

SOCIAL SECURITY — CHILD CARE

1988 ~~1988~~

JANUARY — JUNE.

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Hire Purchase Checklist (5 pp)	1983	25c
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TO ADVERTISE ON THIS

by VAL PROCTOR

EAST LONDON —There had been an increase in reported cases of child abuse in East London, the director of the Child Welfare Society, Mrs Laura Muller, said yesterday

Mrs Muller said the increase in the reports was mainly because the public was more aware of it and that the new Child Care Act made it compulsory for medical practitioners to report any cases known to them

People were also becoming aware that they could do something to help combat the ever-increasing problem of child abuse.

Society: child abuse cases rise in EL

Mrs Muller said the society was running awareness programmes to educate the public about child abuse and had employed a former nursing sister to give talks on the subject

She said the sexual abuse of children was also on the increase, and attributed the main cause for this to the economic situation.

Unemployed parents tended to get depressed and frustrated, and their children became the targets for the outlet of these feelings.

The director of the East London Children's Home, Mrs Selma Wastell, said although the situation here was "frighteningly bad", it was not nearly as bad as in other centres around the country

She felt the saddest part was that they could only help the few children they knew about, but the unknown or unreported cases were the "real victims".

Mrs Wastell said that East London was "pathetically short of resources" such as mental health societies and legal support organisations which could help alleviate the problem

Parents who abused their children were usually victims themselves in their childhood—and this cycle was aggravated by poverty

Mrs Wastell said the public needed to become aware of the problem before they could help in any way.

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Sexual abuse of children is one of society's ugliest crimes and detecting it is often extremely difficult. A new programme by Nicro, aimed at schoolteachers, will enable them to counsel children in the prevention of sexual abuse and to recognise the warning signals in pupils who may already be suffering from this form of abuse. MAUREEN PITHEY reports...

TODAY'S
WOMAN

Nicro fighting 'ugliest crime'

NINE-year-old Sarah changed overnight from a gregarious little girl to a withdrawn, silent child who wouldn't leave her mother's side and responded to her father's affection with aggressiveness.

At school, her teacher found her attitude vastly changed and her schoolfriends soon dropped her after repeated refusals to go to their homes and sleep over with them at weekends.

After six weeks of enormous difficulty with her child, Sarah's mother took her for child counselling — and the cause of Sarah's unhappiness came to light.

Intelligent, sensitive

On three visits to her aunt's home, her uncle, 27, had come to her room in the middle of the night and interfered with the little girl. When she protested, he told her there was nothing wrong with what he was doing and that it was a secret game they could play together.

Sarah, an intelligent and sensitive little girl, knew it was wrong, but was afraid to tell anyone because "they would blame her". She recoiled from her father's cuddles because she was afraid he would do the same things to her if she got too close.

Sarah had wanted, she recounted later, to tell her teacher, but thought she wouldn't be believed. So for two months, the little girl had carried her fear silently and dealt with it in the only way she could — with aggression towards the adults in her life.

Nightmare continues

For some children, the nightmare continues — with fathers, brothers or grandfathers inflicting it — for years before anyone is aware of what is happening. Sometimes no one ever finds out and the child grows into an adult with deep emotional scars that can never be healed.

Sexual abuse of children — particularly incestuous abuse — is a problem that has, in recent years, come "out of the closet" and public awareness and revulsion has led to increased reporting of suspected cases.

South Africa's first fulltime specialist police unit to investigate crimes against children was recently formed in Cape Town and on the day the unit opened, distress calls came in from all over the Republic.

Within a fortnight, over 60 calls from the Western Cape had been investigated and referred to welfare organisations.

Nicro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) recently spearheaded a programme aimed at teachers, enabling



Nicro social workers believe awareness of sexual abuse can begin in the classroom. With their new programme for teachers, the organisation hopes to help prevent sexual abuse in children and reach out to those already suffering.

prevention of sexual abuse and to recognise the warning signals in pupils who may already be suffering from this form of abuse.

Three young social workers with the organisation — Lindsey Rabinowitz, Rosemary Shapiro and Raella Abel — lead the programme.

"We're working in various settings and on four important levels," says Raella. "First, we look at teachers' understanding of and attitudes towards abuse, then we aim to provide teachers with the necessary knowledge and skills that will enable them to identify how such abuse manifests itself in a child's behaviour in the classroom.

"We help develop their referral and counselling skills and show how they can create an open atmosphere in which children can talk without fear. Further, we look at the role teachers can play in preventing sexual abuse through education."

Pilot study

The programme started after a pilot study four months ago, and involves primary and high school teachers as well as teachers in training. Though still in its early stages, it has already had an overwhelming response.

"From workshops we've run, we've seen a very clear need for more information on this problem. The teachers have been very responsive and have expressed the desire to have it as an ongoing programme.

"We're also finding teachers are responding in quite an emotional way. Many of them have had cases in the past and some have said they feel guilty about the way they handled them, because they didn't quite know how to. They see this programme as

in both detecting the problem and supporting the child through the referral and counselling periods."

Teachers must be able to listen effectively and to recognise emotional and physical signals that might indicate sexual abuse, and part of the programme deals with these points as well as showing them how to create openings that will encourage an abused child to approach them.

Fear reprisals

The social workers feel that for children who are being sexually abused, particularly by family members, the way in which the first confidante responds is of vital importance.

"Part of their fear is that they will be blamed for what has happened and that they might even be punished. They also fear reprisals from the family or the person who is abusing them, if they reveal what is happening.

"So it is essential that the child should feel free to talk about it, knowing that the teacher will believe what they say, and will do nothing without the child's knowledge."

"Children must know what their rights are, that it's okay to say 'no' to an adult. Teachers and adults teach 'stranger danger' to their pupils and children who must also be made aware of the potential danger in their own homes."

For more information on the programme, teachers can phone Nicro (47-4000). Other contacts for help with sexually abused children should be directed to the Child and Family Unit, Red Cross Hospital, Child Welfare or the SAP Anti-Child Abuse Unit (45-3697 or 46-5255).

Maintenance laws study

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Legislation to enforce payment for the maintenance of children is inadequate, according to a Human Sciences Research Council study.

Existing legislation made it "difficult" for a parent to meet his responsibilities.

Because of this, affected women of all population groups were dependent on financial aid from the state.

The primary object of the investigation was to get a clear picture of the cost of financing services that resulted from failure to pay maintenance.

Tracing persons responsible for maintenance payments was a "real problem".

The study recommends a more active role on the part of the courts, for instance, by appointing persons to trace offending parents.

In the end, the study adds, the high costs of a search affected the children's quality of life, the costs of litigation and the rendering of welfare services.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Neil Jacobsohn. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Allwright. All of Times Media Ltd, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

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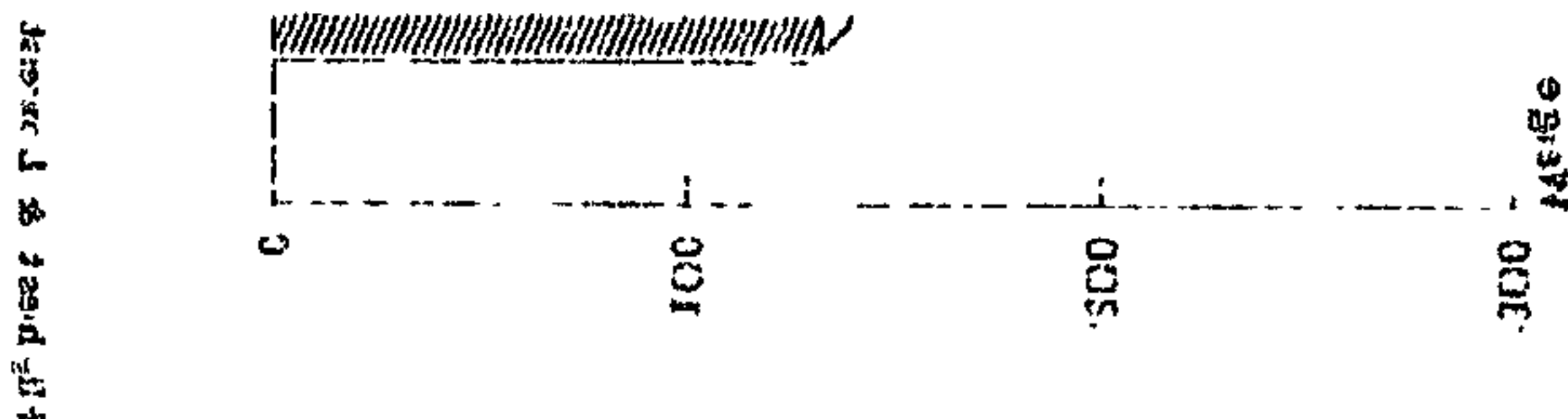
According to the executive director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Dr Adele Thomas, there were between 30 000

Fieldwork service manager Mirriam Mazibuko shares similar sentiments.

Thomas said: "Our dream is to see a society which cares equally about



In the meantime, positive steps have been taken by foster parents in central Johannesburg, Eldorado Park and Soweto. They have set up their own support groups, under the guidance of social workers, to give one another advice on problems they experienced with children.



S/ Times 298

Crèche row over 'dark' girl

By EUGENE ABRAHAMS

THE mother of a five-year-old girl barred from attending a crèche because her skin was too dark has refused to send her daughter back after a director of the institution asked her to return.

The mother is white and

her father is a Mauritian

The incident happened at the Bambi Crèche in central Cape Town when the girl's mother, Mrs Donna Tills, of Dieprivier, went to enrol her daughter.

The principal of the crèche — which is administered by

the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging (ACVV) — took one look at little Jackie and told her mother the child could stay the day, but not return.

Said barmaid Mrs Tills. "Because of Jackie's dark skin I had submitted her birth

certificate when applying, but was told it was not necessary.

"Yet Jackie was turned away."

However, when the director of the ACVV, Miss Mara Coertzen, heard about the incident she immediately took steps to rectify the situation and asked Mrs Tills to bring her daughter back.

But, said Mrs Tills' boyfriend, Mr Mike Marks: "I told Donna not to take Jackie back there."

"We've made other arrangements and Jackie is much happier."

"This whole situation is ridiculous and disgusting."

Miss Coertzen said that if she had known about Jackie's application the "embarrassing" incident would not have happened.

Concern

"When I heard about it I immediately made arrangement for the child to come back, but her mother told me everything had been taken care of."

"My prime concern was for the girl and that she was properly cared for, but her mother assured me that Jackie would be looked after."

Maintenance dodgers cost State R40-million a year

11/17/88

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Human Sciences Research Council report has recommended a crackdown on maintenance dodgers in the light of the "inadequate" protection for families when a breadwinner fails to provide support.

State compensation for families when the breadwinner, usually the father, cannot or will not pay maintenance is believed to amount to more than R40-million a year, according to Dr Ina Snyman, co-ordinator of the National Programme on Affordable Social Security.

Dr Snyman's report states: "Alleged failure on the part of the absent parent to pay maintenance, and efforts to obtain maintenance by means of effective legislation and administrative measures and assist the single-parent family in other ways, makes very heavy demands on a variety of bodies.

"Despite these efforts many families receive no real help."

The report recommends:

- A more active role by courts, "for instance, the appointment of a person who will trace the offending parent";

- The creation of "payment climate", which would include making State records available to ease tracking down maintenance dodgers;

- Stringent application of the law to serve as a deterrent to dodgers; and

- Education of the public so that families, neighbours and employers "who normally would not harbour a law-breaker" will at least supply the address of the person responsible for maintenance.

The report also lists several measures to protect and aid the family, including interim help — especially financial — to families during delays in resolving maintenance cases.

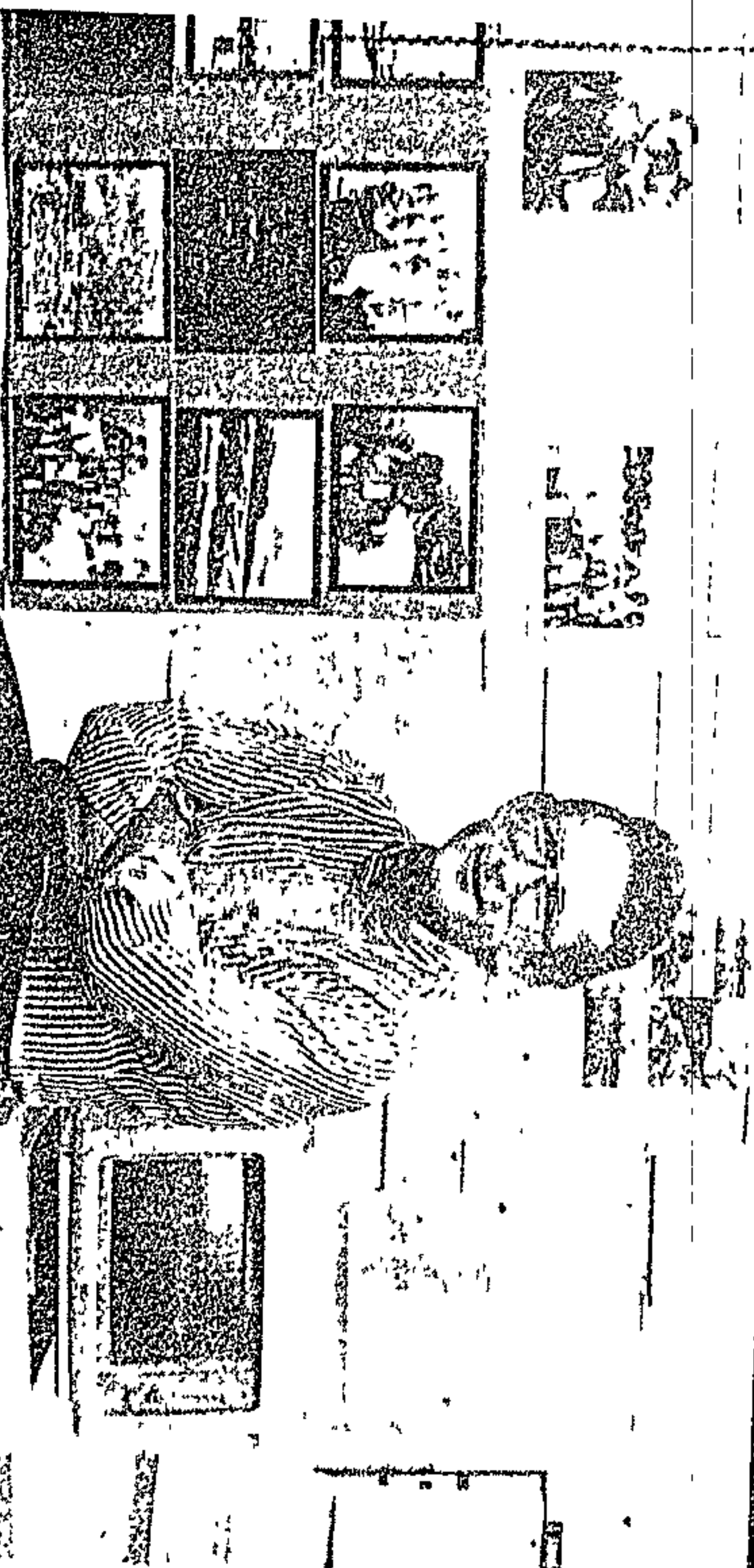
"The establishment of an education fund was recommended by several quarters," the report states.

