs of children; the Girl Guide Association embarked on a campaign to collect books for children's libraries in disadvantaged areas; the Tongaat Child and Health Committee initiated a children's Pat Pat Club in South Africa; the Betty Pack Youth Festival for 1979 was dedicated to the IYC and highlights included presentations from Soweto choirs and the Natal Indian Dance Theatre.

Johan Blignaut formed the Epworth Theatre Company with a group of teenagers and created a three-act play called The Way We Are, presenting children's views of adults and their world; the Rand Teachers' Training College instituted a project whereby students help disadvantaged children with their studies after school hours; 12 boys from Woodmead School undertook a sponsored run of 640 km from Johannesburg to the Natal coast as an IYC fundraising project.

Port Shepstone organised a seminar for high school students to examine their responsibilities to themselves, their parents and their community; at Bloemfontein an indoor games day was organised by 800 children during the school holidays (for African children, with the cooperation of the YWCA); the Cape Town Child Welfare Society instituted a scheme in which high school children become junior CW members, and a Child-to-Child programme to instill a community feeling into older children and to encourage school children to concern themselves with the health and well-being of their younger siblings or of youngsters in their community.

In general, however, the IYC in South Africa was marked by conferences and seminars in which problems relating to children were discussed, and in which a large variety of concerned groups, ranging from local child welfare societies to women's groups participated.

There was a seminar on adoption held in Durban; the Rondeberg Business and Professional Women's Club organised a seminar on the Rights of the Child, Family Health and Welfare, The Child and the Environment and Communications and the Mass Media; the West Rand branch of the Social Workers' Association presented a symposium on communication with the child which included a presentation of an interaction play about communication and patterns of discipline used by various mothers; the Bloemfontein Child Welfare Society organised a course for child minders and staff members of creches and nursery schools and along the same lines, the Nursery School Training College in Johannesburg held a series of lectures on aspects of child development aimed at mothers of preschool children and un

African children and the Centre for Continuing Education in Johannesburg conducted a course for parents of adopted children and those wishing to adopt.

It wasn't all serious, though. The Boy Scouts held a gathering of 3 000 cubs of all races at Westville; the Ellerton Primary School in the Cape produced a greeting card to commemorate the IYC. Using art and creative writing the card was produced by two Standard 1 girls — and the message read: Being loved makes me love other people.

The Western Cape Society for Early Childhood education arranged a presentation, illustrating the development and maturation of the child through the medium of ballet training; the Howick Lionesses arranged an exhibition of children's art, crafts and hobby; the local child welfare society arranged a wing-dinger of a party in Sharpeville; the Johannesburg IYC Committee was able to have the admission charges for children to the zoo reduced by 10c; 10 000 African children took part in a festival in Atteridgeville, Pretoria.

The Child Welfare Society organised an IYC soccer day in Kimberley — believed to be the biggest non-segregated gathering held in that city; the National Epilepsy League in Durban presented a dance/drama on the Epileptic Child, with special emphasis on hyperkinésias and, also in Durban, the 'Durban and Coastal Society for Early Childhood Education held a children's celebration.

Summing up the IYC, Professor J. D. L. Hansen.
Social Security
Child Care
1981
Cheaper creche sites for Mitchell’s Plain

Staff Reporter

CUT-PRICE creche sites are to be made available in Mitchell’s Plain following a concession by the state in a bid to relieve the critical nursery school shortage.

And the move has been welcomed as a “step in the right direction” by the chairman of the Woodlands Ratepayers’ Association and secretary of the Combined Mitchell’s Plain Residents’ Association, Mr Eddie Kai, who has been a driving force behind efforts to have a creche built in the area.

The concession, which follows representations by the City Council, means that welfare organizations and others wanting to buy creche sites in Mitchell’s Plain and other council housing estates can now do so at the actual cost of the land plus 15 percent of the cost of servicing it and a 5 percent endowment for community facilities.

In the past the council has had to sell creche sites at what they cost the council itself to buy and develop.

Now the total cost for a typical site in Mitchell’s Plain is about a fifth of the full cost to the council.

At present there is an urgent need for preschool day care centres in Mitchell’s Plain and residents have resorted to operating private make-shift creches in schools, churches and homes.

These centres are over-crowded with long waiting lists and many working parents are forced to leave their children in the care of relatives or to stay at home themselves.

There are an estimated 35,000 children living in Mitchell’s Plain, many of whom are under the age of six.

Mr Kai, who along with representatives from creches throughout Mitchell’s Plain recently formed an action committee to co-ordinate attempts to have a creche built, said sites would now be more easily within the reach of people organizing fully-fledged nursery schools.

“Up to one third of Mitchell’s Plain residents are in arrears with bond payments because mothers who have nowhere to leave their children cannot go out to work,” Mr Kai said.

“There is no doubt that this is a step in the right direction. A needed facility is being made available at an affordable price.

“But there is a strong feeling among blacks that creches should give children an educational headstart and not just feed tummies.

“And although this is a useful social development for quite a number of children, I hope that creches will now be taken a step further and fill an educational need as well as a welfare one.”
Power for the people will save more children's lives

CHILD HEALTH IN SOWETO SHOWS BIG IMPROVEMENT

By JEAN LE MAY

The electrification of Soweto will save hundreds of small children's lives by reducing air pollution, two Baragwanath Hospital pediatricians have claimed in an article in the current issue of the South African Medical Journal.

In a study based on 1978 statistics on changing trends in child health in the township, Drs H. Stein and E. U. Rosen said that pneumonia associated with air pollution was a common cause of admission to Baragwanath and caused about 50 deaths in that year — or almost 18% of all deaths among children under ten years of age.

Although preventable disease was still prevalent among Soweto children, the doctors concluded that there had been substantial improvements in child health during the last two and a half decades.

The infant mortality rate among Blacks, which was alarmingly high at 111 per 1,000 in some magisterial districts of South Africa, was substantially better in Johannesburg, where it had decreased from 232 per 1,000 in 1950 to 41.73 per 1,000 in 1977, they went on.

At Baragwanath the mortality among child patients admitted to the wards had decreased from more than 1,000 in 1966 to 308 in 1978, they said, giving a mortality rate of 6.4% — the lowest ever achieved.

The incidence of gastro-enteritis and malnutrition, both important yardsticks in measuring the health and socio-economic conditions of a community, had both declined substantially, they said.

In 1956, for instance, 1,400 severely undernourished children were admitted to Baragwanath, when the population of Soweto was said to be 300,000. However, in 1973, when the population had increased to an estimated 1.5-million, 2,041 malnourished children were sent to hospital — "a reduction in incidence in absolute terms and a vast reduction in relative terms."

In 1970 the mortality rate for kwashiorkor alone was 17.8%, and for the combined categories of malnutrition 19.1%. However, by 1978, the mortality rate for kwashiorkor had fallen to 14.1% and for all types of malnutrition to 7.1%.

As there had been no radical improvement in the treatment or the incidence of malnutrition over the last 10 to 20 years, they went on, this would suggest that patients were being admitted earlier and that fewer were incurably malnourished.

One of the most remarkable improvements in child health was in the increased incidence of gastro-enteritis, they went on.

In 1976.
Children at the Flotation, Admission, Care Center play happily in the school's garden.

The center is situated in a quiet, peaceful area surrounded by trees and greenery. The children appear to be enjoying themselves, engaged in various activities.

The center provides a safe and nurturing environment for children who have been orphaned or have lost family members. Staff members are dedicated to the well-being of the children, offering them love, support, and education.

The center also offers educational programs to help the children develop their skills and prepare them for a brighter future.

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**Afternoon Care**

*The Argus, Monday January 26 1988*
Alarm at plan to establish boys’ home

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS of Observatory, Johannesburg, are alarmed at the prospect of a Boys’ Town home being established in the area.

Boys’ Town has purchased a house at the corner of Klip and Fourie streets, which will be used as a rehabilitation home for boys — if the city council approves, and if no objections are lodged by residents in the area.

And some residents are objecting strongly to the establishment of the home in their suburb, where the Athlone High School hostel, Marist Brohers School, and a home for unmarried mothers already exist.

They fear another institution will destroy the character of the once exclusively residential area.

Mr Hubert Levy, an Observatory resident who was approached by others to establish what Boys’ Town intended doing with the house, said: “Like Parktown, Observatory is being encroached on by institutional development.”

“Many Observatory residents fear the loss of the quiet homey character of their suburb, and this is mainly what we are up in arms about,” he said.

He said he was not personally against the idea of a children’s home or against Boys’ Town itself.

“At this stage, the matter is still very fluid, as the house has not yet been turned into a home, and Boys’ Town may in fact change their plans as to what they will use the house for.”

And opinion on the issue is still divided.

Some residents of the area are apparently quite prepared to tolerate the establishment of the home because they believe Boys’ Town “needs all the support it can get”.

Mr J Araujo, of the Boys’ Town liaison office, said approval would have to be obtained from the council and from the Department of Social Welfare before the organisation could establish a home in the new Observatory house.

“We have advertised the fact that we have bought the house and now have to wait for any objections to be lodged with us,” he said.

The deadline for objections is February 19, and people have until this time to bring forward any complaints. We have not had any objections yet,” he said.

The house will probably be a home for a limited number of boys under the supervision of house-parents.

It is planned as a place of rehabilitation for boys who need to make a transition from the Magaliesburg Boys’ Town home to normal home life.

It may also be a home for those boys who are not being sent to the Magaliesburg home.

There are two such rehabilitation centres in Cape Town, and one in Durban. Mr Araujo said the house in Johannesburg was merely an extension of the Boys’ Town home-from-home scheme.

Mr Levy is organising a petition to gauge the feelings of Observatory residents, and has tentatively arranged for Mr Araujo to address interested people and explain the Boys’ Town plans.

“Perhaps an explanation from Boys’ Town will allay people’s fears about having a boys’ home in the vicinity,” said Mr Levy.
A Home All of Their Own

...
Boys' Town goes to the council

By MARJA TUIT

BOYS' Town yesterday applied to the Johannesburg City Council for permission to establish a children's home in the residential suburb of Observatory.

The proposed home has been criticised by local residents who claim the suburb is being encroached on by institutional development and its quiet, homely character will be lost.

Father Reginald Ormond, director of Boys' Town, said an application had been made to the city's town planning department yesterday morning to get permission to establish the home.

Boys' Town was forced to seek permission because their representatives failed to allay fears of some Observatory residents at a meeting on Wednesday night.

Boys' Town bought a house at the corner of Klip and Fourie Streets and intend to use it as a rehabilitation centre from next month — if the Johannesburg council approved an application for it to be lodged by residents in the area.

Residents have till February 19 to submit objections.

Among the other objections raised by the residents were doubts that the house parents would not be able to control the 12 boys, in addition to their own children.

It had also been noted that the grounds were too small and there were not adequate community facilities to occupy the children.

Earlier this week Father Ormond said people were under the impression that juvenile delinquents would be housed in Observatory.

"This is not true, because Boys' Town also deals with underprivileged boys and these are the children we want to house in the suburb," he said.
Boys' Town controversy to be thrashed out in public

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in Observatory, Johannesburg, tonight to try to allay residents' fears about the proposed plan to turn a house in the area into a Boys' Town home.

Following a critical reaction from some Observatory residents to the establishment of a Boys' Town home in the area, Boys' Town authorities have decided to hold the meeting to address interested people and to explain their plans.

Boys' Town has bought the house at the corner of Klip and Fourie streets and intends using it as a 'family home' for about 15 boys — if the Johannesburg City Council approves and no objections are lodged by residents in the area.

Father Reginald Orsmond, director of Boys' Town, said he planned to use the meeting to let neighbours know what the proposed plans involved and to try to reassure them that the home would not affect the homely character of their suburb in any way.

"I cannot believe that the public's negative reaction to the home is based on selfishness or malice, it can only be due to a lack of information," he said.

The plan to convert the house into a Boys' Town home has been met with alarm from some residents in the area. On Monday, the words "Boycott Boys' Town!" and four-letter words were chalked on the walls surrounding the proposed site.

A petition is at present being prepared by a resident, Mr. H. Levy, to gauge the feeling of the residents.

Mr. Orsmond said when Boys' Town was mentioned the public seemed immediately to think of delinquents or boys with behaviour problems.

"What the public doesn't seem to realise is that many of these boys are perfectly normal, simply underprivileged, from broken homes, or boys who have been rejected by their parents."

The family home is an attempt to reintegrate boys, who have been in institutions, into the community.

"Because people have always seen institutions as being totally separate from the community they find the concept of gradual integration new and threatening."

Mr. Orsmond said he had received a number of telephone calls from the public, either asking questions or expressing misgivings about the plan although, as yet, he had received no formal objections.

The meeting will be held at 103 St George's Street, Observatory, at 8.15pm on Wednesday night.
A special system needs 
very special people

[MARKED: RDM 17/2/81]

Orphanage is a dirty word at St Mary's the Anglican children's home in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. Their approach is a far cry from that of an institutionalised row-upon-row-of-beds setup — "families" of children live in cottages with house-parents and are encouraged to feel special and individual. But then the house-parents have to be special people too...
400 black babies dumped last year

By Jon Qwelane

More than 400 black babies were abandoned by their mothers in Soweto, Alexandra and Johannesburg last year.

In Alexandra Township, 27 babies were either abandoned with relatives, or unknown people or simply left in the streets.

"But the more serious aspect is that of mothers taking their babies to hospital and giving hospital staff wrong residential addresses."

"It then becomes difficult to trace the mothers when the babies are due for discharge. The babies also run the risk of infection from patients at the hospital," Mrs Irene Wimbury, a supervisor at Child Welfare Centre, said yesterday.

She said the other reason why mothers abandoned their babies, was because they were migrant workers who were legally not allowed to live with their children at their places of work.

"The poor women then find themselves in a state of hopelessness and despair, and resort to dumping their children," said Mrs Wimbury.

In Soweto and the city, at least 143 babies were found abandoned and taken to the Child Welfare Society.

They were abandoned in January and this month.

The society said it was desperately looking for foster parents for the children, otherwise it was forced to leave the children at the Van Rhyn Place of Safety in Benoni.

The withdrawal by the Government last year of the registration of the Orlando Home for Destitute Children, meant the society could not place homeless children there, Mrs Wimbury said.

"But the Van Rhyn centre is far from Soweto and Alexandra," and already the society has appealed to the Government for a place of safety somewhere in Soweto," she said.
JANET RYAN

SITTING in the sun-filled lounge, I felt warm and welcomed. It was the epitome of a happy home, with the touch of caring everywhere.

But this home is not the common garden suburban variety. It's one of the family units that comprise the new look St. Mary's, the Anglican children's home in Rosettenville.

Just as the ugly term orphanage is a banished word, so is the old concept of institutional living, dormitories spanning clean but often impersonal and unprivate, vast dining halls and the communal isolation block.

Each child has a real home to live in and a "family" with whom she can identify, headed by her house-parents who fill the role of adult caregivers.

Each cottage has 20 children — boys and girls of ages varying from nursery school age to 16-year-olds or beyond.

Previously, when the home was run solely by nuns, boys were only kept there until they turned nine. Now with each home having a house-mother and father, it's a different picture.

In the house-father, the boy has an adult male with whom he can identify, a friend who can help guide him through the storms of adolescence.

Over the last four years six cottages have been built. The last two will be completed at the end of this month and St. Mary's is looking for two married couples to parent in them.

In each cottage the house-parents have a bedroom, a sitting-room and bathroom of their own, plus a spare bedroom which they can arrange for one or two offspring of their own.

Their extended family sleeps three to a bright and cheerful bedroom. Each child has her own cupboard and they share a large wardrobe.

"It's important for every child to have his own place for his clothing, toys and other belongings," says Thelma Cohen, a full-time social worker at St. Mary's.

The oldest child in each cottage has the luxury of a single bedroom.

House-parents are definitely a family affair. With the help of a maid, each house-mother prepares breakfast in her own kitchen. Lunch and the main evening meal are prepared in the central kitchen, then brought over to each home for serving.

Heavy laundry is done in the central laundry but attached to each cottage is a separate laundry, a drying area and servant's quarters.

Because house-parents are vital to the success of this system, they must possess very special love and caring qualities.