"Real problem"

"Children are often taken out of school early or a step-parent declares himself no longer willing to care for them."

Tracking the offender remains a real problem, the report says, pointing out that the Receiver of Revenue, who "theoretically has access to the addresses of all citizens, will not/cannot/or may not provide these to the departments concerned with maintenance-dodging".

Johannesburg is the only city in the country where a full-time "parent locator", an ex-policeman, is employed by the authorities to track shirkers.



Professor Noel Cameron

"I was becoming more and more involved in examining patterns of growth in Third World countries." He now organises trips for his students.

Picture by Ken Oosterbroek

UK-born professor to head new research programme Wits plan will help solve SA children's growth problems

By Inge Molzen

The University of the Witwatersrand has approved a research programme which will identify the normal growth patterns of children in South Africa.

The research, which has been pioneered in this country by British-born Professor Noel Cameron, an associate professor in the department of anatomy at the university's medical school, will help clinicians accurately diagnose abnormality in children.

The 38-year-old professor hopes to develop human growth charts to assess the effect of chronic nutritional and environmental factors.

The charts will be drawn from numerous research studies. Samples of children from different socio-economic backgrounds have been selected — ranging from children growing up on a white-owned farm in the Northern Transvaal to children from the mountainous Drombo region of KwaZulu.

Another study — to be incorporated in the recently proposed Medical Research Council's urbanisation strategy — will follow the growth of 2,000 babies born during one week "for an initial five years".

"Following their progress into adolescence," the professor said. "The problem," said Professor Cameron, "was that independent growth standards which map the normal growth rate of a child had not been established in the Third World."

Professor Cameron said many studies had been conducted in South Africa on children from birth to five years old because this was the major risk age.

"But," the professor said, "there is no real documentation about what happens to the pattern of growth after the age of five."

"In the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States, we can assess how severe an adverse stimulus is on a child by comparing the child with normal growth levels."

American or British growth charts were used in developing countries, he said.

"This was under the assumption that the child, given a completely normal environment in food, hygiene and housing, will grow regardless of ethnic group at the same rate as a British or American child."

Professor Cameron, who completed his doctoral thesis on the growth of London schoolchildren under the "godfather" of this research, Professor James Tanner, came to South Africa in 1984.

He left England, where for eight years he assessed 20,000 children with suspected growth disorders, to be appointed a senior lecturer in human biology.

He said Professor Philip Tobias, head of Wits anatomy department, had fortunately given him carte blanche in re-

DAMELIN COLLEGE

News Report

245 SUCCESSES FOR DAMELIN MATRICULANTS in Tertiary Education (1987)

No fewer than 245 Damelin Matriculants qualified at the tertiary level of education in 1987, namely 166 at the various universities monitored by the College, 8 as Chartered Accountants and 71 at the Technikon Witwatersrand.

The details of the University successes mentioned above.

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Future research planned for the growth research programme will involve children moving from rural to urban areas and an analysis of a "privileged" (defined as those attending private schools in Johannesburg) sample of urban black children.

Preschool facilities are almost non-existent in kwazulu

Child care centres drive

By Pat Devereaux

Day care facilities in kwazulu for pre-school children are virtually non-existent, according to two members of the Child Welfare Society who are planning to establish child care centres in the area.

After a trip to kwazulu Mrs Adda Pringle, a member of the board of management of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society and an executive committee member of the Transvaal Region of the National Association of Child Care Workers, realised there was a desperate need for child care centres.

She teamed up with Mr Howard Ferreira, a former director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, and together they started the kwazulu Child Care Project to provide and support pre-school day care facilities in the area.

But financial assistance is urgently needed

by the kwazulu Child Care Project, to complete and run their first centre for about 100 children in Nongoma in northern kwazulu.

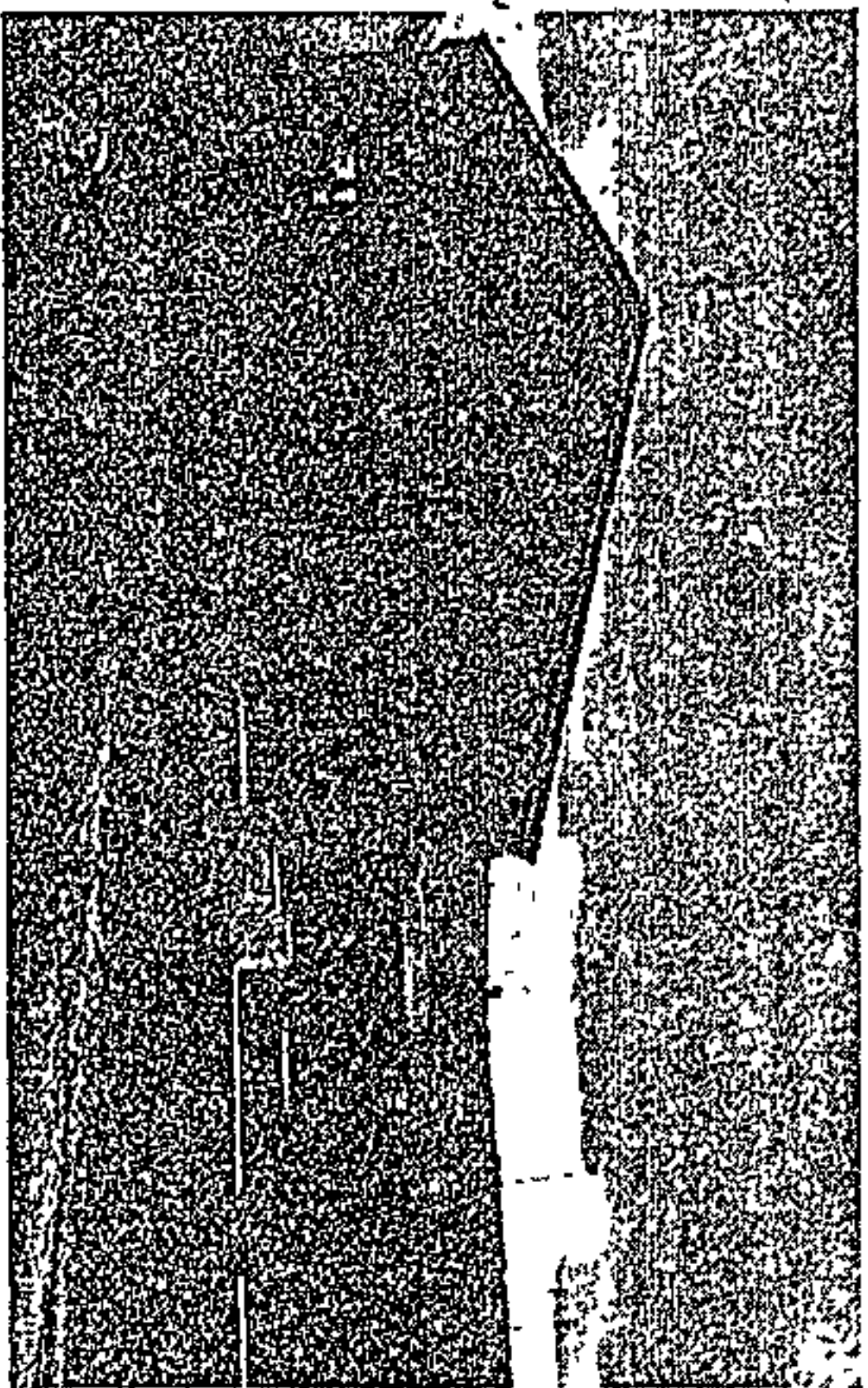
"A building was donated by a kwazulu businessman but it needs roofing, children's toilet facilities and enough funding to run it for at least five years," explained Mr Ferreira.

In the long term, he said, other child care centres needed to be set-up in Mdedeni, Matibuba and Empangeni.

"We chose to start the project in Nongoma because there are an estimated 50 000 children under the age of six in the area," said Mr Ferreira.

A hospital, which employed a large staff and many civil servants living in the area, was another consideration, he said.

Quoting recent statistics, the kwazulu Child Care Project fund-raising

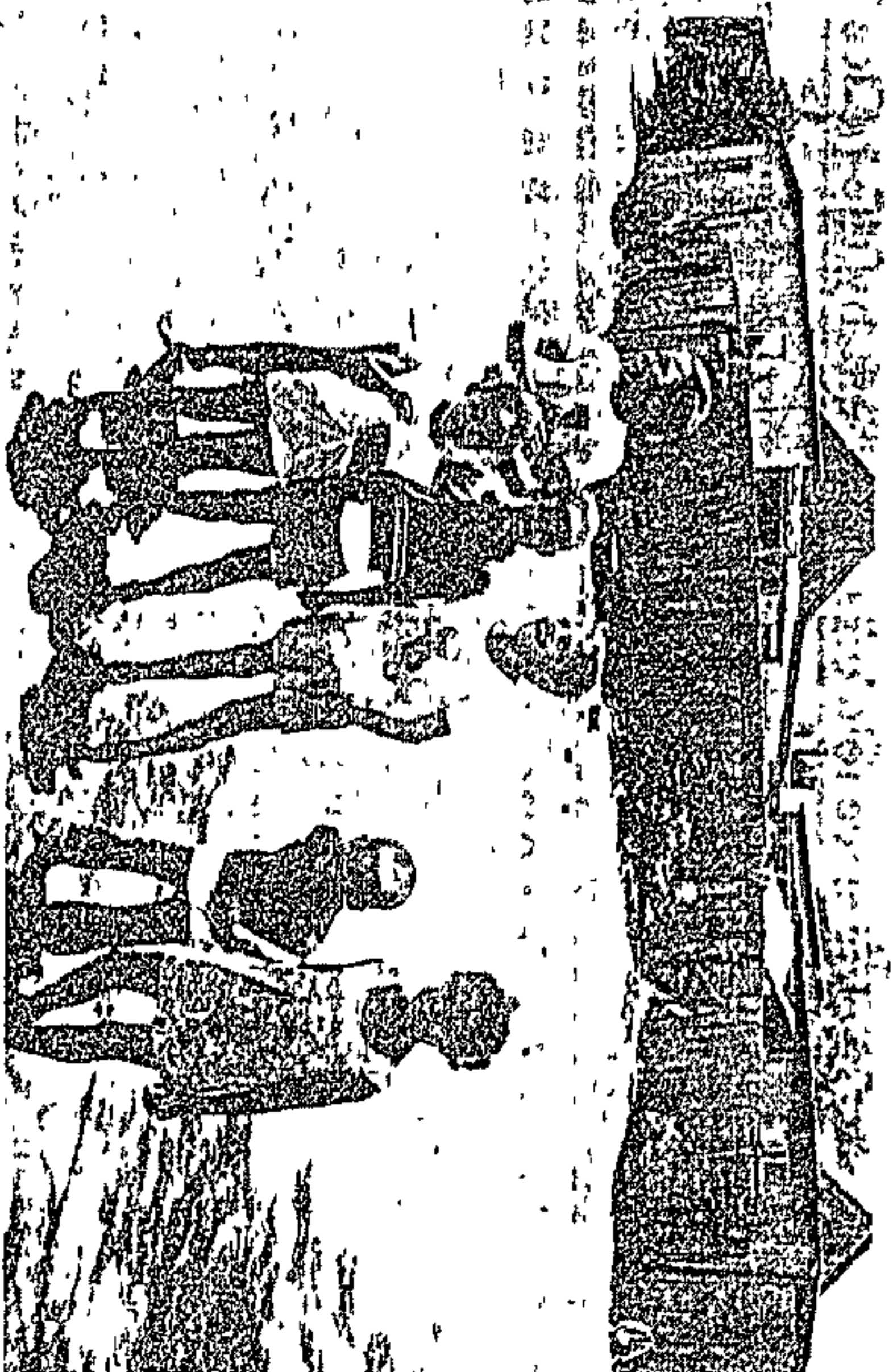


The building for the kwazulu Child Care Project centre in Nongoma was donated by a kwazulu businessman but needs roofing, children's toilet facilities and enough funding to run it for at least five years

report states that there are 1,34 million children — up to the age of nine years — in kwazulu and there are pre-school day-care facilities of varying standards for only about 5 000 children.

It adds that the infant mortality rate of 210 out

There are an estimated 50 000 children under the age of six in the Nongoma area, according to a fund-raising report by the kwazulu Child Care Project.



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CAPE TOWN 19/1/88

Whites want to adopt black babies'

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Twenty-five white families have contacted King Edward VIII Hospital to ask about adopting black babies since the plight of abandoned babies was highlighted last year.

Mr Brian Sharpe, the senior social worker at the hospital, said while the number of calls from white families wanting to adopt black babies was largely in response to the media coverage about abandoned black babies, it could also have

been the influence of the popular TV-series "Webster", in which an American couple foster a black child. Only one black family has responded so far, which Mr Sharpe said was "disappointing".

He said about 20 babies were abandoned each month at King Edward VIII and many have to stay on at the hospital because "there are so few resources for them".

Yet, while white families are willing to open their doors to the children, it is not

legally possible in South Africa to adopt across the racial barrier.

Mrs Linda Motsemme, the case supervisor at the Durban African Child and Family Welfare Society, said it was against the law for a white family to adopt a black child.

"There are white families who want to adopt black children," she said "Since the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act there have been more inquiries, because people think it might now be possible"

Page 1 BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND OTHER NOTICES

Behaviour disorders rife in schools

19/11/88

DD

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Behaviour disorders were widespread among children in Cape Peninsula schools, according to a report in the latest SA Medical Journal

A study conducted by the child and family unit at Red Cross Children's Hospital showed that up to 15 per cent of pupils have behaviour disorders, but the incidence could be much higher as no special schools were included in the study

According to parents' reports 21 per cent of the 10-year-olds and 17,6 per cent of 13-year old children met the criteria for behaviour disorder.

The rates according to teachers' reports were 9,5 per cent and 10,5 per cent respectively

The study found behaviour disorders occurred with greater significance among boys, pupils

older than the expected age for their standard, pupils with an intelligence quotient below 100 and pupils who had a learning disability.

Six English-medium primary schools and 12 English-medium secondary schools in the southern suburbs of Cape Town participated in the study

The report concluded that the mental health needs of children and adolescents in South Africa required comprehensive documentation with a view to the provision of adequate treatment facilities.

It was questionable whether current guidance and school psychological services were able to cope with the numbers of children and families requiring assistance, the report said

Opening date for black city schools

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Cape Times 23/1/88

Education Reporter

BLACK schools in the Cape Town circuit will begin full teaching routines on February 3 and pupils must enrol by 4pm today, the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, said yesterday.

Since the official opening of schools on January 13, pupils have only been able to fill in registration forms for the nine Cape Town secondary schools at St Francis Centre, Langa, and the Sivuyile Technical College in Guguletu.

The gates of the other seven schools, including two new comprehensive schools in Langa and Guguletu, have stayed shut.

Improve

In a statement, Mr De Beer said 7 233 of an expected 9 000 black pupils in the nine Cape Town secondary schools for this year had registered so far.

He said that owing to the tremendous increase in the black school population and the lack of development of school facilities, "every effort has been made to provide adequate school accommodation".

"It is hoped that classes will be smaller than in the past and this should improve the quality of schooling offered.

"Parents, pupils and teachers are anxious that the 1988 school year should be a good one so those who really want to learn can get the best possible opportunity to do so," Mr De Beer said.

Earlier this week, representatives of the Joint Parent-Teachers Students Association said registration had been slow in schools, because parents were not satisfied with certain aspects of the registration form.

The convener of the ad-hoc working committees, Mr Matthew Cabadiya, said the DET had not honoured its undertaking to discuss the registration form further and some parents had objected.

At a meeting with Mr De Beer this week, Mr Cabadiya said, the deputy minister had urged the PTSA representatives to ask parents to register and other problems would be sorted out later in the year.

However, the PTSA's report-back meeting in Guguletu on Wednesday evening was prevented by police, and is now the subject of legal action.

25 couples want a black child

Mixed adoption is a 'minefield'

By Janine Simon

Although some couples appeared genuinely interested in adopting a baby across a colour line, the area is a "minefield", says a spokesman for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society. She was reacting to a recent report that 25 white Natal families had of-

fered to adopt abandoned black babies now cared for by Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital.

"We've had queries over the past two years about adopting across the colour line but even if it were legally possible, we would have to be certain the match would be in the child's best interests

"The couple would have to have the right reason for wanting to do it; it should not be just to make a political statement"

Many professionals are still opposed to the idea as they feel it could make the child's assimilation and schooling difficult

The spokesman says if couples volunteer because of what they have seen on the television programme "Webster" — in which a white American couple foster a black child — they are acting on "emotionalism".

COMPLEX FIELD

She also says racial classification and adoption have become a very complex field.

There have been several cases where a child of mixed parentage has been placed with a couple of one race group, only for the agency to later discover that the child has been wrongly classified.

"We would hope the department would classify such babies according to our recommendations. In some instances the babies have three birth certificates," she says.

Parkmore is het up about being lit up

Municipal Reporter

The Parkmore Residents' Association has rejected the findings of the Sandton Town Council's street light survey and intends launching its own investigation into ratepayers' opinions.

Chairman Mr John de Villiers said he disagreed that the figures given by management committee chairman, Mr Ricky Valente, indicated that the majority of householders wanted street lights.

"The low 23,7 percent response meant that only 12 percent of Sandton's population were in favour, not 56 percent as Mr Valente said.

"The survey did not indicate costs which, we believe, could be as high as R120 a month in 10 years' time. The council response was far too small to gauge public opinion and we will do our own investigation in Parkmore through our newsletter, by telephone and through house-to-house canvassing," said Mr de Villiers.

Mr Valente said the council had debated the matter in public and unanimously agreed to go ahead with the lighting programme, starting with major arterial roads where the need was greatest.

With 25 500 ratepayers in the town, the 1987 costs averaged out at R18,39 a month, he said.

Mr Valente added that it was nonsense to assume that the council would go ahead with a multimillion-rand programme which the residents opposed.

He accused Mr de Villiers of politicking with a view to the October elections.

21-27/1/88
32/1/88
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Hard times

COMMUNITY creches in Cape Town's African townships have fallen on hard times.

The tiny tots charged to their care are never quite sure where their next meal will be coming from.

Their battle to stay open is due to a shortage of money, low or no subsidies, and inadequate facilities. Staff at the creches often have to go without a full salary.

Only pre-schools with a qualified pre-school teacher on their staff are considered for subsidies from the Department of Education and Training. But even such schools are struggling to survive.

Donations

One such school is Nondzame, which was started in 1967 and is housed in three renovated houses.

According to the principal, Ms Nomaxabiso Lugulwana, the pre-school's quarterly subsidy did not cover its expenses.

In 1986 the pre-school was nearly closed. A contribution from a private company helped to keep their doors open.

Fees are R15 a month. The principal, two teachers, a cook, domestic worker and part-time caterer, have to be paid from these fees.

"The total amount raised from fees paid by parents does not cover the salary bill. Some parents pay late and we are then forced to go into the following month without a full salary," said Lugulwana.

Community pre-schools do not receive a subsidy from the Cape Provincial Administration on whose premises they operate.

Ikwezi Pre-school was started by concerned mothers to keep small children off the streets.

It is run on a part-time basis by two sport administrators who were employed by the CPA.

According to a source, who declined to be named, the CPA "was approached about problems in the



Children at a community creche in Guguletu

schools. They claimed the centre was supposed to run extra-mural activities, not a pre-school."

A liaison officer for the CPA, Mr Sampie Steenkamp, denied rumours that the Administration wanted to close down the creche, saying it fulfilled a need in the community.

The Town Council, which did not receive a subsidy from the Govern-

ment, was paying the salaries of the two officials, he said.

The parents of the 45 children at Ikwezi paid R10 a month for each child registered.

Money

Mattresses are broken, there was a lack of educational toys and books, and the money paid by parents was not enough to pay for food given to the children.

parents were asked to pay R20 a month, but the money failed to cover the pre-school's expenses, said Mrs Gladys Languza, a staff member.

Last year the school received a donation from an oil company, which was used to buy a bungalow for the storage of food.

The Nurrudin pre-school in Guguletu is a Muslim project started in 1983.

Children sleep on broken mattresses, there was a shortage of toys and no blankets, the playground was full of stones, while a broken fence made constant supervision of the children necessary.

"We urgently need educational toys. The children bring their own food, so we save a bit.

"Our salaries depend on fees, which was raised to R15 last year," said the principal, Ms Georgina Nozwane.

Because of inadequate equipment, staff found it difficult to apply the training they received at the Athlone Early Learning Centre, she said

The Nonkululeko pre-school in Guguletu is a community project started last year by four unemployed mothers.

It is not subsidised, and is housed in a church until other accommodation is found.

The 57 children attending the school share four mattresses. Besides mattresses, the school needed blankets and educational toys.

609

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says no children under the age of 14 are being held under the emergency regulations, SABC radio news reports.

He said only one child of 14 and a few of 15 and 16, were still being detained.

Speaking at a National Party meeting at Volksrust, Mr Vlok referred to overseas

14, 15 and 16-year-old children locked up says Vlok

IN DETENTION

SAPA

criticism about the detentions of children in terms of the emergency regulations and said that in the United States more than 6 000 children under

the age of 10 were being detained because of serious crimes such as arson and assault.

Mr Vlok also referred to the black boy who appeared in the controversial television film, *Children of Apartheid*, and who was found murdered on Monday. He said he had instructed the police to do everything possible to bring the murderers to book.

In the film, the boy alleged that he had been

tortured while in detention in South Africa. After being traced by the police, he had made a statement of his own accord in which he said that the producer had told him what to say. He had been found



MINISTER VLOK

murdered while police were investigating the matter.

78/11/88
298 gme

Vlok exhorts police to find DPSC man's killers

VOLKSRUST — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has told the South African Police to do everything possible to find the murderers of Mr Siculo Dhlomo, a Detainees' Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) worker whose body was found in Soweto on Monday.

Mr Dhlomo (18) had appeared in the CBS documentary "Children of Apartheid" in which the narrator referred to Mr Dhlomo's detention and alleged torture, and where Mr Dhlomo described his experiences.

Mr Vlok, at a National Party by-election meeting in Volksrust last night, said in the film the youth told how he was tortured and detained. CBS, the producers of the film, did not get police comment on this.

"The boy was put on film and his message was sent to the world. Last week we identified the boy. He voluntarily went with the police to John Vorster Square, where they showed him the film.

"Afterwards he voluntarily made a statement."

Mr Vlok said the youth told the police he was told what to say in the film.

"We were busy investigating the case. He was being misused and told lies against South Africa. On Monday he was murdered.

"I have told the South African Police to do everything possible to find his murderers."

● The murder of Mr Dhlomo and police statements about his death have been condemned by a spokesman for the South African Youth Congress (Sayco).

"We are convinced it must have been the work of death squads," the spokesman said.

(Report by R M Challenor, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

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Clpers 3/11/88

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'Apartheid is killing region's children'

NOTHING less than the destruction of apartheid was required to ensure the survival of children in Southern Africa, Mozambique Minister of Education, Gracia Machel, said in Harare this week.

At a workshop on child survival and development in the Frontline states, she told writers, artists and intellectuals the world was becoming used to the fact that people were dying in Africa.

"People must never get used to it. When things like this happened in other regions, something was done to stop it."

She said that by 1980 Mozambique had reduced its mortality rate for children under five years old to 270 per thousand.

However, as a result of war, the mortality rate for under-fives had risen to 375 per thousand by 1985.

She said three categories of child-mortality in Mozambique were caused by South African economic and military destabilisation.

Some children died because of direct military action, others as a result of a combination of drought and the security

situation and others from malnutrition and disease as a result of a breakdown of rural health facilities.

Turning to the "survivors", she asked what chance they had of developing into normal adults.

Many had seen their parents killed by armed bandits. Some had to move to accommodation centres.

Other children had experienced such severe famine that their intellectual faculties were impaired.

Mozambique had few resources and it

had become necessary to divert much of these to defence and security "because we want peace and want to be a sovereign country".

"If we are a poor country and we do not have many resources, and these are going to defence, what is left for giving to the community and specifically to children?"

The same held true for Angola.

"The problem of our region is apartheid. Unless we get to the source of the problem, we cannot have very good results."

Mandrax is being used by children in Lenasia — Sanca

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia
and Sally Sealey

Star 1/21/88

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Dagga and mandrax are being used by children as young as 10 and 11, while cocaine is fast becoming the drug of the rich kid, in Lenasia and Fordsburg, said a social worker from the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca).

Cocaine is being sold on the streets for R200 a gram. It is known as the "rich man's drug" and is new on the streets. The cheapest and most popular drugs available are dagga and mandrax. Mixed together they form what is commonly referred to as a "white pipe". Up-market drugs, such as vesperex and wellcanol are sold by dealers for between R20 and R25 each.

Communities, outraged by the high incidence of drug abuse, had their long standing request met when Sanca opened a clinic in Lenasia in May last year.

A social worker for Sanca said she had found that at least seven out of every 10 children in Lenasia and Fordsburg were using drugs.

Youths between 20 and 25 years old are the most common age group seeking help from Sanca. Social workers believe addicts feel the need to overcome their addiction after seeing their friends established with families and solid careers.

The lack of communication between parents and their children exacerbates the problem. Unable to communicate the youths cannot confront their problem and they often fall deeper into the drug scene.

Most addictions, according to Sanca workers, have their roots in drug experimentation. They later develop as a result of a variety of reasons ranging from unemployment, to peer and pa-

rental pressure.

Drug users often steal from their homes to support their habit and many sell clothes or pawn jewellery to get the extra cash.

A social worker for Sanca said: "We do not have the in-patient facilities to wean them off drugs. They are actually trying, but they pop into the clinic once a day for an hour and still have the remaining 23 hours to deal with. I hope the Government will give us in-patient facilities soon."

Sanca offers a year-long

treatment programme which involves medical, individual and group therapy. Medical treatment generally involves giving the patient what is termed "a half-high" — anti-depressants which are used to contain withdrawal symptoms.

At least 90 percent of therapy patients drop out after two to three months. Some revert straight back to their bad habits.

Family sessions, have proved unsuccessful because parents, afraid of the stigma attached to drug abuse, shy away from confronting their children's problem.

Many organisations have been concerned with drug abuse in their communities. A spokesman for the Fordsburg Woman's Group said: "The drug issue has been of great concern in our area, it is a problem that has plagued our youth for some time."

Community organisations suggest intensive educational programmes, effective community action to expose dealers, and opening sporting facilities to all, as possible ways of dealing with the high drug addiction rate.



Started in their early teens

Most of the drug-users interviewed by The Star said they had started taking drugs when they were 13 years old.

"I started taking drugs so I could fit in with my friends," said Mr Y, who has been on drugs for eight years.

In a three-week period Mr Y smoked about R1 200 worth of drugs and lost about 8 kg.

"When you smoke heavily, you withdraw from your family and friends. For a year I never dated a girl. All that mattered was getting a high," he said.

"I smoke dope because I enjoy it, it's that sensation it gives me."

Mr Y said he regretted not furthering his studies because, "just maybe", life could have been different.

"I may smoke and get messed up, but that's a personal decision. I'll never deal and have a hand in messing up someone else's life," he said.

Mr Y is resigned to a life of drugs.

"Once a smoker, always a smoker. I'll never give it up — even if I do it once a year."