A strong sense of justice and fair play is essential and house-parents must also tread the fine line of establishing a loving relationship with their charges while reinforcing the natural bond which exists between the children and their real parents.

"This is not a job for people seeking sheltered employment," warns Miss Cohen, "it is hard work to nurture 10 children properly."

The house-mother shoulders the heaviest burden which can be tiring and emotionally draining.

"Quite a few of the children experienced a rough time before they came to St. Mary's. They need more understanding and probably more care than others," says Miss Cohen.

But the rewards are deep and satisfying, she says. They lie in helping each child smooth out individual traumas. In watching the children become more self-confident and better able to handle their lives.

Each couple receives free accommodation and meals. The work, however, requires a small salary.

House-mother Vic Botes says she gets enormous pleasure from being a "hands-on" mother.

"It's not always easy, but if it were I wouldn't appreciate it as much."

Her greatest thrill, she says, lies in "seeing my children happy.

House-parents aren't alone. Social workers and the principal of the home are on hand — quite apart from the regular staff meetings — to give help and encouragement. The community at large in Rosettenville also gives unstinting support.

Quite apart from house-parents, St. Mary's is also looking for a part-time psychologist and a remedial teacher — satisfying jobs for the right person.
in child education
Call for more links

By MAHDAI NOLAZ

The course for the future

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Malnutrition in Albany — survey

GRAHAMSTOWN — Ten per cent of black school beginners in the urban areas of Albany are malnourished, according to a nutrition survey of Grahamstown and district.

Double this number of malnourished children was found in the rural areas.

A study, by Rhodes University researchers working with the East Cape region of the Department of Health, found more children aged 5 to 8 at risk of malnutrition in the rural areas than in urban centres.

As a follow-up to the survey, the department is now going to study the incidence of malnutrition among black and coloured preschool children in the region, starting with black children in the District Council area.

The surveys follow wide press coverage in late 1979 of official reports which showed that nearly a third of all black babies born here died before they were one year old.

Figures released by the Medical Officer of Health indicated an infant mortality rate here four times as high as the national average and nine times higher than Johannesburg.

Although the figures were disputed at the time by health officials — on the grounds that they were based on inaccurate birth figures — the controversy prompted the regional director of health services in the Eastern Cape, Dr D. Knyauw, to initiate surveys among black children in the area.

At the time it was considered too difficult to locate and study an adequate sample of preschool children so researchers, aided by nurses and a dietitian from the Health Department, started with children entering school for the first time.

The project was undertaken by the Rhodes Institute of Social and Economic Research and initially used the world-renowned Boston scales for measuring malnutrition.

The study ran into difficulties almost immediately, as the Boston scales require the mass and height of a child to be measured against his age.

Few children in the survey had birth or baptismal certificates and other methods of determining age proved unreliable.

The project then switched to the American National Centre for Health Statistics (ANC) charts, where mass is measured against height.

Dr Rob Fincham, the project leader and a lecturer in geography at Rhodes, said the ANC charts had been recognized by the World Health Organisation as particularly useful in Third World countries, where age data was available.

Unlike the Boston scales, which use as a control group children from privileged Boston society, the ANC charts use children from all United States race and economic groups.

Taking into account that some of the children who fell below the “10th percentile” might be displaying erratic growth, the children found in this category in the Albany magisterial district were at risk to malnutrition and probably malnourished.

Girls seemed to be at greater risk than boys, while, of the rural districts surveyed, the area around here had more malnourished children than others.

A report on the project said packets of undernourished children were found throughout the rural areas of the region and could very often be traced back to conditions of work and service on individual farms.

Researchers found extremely low wages (in one case R16 a month) and almost non-existent rations for labourers on some farms, but an “adequate standard of income” on others.

The researchers recognized that a study of preschool nutritional standards was necessary if infant and childhood mortality rates were to be reduced.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Knyauw said it had been suggested that there were more potential sufferers of malnutrition among preschool children than reports from the clinics suggested and the next survey was designed to assess the true situation.

“The department contends that no preschool child need suffer from malnutrition if full use is made of its skimmed milk powder scheme to combat kwashiorkor.”

The study was also intended to encourage parents who did not make use of child health services at local clinics to do so.

The survey will be conducted in cooperation with the District Council, the Rhodes ISER, the department of Social and Nursing Sciences at the University of Port Elizabeth and the Department of Community Medicine at the University of Cape Town.

It is expected to start this month. — DDC.

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Home for retarded kids

By MONK NKOMO

THE METHODIST Church in Atteridgeville has initiated a project to erect a home for mentally retarded children in the area.

Mrs M Z Fanele, chairman of the steering committee, said that the children, aged between three and 10 years, will be catered for at the Methodist Weavand Hall from May 1.

She said they had about 50 non-educable mentally retarded children at present. The educable but retarded children are taken care of by the Department of Education and Training.

The community has shown a fine gesture in involving themselves in this project, she said. "Almost all the parents of these kids have pledged to contribute an amount of R10 per family to make this project a success," said Mrs Fanele.

The parents' committee, led by the Rev J Lepholo-ko, has already collected R700 in donations, according to Mrs Fanele. "We request donations from all the residents in the township. We need a lot of money to employ the necessary teachers, as well as transport for the children," she said.

She said the aim of the project was to help the children "as early as we possibly can."

According to Mrs Fanele, the church is affiliated to the sub-committee of the Mental Health Society in Pretoria.

Donations could be addressed to Mrs M Z Fanele, 94 Mashifane Street, Atteridgeville or Mrs Van Staden, director of the Mental Society for Pretoria, at Room 144, First Floor, Northval. Building, Verneulen Street, Pretoria.
Plea to Dr Piet: probe rights of children

THE Committee of Concern for Children has sent a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, urging him to look into the rights of children.

The committee, formed by a group of social workers and nursery school teachers two years ago, has sent other memoranda to relevant Government departments to look into political rights of children.

The committee's chairman, Mrs Elinda Bramwell, said: "Our Children's Act, however much we admire it on paper as providing the ultimate in protection for children, has no possibility of being applied to more than a small number of those who are desperately in need of these promises under the law.

"Children have no formal representation in juvenile courts. Something must be done about this.

"I will meet the Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development this week about vagrant kids in Johannesburg streets. Child neglect and abuse is an increasing problem.

DAY CARE

Last week, the committee launched a booklet on day care facilities for pre-school children. The occasion was attended by more than 50 social workers and nursery school teachers of all races.

In her speech, Mrs Bramwell said the booklet was the result of a decision taken after three symposia during the International Year of the Child to publicise some guidelines on the establishment and maintenance of day care facilities.

Mrs Elinda Bramwell, chairman of Co of Concern for Children delivers a speech during the launching of a booklet on facilities for pre-school children.
English took the picture taken place during the past 10 years of genetics children to see the amazing change which has occurred. Steve Swift visited the Sowero center for these retarded children. This is the year of the disabled, and records have shown society useless people who couldn't even bear society were considered discards of life.

When Martha Rinkle first started coming for treatment, she was tied to tables. Outcasts of society were.
Only two centres...

PUMLA and Pumelela are the only two day-care training centres for Black mentally retarded children in the Transvaal. They cater for 140 children aged five to 18, and currently have a waiting list of 254. There are also 195 older children who want to attend a sheltered workshop. There isn't one.

And tucked away in Soweto homes there are 192 known mentally retarded children who should be in institutions. There is a waiting list of about two years.

The official population of Soweto is 1 million and a conservative estimate of mentally retarded people is 4 000.
Medical aid society fees now certain to increase

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE cost of illness is soaring—and medical aid funds will be forced soon to review their contribution scales.

This is just one more load on the back of South Africans as the high rate of inflation continues to rise.

In East London this week, the vice-president of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Bramle van Staden, said inflation was the country's most burning economic problem—and could be expected to go up during 1981.

This week private hospitals put up their fees; next week the representatives of doctors and dentists will meet to discuss putting up theirs; and the prices of medicines and drugs are escalating all the time.

The Registrar of Medical Schemes, Mr J H P Steyn, said the new rise in private hospital fees was the third in 10 months and the past year they had risen 25%.

This week the price of sugar also rose 11%—which is likely soon to affect the cost of products using it—and now offal prices are up 15%.

It is reported that they will go up 22% in the Western Cape, but in Johannesburg the rise will be less than expected—because wholesalers have apparently refused to accept the increases suggested by the Rand Offal Pool and Meat Board.

From Tuesday cattle offal will rise on average by 20%, and sheep offal by 12%.

The increases vary with cuts of offal, and in some instances have dropped.

Rays meat firm, Blue Ribbon, said the prices were originally to have been increased by at least 32%—but after protests from the wholesalers, they were kept down.

He said Pick 'n Pay would not pass on the increases to consumers—they would freeze offal prices countrywide till June.

Explaining the fees rise at private hospitals, Mr Steyn said daily tariff patients would now pay R5,50 instead of R5,20. For intensive care it would increase from R57,50 to R57,90.

The SA Medical and Dental Council will meet in Cape Town on April 13 to consider a recommendation for higher fees submitted by its tariffs committee.

Last year the council recommended an increase of 10% to the Minister of Health, who referred it back to the council.

In November 1979 fees of all medical practitioners belonging to registered medical aid schemes went up by an average 28.45%.
WHO LOOKS AFTER THE CHILDREN?

WOMAN'S ARGUS
The shortage of child care facilities appears to be especially bad in Cape Town. A story recently appeared in The Argus, revealing that some parents in Mitchell's Plain were locking their children up in their homes or backyards during working hours or taking older children out of school to look after younger, because of the chronic lack of creches and nurseries.

And according to Mr Achieng David, a community worker for the pre-school agency, Grassroots Educational Trust, the acute shortage of pre-school facilities exists in all communities in Cape Town.

One way to alleviate the problem, would be for employers to take over the responsibility of providing or financing child care facilities for themselves.

The idea, put to several clothing factories which are the biggest employers of women in this city, met with little enthusiasm.

A spokesman for Bontwit, whose factories employ just under 1,700 women, said the reason why a creche had not been started was because there was a lack of a lot of red tape.

It would not be a worthwhile exercise, he said, on our part. Some years ago, we applied for permission to set up a creche but were told we had to have multiple toilets, two or three nursing sisters and other facilities which we could not have given. The building was not designed to accommodate anything like that, he said.

"We've done surveys and generally speaking the staff have not been overboard about requesting child care facilities. My general impression is that it would not be well supported," he said.

Tony Taggs, a factory in Maitland, did provide a creche for their workers' children but, after four years, closed it down because it was not meeting its objectives.

Financial director, Mr Klein, said the creche was normally full, but with the children of our own workers. In the end, it was used mostly by people who worked in and around Maitland... more affluent people, usually with their own cars.

The women workers had to travel a long way, and since most of the children were not of our staff, we decided to close it down," Mr Klein said.

A creche which has been successful — more through sheer determination and dedication than anything else — is the University-of-Cape-Town's Women's Movement creche, run for the children of staff and students on campus.

Housed originally in a small room on campus, when it began in 1975, it has since moved to a beautiful old house in Rondebosch, owned by the university.

"We've been razing the university for years," said Brenda Lloyd, one of the founders of the creche and still a teacher there.

Eventually they gave us the bottom floor of this house and R500 to buy the equipment. But they still feel they can't afford to spend money on something of this nature and don't think it is their responsibility.

"Anyone attached to the university — from the cleaning staff to the academic staff and of course the students, can use the creche. It stays open from February to November and takes children of any age including schoolchildren in the afternoons.

The youngest we've had so far has been a seven-month-old little boy but there is one woman who might be bringing her three-month-old baby.

Apart from the R300 a month, the Women's Movement receives... from the Student Representative Council, the creche has to rely on fees; for their funds. These are worked out on a sliding scale, with parents paying R50 a month, others paying R100 a month and more affluent ones paying R30 a month.

More money is needed to increase the salaries of..."
A PLAYCENTRE for coloured children in a white area has been closed by the authorities, compelling several mothers to quit their jobs to look after their children.

The centre's supervisor, Mrs Merle Saffier, said she was told by a City Council health inspector that even if the centre provided special creche facilities, it would not be allowed to operate because it was in a 'European area.'

The inspector, Mr K Oelofse, refused to comment and the acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr M A Chalmers, said the centre was 'operating illegally and it was our duty to tell them to close down.'

THREE YEARS

The centre run for three years in the Kenilworth Methodist Church and catered for almost 100 children from Mitchell's Plain, Grassy Park, Athlone, Claremont, Harewood Park and Bridgetown.

Mrs Saffier said Mr Oelofse found the kitchen to be too small and the toilets inadequate after two inspections, the second with a Coloured Affairs social worker and another inspector.

'I immediately called a meeting of the parents and they pledged to raise R3,000 to provide 'special baby loos' and a bigger kitchen.'

'But three days after the first inspection Mr Oelofse returned and ordered me to close down that day.'

'He said even if we provided the facilities it would not help because we were in a European area.'

'I asked if I could be given an extra week or a month but he refused.'

'Because it was sudden, many mothers could not make other arrangements and stayed out of work. Some lost their jobs and others, who had no one to look after their children, just resigned.'

Dr Chalmers said the centre was 'illegal' because it had not applied for a trade licence or registration with the Department of Internal Affairs.

'The centre was brought to our attention and we found the facilities most inadequate.'

Is surprising (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less)

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UCT Creche is thriving, though hard up
Lying it up at their other home

THERE are 16 children in the Baby Shop

End of the line for the poor and the hungry

All those children who are not in the hands of the authorities are given to the Baby Shop. They are divided into the following groups:

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Appendix E
Manufacturing industries - distribution by employment

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Cape</th>
<th>Natal</th>
<th>Tvl.</th>
<th>O.F.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic metal</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<td>Electrical</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical Products</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leather and Products</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-metallic</td>
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<td>Mineral Products</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper &amp; Products</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>37.2</td>
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<td>Textiles</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood &amp; Products</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transvaal is the biggest manufacturing sector in terms of percentage employment: 51.5%.

Source: SALDRU compiled Statistics.

In the Cape Peninsula the following are the major sectors and industries:

Manufacturing: The largest employer of labour: employs 28% of labour force. The predominant industries are: Clothing, Textile, Food and Beverages.

Services: The second largest employer of labour: 25% of labour force. The services are second only to construction in the employment of Africans in the Peninsula. This is because of the large number of African women employed in this sector: 93% of African women and only 9% of African men are employed in this sector.

Commerce: Employs 17% of labour force. This is because of the large 'coloured' population in the Peninsula.

Construction: 11% of the labour force employed. It is the second most important source of employment for Coloured men. It employs 28% of African men and is the largest source of employment.

Transport: Employs 9% of labour force.

Agriculture: 2.3% of labour force. Over half the workers are coloured and 30% of Africans.

Medical aid row over higher fees

It is very disturbing to note that in the study 30% of the children were neither supported economically nor socially. Under such circumstances they would not be able to meet lobola requirements — consequently the commitment to marryage — greater likelihood of disease and further exacerbation of the poverty within the family.

Dr. Munnix today declined to comment on the proposed increases.

Speaking from Barking West, where he was stopping over on a tour in the Eastern Cape, he said he could not say anything at the moment.

“I am waiting for the full decision of the council and its motivation for taking the decision. I have seen the letter and I will attend to it,” Dr. Munnix said.

An immediate increase of at least 14 percent in medical fees was in order, the chairman of the Medical Association of South Africa's Federal Council, Prof. J. N. de Klerk, said in Cape Town yesterday.

In a statement following the SA Medical and Dental Council meeting, he said: “We are pleased to announce that the council has agreed to reaffirm its previous recommendations for an increase in the statutory tariffs of fees for medical services — an effective increase of 8.9 percent.”

Of the 26% of the fathers at home 85% were unemployed. There is a significant correlation between the incidence of unemployment and the malnutrition. The figures again represent the anomaly of the homelands — the 'missing father syndrome' is norm and fathers at home represents abnormality — or ill health.
Norman House, Place of Violence

Reported by
Margaret Duncan

and horror

Tell stories of crime/horror

Solitary confinement

Police evidence

Children locked in

Barber prison

The model of

This — inhuman

meat, says report

Coroner's inquest

and effects of

abolishing capital punishment

Letters of complaint

Lab of crime

secrecy in police

And inquest
CAN TRADITIONAL DIVINERS AND HERBALISTS, AND MODERN HEALERS, CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY HEALTH?