City day care centre gets R17 000 boost from fuel company

Star 2/8/88
298

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society's non-racial day care centre, the Baumann/Barlow in Doornfontein, has received a R17 000 donation from a major fuel company's social responsibility programme.

Part of the money will be used to upgrade the centre's ablution facilities.

The rest will go towards a fund to build two new classrooms.

The centre now accommodates 94 children and has a waiting list of 200.

It employs five pre-school teachers.

The centre's facilities include a supervised nursery, a toddlers' section and a pre-school programme.

JCWS director, Dr Adele Thomas, said the donation was "exhilarating news" and that the company's social responsibility programme was an example to the business world.

DPSC, Child Welfare clash with Minister

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has clashed with the Johannesburg Child Welfare and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee over the question of teenagers in detention.

America criticised the detention of young people in South Africa and used it as a weapon in the sanctions debate, Mr Vlok told a National Party by-election meeting in Volksrust last week.

The SAP "took youths out of the community they were busy upsetting", Mr Vlok said of the reasons for detention. But the police were not holding a single child under 13, just one who was 14, and a handful of 15 and 16-year-olds. "I am sorry we must hold them," he said, but this was necessary to maintain law and order and protect innocent people.

America, Mr Vlok then said, was holding 6 000 children younger than 10 for theft, robbery, assault, drugs and fraud. In England and Wales, 30 percent of crimes were committed by children between 10 and 17. In France a minimum of 1 500 children under 16 were held annually for various crimes.

Neither the American nor the British embassies chose to respond to Mr Vlok.

Child Welfare says:

Referring in particular to the recent statements by Mr Vlok, the director of Child Welfare, Dr Adèle Thomas said that this type of reference confused the public.

"The legislation in the Children's Act 74 of 1983 determines that a child is any person under the age of 18. This should apply without exception to children involved in any activity necessitating legal or criminal action," she said.

"All children should enjoy the preferential status lent to them under that Act.

"We condemn the detentions of children for any length of time without them being formally charged or freed."

About 250 children under the age of 18 are being held under emergency regulations, a DPSC spokesman said.

Any suggestion that the government had stopped detaining children was "utterly false", the spokesman said.

The last time the Government had mentioned the number of detainees under 18 was in April last year. The Government then revealed that 1 424 of the 4 224 people in detention at that time were under 18.

Since then the statistics of the number of detainees under 18 had not been revealed.

The spokesman said the DPSC was also concerned about the government's practice of referring to "children" as people under 14 and said this was like moving the goalposts to suit your own purpose.

He pointed out that Mr Vlok did not mention 16 and 17-year-olds in his recent statements.

"Mr Vlok said last week that only one 14-year-old and only a few 15 and 16-year-olds were being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

"He also cited latest statistics in which more than 6 000 children under the age of 10 years were being held in American jails for offences ranging from arson, rape and robbery to fraud.

"It would be interesting to know whether those under-10-year-olds were formally charged and convicted, and also whether any child under 10 has ever been sentenced (in South Africa) to prison for any crime committed.

"Furthermore, in a recent edition of the *Christian Science Monitor*, the San Francisco-based Youth Law Centre revealed that juvenile studies estimate that as many as 500 000 youths and children under 18 years were put behind bars in adult jails and police lockups in the United States every year. Some are as young as nine years and offences include petty theft and traffic violations.

Ministry of Law and Order says:

"While the Children's Act does describe a child as under the age of 18 to protect his or her identity, in international practice a distinction is drawn between children and youths.

"In South Africa, as in many other countries, children are, in accordance with Roman Dutch Law, held legally accountable for their actions from the age of 14 years.

"Furthermore, a person in South Africa is registered as a citizen of the country at the age of 16 years. This is accompanied by certain legal obligations similar to those applicable to adults. In no country can youthfulness be offered as an excuse for the committal of serious crimes.

"It is a fact that children and youths have been involved in many serious crimes ranging from necklace murders to arson during the past unrest which plagued the country.

"While it is a pity that some of those were being held for any length of time before being formally charged, the State has a responsibility to combat violence and murder. It is thus unavoidable that youths and children are to be placed in custody if necessary.

"Police investigations into crimes committed were (and to an extent still are) being hampered because of intimidation and fear.

"The callousness of those who misuse children and force them to commit serious crimes such as public murders is expressed in the fear of witnesses to testify or to supply evidence, making police investigations sometimes extremely difficult. Thus the reason for sometimes lengthy detentions.

"The detention of children is, however, a powerful propaganda weapon and is distorted, misused and has become a source for false propaganda against South Africa.

"It thus suits certain organisations and individuals to use the term 'Children in Detention' when referring to 16, 17 and 18-year-olds, because of the propaganda value thereof.

Care group focuses on the plight of the street child (298)

Star 4/2/88
By Janine Simon

The child care movement has taken the first steps towards addressing the complex and growing problem of street children on a national level.

The issue was the focus of a recent National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW) conference, which drew almost 40 delegates from areas including Swaziland, Bloemfontein, Worcester and Vereeniging.

A Cape Town social worker, Ms Jane Keen, reported in the association journal *The Child Care Worker* that conference resolutions included:

- To push for legislation to prevent the sale of glue and solvents to children.
- To make representations about the illegitimate arrest and imprisonment of street children.
- To share information and hold a mini-conference on street children by mid-1988.

"In some areas projects are well under way, but in others groups of concerned people are still deciding how best to tackle the problem," Ms Keen said.

A subsequent visit to the eastern Cape revealed that hundreds, possibly thousands, of children were homeless as a result of urbanisation, extreme poverty, unemployment, apartheid policies and lack of facilities.

For example, in East London children causing concern were from three categories:

- There were "bush children" from homeless families living in the bush.
- "Dump children" who lived on rubbish dumps or scavenged there.
- Streetchildren in the inner city.

First World models of high cost child care treatment centres would never be able to cater for such needs, Ms Keen said.

Street children projects, which aimed at low-cost informal care for self-referred children, were more appropriate future options.



The school — sticking out like a sore thumb.

6/2/88 Argus

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Thriving pre-school amid the squalor

by ROBERT HOUWING
Weekend Argus Reporter

CEBOLOMZI pre-school sticks out like a sore thumb amid the rubble, puddles and chronic poverty of Nyanga Extension squatter camp.

While most of the structures in the settlement are rusty, corrugated iron shacks or plastic-covered dwellings, Cebolomzi is made of cement provided by the Urban Foundation and has a somewhat more "permanent" look about it.

By white educational standards, it is a humble facility. But it is a triumph in community spirit and enterprise.

Cebolomzi is one of about 70 pre-school Educare Centres in less privileged communities of the Western Cape which are promoted and assisted by the

Salt River-based Grassroots Education Trust

The trust, formed in 1972, lists as its primary task the provision to these communities of professional and financial support in setting up and running their own pre-school centres.

In this way, it attempts to redress the gross inequalities that exist in the Government's allocation of subsidies for education to the various race groups in South Africa.

Some of the Educare Centres under the trust's supervision — they have been established as far afield as Hopefield and Laaipek — are more advanced than others.

"Cebolomzi falls in a particularly poor, deprived community. People from areas like Nyanga Extension simply do not have the income to see to their childrens' education," said Grassroots community worker Ms Zukelwa Mlakalaka.

Parents who send their children to the school pay modest monthly fees of R2 a child — barely enough to cover the school's administrative costs.

Cebolomzi, which caters for more than 120 children between the ages of three and six, opened in the middle of last year. It operates daily between 7.30am and 3pm.

It has a full-time teaching staff of four and an executive committee made up of community volunteers. Both groups receive training from the trust.

"Our intention is not to dominate affairs. We play a supportive role and our philosophy is to have the community in control."

Although the building emits a warm, vibrant sound during the day, Cebolomzi suffers severe drawbacks. The single room is cramped and children have to sit on the hard, concrete floor while they scribble away with crayons or listen to stories.

"One of our main priorities is to install a kitchen which will help provide proper meals for the children," Ms Mlakalaka said.

"It is hoped that the proposed kitchen will have a fridge and storage bin."

Until recently, the school relied entirely on provisions from Shawco to feed its hungry pupils.

Other plans include the provision of toilets, wash basins, blankets and tables and chairs.

"We get inundated by requests for help from all the Educare Centres and there is obviously a limit to what we can do, so financial and practical donations are obviously

most welcome," Ms Mlakalaka said.

Inquiries can be directed to the Grassroots Education Trust, 350 Victoria Road, Salt River (☎47 2546/7/8)



Children at the squatter camp creche show off their new toys.

A few toys light up the lives of squatter kids

CP Reporter
ABOUT 60 toddlers at the Fred Clarke squatter camp in Soweto will now enjoy

the pleasure of playing with toys - thanks to employees of the Bates Wells Research and Advertising

Company.

The toys, all neatly packed and labelled for the suitable age groups, were donated at an end-of-the-year party at the company's Sandton offices.

Research executive Beatrix Kubeka, accompanied by a *City Press* team, recently traced destitute children at squatter camps

Kubeka, who is also involved in various charity programs, urged the community to "reach out for the less privileged families". She said the Press played a prominent role in helping to identify these families.

Mayor enters taxi war

By KHUME KANGALA

THE Dobsonville Taxi Owners' Association this week called a meeting with the Dobsonville Mayor, Steve Nkatlo, in a bid to end the ongoing Soweto taxi war.

The conflict was sparked by Soweto and Dobsonville taxis allegedly encroaching on each others' territories.

At the meeting it was emphasized that Soweto taxis would not be allowed to operate in Dobsonville.

It was also suggested that an alternative route, through the Main Reef, be found so that Dobsonville taxis would not pass through Soweto enroute to the Johannesburg city.

Meanwhile, plans were underway for Putco to extend its services to ease the transport problems.

MP DESCRIBES 'TORTURE OF YOUTHS'

MINISTER of Law and Order Mr Adrian Vlok was accused last week of having the "blood" of tortured detainees "on his hands" by Claremont independent MP Jan van Eck.

After describing the torture of two black youths by the South African Police to the House of Assembly during the No-Confidence debate, Mr van Eck referred the attention of the House to the public gallery.

"In the public gallery today I have these two young men should any one be interested in speaking to them afterwards," said Mr van Eck.

"They look quite good after torture I must say," interjected National Party MP for Germiston Mr D Christophers.

Scared

Mr van Eck told the Assembly that on January 19 Sonwabe Madikane and Mandla Malgas were returning home after attending a meeting held by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, the organisation launched by Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert.

The youths were stopped by police on their way home and asked about the Idasa brochures in their possession, said Mr van Eck.

"They were too scared to tell the police where they got these and were thereupon beaten with rifle butts and kicked. They were taken to

Vlok accused of having blood on his hands



LAW and Order Minister Vlok.

Nyanga police station where they were tortured for about four hours. A rucksack was put over their heads, little metal rings were attached to their little fingers and for four hours they were given electric shocks. At about 3 am they were sent home without being charged or even their addresses taken."

Mr van Eck said the police had investigated the allegations but because the youths were unable to identify the policemen who tortured them the allegations were

considered untrue.

Mr van Eck referred the House to another young man in the public gallery, 18-year-old youth John de Vos.

"One evening after being arrested, a bag was put over his head and at a secret venue he was assaulted by various policemen for about six hours. He was undressed and both his hands and feet handcuffed. Two tables were brought into the room. He was made to sit on his haunches, a broomstick was stuck through his legs and arms and he, hanging from the broomstick was suspended from the table resulting in his head hanging down.

"Wet cloths were wrapped around his

wrists, his little fingers and ankles. Electric wires were attached to these areas. Electric shock upon electric shock was sent through his body while they kept asking him answers to questions. His fingers, wrists and ankles were swollen and he had a terrible headache. He was prevented from seeing a doctor.

"Mr John de Vos is also present in the public gallery."

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan rose on a point of order to ask whether Mr van Eck was allowed to refer to the public gallery and the speaker asked him to refrain from doing this.

"Sir," said Mr van Eck, "in view of the fact that the Minister of Law and Order seems to have no control over those members of the SAP who are torturing political opponents of the State, I want to say today that he has the blood of these detainees on his hands."

Star 16/2/88

Church drive for funds is legal

(298)
An organisation selling leather wallets and purses to raise funds for welfare work has drawn complaints and some suspicion from the public.

But the activities of Ebenhaeser Welfare Services — a project of the welfare council of the Full Gospel Church of God in SA — are above board, Pretoria's director of fund-raising said.

The Church was a registered fund-raising organisation and Ebenhaeser was entitled to use its fund-raising number.

Complaints made to The Star and the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society were that the public was not clearly informed how the money would be used.

SUSPICION

"Ebenhaeser telephoned me about the leather wallets and said the money would be used for under-privileged children.

"When I asked for details about which children, the caller told me Child Welfare and children awaiting adoption so I became suspicious," said one complainant, Mrs Vivienne Nightingale.

A spokesman for the Church's welfare board, Mrs R Herholdt, said Ebenhaeser raised funds directly, or through a group called Combined Charities, for a range of welfare work.

● For information about the Ebenhaeser Welfare Services and the welfare work of the Church, contact Mrs Herholdt at (012) 667-1078.

Foster care inquiry criticised (298)

Star By Janine Simon 16/2/88

The Johannesburg-based Foster Care Action Group has criticised as "separatist" the House of Assembly's whites-only committee of inquiry into foster care.

Action Group chairman Miss Sandra Greyling said this week the group did not oppose the investigation into foster care problem areas but objected that it was concerned only with whites.

This reinforced the "own affairs" welfare policies and meant no-one addressed the deep-seated problems with foster care in other communities, she said.

Welfare work also needed to be re-focused on the reality of the South African situation: different communities were living together and mixed families existed. Segregated welfare services were thus inappropriate, Miss Greyling said.

Common problems in foster care outweighed the problems specific to each group and a common policy, accounting for the general needs of all children, should be formulated, Miss Greyling said.

Problems such as the inequalities in the amount and length of time of foster care grants between different populations groups could only be properly addressed by one body, she added.

The seven-member committee, chaired by Professor M de Bruynof, of Unisa's Department of Social Work, was appointed late last year by Dr D J de Villiers, Minister of the Budget and Welfare, to inquire, report and make recommendations on various aspects of foster care.

These included foster care philosophy and the implications of the new Child Care Act. Committee members will visit major centres to hear verbal evidence.

Parents urged to keep their tempers when guiding kids

By SIMPIWE NCWANA

CHILDREN should not be treated as inferior beings who have to be shouted at, scolded and thrashed all the time.

This was said by child welfare social worker, Michel Gordon, at a seminar at a children's home in Johannesburg this week.

The objective of the seminar was to discuss alternative methods of disciplining children and to discourage violent ways of punishing them.

Gordon said children should be treated as worthy, respected, understanding, and intelligent beings.

Parents often failed to understand that proper communication between themselves and children was important.

"Autocratic parenting, whereby the parents are the bosses and whatever they say is a rule, does not add positively to the growing child.

"Smacking, shouting, and continuously disapproving children's behavior actually destroys them. Parents should not spend a lot of time criticising wrong behaviour and ignore good behaviour.

"They should practice democratic parenting, explain things and give the children a choice, encourage them to make decisions - especially those relating to their behaviour. Each stage in a child's life has appropriate aspects that need democratic parenting.

"At the age of two allow the children to make a choice. Ask them if they want peanut butter or jam on their bread, or would they like to wear shoes or sandals. At that early stage the child has made a decision. A feeling of responsibility has been created."

Children get confused when parents themselves

are not consistent about what is acceptable and not acceptable in the home. Children need to know that when mother says "no" father is not going to say "yes".

Children have to have limits and know the rules of the home, but this should go hand-in-hand with explanation and reasons.

Positive behaviour needs to be rewarded, no matter how small the reward.

Gordon suggested the following discipline techniques:

- Distraction - remove children from what makes them misbehave or from what upsets them.

- Ignore wrong behaviour - assess the situation as a parent. If a child tries to get your attention by misbehaving just ignore it and the child will then try something positive, because children do not like to be ignored.

- Withhold privileges - tell children that if they misbehave they will not watch their favourite TV program, will not go to a friend's party or if they break mommy's vase their pocket money will buy another.

- Punishment must be appropriate to the wrong behaviour, and time related - do not wait for somebody else to come and punish the child.

- Logical consequences - the first time a child behaves badly, warn him or her. Explain what the punishment will be next time and stick to it.

"Negotiating and discussing punishment with the children also teaches them self-discipline. Thrashing a child is destructive to a child's positive and proper growth and smacking should be the last resort," said Gordon.

2/12/88
Open

'Pioneer' nurse helps kids crying out for a creche

By SINNAH KUNENE

A SURVEY into the rural community of Mathibaskraal, about 30km east of Pietersburg, proved to be the beginning of a series of improvements for people in the area.

Like a typical Florence Nightingale, Baragwanath Hospital's retired matron, Raesihe Frederica Malatji, walked from hut to hut in the remote area in search of pregnant women, newly-born babies and information on the nutritional needs of toddlers in the area.

Her findings - which completed a study by Wits University's Dr B Chalmer into the South African women's experiences in pregnancy, childbirth and parenthood - has brought about fruitful results for mothers and their toddlers in the area.

In 1986, for the first time in the history of the over 20-year-old village, a creche was established to cater for over 70 children.

"I had to open my doors to these children, some of whom were malnourished and were wandering around the village, while their parents had gone job-hunting," said Malatji, who offered the use of her three backyard rooms as a creche.

From the outside, Rehologile (We've now been saved) Day Care Centre, does not resemble a creche. But once inside, you are suddenly filled by the warm atmosphere and decorations which somehow give a reassurance that there are a lot of



Raesihe Malatji... SA's Florence Nightingale

things happening in the dull-looking building.

Yet, much still has to be done to make the place comfortable for the toddlers and match the required basic standards of a care centre.

Parents, most of whom can hardly afford the monthly fees, have each donated old blankets to protect the children from the hard and cold floors.

"This barely keeps them warm. We need mattresses or sponges, as well as toys, first aid kits and educational equipments to make this a real day care centre for the development of these children," she says.

The R12 monthly fee

covers meals and salaries for the two child minders, while Malatji offers her services free.

"I am doing this out of goodwill and hope we will get support from all the people of this country. I could not sit back and let young children suffer.

"Since we started, a lot of children have improved healthwise. Some used to live on solid porridge and were malnourished," she says.

There is little doubt Malatji's dream will come true. The mother of five adult children, is a born achiever who believes that "nothing is impossible".

A workaholic, the self-

assertive granny of six, is one of the black pioneer nurses.

Her greatest challenge, which is certainly what inspired her to concentrate on primary healthcare, came about in 1966 when she was commissioned to take charge of the Diepkloof Midwifery Clinic.

"Mothers-to-be were always hassled by municipal police who raided them for house permits. This made our post-natal contact with both mothers and babies more difficult and created a problem when we had to monitor the babies' health records," says Malatji.

"The raids stopped following a protest to the chief commissioner of births and deaths."

The task of nursing today has been stretched far beyond the competence of an individual.

"The profession is tiring. Even those who are born nurses have become tired because of overcrowding. I cannot say there is a shortage of nurses, but it is discouraging to work hard while one sees no improvements.

"How would you feel if were made to give patients food while they were lying on the floor?" she questioned.

She was promoted to senior sister in 1975, and on her retirement 10 years later, concentrated on her research in Lebowa clinics and villages.

Interesting points came up in the research. The older generation felt it was

taboo to let couples share the traumatic experiences of the labour ward, while mothers, both young and old, felt it was necessary to create a bond between mother and child from the very first moment.

Breast feeding was another highlight in the research. Malatji feels it is important for babies to be breast fed until they are two years old.

Born in Mathiba Village, Malatji had a stint in teaching before taking up nursing in Vereeniging Hospital in 1941. She got married in 1945 and the following year, worked as a district nurse in Top Location.

Malatji maintains a child should enjoy protection from both parents and the community. She views couples who "think of themselves first" when they decide to go separate ways in a marriage as being selfish.

"Our community operates according to the line of authority on such matters. For instance, if parents and relatives of the couples fail to resolve their problems, the case is referred to the headman, then the chief of the kraal and eventually, to the commissioner's office.

This, she says, has discouraged many couples from calling it quits in a marriage, and in fact, has built up respect.

"Nowadays things have gone commercial and people go into marriage with lots of doubts. They tend to bargain with their children's lives and there is no real commitment from either party," Malatji believes.

● Donations to assist Malatji's cause, may be sent to Rehologile Day Centre, c/o Malatji Maphutu School, Private Bag 7944, Pietersburg.

A faceless clerk holds fate of the heartbreak children in his hands

28/12/88
22/1/89
GK

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

THESE are the heartbreak kids ... the little ones whose fate can be decided by a racial classification made by a faceless government clerk.

It was Webster, the heartwarming story of a black/white television family, that highlighted the plight of desperate childless white couples and the sad tale of how they cannot adopt across the colour-line.

While little coloured and black babies wait for a mummy and daddy to take them home, the waiting list for white parents wanting to adopt grows daily.

The reason: Adoption across the colour line is illegal, and parents who apply for a baby, specifically stating that colour or sex is immaterial, have to be told they can only have a child from within their own race group

Saddest

And this regardless of their willingness to give a home to a child from another race

As for couples of mixed race, who became legal when the Mixed Marriages Act was repealed, they cannot adopt at all — this because the law clearly states that the child has to belong to the same race group as both its adoptive parents.

But it is the children born of one white parent — who have to go through a process of racial reclassification before they can be adopted — whose story is saddest

Children are usually classified in the mother's racial group. However, the problem arises when there is mixed parentage.

The fate of these kids, whether they will go through life white or coloured, is decided by a clerk at the Department of Home Affairs

A solitary toddler is a picture of loneliness in his wicker cot, two toys his only companion, as he waits for the day when he will have a home

Picture: JAMES SOULLIER

Pictures

A physical examination of the child, his skin colour, hair and features, combines with a family background check before racial classification is made

And two colour pictures — a front view and a side view — have to be handed in by the applicant during the physical examination

Recommendations for reclassification from the organisation putting together baby and adoptive parents could be turned down if the child is too white or too black.

The same process is followed if, for example, a coloured family wanted to adopt a black baby. The child would have to be reclassified into the same racial group as the couple wanting to adopt him or her

This week Miss Keneiloe Mohafa, manager of foster care and adoptions at the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, explained the process

"We write to the department and give a report in which we describe the child's features — e.g. straight hair, fair skin, blue eyes.

"Then we describe the applicants as well, to show that there is a physical match.

Report

"But the most humiliating part comes when the applicants and the baby have to go for an interview with a clerk who makes the final decision. Here the physical characteristics are scrutinised and a report made"

And this despite the intensive screening and parent-child matching already done by the social worker, she added

At the Princess Alice Adoption Home in Westcliff, Johannesburg, white babies find homes almost immediately. Last year 52 white, 35 black and 18 coloured babies were placed, but 13 black and four coloured babies are still looking for homes

An official at the home said there was a marked increase in the number of couples who wanted to adopt any baby — black, white or coloured.



56 cases for police Child Unit

Star 1/3/88

298

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

Johannesburg's police Child Protection Unit, which was a month old yesterday, has already investigated 56 cases and has started criminal proceedings in 10, police have announced.

And such was the success of the unit, said commander Warrant Officer Willem van Zyl, that many calls and cases had been received from areas outside its jurisdiction.

The unit was set up on the orders of Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner Brigadier Ernie Schnetler after months of research and liaison with welfare authorities by Johannesburg District CID officer Colonel Wilhelm Blignaut.

It had already liaised and formed strong links with wel-

fare organisations, said Warrant Officer van Zyl.

He said the help of the public was still needed and anyone with any information on any cases involving children was urged to contact the unit.

Warrant Officer van Zyl said the 10 criminal cases being proceeded with included indecent assaults on a six-year-old and a two-year-old child, and five cases of other child abuse involving children between the ages of six months and 16. Four abused children had been taken from their parents and put in a place of safety.

DECISIONS AWAITED

There were also two cases of common assault against an 11-month-old baby and a 12-year-old child which did not involve parents.

All the criminal cases had already been laid before the senior public prosecutor for a decision.

Warrant Officer van Zyl told a press conference that he and his team had also investigated another 46 cases, 10 of which had proved to be false with either incorrect names and addresses given or which turned out to be welfare cases.

The unit, which operates from Newlands police station, had also placed two runaways from the Werda Industrial School in the care of Norman House in Edenvale, returned another to a Benoni industrial school and handed over one child to Hillbrow's Twilight Children Organisation.

An abandoned baby girl was found on the pavement in First Avenue, Lower Houghton, at the weekend and was taken to Baragwanath Hospital.

Two cases involving the sheltering of runaways were also pending in Johannesburg and parents in Joubert Park had also asked the unit to investigate the caning of their child at school.

The unit's number is (011) 477-1390, extensions 251 to 255.

Armed robbers snatch R4 000

Three armed robbers made off with R4 000 from the Renata Pizzeria in Emmarentia after holding up the owner and his staff at the weekend, police reported.

A spokesman said the men, armed with a knife and a gun, entered the Greenhill Street premises at about 10.15 am on Sunday and held up Mr Mario Tattorio and the staff before fleeing with the cash.

No-one was injured.

(c) All correspondents have been informed that the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing is at present conducting an investigation into the possibility of regulating animal experimentation. The hon member is also referred to my reply to oral question number 7 on 23 February 1988.

Secondly (a) The Southern African Federation of SPCAs and Affiliated Societies

(b) That section 8(1) of the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act 71 of 1962), be amended to provide that officers of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals be given the authorization by a single central authority to exercise the powers referred to in section 8 of the Act, which authorization will be valid in the whole of the Republic

(c) Initially I could not support the amendment. The Federation, however, has requested me to reconsider the matter which I am now doing

Thirdly (a) The Southern African Federation of SPCAs and Affiliated Societies

(b) That an officer authorized in terms of section 8(1) of the Animals Protection Act, 1962, be deemed to be a police officer so as to be able to have the accompanying powers.

(c) None as the request cannot be supported. The Federation has been notified accordingly.

Fourthly (a) The South African Veterinary Council.

(b) That a certificate of a veterinarian in terms of the Performing Animals Protection Act 1935 (Act 24 of 1935), to the effect that the animals mentioned therein are fit to be trained and/or exhibited and that the owner's premises are fit and suitable, be valid for a shorter period than a year.

(c) The matter is being investigated

I may add that the ill-treatment and maiming of

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

combat the crime of child abuse; if not, why not, if so, what steps?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Anyone who ill-treats children can be prosecuted for various offences, statutory as well as under the common law. The courts have the necessary jurisdiction to impose a suitable sentence in cases of convictions of any of these offences.

The cowardly ill-treatment of defenceless children cannot be condemned in strong enough terms. Again it is the community and the various welfare and educational organizations which can fulfil a colossal role by acting in prevention. By leaving it to the State means that the child will first have to be ill-treated before the State can prosecute. Statistics for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 indicate that 414 people have been prosecuted for child abuse, infanticide and kidnapping, 271 of which have been convicted. On 18 January 1988 several people were in prison who were serving sentences for 239 offences relating to child abuse. These statistics are again only the tip of the iceberg.

In 1987 I decided that offenders serving sentences of imprisonment for violence against children, will not automatically be entitled to parole. I consider each such case personally and I may even decide to refer such cases to the Advisory Release Board. The SA Police have, also established a special unit which concentrates only on offences which have a bearing on child abuse. This will lead to more prosecutions and the Attorneys-General will undoubtedly react accordingly.

I once again request Attorneys-General to ensure that the maximum amount of evidence reflecting the attitude of the community is placed before the courts. One of the biggest problems is, in fact, that the public does not come to the fore with evidence.

I make an earnest appeal to the public to become involved in this problem of our society and to be alert for possible cases of child abuse. In cases where members of the public suspect that child abuse is occurring, they must please, without further ado, report this to the special unit of the SA Police or to child and family care societies. It is the bounden duty of each of us to make a real contribution—we owe it to our children.

While I am discussing this matter, I just want it placed on record that we are similarly very worried about the increasing number of attacks on defenceless elderly people. This phenomenon is upsetting. The motive is usually robbery and what goes with it. I therefore want to emphasize that we on this side of the House are also taking action in connection with all the people in our community who are defenceless. [Interjections]

Mr D J N MALCOMES. Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Is a Minister entitled to make a statement on a subject which bears no relation at all to the question to which he is replying, welcome as that statement might be? [Interjections]

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The convention is that a Minister in reply to a question should confine himself to the question as asked. The hon the Minister of Justice has replied to the question, and I shall leave the matter at that.