Traditional diviners and herbalists, and modern prophets and healers continue to practise widely in South Africa, both in country and in town (Whisson, West, Holdstock). The diviners’ main function is the discovery of the cause of misfortune and they claim to be granted power by their shades — their dead ancestors. The herbalists use a wide range of plants for medicines and learn most of their medicines from those already skilled, but they also experiment with new ones.

The proctor...

An opposite view, held by some whites, is that some blacks have an occult knowledge of medicines, as well as a developed extrasensory perception, and I know of white farmers who have gone, very quietly, not only to diviners to discover lost property, but also to Zohosa doctors for treatment for themselves or their children. I think it is usually when they are aware of friction with employees and fear mysterious injury from them, but this is rarely admitted.

What is the reality of the problem?...
SCHOOLS SCHEME IN JEOPARDY

By SYLVIA VÖLLENHOV

IN spite of Government's action 20 years ago showing an urgent need for social workers in coloured schools, the Government's negative attitude is jeopardising two people being employed privately.

The Population of Social Development (PSSD) will soon hire full-time social workers for two schools in Vereeniging. The mend in South Africa — will be financed by the PSSD for two years, on an experimental basis.

However, the scheme could become ineffective because education authorities will not give it full support.

The Department of Internal (coloured) Affairs has given the go-ahead for the workers, but will not allow them on the premises during school hours.

Mr Lionel Erasmus, principal of one school involved, said he hoped the department would remove this stumbling block.

If the social workers were not active during school hours, the scheme could not work.

The department's stand on the issue is ironic — its investigations as the Coloured Affairs Department in the early '80s showed that social workers were badly needed.

The investigations are mentioned in the October 1978 official journal of the University of Stellenbosch's department of social work.

The article was written by a student, Mr S P Kruger, who did an MA thesis on the need for social workers in coloured schools.

In the '80s, the administration of coloured affairs realised the importance of school social work and did two investigations, the journal states.

Explaining his department's stand on the matter, Mr A P de V Kappers, the Director-General, said it was official policy not to have 'two disciplines on the same premises'.

"We welcome the programme, provided it can be introduced in an orderly fashion," he said.

"If you have a different type of service, during school hours, you will eventually work up some trouble for yourself.

EMERGENCY

"However, if there is an emergency, the principal could give permission (for the social workers to be called in)."

If the principals of the two schools had any practical difficulties, these could be discussed with education officials.

At present, there are a few schools in South Africa where university students do part-time social work as part of their field training.

The students are also supposed to work after school hours.
The Committee of Concern for Children has received an "unsatisfactory" reply from the Minister of Community Development on their memorandum urging him to build more day-care facilities.

The committee, formed two years ago by a group of social workers and nursery school teachers concerned about the needs of children, sent the memorandum to Mr. S. P. Kotze a few months ago. It also sent other memoranda to ministers of six departments urging them to look into the rights of children.

The committee's chairman, Mrs. Eliza Bramwell said: "We have received a reply from the Minister of Community Development but we are not happy with it. He has promised to make funds available to registered welfare organisations so that they can build day-care centres instead of taking the responsibility of providing more day-care facilities."

"He has also rejected the issue for funding and maintaining the equipment for day-care centres when they are built. And the issue of paying salaries to the trained nursery school teachers was also rejected."

The memoranda sent to the ministers asked for the following:

- Provision of day-care buildings which should receive a partial government subsidy;

- Funding for maintenance and equipment especially for voluntary and welfare organisations in poorer communities;

- Training facilities be provided for a recommended three-year post-matriculation course in nursery school or pre-primary education and

- Salaries be paid for trained nursery school teachers.

The committee has also suggested the formation of a Department of Children's Affairs. Ministers who have received the memoranda are of the following departments: Education and Training, Co-operation and Development, Indian Affairs, National Education and Coloured Affairs.
FOUR babies from the Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety in Benoni have died so far this year.

And, after a Sunday Express investigation, medical experts have slammed the home for not diagnosing the babies' illnesses in time to save them.

It is the only 'place of safety' for Black children on the Witwatersrand and is run by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Spokesmen for the Department and the home have defended themselves by saying

A group of apparently well-fed and healthy babies at the Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety

die was Baby Juliana who was found abandoned in a plastic bag with her twin brother. Her brother was already dead and Baby Juliana was taken to Van Rhyn Deep on December 10.

On December 26 she was admitted to Boksburg-Benoni Hospital. She was released on January 9 but was later readmitted to hospital where she died on January 26. Official cause of death: unknown.

Moses Phiri was one-and-a-half months old when he was found abandoned in a Soweto gutter. He was taken to Van Rhyn Deep on October 20.

All the children at the home are given school lessons on the premises.
Mr Hansie Klingenbein, the superintendent of Van Rhyn Deep, a month ago.

"Told of our concern about the deaths of the babies and appealed to him to have all babies committed to Van Rhyn Deep admitted to hospital for observation first," he said.

Dr A P Groote, district surgeon for Benoni who visits Van Rhyn Deep weekly, said he was unaware of any deaths at the home.

A leading Johannesburg pathologist told the Sunday Express: "The whole thing smacks of neglect. The babies obviously weren't ill when they were admitted to the home -- they became so while there.

"It's very possible that the babies are not being well enough cared for at the home," he said.

Dr Gravett agreed with this statement.

All the deaths were described as 'fortunate' and 'definitely not due to a lack of trained staff' by the chief commissioner for the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr P E van Heerden.

"If those children died it was because they were run-down and ill when they were admitted."

"We have two fully trained sisters at Van Rhyn Deep. Apart from them the children are visited by the district surgeon, health officials and members of the paediatric department at Boksburg-Benoni Hospital," he said.

"It is unfair to suggest the children aren't receiving proper care," he said.

Mr Hansie Klingenbein said he was satisfied his staff was doing their best for the children at the home.

"The babies that died were very ill when they came into the home. Also any person -- whether a baby or an adult -- lacks the will to live when they have been abandoned."

Sometimes the babies just don't want to fight to get well and there is very little you can do for them other than to feed them medicines," Mr Klingenbein said.

When the Sunday Express visited the home last week it found that, although many of the buildings were old and rundown, Van Rhyn Deep was spotless.

The children -- more than 90 of them -- were clean and dressed in clean, pressed clothes, although they were not wearing shoes.

The babies in the nursery were all well fed and wearing stretch towelling suits and lying uncovered on blankets, inside their cots.

**Spotlessly clean but spartan girls' dormitory at Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety.**

Insert: the girls' dormitory at the home is barred at night to prevent boys and girls 'laissais'.

"Express"

3/15/81

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The legend includes one of two people who live at "RAỘTHAⅠA".

BY SÈLO

This is a story about the life of people who live at "RAŌTHAⅠA." The story is about one of two people who live there.

The story begins with a child who is sick. The child's parents bring the child to the hospital, but the child is still sick. The parents are worried and concerned about the child's health.

One day, a doctor visits the child and suggests a special treatment. The parents are grateful and follow the doctor's advice. The child begins to improve and eventually recovers.

The parents are relieved and happy. They thank the doctor and continue to take care of the child. The child grows strong and healthy.

In the end, the child is able to go back to school and live a normal life. The parents are proud of their child and are grateful for the help they received.

END OF STORY
Centre for retarded 'badly' needs funds

THE Zodwa Day Care and Training Centre for retarded children in Atteridgeville is badly in need of funds.

The centre, named after Mrs Zodwa Panele, chairman of the sub-committee to run the institution, opened on Monday at the Methodist Weaving Hall, Modisskeng, its temporary premises.

"About R30000 will be needed to employ sufficient staff to cope with the children, whose number was raised to 46 on Tuesday. We expect this figure to increase in due course," said Mrs Panele. She told SOWETAN that a number of firms in the city had been approached for donations, but no definite replies had so far been received. "A major car factory was also approached to assist us with a Combi to transport these kids."

Mrs Panele added: "We struggle with the cooking of food for the children as we have no stove. We depend on borrowed cooking utensils. We badly need funds to make this programme a success."

The Urban Foundation, she said, had donated a four-roomed prefabricated building, but it cannot be used at the moment as there is no space to put it.

"The local community council has promised to allocate us a site as soon as process of their re-planning was completed." "We really need a lot of money. Any amount of donation would be appreciated," said Mrs Panele. At least three teachers have been employed at the centre so far.

Donations can be sent to P O Box 3653, Pretoria.
Black and deaf in an indifferent society

Parents determined to solve problem

JUST what are the chances of a deaf black person in the labour market? A handicapped person with limited schooling trying to face an indifferent world?

To most people or parents it would be a case of relying on luck or a good Samaritan. But that is not the case with a group of Soweto parents who have decided to tackle the problem head-on.

In fact, in a way, the Department of Co-operation and Development has inspired this story of sacrifice and community self-reliance. Let Miss Khosi Mthembu, a social worker who is a spokesman of these dedicated parents, tell the story.

She said since 1978 a number of Soweto's deaf children have been attending nursery school at the Blessed Martin Catholic School in Orlando West. But this was a nursery school with a difference — the age of the pupils did not matter.

However, this has changed since the Department of Education and Training is going to register the nursery. This means that the nursery will only admit children from the two-to-six years age group. There is also special permission that the older children — seven to ten years — will be admitted on condition that they occupy a separate classroom.

"We are now left with those in the eleven-to-eighteen years age group. They are not going to be admitted. It was here that the parents felt that something had to be done. And fast," continued a concerned Miss Mthembu.

Amid this concern for this age group, which most experts say is a crucial period for any child, the parents put their heads together and an idea was born. That idea was the Skilled Training Programme, which is aimed primarily at preparing these deaf children for their rightful place in society. Just like their brethren without handicaps.

EDUCATION PRIORITY

Miss Mthembu sketched broadly for the SOWETAN the aims of the programme. Priority number one in the programme is to provide elementary education for these children.

She elaborated: "This elementary education will also aim to improve the children's skills in languages other than their mother tongue. This, in a way, we believe will give them a better chance in the employment stakes."

The eleven schools for the black deaf which are scattered around the country's bantustans do not equip the children in the skills of other languages — like the two official languages, social workers told the SOWETAN. Hence this leads to great odds and difficulty when these young people enter the labour market.

Commented another social worker: "added to that is the fact that these children are going to an otherwise indifferent world. What employer is going to put up with an employee who cannot understand one of the official languages? Let alone an employee who is deaf."

Another aspect of the programme, Miss Mthembu points out, is that of vocational training. Here the deaf will be trained in trades such as carpentry, welding and sewing. "Here we aim that this vocational training will give the children something in life in the line of employment," continued Miss Mthembu.

Social worker Miss Khosi Mthembu . . . "What a great gift teaching aids would be for them this year — 1981 the Year of the Disabled."

Pic: JUDAS NGWENYA
And she never looked back. Her first show was Call Me Mister at the Selborne Hall.

In 1959 she auditioned for King Kong with Ish Bernhardt. "I got the second lead because I was still young at the time. And luck came smiling all the way because the production was taken to London."

After King Kong Sophie did a string of musicals, Township Tonight, Dorkay Jazz, Township Tempo, Bobo, Mwashane, Phiri and a lot more which can easily fill-up this page. She has now done scores of straight plays, TV shows and top-flight concerts. She's a name and nobody can take that away from Sophie Thoko, Shukuma Sunshine Mcecin...

When we left, Sophie was packing her bags for a call-up on her new play, Brecht on Brecht by Barney Simon.
No. R. 1043
15 May 1981
AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960.—CO-OPERATION

I. George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1980, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

(1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R7,15" of "R8,15";
(2) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62, for "R57,35" and "R70,35", respectively.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
No. R. 1022
15 May 1981
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964
AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 (No. 1/2/31)
Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the said Act is hereby amended, with retrospective effect to 30 March 1979, to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

D. W. STEYN, Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING
No. R. 1043
15 Mei 1981
WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960.—SAMEWERKING

Fk. George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling krags die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasië R. 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1980, welke datum in ooreenkoms met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, sons gewysig, deur—

(1) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R7,15" deur "R8,15" te vervang;
(2) in Opmerking D by regulasie 62 "R57,35" en "R70,35" deur onderskeidelik "R61,35" en "R74,35" te vervang.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

DEPARTMENT VAN FINANSIES
No. R. 1022
15 Mei 1981
DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964
WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 (No. 1/2/31)
Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 2 van Bylae 1 by gelyknomende wet gewysig, met terugwerkkende krag tot 30 Maart 1979, in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

D. W. STEYN, Adjunk-minister van Finansies.

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<td>Tariff Item</td>
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<td>Part 2</td>
<td>By the substitution for Note 4 to Section A at Part 2 of the following: &quot;4. If any excisable goods classified in Part 1 items 104 20 10, 104 20 15, 104 20 25 or 104 20 29 are mixed, such mixture shall be classified under the tariff item relating to that commodity in respect of which the percentage absolute alcohol, by volume, exceeds 6 per cent and in respect of which the higher rate of duty applies.&quot;</td>
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Note.—Note 4 to Section A of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, is amended with retrospective effect to 30 March 1979.

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<td>Deel 2</td>
<td>Deur Opmerking 4 by Afdeling A van Deel 2 deur die volgende te vervang: &quot;4. Indien enige wisselende mengsel van tarieftabel 104 20 10, 104 20 15, 104 20 25 of 104 20 29 verwyder word, word sodanige mengsel gemeng van die tariefitem wat betrekking het op daardie bestanddeel ten opsigte waarvan die persentasie absolute alkohol, volgens volume, 6 persent overskeer en ten opsigte waarvan die hoër skaal van reg van toepassing is.&quot;</td>
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Opmerking.—Opmerking 4 by Afdeling A van Deel 2 van Bylae 1 by die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word gewysig met terugwerkkende krag tot 30 Maart 1979.
Two youngsters help load rubble on to a bulldozer
CHILD labour is being used in a Community Development project to clear Pagewview Indian township in Johannesburg.

Children of 12 and 13 are helping clear rubble for a demolition firm contracted by the Government department to raze the township, after it was reclassified a white area under the Groups Areas Act.

However, the manager of Gons Demolitions, Mr John Gonzales, denied that the youngest worked for him.

"Maybe it's my boys' youngsters," he said when contacted by the Sunday Tribune.

Pagewview residents say the children work alongside grown men, loading bricks and concrete on to trucks after bulldozers have knocked down the buildings. Up to 12 children have been seen working there at one time.

The children, believed to be from Soweto, were paid between R25 and R50 a week, according to Pagewview residents.

Investigate

A spokesman for the Department of Labour, inspection division, said he was unaware of child labour being used in Pagewview but promised to investigate.

This week, the Sunday Tribune visited the re-zoned area, and found two young boys—both clearly younger than the legal minimum age of 15—involved in manual labour.

Dressed in oversized overalls and large boots, the youngsters were helping a group of adult men load rubble into a bulldozer.

Battled

Although they often battled with massive slabs of concrete, the children were shown no preferential treatment. From time to time they stood, hands on hips, and stared at the bulldozer with boyish admiration.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said the demolition company would have to take responsibility if they were hiring underage workers.

"It's going to do with us if they use children," the spokesman said. "If someone tenders to do a job to us, they take control. All we do is pay the tender.

The deputy divisional labour inspector in Johannesburg, Mr John Anessea, said it was illegal for companies to employ workers who were younger than 15.

Offenders could be charged under the Factories Act, he said, or under the Wage Act if they were underpaying.

Mr Gonzales, however, denied the youngsters were being paid for their work—even though they wore the same overalls as their older fellow workers.

"I've seen them helping out, but I don't pay them," he said. "Maybe they're just kids playing in the stones. I don't employ children."

He seemed to think the youngsters were the children of men working on the site and who had nothing better to do.

Shocking

The outspoken leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, criticised the Department of Community Development for allowing children to work there.

"If this is true, I find it shocking."

"The very fact that the Government is demolishing the area is deplorable. But they make it worse by allowing innocent children to carry out their work."
Police probe blacks at white Claremont creche

A CLAREMONT creche has become the subject of a police investigation because it looks after seven black children.

The parents and the owner of Ruxley Children's Centre in Bell Road have been told to make statements at the Claremont police station.

The investigation involved alleged violations of the Group Areas Act that the black children were attending a creche in a white area.

A senior Wynberg prosecutor confirmed today that the investigation was taking place at his department's instructions.

Attempts to obtain permission for black children to attend the creche have been made over the past four months, including representations by the MP for Wynberg, Mr Philip Myburgh, to the Minister of Community Development. They have been unsuccessful.

In addition, about 1,000 signatures have been collected for a petition by the parents of the children and the manager of the creche, Mr John Hawkins. He said today he had been visited frequently by policemen who said they had received several complaints since the black children had been admitted to the creche.

"First, it was the noise. Then, it was the positioning of the swings, then the parking. It just got too much.

"The complainant conducted a witch-hunt against us, either to get the children out of the centre or to get the centre out of Claremont. I don't care a damn. We are going to fight to allow the children to remain," he said.

3...

where everybody and everything was interacting, inter-related and inter-dependent. The individual, the family and the group were completely immersed in, and integrated into the creation in its totality. One could call such a society theocratic, because the pivot of everything is the creator and the Creative Principle. In such a society then, it is an inevitable necessity that all activity and conscious experience, both of the individual and of the group, has a definite ritual or ceremonial connotation and content".

What is seldom recognised is the extent to which White South Africans, too, are immersed in this philosophy. Bodenstein (1976) also describes this "enlightenment" which he calls a "coming home" experience. He says: "This was the crossing of an existential watershed, when I spontaneously and irrevocably realised that my tenuous identification with the sense of having Western identity, had undergone a metamorphosis into the new dimension of belonging to Africa. I then found, that by embracing and being embraced in the expanded Africa identity, one is privileged to participate freely of that liberating sense of unity non-existence: so peculiarly African. This wholeness, in its perfect state, knows not the fragmenting and negging dichotomy between worlds material and spiritual, between the individual and society, or between man and the universe. It is this wholesome and healing primeval vision, which is perhaps the most precious heritage of Africa."

3. EXISTING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is to be understood as a developing country, also in the sphere of mental health services. From humble beginnings early in the 19th century, these have developed very gradually until recently. (Mindo 1974 - 1975). The first mental health society was founded in Cape Town in 1913. Members of the WPSM in 1948. Health services provided for in 1963. Since 1960 and subsequent inquiry were appointed, White mental health in South Africa of psychiatrists and psycho-analysts post in the Department to a country-wide reorganisation of mental health services could speciality service, thus in the multi-professional team-work of 1967 - 1972.

In 1969 the Department of its services, now with the community-oriented mental asylums replacing just psychiatric hospital care as in previous years. As services were the full-time Psychiatry in all medical. Those steps gave a new impetus to the development of mental health field. The Statistics of the serv...
Black children: Creche appeals

A law passed by Parliament 15 years ago could force five black children to leave a Claremont creche because it is in a "whites only" area.

The manager of the Ruxley creche, Mr John Hawkins, said yesterday he had appealed against a decision by the Department of Community Development not to allow blacks at the creche. The department turned down Mr Hawkins's application as it contravened Section 36 of the Group Areas Act.

He appealed on Monday this week, but said a final decision could take up to a month. He said the problem stemmed from the complaint of one person.

"The police have had no option but to act on these complaints. They have been sympathetic and embarrassed at having to carry out those investigations," he said yesterday.

He said welfare departments were crying out for facilities such as those at the Ruxley Children's Centre.

The owner of the creche, Mrs Terry Markreiter, said the department had told her not to dismiss the children till a decision on the appeal had been made. Such an action might cause an outcry, she was told.

Children from the Ruxley creche in Claremont play together. Three of them should not be in the area because they are black. From left are Tanya Welsh, Zaheer Ortei, Cerrigan Koltz, Vicky Mangolisa, Andrew Farrimond, and Nam Mangolisa.
Non-halaal food 
at city creche 
angers mothers

Several Muslim mothers in Bonteheuwel are hopping mad after learning that their children have been fed for some time haraam (non-halaal) meat — and even pork — at a City Council nursery school in the area.

Confirming today that the nursery school in Camelia Street, Bonteheuwel, was not halaal, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, said this had been "carefully explained" to the Muslim mothers.

But one of the mothers, Mrs Gailema Harding, said she discovered only last month that the school was not halaal after seeing a lorry bearing a well-known trade name delivering meat there.

She had thought the meat might have been for the staff but on inquiry was told it was for the children.

I was shocked and asked the supervisor how the Muslim children could be given haraam (non-halaal) meat.

"The supervisor said the Muslims had been informed but because I was not there at the time I had not been told."

She had asked two other Muslim mothers who said they were not aware the food was not halaal.

One of the mothers, Mrs Gairoenisa Peck, said she had immediately withdrawn her two children from the school.

"I've been sending my children to the school for the past five years and was always under the impression the food was halaal," she said.

After the incident, she said, Muslim mothers had been told by letters that the meat was not halaal and that parents should either send their own food or take their children to another creche.

"We are very disappointed about what has happened. Our children were very happy at the creche, the place is very clean and we have no reason to complain," Mrs Peck said.

Dr Coogan said the City Council ran about nine creches which catered for undernourished children and those suspected of having tuberculosis.

If more than 50 percent of the children were Muslim, halaal facilities were provided.

But where there were only a few Muslim children, it was not practical to provide halaal facilities.

This had been explained to the Muslim mothers and they had been told to send halaal food with the children.

The procedure, he said, had been laid down and he was not prepared to change it.

The Government has a schedule showing what price would have to be resorted to make the gross annual average value of the crop over the ten years.

(a) Calculate the average annual gross value of each of the ten years.

(b) How suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual crop"doce" amounted to outputs of 50, 50, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49.

(c) Do the curve lie on a straight line or not? Which is the demand curve?"
Outstripping Finances

Pre-School Needs

Cape Town: The Mission to Meet

Erroneous

Environment

Although some of the most pressing problems of the pre-school education for the Cape Town slums

Erroneous

Environment

Although some of the most pressing problems of the pre-school education for the Cape Town slums

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Environment

Although some of the most pressing problems of the pre-school education for the Cape Town slums
No scare tactics can budge THIS mixed creche

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

THREATENING phone calls, spray-painted slogans and complaining neighbours are making life a misery for mixed-creche manager John Hawkins.

But still he refuses to close his doors to the handful of black children who are the cause of his troubles.

In fact, he has even admitted another black child.

Mr Hawkins says his creche, in Cape Town's white suburb of Claremont, will continue to defy the Group Areas Act "because I think it's worthwhile".

He has been harassed almost daily since newspapers reported two weeks ago that police were investigating his creche because he had six black toddlers.

"But they will not force me to abandon my principles," he said this week.

Last weekend vandals sprayed race slogans such as "kaifirbottle", blacks will stay black" and "whites only" on the outside and inside walls of his creche.

A hammer and sickle was also painted on one wall.

He received threatening phone calls this week. The caller, an Afrikaans-speaking man, said Mr Hawkins would be "sorry you did this", and threatened: "We will come and get you."

Police

The caller also asked why Mr Hawkins didn't "shut up your mouth about these blacks".

The calls were reported to the police.

More than 2000 people have signed a petition supporting Mr Hawkins and more are expected to sign this week.

Black and white parents have also been collecting signatures appealing for the creche to be kept open to all races.

"It has all served to make us admire Mr Hawkins more," one of the parents said.

"We all support him and will do what we can for him and the creche. If we didn't want our kids to mix with all races we wouldn't bring them here. After all, isn't it up to the parents to decide whom their children mix with?"

Mr John Hawkins' threats have made him more determined.

Mr Hawkins and his wife and baby were recently caught up in a stone-throwing incident. The windscreen of their car was broken and other windows shattered.

"The stone-throwers were only kids too," he said.

"The eldest one was only about 15, and the youngest about 13. They were later caught by the police.

"This type of thing only strengthens my resolve that I am doing the right thing. I am confident the children I teach won't grow up to be stone-throwers."

"When we were first hit by the stones I wanted to leap out the car and try and explain to the kids that it wouldn't get them anywhere."

lecting their children.
THE Tembisa Central Creche Committee has revived three creches partly destroyed in 1989.

Mr Windsor Shuenvane, Manager of Community Affairs with a large brewery said, "The creches were established by the old Germiston Non-European Affairs Department which administered Tembisa before the East Rand Board took over".

Mr Shuenvane explained the brewery's involvement in the creches. He said, "The committee approached our community trust in November 1989 for funds to effect sorely needed improvements to the creches."

"The Tembisa creches had been without paint for years, and the fence was destroyed," he said.

"Work started in March," he explained. "A new security fence was erected. The buildings were burglar-proofed and given a new coat of paint."
Sorry baby, you may have to go!

Director Madoda Nkongolwa with some of the creche children who will have to play in the streets unless the African Child and Family Welfare Society receives another source of regular income.
Work

The concept of the kids' credit cards is explained in detail. The idea is to teach children about financial responsibility and to encourage them to save money. These cards are designed to help children understand the value of money and to learn how to manage their finances responsibly. The cards come with a set of rules and guidelines that the children must follow, and parents can also set limits on the amount of money that can be spent. This approach is intended to help children develop good financial habits from a young age.

Through a combination of practical exercises and theoretical lessons, children learn about budgeting, saving, and investing. The program also includes workshops and seminars on various financial topics, such as taxes, insurance, and retirement planning. These sessions are designed to give children a solid foundation in personal finance.

The success of the kids' credit card program is measured by the number of children who understand and implement the principles of financial management. By the end of the program, it is hoped that children will be better equipped to handle their finances and to make informed decisions about money.

Credit cards for kids have become a popular trend in recent years. As more parents and educators recognize the benefits of teaching children about money, the demand for these programs is expected to continue to grow. With the right tools and support, children can learn to manage their finances responsibly and to become savvy adults.
**Preschools not forced to register**

By NKOPANE MÁKOBANE

SOWETO'S institutions offering nursery school education may register then with the Department of Education and Training, (DET), if they so wish, Mr A Lubbe, DET's chief educational planner of schools, said yesterday.

Mr Lubbe was addressing a meeting of parents and nursery school principals at Chawelo Community Centre in Mokotsha North called to explain the requirements needed for registration such institutions according to the Education and Training Act of 1979.

He assured the meeting that his department's aim to have the schools registered was to help them mainly with educational programmes. As for the running of the schools, they would still be left in the hands of the present governing bodies, he said.

DET is not going to compel anybody to register. That we are going to leave to the parents of the children at these schools to decide for themselves," Mr Lubbe said.

He said an institution would be considered for registration as a nursery school only if it could be identified clearly as such and also followed an approved programme.

He also said such a school may be registered if there was a croche (place of care) on the same site or in the same building and if the nursery section was in a separate building or room. Another condition would be that there should be a separate playground.

Those registered schools, Mr Lubbe said, will be subject to inspections and statistics of finance will have to be supplied when required by the departments, as well as progress reports for individual children.

"Because these schools will be subsidised by DET, persons responsible for the education programmes will have to be suitably qualified and the number of children not to exceed 140 with a staff of six," Mr Lubbe said.

The meeting was also told that those people who were already serving in these schools but had no qualifications, would be given in-service training.

Mention was also made that those schools which had registered, may after a year withdraw their registrations if they felt dissatisfied. They would still get the present subsidy they were receiving but not the one from DET which was meant for educational programmes.
Unionist welcomes creches at work idea

MANY working mothers have a terrible life making suitable arrangements for young children to be looked after, says Mrs Juljie Stott, chairman of the Council's housing committee.

But it would be too heavy a burden on the rates for the council to provide creches and nursery schools for all children who need them.

Mrs Stott suggested firms consider establishing creches and nursery schools as a service to women employees.

She said she was sure that if this were done, as in Eastern European countries, working mothers would be happier, less tired and more productive, and their children would be more likely to grow up well adjusted.

The idea was welcomed by Mr Norman Daniels, national secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union and chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

HARDSHIPS

He said many of the thousands of working mothers in Cape Town suffered grave hardships through lack of sufficient creches and nursery schools.

Mr Daniels said his union and the Garment Workers' Industrial Union, who have thousands of women members, were aware of the importance of creches and contributed money towards some run by Grassroots.

But Mr Daniels pointed out that the distances at which many women have to travel to work from Mitchell's Plain and outlying townships would make it difficult for them to bring children to factory creches.

He thought it would be better if firms combine to run creches in residential areas so that children would not have to be 'carted into town' in crowded trains and buses.

'Women in Eastern Europe who bring their children to factory creches probably live nearby,' he said.

'But many of the working women in Cape Town have been shifted to outlying townships.'

An employee of a mainland clothing firm, Teeny Tapes, which ran a creche for two years, said it had failed for this reason.

'My son went to the creche for two years and it was wonderful for him,' she said. 'I was so happy about it because I did not have to worry about him at all while I was at work.'

'But many women who work here live on the Cape Flats and simply

failed to bring their children to the creche.'
CHILDREN IN CARE

BEATEN UP - THE

BY INGRID STEWART

Some children in the Warwickshire Place of Safety in Durban were beaten up, whilst parents were locked in the building. The children were seen running through the streets with injuries, including cuts and bruises. The parents were not allowed to enter the building to see their children.

Officials of the Department of Health and Social Services were questioned about the incident. They confirmed that the children were taken to hospital for treatment. However, no further information was given.

The situation has raised concerns about the safety of children in the facility. Some parents have voiced their concern that their children are not being adequately protected. The Department of Health and Social Services has assured the public that measures are being taken to ensure the safety of all children in their care.
Out in the cold... a 13-year-old boy, whose parents didn't want him, was kept a virtual prisoner in the Wentworth Place of Safety

19/12/18

HOW THEY ARE PUNISHED

FROM PAGE 11

in a dormitory for three weeks with an old man as a toilet.

The windows were broken and nothing was left to read and was not allowed any outside exercise. It is alleged.

Inmates told us how they spent their days peeping through the bars of the dormitory door, talking to each other.

They also told us a 15-year-old ascetic was locked in the room of safety's prison cell in solitary confinement for seven days.

He became hysterical and tried to set his clothes alight and burn down the door of the cell.

The children are also said to be beaten and locked in their dormitories for petty offences.

A Jonas is used on boys who overstep.

Trucks are slapped if they are caught talking to the boys and are inspected by some female staff members.

If they appear sick they are not allowed to watch television or play games and are locked in the dormitory instead.

The children's past life — information culled from confidential files — is used by some staff to discipline and degrade them.

At night senior girls are locked into the dormitories. They are given an old tin to use as a toilet. They have to empty it in the morning.

According to information obtained by the Sunday Tribune no staff member holds any qualification in child care.

There is a trained nurse who comes in daily but the highest qualification among the rest of the staff is a Standard 8.

One assistant is alleged to be frequently drunk on duty. In this state he has attempted to molest older girls and has woken boys in the middle of the night apparently because he was unaware of the time.

Reports on the institution detailing these facts and the detrimental effect they are having on the children have been sent to the Department of Internal Affairs.

Children's homes for coloured children are already under pressure, a social worker with the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society told us.

Some are overcrowded already, others don't have the staff to cope and refuse to admit children who are seen as delinquents.

Jobs at the place of safety carry low wages and therefore professional people are not attracted to work there, another informant told us.

Mr Norman Middleton, who spearheaded the new domiciled coloured children's home, said that in the limited time at its disposal the department "is not underutilised in a position to comment on general statements."

He added: "The department is in any event mindful of the needs and most concerned about the treatment of children in places of safety and detention and consequently continuous attendance is accorded thereto and regular inspections carried out."

In the case of Wentworth a report has just been received and as is customary the various matters dealt with therein are being followed up.

"In the light thereof arrangements have already been made for a chief professional welfare officer to visit the institution next week."
had put a number of questions to them about conditions at the Wentworth Place of Safety.

After a news report some years ago, two assistants were sacked and the superintendent was transferred.

A more modern complex was built and a commission of inquiry by the Coloured Representative Council was held.

Recommendations were made and accepted by the Government which controls these institutions.