Section 50A of Internal Security Act: detainees
*3. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were detained in terms of section 50A of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

None

Section 50 of Internal Security Act: detainees
*4. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons have been detained in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, since 2 February 1987, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No

(a) and (b) Fall away

Policemen killed/seriously injured

*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1987?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Cape Times

2/3/88 298

Children testify at Unicef symposium

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Child victims of conflict in Southern Africa yesterday testified at a symposium on juvenile welfare in the frontline states, organized under the auspices of the United Nations' Children's Fund (Unicef).

The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, and a member of the PAC executive, Mrs Violet Simelane, received ovations at the meeting.

Zimbabwe's President, Mr Robert Mugabe, opened the five-day conference yesterday morning.

Five children were brought before the 200 delegates, including a 14-year-old girl from Soweto, Theresa Mabuzá, who said she had been hit by seven bullets in 1986. She is now paralyzed from the waist down.

Boys of 12 described how they were kidnapped from their homes by the MNR, and were made to participate in atrocities.

Violence not the answer Boesak

CAPL Times 4/3/88
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HARARE. Churches in South Africa faced difficult times, and the great challenge for them would be persuading people not to respond to the violence of the government, Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said yesterday.

Dr Boesak, speaking at a press conference after an hour-long meeting with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, predicted that the church would have to assume a far more visible role in future, taking over some of the functions of organizations on which restrictions had been placed.

He said the South African government's clamp-down on 17 groups last week would not stop the "tidal wave of freedom in our country".

But he said if Christians succumbed to the temptation of violence their chances of exposing the SA government for what it was would be reduced.

Dr Boesak, in Harare for an international conference on child survival, predicted that action against churches would worsen under the proposed law banning foreign funding of some SA churches.

He told journalists that President Mugabe had promised Zimbabwe's continued support in the struggle against apartheid.

"We talked about the consequences .. for the whole region as the South African government increasingly becomes desperate."

● Anglican bishops in Zimbabwe yesterday aligned themselves with the church in South Africa in the struggle for justice, peace, reconciliation and human rights, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Higher penalties for forced child labour

CAPE TOWN — The penalties for enforcing compulsory child labour on farms during school hours and for keeping children out of schools have been drastically increased by a Standing Committee of Parliament.

The maximum fines for stopping pupils from attending school or for demanding their labour as a condition for attendance at a farm school have been increased tenfold from the existing law — from R50 to R500 — and the maximum prison has been increased from one month to three months.

Before the Education Laws Amendment Bill was considered by the Standing Committee on Education, it was proposed that the maximum fine be increased to R150 and the maximum prison sentence remain at one month.

But the committee raised the penalties and its proposed changes will now be considered by all three Houses of Parliament.

It will now be an offence to utilize children for their labour during school hours, whether or not their school is subject to compulsory schooling requirements.

It will also be an offence to require a child to render any service, paid or not, as a condition for their admission to a school situated on a farm.

The new measure is at restricting the exploitation of child labour, particularly on farms.

SOWETAN, Monday, March 7-1988



ARCHBISHOP Tutu

Tutu slams 'war on children'

HARARE — Archbishop Desmond Tutu said at a music concert that South Africa had declared war on its children and was teaching them to hate one another.

"I come from a country that has declared war on its children," Tutu, who arrived in Zimbabwe on Saturday, told music fans at the

concert marking the end of a week-long conference on children.

The Anglican churchman, introduced to the crowd by American singer Harry Belafonte, said children in South Africa wanted peace but the white-dominated Pretoria Government was teaching them to kill and hate.

He denounced apartheid and stated: "We shall be free. Whatever governments may try to do, we are going to be free." **See 298**

Apartheid

The concert at Harare's National Sports Stadium featured exiled South African musicians

Hugh Masekela and Miriam Makeba, Belafonte and Camerounian singer Manu Dibango.

It closed an international symposium on the plight of children living under the impact of apartheid in Southern Africa.

Belafonte said proceeds from the video-recorded show would go

towards the welfare of some 15 million children threatened by preventable diseases and effects of apartheid in Southern Africa.

The conference was organised by the Zimbabwe Committee on Child Survival and Development and the United Nations Children's Fund. — Sapa.

Source: 7/3/88

Harry sees victims

HARARE — American singer Harry Belafonte flew to Mozambique yesterday in a Zimbabwe Air Force plane to see child victims of South Africa's aggression in the region. Belafonte will fly to towns and villages in the

Manica and Sofala provinces of the former Portuguese colony where Malawian, Mozambican, Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops are fighting rightwing rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance. He will speak to

Victims

The Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Society, in a statement, said Belafonte would see at first hand how children were victims of South African destabilisation in Southern Africa. The American singer was in Harare for a 5-day symposium on child survival and development in Southern Africa organised jointly by the Zimbabwe Government and the United Nations' Children's Fund (Unicef). It attracted some 200 academics, artists, authors and poets in a bid to dramatise the plight of child victims of conflict in the region. — Sapa.



SINGER Harry Belafonte

SA declares war on children, says Tutu

HARARE — Archbishop Desmond Tutu says South Africa has "declared war" on its children and is teaching them to hate one another.

He told music fans at a concert marking the end of a conference on children in Harare: "I come from a country that has declared war on its children."

The Anglican churchman, who was introduced to the crowd by American singer Harry Belafonte, added: "We shall be free. Whatever governments may try to do, we are going to be free."

The concert was at Harare's national sports stadium.

It closed an international symposium on the plight of children living under the impact of apartheid.

Belafonte said proceeds from the show would go towards the welfare of some 15 million children threatened by preventable diseases and apartheid in southern Africa.

The conference was organised by the Zimbabwe Committee on Child Survival and Development and the United Nations Children's Fund. — Sapa-Reuter.

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INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

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SA under attack ^{Southern} 8/7/88

HARARE — South Africa came under blistering attack at last week's gathering of writers, artists and intellectuals to debate the threat to the children of Southern Africa from poverty, disease, ignorance and war.

Children maimed in Angola and Mozambique, some with arms or legs missing, some blind, told of losing their families, of being blown up by mines or caught in the crossfire of opposing ideologies.

But African Governments from black-run Africa did not escape altogether.

Professor Ali Mazrui, the Kenyan writer and historian whose television documentary on Africa's past drew vigorous condemnation and praise internationally, said Africa was caught up between the abyss of anarchy and the chasm of tyranny.

It was caught between the curse of too much government and the chill of too little. 398

He told the symposium: "Our political institutions are still fragile, our sense of national identity is weak.— *Sowetan, Africa News Service.*

Learning centre holds national workshop ^{D/P 18/3/88} ⁽²⁹⁸⁾

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A national community education and rural development workshop is being hosted here by the Border Early Learning Centre (ELC), a privately-funded organisation aiming to provide pre-school education for "deprived communities"

The material used for the seminars, which began on Tuesday and ends tomorrow at the Early Learning Centre, was based on the Hewu project, a community and development programme in a rural resettlement area north of Queens-town

The Hewu project, known as Face (food, agriculture, craft, education), was funded by the Bernard van Leer Foundation, an institution based in The Nether-

lands which concentrates on the development of community-based initiatives with regard to socially and culturally disadvantaged pre-school children

The co-ordinator of the Bernard van Leer Foundation South African National Network, Mr Roy Padayachie from the Durban ELC, said the seminar had been useful as people had been "exposed to the reality of rural deprivation". He added that he regarded it as "a challenge to talk about the skills and characteristics teachers should have"

The director of the Border ELC, Mrs Margaret Irvine, said the Hewu project, one of six Network projects throughout the country, was a pilot project for rural development and education. The ELC is at present involved with 68 pre-school centres in Hewu.

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SMC
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'The ultimate child abuse' 7-year-old held after drug swoop

Crime Reporter

The use of young children as drug pushers has been described by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society as "the ultimate form of child abuse".

It urged an investigation into the use of children as drug pushers and said those responsible for the situation should be punished.

Two young suspected drug dealers — aged seven and nine — have been arrested along with four other pedlars and 12 users by Johannesburg narcotics detectives, in a street clampdown on the dagga and Mandrax trade in Joubert Park.

Police said quantities of dagga and Mandrax — next to dagga South Africa's most popular drug — were seized after the police operation on Friday morning.

John Vorster Square narcotics detectives swooped at about 10 am and rounded up the suspects, said a spokesman.

The swoop was the sequel to a three-day observation operation on drug-related activities on the corner of Bok and Quartz Streets.

The suspects, including the children, had already appeared in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Court. The children's parents were aware of the matter but did not turn up in court.

The children are in police custody.

Hammanskraal children have white 'parents'

By Winnie Graham

9/3/88

SM

There are small children in Hammanskraal — a rural residential area north of Pretoria — who have seldom seen a white face, yet have white "parents" who keep in touch with them regularly.

They are children being sponsored by South Africans through World Vision, a Christian relief agency which supports many projects throughout the country.

Among these boys and girls are five pre-school children who love getting letters or parcels from their white "parents". They speak no English but there is always someone to translate for them.

Thloki Marabe, Joseph Makgoke, Moses Ngobeni, Tebogo Malele and Simon Makgoke live in small houses clustered together in the veld. They are well cared for but their life is simple, devoid of luxury.

The R28-a-month contribution from their "white" parents has added an extra dimension not only to their own lives but also to those of members of their family and even their community. The food the money buys is shared but the children know they will eat every day.

The red-letter days come when a parcel of clothes or his-

cuits arrives from their white family. They love nothing more than receiving correspondence from a "mom" and "dad" they have never met. Photographs are exchanged and, now and again, visits are arranged.

Mrs Val Smith of World Vision, says "parents" are encouraged to keep in touch with their "children."

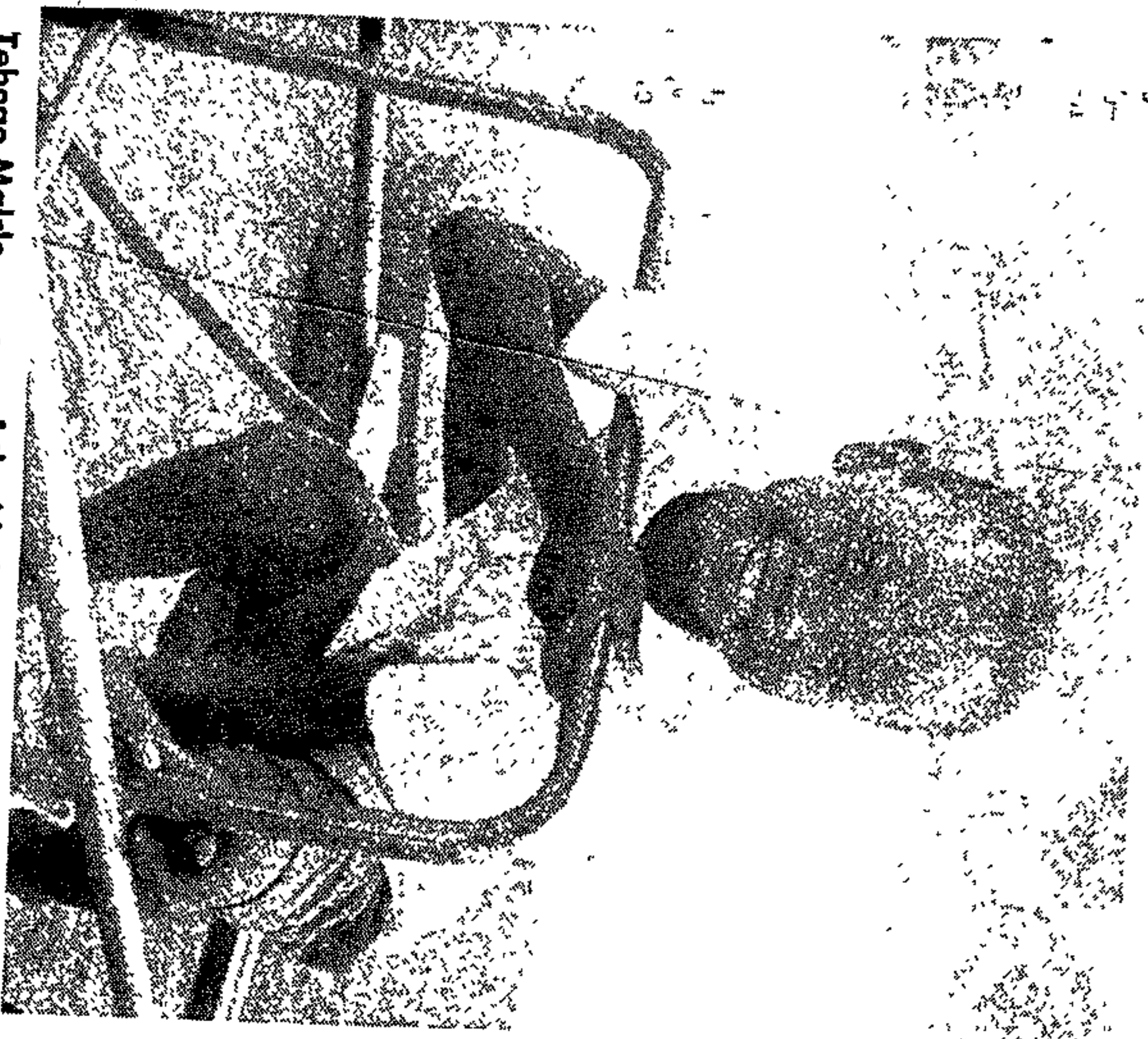
"Occasionally an older child will visit the home of his white parents but we prefer people to go to the black families," she said.

Mrs Joyce Pholosi, principal of a nursery school at Danhaus in the Hammanskraal area, said unemployment was rife and many mothers worked in factories near their homes for "between R5 and R15 a week."

"They are happy to be getting something," she said. "But, on that kind of money, it is impossible to feed their children adequately."

People who would like to sponsor a child should telephone Mrs Smith at (011) 674-2043 or 678-0477 (after hours).

● Starbridge was launched to help close the gap between the races. If you have ideas of how to communicate can be improved write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.



Tebogo Malele . . . one of the black children in Hammanskraal who has been adopted by white South African parents.