Materially, the children at the Wentworth Place of Safety are better off than their predecessors. They eat healthier food, get better medical attention and sleep in cleaner beds at night.

But a report to the Tribune this week, by the well-known writer, who has been associated with it for many years, has revealed that the children live in fear and bewilderment.

They fear being locked up for weeks on end if they try to run away.

They fear certain of the older children who appear to be given carte blanche to brutalise them.

And they are confused because they don't know how long they are going to have to stay there, or why.

Children taken away from parents deemed unfit by social workers and the courts are locked up, and are treated no differently from those who have been sent there for breaking the law.

The institution houses about 50 children.

Social workers say they do their best to prevent children from being sent to it, but in some cases they have no alternative.

They blame a highly trained staff, a shortage of proper child-care facilities, and conditions which exist there.

Although children are supposed to stay there for no longer than six months before being transferred to a children's home, reformatory or school of industries, some have been there for years.

The absentee rate is high. More than half of the children have tried to run away.

One child has been there for nearly three years, prevented from going to school in case she runs away.

A number of other children, who have been there for many years, are also forced to stay there.
Life is hell for the unfortunate children who live here—they are abused and bullied and at night they're locked up with a tin bucket as a communal toilet.

**THE HOUSE OF FEAR THEY CALL A PLACE OF SAFETY**

Wentworth Place of Safety for coloured children... behind the barbed wire fence is fear, confusion and hopelessness.

By INGRID STEWART

Pictures: JOHN WOODROOF

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD Caroline and her brother John, 13, have committed no crime. But for months they were kept virtual prisoners in the Wentworth Place of Safety because, as they put it, "we didn't have parents." They said they were entitled to play games and watch television in the evening, punishment for minor offences included being locked up in the dormitories instead.

They just told us we grabbed us by our hair and banged our heads together and punched us. She also had a spy in the dormitory and would give sweets and clothes to spy on us and to school but had to wake up at 4:30am to do her share of the shining and scrubbing of floors. She hated being locked in the dormitory at night with one tin bucket for all the boys to share as a toilet.
Mr James Kinnear, principal of the Wentworth Place of Safety, who refused to talk to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE.
A Plan for Improved South African Medical and Vital Statistics.
By H. S. Charn, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
D.T.M.H., F.R.C.S.
Union Department of Public Health, Pretoria.
This year has brought an unusual and yet important experience to every South African citizen in his cooperation in the most complete Census yet undertaken.

A few weeks ago, the population of South Africa was enumerated. This is the first time in the history of the country that such a comprehensive survey has been conducted. The purpose of the Census is to gather accurate and reliable information about the population of the country, including details such as age, sex, occupation, and race. This information is crucial for planning and policy-making at all levels of government.

The Census data will also be used to inform decisions regarding healthcare, education, and social services. For instance, it will help in the allocation of resources to areas with the highest needs. The data will also be used to identify trends in migration, urbanization, and other socio-economic factors.

The process of conducting the Census involved a large team of enumerators who visited every household in the country. They asked questions about the household members' details and their relationship to the head of the household. The data was then recorded on special forms and later entered into a computer database.

The Census is a significant event for South Africa, akin to a snapshot of the country's current demographic landscape. It is a testament to the country's commitment to evidence-based decision-making and to its citizens' willingness to cooperate with the Census process.

The summarization of findings from the 1951 Census, the recently completed 1961 Census, the 1971 Census, and the 1981 Census provides an in-depth analysis of the demographic trends in South Africa. This information is essential for understanding the country's social and economic development.
I did it for them, says mum

The parents of two children ill-treated at the Wentworth Place of Safety this week said they had sent their children to the institution because they believed this to be in their best interests.

"They're not there because we didn't want them," their mother told Sunday Tribune last week.

They are the parents of "Caroline" and "John", the two children whose story of ill-treatment at the hands of some staff members and older children at the institution appeared in the Sunday Tribune last week.

Their mother blamed conditions in Newlands East for her children's problems.

"I had to work all day to help my husband pay the high rent and so wasn't able to keep an eye on my two older children. There is nothing for them to do in Newlands East except hang around the streets. There are no playing or sports facilities, no community centre, nothing."

"They soon fell in with a bad crowd and stopped going to school. I didn't know because I was at work all day. When I found out I did everything I could to persuade them to go to school but they wouldn't listen to me anymore."

"The only place I could for help was the Department of Coloured Affairs and they suggested the place of safety. I thought that would be all right because they would be able to go to school and there would always be an adult around to look after them."

But on Wednesday morning Mr du Toit assured her that "immediate positive action" would be taken.

Among the assurances given were that the staff at the home would be doubled immediately, that there would be close cooperation between the Department and the society in the future employment of staff and that Miss Heeger would be allowed unlimited access to the place of safety.

Miss Heeger said the society had offered assistance to the place of safety a year ago when social workers were concerned about conditions there but their offer was not taken up. Appeals to the Department for funding for more social workers dated back five years.

Some results from the meeting were:

- An advisory board for the Wentworth Place of Safety, consisting of social workers, child psychologists and other professional people with experience in child care, will be set up immediately to assist the superintendent with the running of the home.

- With the permission of the superintendent, a group of volunteers will be allowed to organise activities for the children there which will "enrich their emotional and psychological lives."

- Children sent there for breaking the law will be separated from those in need of care.

- Staff from the institution were also invited to attend the monthly meetings of the Sydenham Child Care Workers Group which offered them an opportunity for "self-criticism and reflection and a child-centred approach to care."

Mr du Toit told the meeting that allegations of child abuse at the institution were still under investigation.
Orlando Home gets new lease of life

A WELFARE board official yesterday confirmed that Soweto’s Orlando Home was now in a position to once more open its doors to care for abandoned children.

Mr T J Stander, secretary of the board said the home was granted a welfare number — NT-28-5-1 — on July 7. This, he said, would make it possible for the home to be renovated and make the place habitable for the children.

The place ceased to be a home for such children soon after it was declared a “health hazard” by officials of the Department of Health and threatened with closure late last year.

Mr P A van Heerden, Chief Welfare Commissioner in the Witwatersrand last year said the future of the home depended on the people running it.

If it was not furnished with a certificate of “health” it would be closed and the children moved to Van Ryn Place of Safety near Bencol.

The announcement, at that time, was received with deep concern from some prominent black leaders who feared Van Ryn would not be suitable for children. They were unhappy about the living conditions at the place.

Several community leaders expressed excitement when told about the new lease of life given to the home. But Mrs Maggie Nkwe, matron of the home preferred to remain “mum”. She instead accused SOWETAN of having published “propaganda” about Orlando Home.

Mr Joe Kawawa said: “This is a fairly good measure. It was quite nonsensical to ever think about closing the home in the first place.”
Getting the feel of it...

O BRAHAM, 2, and Sade Anderson, 4, look somewhat bewildered as they hand over a R10 000 cheque for creches in Mitchell's Plain to Mr A D Cooper, operations manager of OK Bananas.

Mitchell's Plain creches received a boost last week in the form of sponsorship from OK Bananas. Mitchell's Plain's creche crisis has forced working mothers to give up their jobs because of insufficient day-care facilities for their children.

CRECHES in Mitchell's Plain received a boost last week in the form of sponsorship of R10 000 from OK Bananas.

Mitchell’s Plain’s creche crisis has forced working mothers to give up their jobs because of insufficient day-care facilities for their children.

At the opening of the OK store at the Mitchell's Plain Town centre it was decided to use money planned for a launch party on community services instead.

More was then added to take the total to R10 000.

Most of the money — R5 000 — will go to Grassroots Educational Trust, which assists in running several preschools in the area. The trust has been approached by six community groups for assistance in establishing preschool centres.

Other creches not assisted by Grassroots will also benefit to the tune of R750 each.

These are Woodlands Day Centre, St John Bosco Nursery School, Mitchell's Plain Methodist Care Centre and Portland Nursery School.

It was over. The Labour Bureau was closed.

The 44th "Tales of the Times" report was a happy bringer.
A battle to survive

Love has kept this centre going
The Children Who Are Prey

Barry Boning reports on how women suffer and struggle due to the work of childminders with Shenyang, China, on the network of childminders that have been set up in their midst. 

To Poverty...
Maternal instinct comes under fire

French philosopher Elizabeth Badinter's book which explores the myth of maternal instinct has started a storm of controversy, reports Catherine Cullen of The Guardian in London.

Maternal instinct is a myth. So claims Elizabeth Badinter, a French philosopher and mother of three. In her book, "L'Amour en Fleur," she has faced a storm of protest, accusations, and even hate mail. All in all, it has received suspiciously more attention and scathing criticism than such works usually get. Yet it is not a pamphlet; it is the story of the fall and rise of the maternal instinct.

In 1750, France, among the upper classes, children were not allowed to nurse, nor were they fed on solid food. And children who were neither seen nor heard, were not safe either. High society women were too busy living a social life, or even studying philosophy and mathematics, to have any thought for their offspring.

As soon as the children were able to walk, they were sent out of town to rural nurses. By the age of four, they were dead or deprived of the right to learn. The poor children were sent to the poor, or to the大户. They were uneducated and untrained. The poor children were sent to the poor, or to the大户. They were uneducated and untrained.

Most women were so poor that they had no choice but to raise their children in this way. However, if the child was not properly cared for, they were not to be blamed. Why? Because maternal love was not in the least valued by that society.

Take, for example, Talleyrand's mother: "She did not ask for news of her son once in four years." The four-year-olds were not even told where they were going or why they were being taken away. They were simply put on a train and left alone.

The four-year-olds were not even told where they were going or why they were being taken away. They were simply put on a train and left alone.

Maternal love, as we know it, concludes Elizabeth Badinter, is not rooted in maternal instinct. It is an historical product. In France, it surfaced at the end of the 18th century under the influence of Jean-Baptiste Le Prince.

Child care conference

"Residential child care priorities for the '80s" is the theme of a conference to be held in Johannesburg in October, which will be of real interest to all who work with children in any residential setting.

The three-day conference is being organised by the National Association of Child Care Workers. It will take place from October 5 to 7 at the President Hotel, Johannesburg. The fee of R300 includes all teas and lunches as well as printed reports of all proceedings and papers.

Dr Jerome Baker, professor and director of the Centre for Child Development and Research at the University of Minnesota, USA, and Peter Bignton, director of the National Institute of Social Work, London, are to...
"Maternal instinct is oppressive," says Elizabeth Badinter, author of a book on the subject.

"Oh no. Don't you have anything more amusing?" So she decided to take up a subject that really interested her: the history of the family — and the military gobble it down with glee. From that to the history of maternal love there was but a short step...

"What. They couldn't care less about the army — well, human rights in the 18th century?"

Elizabeth Badinter thinks that maternal attitudes are again in the process of changing, now that fathers are taking a greater part in the raising of children. "All the fathers' associations are very pleased with my book. In fact, they're rather too enthusiastic." Most feminists reacted positively, though some thought she was too nice to men. But there it was: motherhood is on the wane. Parenthood is in.


Come to Angela Day's Baking Day on Thursday at 10 am. Learn tips and tricks of the trade from professional bakers.

Lots of prizes to be won and a delicious lunch will be served. Doors open at 9.30 am. Book at Computicket, R2.50 inclusive of lunch.
MA-MAY-MEE
MA-MOOOOO

Learning to clap, sing and dance

A lusty sing-song brings light to the children of darkness

"LA, lay, lee, law, looooool," shout a dozen lusty voices. The children sit at a long table, their fingers moving across the pages of magazines as they chant.

Some of the magazines are wrong way up, but no one corrects them. "Good," calls the teacher. "Now, Ma."

"Ma, ray, maa, maw, moomoo," the children shout and the sound bounces back off the tin roof.

It is 10am and time for English lessons at the Zodwa Training Centre in Pretoria's black township of Atteridgeville.

Not perhaps a very orthodox schoolroom, or an orthodox schoolroom, or even a very orthodox teacher. Or for that matter, orthodox pupils.

The centre is less than three months old. Yet already it has drawn visiting social workers from Kwazulu, Transkei, Bo-plewe, even Malawi.

They see it as a model that can be copied in their countries.

All the children at Zodwa are mentally retarded. Some are plump, cheerful, energetic and naughty.

A few have severe brain damage, fruit intelligence flowering in fruitful bodies. There are 41 of them, the oldest 18, the youngest three.

At a few weeks ago some were left alone during the day, tied to the furniture with a bowl of food and a bowl of water while the mother was out at work.

Where some needed special care a brother or sister had to stay home from school to look after them.

Now their homes during the day are a long barn-like room with no ceiling, a kitchen at one end and a small cubicle where the children on the toilet. In the other end. They have to be supervised at all times.

And in between the back-up table and the central area.

The part where the brain-damaged children lie in the coma.

Pictures: GEORGE ELS

Mrs Mochabang shows a boy how to dance

The Department of Co-operation and Development does not subside the centre. It will subsidise only an existing establishment which has been proved essential.

Applications can be made only once a year, and three or four years can pass before any action is taken.

Before the centre opened, students were sent into the township to establish how many children needed care. Original estimates were found, but this list was printed to 4.

For more than a year, the mothers held tea parties, jumble and cake sales, to raise funds.

They regularly brought in "mounds of small change" to Mrs Von Staden's office in Noordvaal, Vereeniging Street.

The centre is looking for assistance to buy a combi to replace their existing rather dilapidated vehicle which is used to transport the children to and from school.

Happiness for a child who cannot walk or walk is to snuggle under a blanket and watch the children play.

SUNDAY TIMES, August 9 1981
The emphasis on self-sufficiency has severely limited the sources of income which may be exploited for investment in social services, to the pockets of the location residents themselves. On the one hand it has led to the creation of artificially high rentals which cover not only the immediate costs of accommodation, but also part of the general costs of location administration. On the other hand it has led to the creation (peculiar to South Africa) of a consumption sector, as a source of income for urban finance. The state has established liquor outlets and breweries in the black areas, and imposed a state monopoly on the sale of liquor and beer to black consumers. The profits are used to supplement income from rentals.

Location finance therefore places a premium on consumption - the more a community consumes, the better its services will be. The only way that such income sources can be supplemented is through taxation of the same consumers, which has taken the form of the creation of several artificial revenue producing levies: lodging fees, sport levies, school levies, etc. Such a system of finance has built-in constraints. Primary income comes from workers' wages, which are structurally low. The provision of accommodation and services is therefore hampered by lack of funds, and subject to crisis. Deficit accounting is an institutional aspect of location finance.

Prior to the creation of the BAABs, several local authorities balanced the deficits of their Bantu revenue accounts from their general rates funds. As local authorities were largely autonomous, the extent to which Bantu revenue accounts were subsidised varied from area to area, creating regional disequilibrium in the quality and quantity of services and accommodation thereby undermining the conditions under which labour was being allocated and reproduced, nationally.

The creation of the BAABs in 1971 was the state's means of mediating the costs of labour reproduction to adhere with predetermined systems of supply and allocation. All the functions of the local authorities were assumed by BAABs, who, in turn, were not double as sleeping areas. Each person has a maximum living space of 3½ sq. metres. These homes are constructed without ceilings, internal doors, internal plastering, kitchen sinks or electricity. (Granelli, 1977: p.17). Only cold running water is provided. Lack of electricity forces occupants to use inflammable fuels for lighting and cooking, thus causing soot collection on interior walls.

Tenants are theoretically allowed to...
Staff Reporter

The Department of Internal Affairs (previously Coloured Affairs) collected some criticism yesterday in the annual report of the Cape Province Tuberculosis Council which referred to their creche subsidy as "paltry".

The report, delivered at the council's annual general meeting in the Civic Centre by the chairman, Dr. F.K. Mitchell, said the net cost of running the body's two TB Day Care Centres had increased to almost R25,000 for the year. Gross expenditure was more than R36,000 to which the department had contributed "the paltry sum of R4,415".

The department paid a "minuscule subsidy" for the children of working or work-seeking mothers only, and then only for the days on which the children actually attended.

Officials of the department paid regular inspections and sent copies of their "usually laudatory" reports, but I can't resist the suggestion that (they) should rather save the cost of their inspection and give us some extra subsidies instead," Dr. Mitchell said.

The creche committee chairwoman, Mrs. J. Purcell, reported that children were admitted to the TB clinics "looking like little wizened monkeys".

"Some of them seem close to death. Within a few weeks they perk up, and before you know where you are, they are running around looking as fit and cheerful as every child should be," said Mrs. Purcell.

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Figure 1.5

A computer is a complex of devices with the functions shown in the chart below. A computer processor is a data processing system that process data in accordance with a set of instructions (program) and produces useful results. The programmer furnishes the computer programs that are written in accordance with the computer's instructions. The processor in turn performs the operations specified by the program and produces the desired output. The computer hardware that performs the necessary operations is made up of hardware components (equipment) and software (programs) that are essential for the operation of the computer system.
Nursery schools seek support

THE African Self-Help Association, which runs 34 day nurseries in Soweto for over 4000 preschool children, will hold a street collection next Tuesday.

The collection will go towards the running of the nurseries which care for children while their mothers are at work and at the same time provide pre-school education.

All the nurseries are staffed by blacks and monthly fees are charged but they do not cover the cost of providing meals, staff salaries and equipment.
The call is for mothering

East Rand Bureau

A Germiston children's home, Epworth Village, has been forced to close two of its dwelling units because of a serious staff shortage.

The units — each able to house 10 children — have been closed for nearly 10 months.

According to the principal, Rev Steve Roux, they have been struggling to find suitable women to look after the children.

"We need two house mothers and two relief house mothers," said Mr Roux. "At the moment we have only six house mothers and one relief house mother."

"It means our staff have a tremendous workload. They are on duty nearly 24 hours a day and seldom have time off."

He said they have advertised for house mothers but with no success.

"We have had a lot of unsuitable applicants, but we are not willing to lower our standards. The children's welfare is at stake."

Mr Roux explained that they were very selective in their choice of employees.

"We are not necessarily looking for women with academic qualifications, but rather women with personalities who are concerned about children and understand them."

"They will be dealing with children, bruised and battered by life, who need special care and handling."

"The Epworth Village, run by the Methodist Church, was officially opened in 1962. It has eight dwelling units, an administrative block, a kitchen, recreational facilities and therapy rooms."

At present there are 60 children, aged between four and 19, at the home. According to the law they have been found by a children's court to be "in need of care."

"If we could get more house mothers we would be able to open the other units. This would mean that we would be able to care for 20 more children," Mr Roux said.

Epworth Village has the services of two clinical psychologists, two social workers and a nursing sister.

According to Mr Roux it costs about R400 a month to keep a child at the home.

About one-third of this money is obtained from Government subsidy and the rest through church and public donations.
Child-care centre is still a paper dream

THE National Council for Child Welfare dreamt a dream last year. They called it "Project IDR 50". It cost R200 000 and they sold it, so they believed, to a Johannesburg company. Project IDR 50 was to be a parental stress centre, open 24 hours a day to prevent child abuse and neglect.

It was to have, in addition to a panel of counsellors, a Hotline and an emergency drop-centre where they could keep children who were at risk.

If all had gone well, the centre would be in the building stage now. But the sponsoring company changed its mind. It decided to sponsor racing instead. And Project IDR 50 is still just a paper dream.

Mrs Joan Oberholzer, a spokeswoman for the National Council, said that effective intervention in child abuse and effective post-treatment were almost impossible to realise, because there was no law to protect prosecution those people who reported cases of alleged child abuse.

Also there were no round-the-clock supportive and intervention services for parents.

"It is clear that the present approach with the emphasis on treatment and concern only for the child, is not effective," says the prepared report on Project IDR 50.

A new development, it said, was a shift to preventative services for parents under stress. There was no intention to criticise or condemn the parents. The aim was to support, guide and assist them.

Rhoda van der Byl — social welfare needs a lot of attention

Reluctant

All this, because the parents have the right to legal representation, and the social worker has not. Neither has she legal training.

Medical back-up was needed for the same reason. Social workers are not trained doctors.

South African doctors are conservative and reluctant to X-ray children because of possible damage from radiation.

"But there are times when only X-rays and their analysis can pinpoint physical abuse, and prevent damage more serious," she said.

It is only with X-rays as experts assert that abuse may be discovered.

"And even with meticulous screening, personality problems can develop.

"We do not look for upper-class homes for children from lower-income families. What we look for is a warm, family atmosphere.

"It is very difficult to find proper foster parents and one problem is the very practical one for many, namely, how to pay for the care of a child in a welfare society.

"And even with meticulous screening, personality problems can develop."
MISSION: To stop child abuse.
TARGET: Outdated official safeguards.
METHOD: To nag anyone who'll listen.

THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADER

By WILMAR UTTING

SHE is not the popular picture of a crusader, this sensible, comfortable, grey-haired grandmother who sits behind a desk piled with files in the foster-care department of Pretoria's Child Welfare Society.

But then neither does Rhoda van der Byl give the impression of somebody prone to nightmares, wild dreams, strong emotions or strong language.

Yet, "It makes me mad," she says, toyng with the antique watch that hangs from a gold chain on her ample bosom. "In fact it makes me bloody mad that we can send teams of people overseas to play games when there is such a crying need for that money to be spent on much more worthwhile things here in South Africa."

Mrs van der Byl, now in her fifties, graduated with a BA in social work from Rhodes University in 1945.

That is one of the reasons why she did not feel she was the right person to enrol as a student at an intensive four-month course in child-protective social work held in London this year by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"The other reason was that I felt I might be too unsophisticated," she said. "I mean to them, we in South Africa feel that everything happens in Britain or in America. Certainly most of the textbooks we use come from there."

Mission

She was "chivvied" into it, and at the end of last year she packed her bags and set off back to school in a dark, old building off Regent Street, London.

She returned recently, not only with batteries recharged, but with a mission.

"I have come back with a very clear message, I have six or seven years of useful working life still and I mean to devote the years to dragging the medical profession into playing a more meaningful role in the handling of child abuse, to help them, and pester them and talk to anybody who will listen to me."

Why should a battered kid love his parents?

Flashback: last week's child abuse article. Want to know more? Then read on...

CHILD-BEATING ON THE INCREASE

AT LEAST nine white children have been battered by their parents in the last three weeks. This is the number in Pretoria alone, and only the number which have been medically proved.

"This has been a terrible time, crisis after crisis," said Mrs Rhoda van der Byl, senior social worker at Pretoria Child Welfare Society.

She believed one of the main reasons for the increase in child abuse was the shortage of accommodation in the city and the subsequent overcrowding.

"This is the sort of thing that happens when whole families live in one room in a boarding house," she said.

Figures released by the society show that in the past 12 months the number of cases handled by the Pretoria staff had doubled, compared to the 12 months before that.

A total of 1147 cases involving 2000 children came to the intake department, an average of almost 100 cases a month, compared with a monthly average of 30 between August 1979 and August 1980.

Of the 2000 children who required help from the society since last August, 430 were found to be neglected, 123 physically abused, 175 were the victims of marital problems and 75 needed material assistance. There were 48 court inquiries involving 88 children.

In Pretoria's black townships 477 children were found in need of care. Kafelofong Hospital referred 77 of them to the society as victims of neglect or physical assault. In the coloured township of Eersterivier there were 350 new cases, and 88 children were placed in foster care.

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One of the main reasons for child battering was the strain on young parents who lived in cramped accommodation.

On top of this if the father was out of work, the mother could not cope with the frustrations and the child was the defenceless victim.

Even worse than this was when the child became a victim of cold neglect.

only to give the child three things to support life: food, clothing and shelter, within two weeks.

"Now we see the problem goes far beyond that. "What we need is hospitalisation or care for the child while we try to get to the root of the problem and try to keep the child in the family.

"Once you break up the family you have lost your opportunity to keep them together. We need months of inquiry before a child is declared a ward of the court.

"And in the case of sexual abuse, removing the child from the home was the last resort."

"The child had to learn to forgive the parent, and this took intensive counselling and watchfulness," she said.

At present the society has placed 171 children in 21 foster homes. In January, 29 children were in need of safety, waiting for suitable foster parents.

By the end of last month 23 had been placed. But this month has been a crisis month and the number of children removed from their parents is back to 20 again.

One of the main reasons for child battering was the strain on young parents who lived in cramped accommodation.

On top of this if the father was out of work, the mother could not cope with the frustrations and the child was the defenceless victim.

Even worse than this was when the child became a victim of cold neglect.
CRECHE HITS SNAG
By MZIKAYISE EDOM

PLANS to build Itelenge creche in Tembisa have hit a snag.
The Germiston health department has advised the creche committee to re-draw the plans for the building according to health standards and conditions.
"We are down-hearted," said Sister Kgosana, spokesman of the committee.
She said the committee had high hopes that the plans would be approved and the erection of the creche that is estimated to cost R250,000, started soon.
Sister Kgosana said her committee would submit new plans at the end of the month and hoped the erection would be before the end of the year.
The creche is expected to accommodate 260 children when completed early next year. It will be on a site in Kopanong section near the NG Kerk.

(2) classes of measurement.

MEASURES OF LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL VALUE

1 Arithmetic Average - Mean

This is simply the average of the observations, that is, the total of all the observations divided by the number of the observations.

For example the first five voltages were:

10,3
9,9
10,1
9,6
10,1

and their average is: \[
\frac{50,0}{5} = 10,0 \text{ volts}
\]

Total 50,0

When the observations are denoted by \(X\) the average of the observations is denoted by \(\bar{X}\).
Calculating the average is quite a simple task, but it is often desirable to arrange the measuring equipment so that the recorded measurements make it an even easier task.

2 Median

If the observations are arranged in order of magnitude, the median is simply the value of the middle value. In the above example, the measurements in order of magnitude are:

9,6 9,9 10,1 10,1 10,3

The median 10,1 has two values equal or less than it and two values equal or greater than it.
DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIENOE

REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE KINDERWET-WYSIGING

Die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 (1) (k) van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak.

BYLAE


2. Regulasie 72 (5) (e) (i) van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking “R300” deur die uitdrukking “R342” te vervang.

3. Regulasie 76 (1) (a) van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking “R432” te vervang deur “R444” en die uitdrukking “R408” te vervang deur “R420”.

4. Regulasie 76 (1) (c) (i) van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking “R300” te vervang deur “R312” en die uitdrukking “R276” te vervang deur “R288”.

5. Die bepaling van hierdie Bylae word gegaan op 1 Oktober 1979 in werking te setre het.
PLIGHT OF UNWANTED CHILDREN

THE Cape Peninsula is suffering from an epidemic of abandoned babies. More and more parents are taking the easy way out and walking out on their responsibilities, social workers say.

There may be a housing problem or lack of day-care facilities which forces mothers to put their children out to foster-parents.

Parents who find themselves bogged down in family or financial troubles often find it easier to leave their children where they know they will be cared for, and then opt out of their lives.

Some may come back to claim them within a short period of time, others with no inclination to accept life's responsibilities resent being forced to provide for "unwanted" children.

There may also be other considerations which force parents to abandon their children.

Last week social workers were informed of seven abandoned children in Cape Town ranging from 10 months to 10 years. Although there are no available figures for child desertion, more people appear to be coming forward to report these cases.

RELATIVES

Except for one, the children were left in the care of relatives or friends in Muizenberg while mothers went out to work. They were well looked after until the financial burden became too heavy for these foster parents who sought help at the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

According to a social worker attached to the Administration, relatives or friends have to prove that errant parents are untraceable before applying for a maintenance grant.

TRACING

Meanwhile social workers try to trace missing parents by writing the last known place of employment or appealing to newspapers for help.

These measures are necessary to prevent relatives obtaining grants for children whose parents may, in some cases, be living just around the corner, the social worker said.

She blamed poverty as one of the reasons for parents abandoning their children, but admitted there were many related social factors involved.

Illegitimacy or the strain of being a single parent were cited as causes for desertion by Shavoo social worker, Miss L S Caroline, who is dealing with six of the abandoned children.

"Some are real cases of desertion but in others children are often left with maternal grandmothers. We try to trace parents by having children's photographs published but, if nobody comes forward we follow a court procedure and then place the children in foster care," she said.

© LITTLE Rachel Brock, 10 months, and her sister Theresa, 8, have not seen their parents for a number of months. A maternal grandmother is caring for them. If you can help locate the parents contact Miss Caroline at 67-6248 or 67-8023.

Shavoo social worker, Miss L S Caroline, who is dealing with six of the abandoned children.
NOLAN, 8, and Jonathan
van Wyk, 5, and their
sister Angelina, 10 (not
in picture), are being cared
for by their grandmother.
Their mother, Joan van Wyk,
has been described as an
infrequent visitor who was
last seen in March this
year. Contact Miss Caroline,
if you can help.
Funds needed for Child Welfare expansion project

By SALLY KERNOHAN
THE Port Elizabeth Child and Family Welfare Society needs funds urgently if it is to go ahead with its much-needed decentralisation project.

On the drawing boards are an administration block and two creches to serve the city's black areas.

But, to establish these services, the society needs more than R700 000.

At present all wishing to consult the society have to come to its central office in the Feather Market Hall—sometimes involving two or more bus trips.

In some cases where money is tight, people walk several kilometres to the office.

"I feel that, to be effective in our service to the community, we have to be nearer where the community is," said Mrs Enid Smuts, the society's director of professional services.

"What we have in mind is a site where the present Windvogel bus station is. We hope to establish the administration block there.

"It will then mean only one bus trip for people in the black townships."

One of the new creches would be built on the same site and another is planned for the new Booyzen Park suburb.

"We want to avoid a Mitchell's Plain situation where the people were moved into their homes, but no facilities had been provided for the working parents."

"We intend to build the creche at Booyzen Park before the people move into their new homes there," said Mrs Smuts.

The society, apart from their social workers' salaries which are partially subsidised by the State, functions totally from Community Chest funds.

"But, to succeed in our new project, we shall have to appeal for funds from elsewhere," said Mrs Smuts.

Mrs Smuts said World Vision had been approached and they had promised funds for the running and staffing of the creches.

"But the estimated cost of the Windvogel complex is R510 000, while the Booyzen Park creche is going to cost R200 000," she said.

The administration block would house 15 social workers and, besides the creche for 100 children, would also comprise a boardroom and multi-purpose hall where group work of a therapeutic nature would be held.

"We also plan an enclosed play area for the children of clients being interviewed," Mrs Smuts said it was hoped to include a caretaker's cottage and children's home in the Windvogel complex.

Like Windvogel, the Booyzen Park creche would have facilities for 100 children.

"Our ultimate goal is that each one of our race groups will handle their own affairs," said Mrs Smuts.
201. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions:

(1) (a) How many State institutions are there in the Republic for mentally retarded Coloured children, (b) what are their names and (c) where are they situated;

(2) how many (a) children are accommodated in each such institution at present and (b) applicants are waiting to be admitted to such institutions;

(3) how many mentally retarded Coloured children are accommodated in mental institutions in the Republic at present?

---

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) One.

(b) Dr. A. J. Stal's Care and Rehabilitation Centre

(x) Westlake, Cape Town.

(2) (a) 307.

(b) 279.

(3) The information is not readily available as separate statistics concerning persons are not kept in respect of each race group.
Children in places of safety

3: Mr. C. W. EOLIN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available any children were kept in a place of safety while his Department determined their race classification; if so, (a) how many children were so kept, (b) at what age did each child enter such place of safety and (c) for how long was each child kept there;

(2) whether any such children are still being kept in a place of safety at present; if so, (a) for how long is it anticipated that each such child will still be kept there; if not, what was the outcome of the classification of each such child?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) The information required is not available.

A copy of a press statement I have issued regarding the matter, is attached herewith.

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE J. C. HELVIS, MP, MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Reports in the Press with reference to evidence submitted to the Hooester Commission implying that the race classification of children in need of care in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 caused the delay of the finalizing of Children's Court enquiries and that my Department being responsible for the administration of the aforementioned Act is instrumental in the unnecessary custody of children in need of care in "places of safety" do not reflect the true state of affairs.

The classification of children in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950, normally takes place when the births of children are registered and as soon as possible after the forms of notification of a birth have been received by any Department's head office in Pretoria. The Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 requires that the father of a child, or his mother or any person who was present at the birth, if the mother is of one or either race not capable thereof, or the tenant of the home where the child is born, or the person who has the care in his care, must, within 14 days after the birth of the child, report the birth in the prescribed form to a registrar, assistant registrar or a police officer or a justice of the peace.