Penalties increased

PENALTIES for keeping children out of school and enforcing child labour on farms during school hours have been increased to a maximum R500 fine and a maximum prison sentence of three months in the standing committee amendments to the Education Laws (Education and Training) Amendment Bill.

The Bill, which will now be considered by all three houses, also extends the scope of the prohibitions on taking children out of school.

Sapa

8/3/58
5039 for

298

8/3

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

General Affairs

Infant mortality rate

387. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs

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

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 80,0* (Estimate — registrations incomplete)

(b) 31,6*

(c) 13,6*

(d) 7,0*

*Per 1 000 births

Gainfully employed people directly/indirectly in State employ

435. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

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

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(i)

(a) 4,8%

(b) 1,5%

(c) 0,3%

(d) 4,2%

(ii)

(a) 2,1%

(b) 0,6%

(c) 0,1%

(d) 4,5%

Percentages as at 30 June 1987

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) (a) Zimbabwe

(b) Lesotho

(c) Swaziland

(d) Botswana

(e) Mozambique

Total

27

32

16

5

49

129

Children born in South Africa

495 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

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

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(i)

(a) 72 955

(b) 769 000*

(c) 81 825

(d) 19 560

(ii)

(a) 72 914

(b) 421 950*

(c) 81 808

(d) 19 548

*Estimated

School buildings constructed

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

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) Primary schools 28 complete schools consisting of 700 classrooms and the addition of 142 classrooms at 11 existing schools. Besides this 411 classrooms at farm schools were subsidized

Secondary schools: 24 complete schools consisting of 1 064 teaching rooms and the addition of 468 teaching rooms at 18 existing schools.

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

Secondary school for 1 000 pupils R2,932 million

(Escalation costs and professional fees excluded)

Deportations/repatiations

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

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

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(aa) Deportations

(a) (i) 139

(ii) 1

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

(ii) Lesotho

Transkei

Mozambique

Zimbabwe

Swaziland

Ciskei

Botswana

Bophuthatswana

Venda

Total

140

(bb) Repatriations

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

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

(ii) Zimbabwe

Mozambique

Botswana

Swaziland

Malawi

Zambia

Tanzania

Zaire

Gambia

Lesotho

3 124

26 870

2 669

1 349

99

1

1

1

1

3 308

37 423

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SPECIAL REPORT —
by SUE LUPTON, Weekend Argus Reporter
Pictures: DION TROMP, Weekend Argus

EVER been hassled by a pack of impish, barefooturchins at the traffic lights, parking your car or walking down the street? Very few people haven't, but not many give a thought to where they've come from, or where they're going.

Pathetic, persistent and infuriating, they are known as street kids or strollers.

"Strolling" is how they describe what they do all day: roaming the streets, begging, "parking" and washing cars, doing odd jobs, and even occasionally prostituting themselves to earn enough to keep hunger away.

Street children exist all over the world — perhaps as many as 30-million.

Cape Town's streets are home to more than 600 children.

They live by their wits and sometimes sniff thinners to escape the cold and pain of their lives.

At night they shelter under bridges, in parks or parking lots.

These children have strolled right out of the system, which gave them the rawest possible deal.

They are runaways from overcrowded, poverty-stricken, violent and broken homes.

Most were neglected and abused at home: emotionally, physically or sexually.

They were passed from one caregiver to another: parents, grandparents, distant relatives, friends and paid strangers.

Deprived of the basic rights of children — love, warmth and security — they move onto the streets, seeking freedom and a better existence.

But they find themselves strolling alongside crime and poverty, ignorance and malnutrition.

They are still abused by adults — the ones they hassle

Sniffing can give them a fleeting illusion of happiness, but the hunger, emotional deprivation and intellectual starvation remain long after the thinners has worn off.

THE Homestead, Cape Town's first stroller project, was created in 1982 to offer an alternative to those who find that strolling doesn't answer their problems.

The shelter in New Church Street, opened in 1982, was the first part of the venture which has since expanded.

The shelter's doors onto the street are always open.

With one step a stroller moves from the tough street life into an environment where he is fed, clothed and unconditionally accepted.

He may stroll out whenever he pleases, but he usually returns.

The shelter is simply a large room lined with bunks and flanked by doorways into a bathroom, basic kitchen and office.

The decor is as bright and vigorous as the boys — fire red walls and carpet, bright blue lockers, striped duvets.

The atmosphere is even livelier

AHEAD: The future



THE joy of reading ... Reintroducing strollers to books is part of the Homestead's new informal education programme, Learn to Live. These boys lie on cushions made by strollers in the project. On the left is Adam Joffha, the first child at the Homestead shelter after it opened six years ago. All efforts to trace his family have failed. Anyone who knows about Adam's background is asked to please contact social worker Howard Grassow at 23232993.

There are 15 beds, but children are never turned away.

ONE night last winter there were 29 (the extras sleep on the floor).

The only conditions are that the boys are aged from six to 16 and come of their own free will.

House parents are on duty all day and night

Once there, the strollers are given a shower, clean clothes, a meal — and time to adjust.

The shelter's social worker screens the child and prepares a treatment plan.

Helping the children go back to school is one of the most important — and difficult — elements of rehabilitation and cannot always be achieved.

The Homestead's new Learn to Live project was developed to deal with some of the problems of educating strollers.

However, if a child settles and returns to school, he is

ready to move on to the second phase of the project — Patrick's House, a registered children's home in a renovated old school in Hope Street where there is dormitory accommodation for 30 boys, an enclosed playground and a garden.

The Patrick's House boys have left their old life behind.

Some are conscientious pupils, others are more concerned about girls and trendy clothes.

They've strolled right out of the system, but now the Homestead offers new hope

On the whole they are just like any other teenagers, which is a good sign, because when a former stroller is indistinguishable from his peers, rehabilitation is working.

The Homestead staff put a lot of effort into the children's futures.

Some undergo Department of Manpower or other training courses and are placed in jobs, if possible.

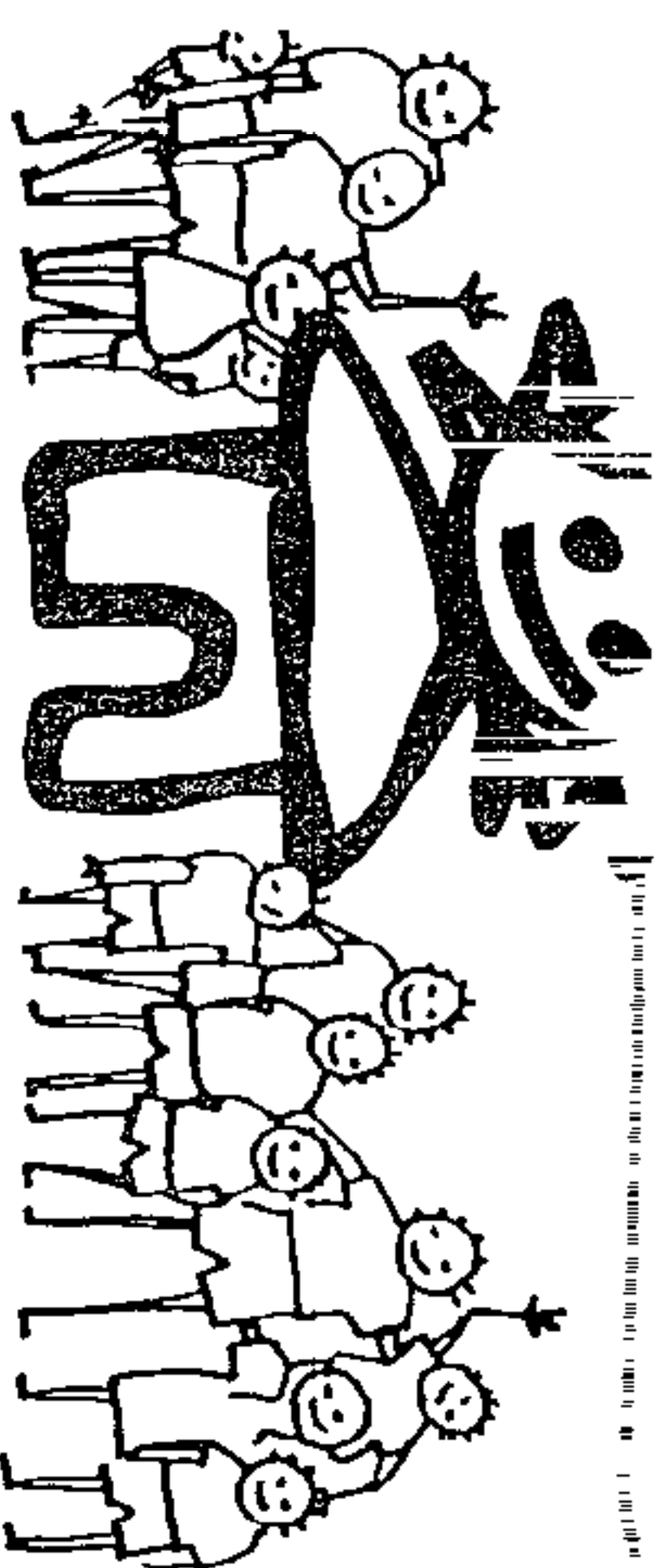
"The reason the strollers respond to the Homestead is the environment of absolute unconditional acceptance," said one of the dedicated team of social workers and house parents.



FIRE-red walls, blue lockers ... but the boys continue to outshine the decor. The Homestead shelter in New Church Street has 15 beds, but no stroller is turned away. 21 boys slept there one night last winter.

"For the first time in their lives these children find acceptance, warmth, care"

"Some are so damaged that their ability to bond with others has been destroyed here"



Where education is fun



BECAUSE schooling is one of the biggest obstacles for strollers on the road to rehabilitation, the Homestead project has been expanded to include *Learn To Live*.

Cape Town's first informal education programme tailored to the special needs of street children, *Learn to Live* swung into operation last month.

The new classrooms in church premises in Albertus Street bustle on weekday mornings.

Teacher Meg Willows works intensively with one boy at a time, while the others are engrossed in various creative projects, helped by house parents and volunteers.

Problems at school are often among the reasons children turn to street life and strollers are, on average, four years behind other children of their age at school.

The aims of the new project are, on the one hand, preparing children to return to school, and on the other hand, providing an alternative to school for those unable to continue their schooling.

Some strollers will never return to school because they have missed out on most or all schooling so far or because they have learning disabilities.



ONE more performance of *Antigone* and she would have died of boredom ... Now she hasn't a spare moment to think about boredom. Drama lecturer turned Homestead principal Annette Cockburn with some of the strollers living at the Homestead shelter.

At *Learn to Live*, they will learn basic education skills — literacy and numeracy — as well as cottage industry skills like candle-making, weaving, screen-printing, making wire toys and bicycle repairs.

There are plans to link *Learn to Live* with a small business venture, so the boys can learn what it takes to run a business.

This may include a stall at a fleamarket, where strollers love to loiter, where the boys will sell their wares.

● *Learn to Live* desperately needs operating funds.

The project has had donations of books from Maskew Miller and tables and chairs from SA Perm, but still needs bookcases.

● Anyone with inquiries can reach Annette Cockburn at 462301.

WHY does a university drama lecturer turn her back on academia and take on the more-than-full-time job of running a project for street children?

Annette Cockburn, principal of the Homestead, explained: "I suddenly decided that I'd had enough of the ivory tower."

"I thought if I had to watch one more first year doing *Antigone* I'd die of boredom."

Boredom at the Homestead is inconceivable.

An afternoon meeting in Annette's office in Patrick's House is punctuated by school-uniformed boys bounding into the room, greeting Annette with a cheery "Hullo, Principaal".

Each vies for her attention — an art project is pushed under her nose for praise, someone points out holes in his shoes, another relays a teacher's message.

She manages to continue her explanation: "I saw an advert for this post. They wanted a registered social worker, but I thought: 'Let's go for it'."

"The work is fantastic — I'd never go back to teaching."

"*Learn to Live* is my baby. As an educator I think it is an enormous challenge. The Homestead is so rewarding."

Profile of a stroller

MORNE (not his real name) is 14.

Starving, filthy and high on thinners, he strolled into the Homestead shelter a year ago.

He had been living on the street for months, sleeping in doorways and washing cars to earn money for food.

Cut and bruised, he was withdrawn and afraid of adults.

At the Homestead he got good food, clean clothes and a warm bed.

In the warm, unthreatening environment, he told a social worker his story:

Morne and his four younger sisters all have different fathers who do not support them.

His mother is an unemployed alcoholic.

The family lives with nine other adults and seven other children in a two-roomed flat — a total of 22 people.

Abuse of alcohol and dagga are rife in the crowded household.

Morne was kept out of school to look after his

He was often sent out to buy dagga and alcohol and was beaten if he refused.

He eventually ran away from home and went to live on the streets.

TOTAL acceptance by the Homestead staff and the other boys helped him settle.

He went home to visit his family.

After counselling about solvent abuse, he stopped sniffing thinners.

He returned to school and moved to Patrick's House, the Homestead's registered children's home.

There he is flourishing in the secure home setting, where he gets help with schoolwork and goes on outings at weekends.

He has built up deep, trusting relationships with Homestead staff members and has made many friends at Patrick's House and at school.

Today Morne is an enthusiastic, friendly, self-confident teenager — barely recognisable as last year's frightened, deprived stroller.

298 (288) SM 14/3/88

New institutions to cater for black child prisoners

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Hundreds of black children are soon to be moved from prisons to special places of safety, or institutions equipped to help problem juveniles according to international norms and standards, the Government announced today.

Deputy Minister of Education Mr Sam de Beer said the first two "schools of industry", a reformatory and nine places of safety were about to open for this purpose.

The facilities were to be of the same standards as those for problem children of other population groups — and subject to similar controls by way of boards of experts.

Commitment

They were to cater for a total of more than 2 000 children, aged 18 or younger.

The Government's decision to provide such facilities forms part of its commitment to provide equality in facilities for all population groups.

The issue of children in South African jails has been the subject of a major controversy in and outside the country in recent years.

Until now, black children who must be held in terms of the

Child Care Act or the Criminal Procedure Act have been held mainly in prisons, because of the lack of appropriate institutions.