The birth of a child therefore normally comes to the attention of my Department when his birth is registered whereby the classification mechanism in terms of the Population Registration Act automatically comes into operation.

Unfortunately it is so that the foregoing legal requirements are frequently not being adhered to, and it then happens that the children become the victims of the negligence of the parents, or mother in the case of an illegitimate child, or the other responsible persons.

The Children's Act, 1960 determines the procedure to be followed in connection with children in need of care who are brought before a Commissioner of Child Welfare and section 35(2) of this Act reads as follows:

"(2) (a) In selecting any person in whose custody a child is to be placed or any children's home, ... to which a child is to be sent, regard shall be had to the religious and cultural background and ethological grouping of the child and, in selecting such a person, also to the nationality of the child and the relationship between him and such person.

(b) Any illegitimate child whose classification in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act No. 30 of 1950), is the same as that of his mother shall be deemed to have the same religious and cultural background and nationality as his mother and only relatives of the mother of any such child shall be regarded as being related to such child.

(c) A child shall not be placed in the custody of any person whose classification in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 is not the same as that of the child except where such person is the parent or guardian of the child."

In view of the restriction in section 35(2)(c) concerning the custody of a child by the person whose classification is not the same as that of the child, the Commissioner of Child Welfare must inevitably have at his disposal the necessary evidence regarding the classification of both the child and the person in whose care he intends placing the child. Normally, a birth certificate or an identity document on which the classification of the child/person appears, will be submitted to the Commissioner of Child Welfare as evidence.

My Department normally only becomes involved when such documents cannot be submitted to the Commissioner of Child Welfare. In such a case my Department is approached to indicate the classification in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 of the person concerned and, it then appears that in most cases the births of such children are either not registered or that the particulars concerning the children or their parents which were submitted are not sufficient to obtain the required information from the population register.

Quite often wrong or false information furnished to the Commissioner of Child Welfare is relayed to my Department which leads to never ending correspondence. Such a state of affairs cannot but cause delays. The Population Registration Act and therefore also my Department can, however, not be blamed for this. That children in the process, are being kept unnecessarily for long periods on safety because the Children's Court Inquiries cannot be finalized timely is regretted.

It is, however, a fact that legal provisions are means which have been placed on the States Board to reach certain aims—the Population Registration Act, 1950, for the inclusion of the population in the population register, and the classification of the persons who are included in the register under certain population groups; and the Children's Act, 1960, which has as its aim the protection of children. The inclusion of persons in the population register can only take place if the public renders the necessary cooperation, and who sometimes fails badly in this regard. The authorities play an important role as far as the protection of children in terms of the Children's Act, 1960 is concerned. The unfortunate situation, however, is that the purpose of the Children's Act, 1960 is frustrated through the negligence of persons, who, in the first instance, are responsible for the children and who must see to it that their births are properly notified to my Department with all the correct and relevant particulars.

In evidence submitted to the Hooester Commission reference has been made of...
the long detention of children in places of safety due to a delay in the finalising of the classification in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 of the children concerned.

The relevant cases were of a complex nature and the surrounding circumstances so diverse and comprehensive that time consuming investigations had to be made. My Department was seriously frustrated in all its efforts to obtain the necessary information.

In accordance with section 17 of the Population Registration Act, 1950, no information may be furnished from the population register except in certain prescribed circumstances. Such information from the population register should especially not be furnished when it is not considered to be in the interest of the persons concerned.

It is not considered in the interest of the persons concerned who are involved in the cases to reveal the information, which is of a personal nature.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN
Date: 17 September 1981.
"We want a"

S. Expres 2098 278

BY DEBRA

Mrs. Preceder and the best foster carers were very impressed at Mrs. Preceder's application. In addition, a report was made of the applicant's skill and the way she dealt with her two children, who are usually well-behaved and well-mannered. The Social worker, dealing with the case, Mrs. Preceder, has a lot of experience in this area. She said that the purpose of the interviews would be to assess the two children's suitability and abilities to be committed and caring foster carers. The interviewers are planned to be young people in the age group of 18 to 25 years. The interview will be about 1.5 hours and there will be a check list of questions and answers. The applicants will be asked to provide a lot of information about their background, personal life, work experience, and family situation. The interviewers will be young people in the age group of 18 to 25 years.

In this sense, it is the duty of the Social worker to provide a good assessment of the applicants' suitability and their ability to be committed and caring foster carers. The Social worker is responsible for the placement of these children and will consider all the factors involved in the decision.
Juvenile court claim rejected

THE Department of Justice has rejected a claim that children have no legal representation in juvenile courts.

Mrs Elinda Bramwell, chairman of the Committee of Concern for Children, made the claim last week when she announced that representations are to be made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on the protection of children.

Mrs Bramwell called on Dr Koornhof to look into the rights of children.

This week the Justice Department told SOWETAN that children can have legal representation in juvenile cases and the department ensures that the children's parents are informed of the child's appearance in court so they may accompany the child.

The parents could instruct an attorney to represent the children, and this was normal practice, the spokesman said.

The spokesman also pointed out that there was no sitting juvenile court, but any court could be used for juveniles.
Parents hit out at creche fees rise

By Charlene Beltramo

Witbank parents are up in arms about monthly nursery school fees that have risen as much as 300 percent at the municipal creche since the beginning of the year.

Municipal spokesmen have refused to comment.

At least three parents have removed their children from the municipal creche and nursery school.

Children were moved into the nursery school a few weeks ago. The new preschool apparently cost the municipality about R800,000 to build.

"What is the use of spending so much money, if they are going to charge fees parents cannot afford," said one embittered mother who asked not to be named.

Fees which were R30 a child and R88 for three children went up to R42 a child and R127 for three or more children from yesterday.

Parents said there were rumours fees would go up again in a few months.

A woman who removed her three children said she had left them in the care of her domestic servant.

Parents said the municipality forced at least two other preschool centres in the town to close recently, apparently to make way for the new municipal creche.
HOMES FOR THE 21 000 CHILDREN WHO KNOW NO FAMILY

Mummy’

“Even if children were placed as babies and have come to see their foster parents as their psychological parents, there is very little chance that they can be adopted.”

She said that the process of adopting is a very long and time-consuming one.

“The court has got to prove that the child has been abandoned, and in order to do this, we have to trace the real parents, who—if found—have to tell their side of the story.

“There is never a fool-proof case, and because there are different interpretations of the Act, it makes it very difficult. We have drawn up the Act changed, but nothing has been done so far although it is apparently being investigated at the moment.

Mrs Andrag said that permanent foster care would be a more viable alternative.

“But, to start this properly we would need more money for treatment, care and preventative measures.”

“I would really like to deal with each individual case of a broken home, and take six months to investigate the situation to see if things could change with our help.”

“We would look carefully at what was going wrong in the home, and counsel all members of the family.”

A TWO-YEAR-OLD Catholic boy needs a foster home. His present foster parents, due to their age, can no longer “keep up” as he is a loveable, responsive and of course active child. He has minimal contact with his parents and little with his two brothers. He enjoys interaction with other children of his own age and older. Placement area Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton. Contact Child Welfare 836-5381 Ext 32, 80192.

Advertised in The Star... a loveable two-year-old.

Do you have place in your home and heart for a child?

FOUR-YEAR-OLD boy who has been in a Childrens’ Home for three years needs a foster family. He craves care and attention, and is sometimes very moody and anger prone; the world around him. His mother is unable to care for him but will want to visit— which will be arranged by the Social Worker. If you have place in your home and heart for him Contact Child Welfare, 836-5381 Ext 32, 80192. Placement area Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton.

4

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views are successful, a meeting between the child and potential foster parents is arranged, and plans for helping the child to adapt and settle in are made.

Mrs Frankel said many foster parents became attached to their charges that they wanted to adopt them, but that this was virtually impossible because of the Children's Act.

The Sunday Express spoke to foster parents in this position and heard the story of Annetjie who has lived with her foster parents for three years so far.

But, although Annetjie — who was her real name — has become part of her foster family and regards the parents as her own, she could not at any stage be taken away and returned to her "real" biological parents.

Annetjie's case is not rare — it applies to thousands of children all over South Africa, where in terms of the Children's Act, their biological parents have more "right" to them than anyone else, even if they were placed in foster homes as babies.

And this in most cases makes it impossible for foster parents to adopt their foster children, even if child welfare societies — who say their "hands are tied" — want to help.

Annetjie's story was told to the Sunday Express this week by a tired and frustrated foster father who has been trying to adopt her for the past year.

He is a 33-year-old Pretoria man — who cannot be named in terms of the Children's Act — with a wife and two daughters of his own.

He took Annetjie into his home in 1978 after his wife met her at a Pretoria playschool which was also registered as a place of safety for children.

Annetjie also has a sister when the people running the playschool are now fostering.

When they were put out for care, they decided to take her — then only 14 months old.

We knew that her biological parents were entitled to a visit every two weeks, which wasn't a problem until their visits became very erratic, and Annetjie became very upset when she saw them.

They visited regularly for the first six weeks, and then kept away for the next three months.

They then suddenly pitched up, gave them hell as it was obviously upsetting for the child.

We then, after meeting with Child Welfare, said they should make arrangements with us every time they wanted to see the child, after which they visited sporadically for the next six months.

"After their last visit together, we did not see either of them for fifteen months. Then the mother came round and Annetjie went berserk. She hung to my wife and screamed blue murder every time a stranger came into the house. It was then that I decided to fight for adoption.

"Welfare suggested I get a psychologist's report on her to make my case stronger, but although he said she had become an integral part of our family, that didn't help.

"I had thought the Children's Act said children could be adopted and declared abandoned if their parents made no contact with them for two years.

"But when I took the whole thing to the Commissioner, it was told this was wrong.

"He said this was the case only if the children were not returned to their parents after two years.

"And it gets more complicated because different people appear to have different interpretations of the Act," he said.

"So here I sit, and all I can do is wait. I've tried absolutely everything, but unless the law is changed, I don't know how far I'll get.

"I only hope that my story will help to get things moving," Mrs Susan Andrag, of the Foster Care Centre in Pretoria, a branch of Pretoria Child Welfare, said of this case. "This whole thing is terribly unfair and there's nothing we can do about it.

"We get so many cases just like this one, and all of them centre on the Children's Act which favours the biological parents.
her, she sees if their attitudes and behaviours could change for the better.

"If after this period, nothing changed, I would advocate that permanent foster homes be found for the children.

"This would be far less unsettling for both foster parents and children, and they would be in the same home and family until they became adults.

"I also think more people would apply to be foster parents as they would be assured that the child would not be taken away from them."

Another problem area is the screening of potential foster parents, according to Mrs Andrag.

"At the moment we do not have the finance to go through the whole process properly."

Ideally both the child and foster parents should be seen and counselled by a psychologist, to see if the home is suitable to the child's needs.

As well as more social workers to give people individual attention, we need highly-skilled staff for evaluation units — like psychologists (whose services are not subsidized at the moment), doctors and occupational therapists.

"At the moment we're so short-staffed and under-financed that we cannot provide a high-quality service, but do the best as we can under the circumstances."

The Sunday Express has two other case histories which illustrate other difficulties and problems with foster care.

The first is that of a 38-year-old woman who has been trying for two years to foster a child.

Her request has been continually refused because she is not married, although she holds a senior post at work and earns a good salary.

Ms Carrie Burger, a Johannesburg mother, doesn't want to care for him, and he wants to stay with me, I can't do it.

"His mother only contacted him once in the eight years I was married to his father, and then after my husband died, she demanded him back.

"I was forced to agree after many lawyer's letters, and she told him he was never to see me again.

"But although she lives in the Transvaal, she's sent him to boarding school in Bloemfontein.

"And whenever he goes home to her, she packs him off to relatives and hardly ever sees him."

A short while ago, he had chicken pox and the school asked him to go home until it was over.

"He phoned his mother who told him come to me — she wouldn't let him go to her."

"And this happens all the time. Whenever he is in need or wants something, he always comes to me and thinks I must..."
"Activities" in this context include the development of plans, obtaining permits, as well as administrative and technical activities during the pre-construction phase. In other words, due to the broad definition of "activities", the capitalisation period begins in the planning stage. Mr T.K. Woolley of AECI Ltd believes the capitalisation period should begin when board approval for the project is granted. This would mean that all those interest costs incurred before Board approval is obtained, would need to be expensed. These costs should not be material, and no problem should exist here. It is submitted that the planning stage is the correct time to begin capitalisation. The end of the capitalisation period gives rise to much more discussion and thought.
R3-M Housing Funds Needed

Municipal Reporter

The Municipal Reporter for the City of Philadelphia, Strickler, has called attention to the need for additional housing facilities in Philadelphia. The City Council has authorized the expenditure of $3 million for the construction of new housing units.

The new units will be located in the north and east sections of the city, where the need for housing is greatest. The project will provide 300 dwelling units, each consisting of two bedrooms and a bath, with a kitchen and living room.

The project is expected to be completed within the next two years. The funds will be raised through a bond issue, with the city’s general obligation bond rating considered high enough to attract investors.

The Municipal Reporter also noted that the need for housing assistance is not limited to Philadelphia. Across the country, cities are grappling with the same problem, and the federal government has recently announced an increase in funding for housing assistance programs.

The Municipal Reporter called on the city’s leaders to take advantage of this opportunity to provide needed housing for the city’s residents.
Creche opens, but many were turned away

Staff Reporter

The first civic centre in Mitchells Plain which the Cape Town City Council has permitted to be used as a creche during the day was officially opened yesterday morning.

But nearly 50 disappointed mothers had to be turned away because the creche was already full.

There is already a waiting list of 250 children.

Eighty children will attend the creche at the Rocklands Civic Centre in Mitchells Plain.

Since January last year they have been accustomed to using a room in a house belonging to Mrs Audrey Wagner, organizer of the Civic Centre creche.

Another two creches, to be established at private homes, were planned for January next year to ease the drastic need in the area, Mrs Wagner said.

The two creches, which together will cater for 50 children, are also already fully booked.

Mrs Wagner said the opening of the creche at the Rocklands Civic Centre came after a battle with the City Council which had been going on since March.

She said members of the Rocklands Nursery School Steering Committee had written to the council asking for permission to use civic centres as creches, but had not received a reply.

The steering committee had then asked the Grassroots Educational Trust to approach the City Council with the request.

At a meeting early last month between the City Council and the Grassroots Trust, the City Council had given permission for the Rocklands Civic Centre to be used as a creche.

There was already a waiting list of 250 children for the creche, Mrs Wagner said yesterday.

Lettitia Swiggelaar, 4, of Rocklands, was one of the lucky toddlers to obtain a place at the creche at the Rocklands Civic Centre.
Working women and child-care

By Maggie Rowley
In New York

Inadequate child-care facilities are keeping women out of the job market and hindering their careers, a new Wellesley College report claims.

"Social scientists have been far more concerned with the effects of maternal employment and child care on children than they have been with the effects of the lack of child care, or of inadequate child care, on parents' lives," research team leader, Mr James A Levine said.

Compiled by the Wellesley's centre for research on women, the report is the first examination of the relationship between the Federal government's child care policy and equal opportunity.

It states that the lack of day-care facilities is not allowing the federal goal of equal job opportunity and education for women to be met.

Researchers found that inadequacies within federal child care support programmes removed women's incentives for progress at work by cutting off child care subsidies when families reach marginal income levels.

Mr Levine said that the federal child care programmes and child care provisions in employment and training programmes, favour the employment of male family heads and discourage the employment of women.
Society to start new child training centre

EAST LONDON — The Mental Health Society here will start a training centre and protective workshop for mentally handicapped and retarded children in Duncan Village from January next year.

The local director for Mental Health, Mrs Lawrence Cohen, said this would be a two-pronged thrust for mentally retarded children to help them integrate into society.

"We came to the realization that mentally handicapped children who could not fit into a normal school situation could benefit from some form of training," she said.

We opened a training centre at the Parkside Community Hall and our protective workshop, called the Work Bench, in Lomond Street, Charles Lloyd Township," Mrs Cohen said.

The workshop would be established in the old market building in Duncan Village while the training centre would be erected at the Duncan Village Community Centre.

The training centre which will have prefabricated classrooms will accommodate 20 children and the workshop 20.

Mrs Cohen said the mentally handicapped child would be trained to reach his full potential and hopefully, when he or she had completed their training, would move to the workshop where he would be taught to do a job of work.

"We have already managed to get sub-contracts from local industries and firms. We have also established a sub-committee in Duncan Village under the chairmanship of Mr Andrew Nkone.

"They are assisting us in fund-raising," she said.

"The local Department of Co-operation and Development and the East Cape Administration Board gave us the go-ahead and we hope to get a subsidy from the Department of Education and Training," Mrs Cohen said.

Asked how the project would be hampered if the removal of blacks from Duncan Village became a reality, Mrs Cohen said they would carry on until the residents were moved and the project would be moved with them wherever they went. — DDR
Subsidy
increased

Staff Reporter

The Government has increased the per capita subsidy to coloured nursery schools from R11 to R20 per pupil per quarter, the Director of Coloured Education, Mr. A. J. Arendse, said yesterday.

Mr. Arendse said the increased subsidies came into effect from April 1 this year. All nursery schools were being informed and the Department of Internal Affairs was "giving urgent attention" to the payment of the subsidies.

A Provincial Education Department spokesman said per capita subsidies to white nursery schools varied from R21.25 to R31.25 according to the income of parents.
GENERAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

DRAFT CHILD CARE BILL

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for general information and comment. No decision has yet been made on any principle or provision of the Bill.

Any comments and representations thereon should be submitted in writing to the Director-General: Health, Welfare and Pensions, P.O. Box 3879, Cape Town, 8000, not later than 31 December 1981.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

KONSEPWETSONTWERP OP KINDERSORG

Die volgende Konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepublisere. Geen besluit oor enige begin of bepaling van die Wetsontwerp is al geneem nie.

Enige kommentaar daarop en vertoë daaromtrent moet nie later nie as 31 Desember 1981 skriflik by die Direkteur-generaal: Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, Posbus 3879, Kaapstad, 8000, ingediend word.
But there's not enough money to finish it

The walls of Alexandra's new nursery school are already knee-high — and growing — despite the school's cost having trebled in a year.

When the Uplift Alex Committee began dreaming about the project in September last year, it was TEACH's first school in the township was nearing completion; the cost was R50 000.

Today, it's R150 000. Almost R30 000 is still needed to build the pre-school.

Construction is under way and the Rotary Club of Rosebank is confident it will raise the balance so that the school can open at the beginning of next year. TEACH has contributed half of the funds.

Costs would have been far higher if all the surveying, landscaping and designing of plans had not been done by the Rosebank Rotarians.

Members of the Sandton branch have promised to add the finishing touches and the Montessori Society has selected and will train the staff, provide equipment and supervise teaching for the first two years.

The Alexandra Nursery School will cater for 120 children, ranging from two and a half to six years old. They will be fed and taught while their mothers are at work.

The school should be self-supporting as parents will be asked to pay R15 a month per child, which is in line with fees for other nursery schools in Alexandra.

Mrs. Oppenheimer, "The materials are there for them to use if they want to."

"If they want to know what the sound 'ss' looks like, we show them a card with a large S on it and they trace the shape of the letter, sounding it as they do so, and in the direction, they would write it — while making the sound."

Once they know all the sounds, they have individual letters they can put together to make words, so the children learn to write before they can read.

"I was shocked for the children when they started school and saw a strictly disciplined environment, she said. Montessori children were better able to adapt than children with poor self-images.

"This is because our main aim, is not to teach them to read, but for them to be aware of their own self-worth and to have confidence and independence."

ned to their old games. Most observers are surprised to find that Montessori pupils have mastered "the three Rs" by the time they start primary school.

"We do not teach them these skills," said.
UN probes child 'slavery' in Cape

A UNITED NATIONS committee is probing what it believes could be modern-day slavery — especially among farm labourers' children in the Western Cape.

The world body's anti-slavery group has contacted a workers' representative about the disappearance of young girls from farm workers' homes.

Officials of the committee have telephoned and written to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union, who claims that about 20 young girls disappeared from their parents' homes on farms in the Beaufort West district on October 10.

NO PAY

It is feared they have been coerced into working as domestic servants for little or no pay. And, says Mr Essop, the Beaufort West incident is an example of something which has been going on for years.

Mr Essop says he referred a letter from the UN committee, which he received in April, to the government for investigation.

"Someone must have given the committee my name because they telephoned me in February and then wrote me a letter," he said.

The UN wanted me to confirm and give details of modern-day slavery in South Africa, but I felt it was more appropriate for the authorities to deal with the matter.

I forwarded the letter, with one of my own, to the Department of Internal Affairs on the same day I received it. I've had no acknowledgement but I've heard nothing more.

"My union, together with agricultural societies, has previously made representations to the department to investigate the matter and seek ways to stamp out this evil."

In the October incident, the children were last seen driving off in a minibus with a Cape Town registration, accompanied by a man who left a false forwarding address at the house of one of the girls.

Mr Essop says the matter has been reported to the police.

"He says the man who 'recruited' the girls went to a number of farms — many parents then arrived home from work to find their children missing."

"Worried parents came to ask me to do something about it because in the past when children disappeared to the cities, they were never heard from again," he says.

"We know these children are now working like slaves for small businesses or as domestic workers with very little or no pay. It's a problem we have in the Karoo. There is no industry so if someone comes along with what looks like a good offer, the people go — but God help them."

RAN AWAY

Mr Essop says that only this week he was called in to help 12 children who had run away from a farm in Clanwilliam where they had been recruited for 'slave labour'.

"They were picking oranges and being paid 30 cents a day," he said.

"They walked all through the night and arrived at Calvina station on Sunday. I was phoned because they had no money to get back to their homes in Victoria West."

Mr Solly Essop
nothing more to say ...

Suddenly a mother has

...collected people. Suddenly people, wild, 

enlist their emotions. I once asked a man, 

the tears in his eyes. But he couldn't 

enlist his child. He just said, "I'm from the 

enlist. I enlist in the cause of peace."

突然,一个母亲来了...

...人们聚集在一起。曾经我问过一个男人，

他的眼中含着泪水。但他不能

征召他的孩子。他只是说，“我来自和平的

征召。我参加和平事业。”
"This thing of the disappearing children has been going on for decades, and if police were to search Rylands Estate, they'd every house in areas like find a lot of these children."

Allegations made recently, he said had not been refuted, but the political establishment — both Government and Opposition — had not shown a flicker of interest.

Now, the time had come to 'lance the boil'.

"We might as well begin with the way children are taken and forced to work their fingers to the bone for city families."

"If you were to dig here you would open a cesspool that stains the name of Christianity."

COMPLAINTS

He said complaints had been received from most Kayco and Boland towns.

Ceres was 'a big hunting ground', and a new Mercedes Benz regularly visited Leeu-Gama to pick up two or three children.

An Argus investigation has been given the names of children from places such as Wellington, Calvinia, Paarl and De Aar, and was told that recently a large group of children fled from a Clan williams farm to their parents' homes at Victoria West.

MR SOLLIE ESSOP . . . told he would be shot if he went to certain farms.

TOMORROW — Interviews with two 'slave servants' and their former 'master'.
Last week Mrs. Katriena Wybich, until then the driving force behind attempts to trace the allegedly kidnapped children, decided she had nothing more to say about the ‘disappearance’ in June of her 14-year-old daughter Lizzie.

In earlier Press interviews Mrs. Wybich, an illiterate cleaner at one of the guest-houses in Beaufort West, insisted her daughter had been taken against her wishes and that a group of one of her sons was taken to Cape Town for a delivery.

Press reports quoted Mrs. Wybich as saying that police had told her they could do nothing to trace the children.

Last Sunday Mrs. Wybich apparently took Lena Rood and Tat Heys, who have worked for the alleged kidnapper and who are the ‘daughter’s whereabouts,’ to the Beaufort West police station and asked them to make statements about the matter.

Mrs. Wybich herself refused to comment, but two of those who were present claim the police reaction was hostile.

When The Argus telephoned Mrs. Wybich on Wednesday without knowing of the incident on Sunday — she said she would be prepared to speak to a reporter and would arrange meetings with some of the other mothers of missing children.

The car registration number he gave was also legitimate.

In Saturday’s Argus, simply drove to the man’s shop and spoke to him about the general allegations against him.

The man also confirmed that another girl related to Lizzie, ‘Feenie’ (16), had been ‘given’ to one of his relatives in Paarl.

Both Lena Rood and Tat Heys knew this and were, presumably, ready to tell the police the story. Mrs. Katriena Wybich — whatever the reasons for her sudden silence — did not mention to The Argus that she received a telephone call earlier last week which only deepened the confusion.

A girl, purporting to be Lizzie, telephoned and said: ‘Mommy, don’t worry about me. I live like a princess.’

Apparently Mrs. Wybich is convinced the voice was not her daughter’s.

OFFICERS

The Argus put a number of questions to Major Eddy Snyman, police public relations spokesman, about the investigation delays that occurred.

After speaking to senior officers in Beaufort West, the major said police knew who the parents concerned were and where their children were.

Our investigations and when we have concluded our work we will hand over the dossier to the State prosecutor for his decision,” he said.

THE rural communities from which the children come are rife with rumour and confusion.

It is the confusion of rural, often illiterate people struggling to find information that is, in fact, readily at hand.

Some resign themselves to this confusion. Others resist as best they can. This is best illustrated by the case of Lizzie Wybich.

Lizzie, she added, had known of this refusal, and yet the man had taken her away.

The initial reported inability of police to trace Lizzie Wybich is puzzling.

The man who took her away is known in Beaufort West and has in the past been back in the town. On that occasion October 12, he stayed at the St. Kevin’s Hotel and entered his legitimate business address in the hotel register.

The car registration number he gave was also legitimate.

In Saturday’s Argus, she merely drove to the man’s shop and spoke to him about the general allegations against him.

The man also confirmed that another girl related to Lizzie, ‘Feenie’ (16), had been ‘given’ to one of his relatives in Paarl.

in Athlone, where she still is.

The man’s version of how Lizzie Wybich came to Cape Town is that he never went to Beaufort West to get her. But when I was there her mother offered her to me. I thought she was all right, at least, in the car, there’s space,” he said.

I gave her to a good friend in Athlone.

The man said he could not understand Mrs. Wybich’s sudden concern for Lizzie. In October, when he visited Beaufort West to get more servants, he had handed her R20 for her daughter.

The man also confirmed that another girl related to Lizzie, ‘Feenie’ (16), had been ‘given’ to one of his relatives in Paarl.
FE OF

But as we drove away, the boy said, "Never paid on my wages, and I've always told them I was saving my money for when I leave them." He had said, "I've cut the meat for the butcher."

The butcher agreed to pay the boy, and took him to the store. The boy looked guilty, but more than 20 years later...

The boy, standing at the counter of the butcher,

CAME OUT with his money,3,000 words in the article. His...

The boy was never paid, and he didn't want to return. He was mad at the butcher. He decided that the butcher was honest, and that the boy was the one who was wrong.

At the butcher's request, the boy was taken to the store. The butcher was shocked, and asked the boy what he had been doing. The boy didn't know what to say.

In the end, the boy was never paid, and he didn't want to return. He was mad at the butcher. He decided that the butcher was honest, and that the boy was the one who was wrong.

The boy was never paid, and he didn't want to return. He was mad at the butcher. He decided that the butcher was honest, and that the boy was the one who was wrong.
UNTIL Monday this week, Frederick Oubert, 17, was an alleged 'slave servant' in Rylands Estate.

There, in the Christmas week, his life made four years of sudden rotation.

First, he was released.

Then, when he finally got home, he found that the two people he regarded as his 'parents' had been dead for a year.

Life has been hard on Oubert's part.

Little 'slave' finds home

WHERE: Oubert, 17, finally got home yesterday afternoon. He discovered that the two elderly people he regarded as his parents had been dead for a year.

He directed his attention to a cluster of workers' cottages, one farm, in the Rylands Valley, where his grandparents had recently walked from door to door, looking for Frock and Flora Fenswell.

The home where he lived — and which he regarded as his home without — was located in Cape Town, where his grandparents had been dead for a year, and where his parents were living near Wellington.

On the way to Cape Town, Oubert landed on the back of a horse and told the man with whom he was travelling that he had always had something wrong.

Policeman

"I was sitting on the fence when he looked at me and said, 'it's a funny fiend.'"

Frock, and Flora Fenswell, two pensioners in the one on grace at the Lawsons. They, said the parents of the grandparents and the great-grandparents, had lived near Wellington.

People at the farm said they regularly came and went, and finally became used to the Frock and Flora of his parents. They were probably the Frock, who finally told the butcher he could take the boy as his son.

The first time Frock saw his parents was about a year ago, and the boy's father.

"He was dropped at the Lawsons' entrance on the 11th, and walked the 10 miles to his home," the boy said.

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Luxury cars, child labour

Luxury cars with registration plates in among the workers' huts at a night club with engines idling to speed on.

In areas where farmers regularly confront the police, CA cars, he said, local 'self-employed' were used in the hunt for cheap child labour.

"One businessman from Worcester, in his locally registered car, has been coming here to take children for his rich friends in the Cape," Mr van Rensburg said.

THE cluster of workers' cottages at Louwsheuwel near Radsomville where Oubot's journey ended yesterday.
Children exploited as an unprotected labour force

By Moira Levy

Research done by the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights last year shows that child labour in South Africa is widespread, but the scale and manner in which it occurs remains largely hidden.

This was contained in a report by the Society presented at the Third International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect held earlier this year in Amsterdam, Holland.

In the report the system of apartheid was blamed for the prevalence of child labour in South Africa. “All children working for the maintenance and survival of their families, and not merely for pocket money, are black.”

“White children are free from the imperative which force black children out to work at an early age,” reads the report.

It goes on: “As a result of the covert, unprotected labour, children are powerless in the hands of the employer and in the condition of poverty to which apartheid has condemned them.”

“For most of these children, whether the children of permanent farm workers called in at any time of day for casual work or child migrants working seasonally, there is no choice.”

“They will remain without protection, without security of employment and without possibility of change.”

The Society found the majority of child labourers are employed in agriculture.

“There are children working in the urban areas too, as traders, newspaper vendors, supermarket and garage attendants, domestic workers and gardeners, but it is in the agricultural sector, where child labour has a history dating from the period of slavery, that it is most widespread, hidden and abused,” reads the report.

Recent research on slavery reveals that all the children in South Africa working for the maintenance and survival of their families are black. On the farms these children have no protection, no security and little possibility of changing their employment.

The employment of child farm labourers is against the law in South Africa.

A provision in the Black Labour Act of 1918 prohibits “the recruitment of children under the age of 16,” although, according to a circular addressed to local magistrates, recruitment of children between 16 and 18 is permitted. However, according to the report, there is no effective way of implementing this protective legislation as farmers are given a free hand in recruiting their labour.

“It is clear farmers do recruit under-age children on a massive scale, that the required parental consent is frequently not obtained and that children are often misled about the nature of their work.”

The report concludes: “There is no protection for these children either on their way to work or at work. As farm workers they are excluded from all South Africa’s industrial legislation and as child migrant workers they receive little if any schooling.”

Farm schools exist but these only qualify for a government subsidy if they belong to bona fide farmers. Independent or church schools are excluded.

The farm schools are only for the children of resident farm labourers children from the homelands working temporarily on farms are denied access to these schools.

“There is not much encouragement by the government, nor motivation among the farmers, to provide adequate schools for children who, in their view, will and should become farm labourers as soon as possible,” reads the report.

Unesco estimates that only 250 million out of 750 million children of school-going age in developing countries actually attend school.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet no Universiteit Vista, 1981 (Wet 106 van 1981), bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 1 Januarie 1982 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seil van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die eerste dag van Desember Eensduende Negeonder Een-en-tig, t.w.:

M. WILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. HARTZENBERG.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Regulations Made Under Section 3 of the Children’s Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960) Amended

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 3 of the Children’s Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 1 January 1982.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. WILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. HARTZENBERG.