Mr de Beer said the Cabinet had set up an inter-departmental task group under his chairmanship last year to investigate and plan for making facilities available as soon as possible for, on the one hand, youths awaiting trial and, on the other, for the referral of children in need of care or with behaviour problems.

The investigation also took place in context of the Government's commitment to create equal opportunities and to eliminate backlogs on the social terrain as fast as possible.

Mr de Beer said the investigation made a clear distinction between places of safety, which constituted a social welfare service and schools of industry and reform schools, which were a normal responsibility of education authorities.

The task group had used as its main points of departure that such facilities should:

- Afford the courts greater discretion with regard to the most favourable placing of individual children in need of care or who have behaviour problems.
- Provide accommodation for youths referred to them in terms of internationally acknowledged and accepted social welfare and educational norms.
- Provide for intensive professional attention for the education, social work and physical needs of such children.
- Cater for the security of both the children and the rest of society.

Mr de Beer said the new institutions were not intended to replace accommodation in prisons for youths convicted of serious crimes and who, in the opinion of the courts, were best held in prison.

The first two schools of industry are to be opened at Simon-dium near Paarl, and Kinross near Secunda.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — New facilities about to be created for the care of problem black children will be the same as those for other population groups.

The first of these facilities — two schools of industry, a reform school and nine places of safety — are about to open their doors.

They will be for children awaiting trial, children convicted of offences, and children who must be removed from their domestic environment for their own safety pending possible foster care, adoption or other remedial action.

It is believed about 5 000 black children are being held in South African prisons — about 40 percent of them awaiting trial.

This figure does not include the 250-odd being detained in terms of the state of emergency regulations.

The legal definition of a child (in terms of the Child Care Act) is a person of 18 or under, and just more than 80 percent of all the black children in prison are 18.

Close on 700 are between 16 and 17 while about 30 are 15 or younger.

They have been charged with or convicted of a wide range of criminal offences.

EXPERTISE

The Cabinet last year decided that problem black children must be taken out of prisons and handled with the same degree of care and expertise as problem children of other population groups.

Far too many black children find themselves in prison where, particularly in the case of prisoners awaiting trial, they are unable to receive the best rehabilitative attention.

An inter-departmental task group under the chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Education Mr Sam de Beer was set up by the Cabinet to look into the problem last year as a matter of urgency.

The task group's departure point was to investigate and plan additional institutions for the care of problem black children, to afford the courts a wider discretion as to the placing of individual children in the most appropriate facility, the best possible care for the children, and the maximum protection for the children and the rest of society.

Mr de Beer told Parliament in July last year the Department of Education and Training would, as a normal education

New deal for black problem children

tional-social development, assume responsibility for establishing schools of industry and reform schools for black pupils in need of care or who had behaviour problems so that they could benefit from rehabilitative schooling.

In announcing the opening of the first of these facilities, Mr de Beer said: "We are aware that in any society there are unfortunate children who, as a result of, for instance, economic, social and environmental conditions beyond their control, have become derailed."

"Clearly, such children deserve special professional care and attention. Each is a unique individual and is entitled to our very best efforts to become a worthy member of society."

The first two schools of industry are to open at Simon-dium (near Paarl) and Kinross (near Secunda).

The reform school is to open at Rawsonville.

Each of these schools is to accommodate about 200 pupils. Senior staff have already been appointed.

The schools will aim to equip pupils spiritually and physically to meet the standards, norms and demands of society as well-adjusted productive adults.

Schools of industry and reform schools have basically the same functions and care programmes. The major difference between them is that children convicted of more serious offences are typically referred to reform schools.

Mr de Beer further announced the opening of nine new places of safety for black children during the course of next year.

The three in the Transvaal are at Tsosoloso (Pretoria), Ogies and Klerksdorp. Each one will cater for 250 youths up to and including 18 years of age.

The professional treatment of a child in a place of safety is aimed at assessing and evaluating the circumstances and personality make-up of the child with a view to drawing up a comprehensive rehabilitation programme.



MR DE BEER

De Beer: no homes for young detainees

D/D 15/3/88

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CAPE TOWN — Youngsters held under the emergency regulations would not be committed to the new places of safety, schools of industry and reform schools being built for blacks, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Sam de Beer, said yesterday.

The new facilities would be made available only for young people who were awaiting trial, or who were referred as being in need of care and with behaviour problems in accordance with the Child Care or Criminal Procedure Acts, he said.

"We are not dealing with young people being held in terms of the emergency regulations — political detainees..."

The facilities, with places for 2 400 children, would help eliminate the backlog in places of care for blacks.

The first two schools of industry were being established at Simondium near Paarl, and Kinross, and a reform school was being built at Rawsonville.

Each school would accommodate about 200 pupils.

"These schools will aim to equip pupils spiritually and physically to meet the standards, norms and demands of society as well-adjusted productive adults."

As it was hoped to have these schools in operation by July, the Department of Education and Training was making use of existing facilities no longer required by the Prisons Service that could be converted without excessive expenditure.

Existing buildings were being converted into hostels, and classrooms, workshops, laboratories and libraries were being added.

The schools would educate pupils in a therapeutic environment where:

- They would receive the stimulus of which they had been deprived;

- Success and achievement would serve as foundations to equip them to meet greater challenges;

- They could use their time productively in preparation for a career;

- They would learn to use leisure constructively

"I have no doubt that this important development will be of immense and lasting benefit not only to the children, for whom new horizons will open, but also to the communities in which the schools are and will be established," Mr De Beer said.

The institutions were not intended to replace imprisonment of youths for serious crimes.

Nine places of safety would also become available this year.

Before the new programme, there were three places of safety and ten registered children's homes for black children in South Africa, three places of safety in trust areas, children's homes in Qwaqwa and Gazankulu, a place of safety in Kwazulu and other facilities in the independent homelands.

There was no school of industry for black youths in South Africa before, but there were four schools of industry in the self-governing and independent homelands. — Sapa

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Child abduction fear spreads as five youths escape from hearse

JOHANNESBURG — Johannesburg, Soweto and West Rand police are still searching for suspects who slashed a 14-year-old youth's hands with a panga in Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, during an attempted abduction on Friday afternoon.

Five youths are also believed to have escaped through the window of a hearse.

The abduction fear spread to the coloured townships of Westbury, Coronationville and Newclare after the abductors tried to kidnap a 14-year-old Westbury schoolgirl on Friday.

In Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, three primary school children, are alleged to have been abducted on Thursday.

It is believed that the child abductors travel in a hearse driven by a coloured woman who has only one arm, and is accompanied by two Indian men and two African men.

Robert Mokgobane, 12, of Bekkersdal, said he escaped with four other youths through the window of a hearse.

"I was in Mohlakeng when an ambulance stopped next to me. Two men got out of the ambulance, grabbed me and threw me into the back of a hearse."

He said that there were two other youths in the hearse, and one other he knew only as Van Rhyn. He said one of the men tried to chloroform him.

"I pretended I had fainted although I had not inhaled enough of the chloroform."

He said as the hearse travelled in the direction of the graveyard, the other three youths regained consciousness and they all jumped out.

Van Rhyn was thrown out semi-conscious.

Nicholas Raqola, 14, of Mohlakeng, said he had his hands slashed after two men tried to abduct him.

The youth said a hearse and a combi were parked a few metres away and he saw an Indian man sitting in the driving seat.

Neither vehicle had registration plates.

Gabriel Nakedi, 16, had his hands slashed by a corrugated iron fence which he tried to scale, when he heard his friend Nicholas screaming after he was grabbed.

Special security measures for children were introduced at several schools and police also patrolled the streets looking for the two vehicles and their drivers.

Children who usually walk home alone were last week accompanied by their parents. Others went home in groups as instructed.

Police have appealed to residents in the area to report any missing children to them immediately, and to come forward with concrete evidence about the activities of the ambulance and hearse.

A police spokesman said last night that detectives were searching for a mini-bus ambulance, registration TBH460G, and its driver.— Sapa

NEW facilities about to be created for the care of problem black children will be the same as those for other population groups.

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It is believed about 5 000 black children are currently being held in South African prisons — about 40 percent of them awaiting trial.

This figure does not include the 250-odd being detained in terms of state of emergency regulations.

Definition

The legal definition of a child (in terms of the Child Care Act) is a person of 18 or under, and in fact just more than 80 percent of all the black children in prison are 18.

Close on 700 are between 16 and 17 while about 30 are 15 or younger.

They have been charged with or convicted of a wide range of criminal offences.

The Cabinet last year decided problem black children must be taken out of the prisons and handled with the same degree of care and expertise as problem children of other population groups.

Far too many black children found themselves in prison where, particularly in the case of prisoners awaiting trial,

New deal for black problem children

15/3/88

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By DAVID BRAUN

they were unable to receive the best rehabilitative attention.

An inter-departmental task group under the chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Education Mr Sam de Beer was set up by the Cabinet to look into the problem last year.

The task group's departure point was to investigate and plan additional institutions for the care of problem black children in order to afford the courts a wider discretion as to the placing of individual children in the most appropriate facility, the best possible care for the children, and the maximum protection for the children and the rest of society.

Mr de Beer told Parliament in July last

year the Department of Education and Training would, as a normal educational-school development, assume responsibility for establishing schools of industry and reform schools for black pupils in need of care or who had behaviour problems so that they could benefit from rehabilitative schooling.

In announcing the opening of the first of these facilities this week, Mr de Beer said "We are aware that in any society there are unfortunate children who, as a result of, for instance, economic, social and environmental conditions beyond their control, have become derailed.

"Clearly, such children deserve special professional care and attention. Each is a unique individual and is entitled to our very best efforts to become a worthy member of society."

The first two schools of industry are to open at Simondium (near Paarl) and Kinross (near Secunda).

The reform school is to open at Rawsonville in the Cape.

Each of these schools is to accommodate about 200 pupils. Senior staff have already been appointed.

The schools will aim to equip pupils spiritually and physically to meet the standards, norms and

well-adjusted productive adults.

Without such care, Mr de Beer said yesterday, they may well remain a burden to themselves and to society.

The education of the children in these schools is to include:

- Receiving stimulus which they have been deprived of;
- Developing self-confidence;
- Engendering in them a sense of success and achievement which can serve as the foundation to equip them to meet greater challenges;
- Productive use of their time to prepare for their careers, and
- Learning to use leisure time constructively.

Schools of industry and reform schools have basically the same functions and care programmes.

The major difference between them is that children convicted of more serious offences are typically referred to reform schools.

The three new schools are to be housed in converted prison facilities.

Architects are busy with the conversion of these facilities into ordinary schools, with existing buildings being turned into classrooms, hostels, workshops, laboratories and libraries.

Apart from conventional academic subjects the curriculum of each school is to include literacy programmes and training in building, metal work, motor vehicle and electrical fields.

Mr de Beer yesterday also announced the opening in the course of the next year of nine new places of safety for black



Mr SAM de Beer ... headed task group.

The aims and functions of such places of safety, which are provided for in terms of the Child Care Act, are the care of children who:

- Are awaiting trial, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act or who have already been sentenced and are awaiting referral to or placement in a reform school; and
- In terms of the Child Care Act are held in custody according to an order issued by a child care commissioner pending an investigation into their domestic circumstances with a view to placing such children either back with their parents or in foster care, or alternatively having them adopted or placed in a children's home, or are referred to a school of industry.

The three in the Transvaal are at Tsosoloso (Pretoria), Ogies and Klerksdorp. Each one will cater for 250 youths up to and including 18 years of age.

• See page 8

Ants inspired grannies to build their creche

(298) STM

By Winnie Graham 16/3/88

The grannies of Danhaus in the Hammanskraal area, taking a lesson from one of nature's smallest creatures, have built a creche for their grandchildren.

The struggle to build the creche goes back to 1982.

The grannies, left to mind the children while their parents were at work, knew the little ones were bored at home. Then the headmaster of the local school made a tiny room available and 93 tots crowded into it. But the grannies realised this was not the answer, so they started raising money to build a creche.

It was a slow process, so Mrs Winnie Bekwe, a social worker with World Vision (WV), was asked to help. She approached Mrs Helen Ryff, then WV's area manager for the Transvaal, and a meeting was called.

WV agreed to match their contributions on a rand-for-rand basis. The grannies decided to raise more money by cooking meals at tribal gatherings. Soon they had enough to lay the foundations.

Then they struck the next snag: There was no water close by — and water is vital in building construction.

TEAM EFFORT PAYS

It was then Mrs Ryff told them the parable which was to mobilise both grannies and children alike.

"I pointed to the giant ant-heaps built by termites," she says. "I told them that when I was a child my father had scrapped away a section of a huge ant-heap and shown me the ants. My father said this was an example of team effort. The tiny ants worked together, building bit by bit."

"The next day every child and granny carried up water from the river, a bucket at a time. They kept it up day after day; that's the way the creche got built."

Today there are 118 children at the Mogaswa Early Learning Centre but it is not yet finished.

"We need tiles on the floors, curtains at the windows and a ceiling," says Mrs Joyce Pholosi who heads the creche.

Educational toys remain a dream. So do proper toilets. Lack of running water too, remains a problem.

But the creche has been built and the children are at "school", thanks to the grannies — and the ants.

Child abuse court procedure criticised by Durban expert

Dr Jillian Key, a doctor at the Child Protection Unit of Durban's Addington Hospital, has criticised court proceedings for mishandling victims of child abuse. In an article in *De Rebus*, the attorneys' journal, she suggests reforms in the system. **BRUCE ANDERSON** reports.

Existing court procedure by which victims of child abuse are required to give evidence of their ordeal can itself constitute "an inhuman form of secondary child abuse", says Dr Jillian Key of the child protection unit at Durban's Addington Hospital.

From her experience in child abuse cases she points to "delays of the law" as one of the most damaging factors.

Writing in the legal journal, *De Rebus*, she says: "Children move through important developmental phases which, if interrupted by emotional trauma, can adversely affect the child."

"A case extending over two years in the life of an adult can be an unpleasant experience. A case extending over two years in the life of a child is a developmental disaster."

Dr Key also says that although the imposing atmosphere of a court may awe an adult witness into telling the truth, its effect on a child witness may be to reduce the child to a state of terrified silence.

Refused to say a single word

"I have seen so many cases in which the child has been so frightened by being introduced into the alien atmosphere of a court of criminal justice that the child has refused to say a single word."

"The result is that the accused is acquitted. There is no case for him to answer."

A further inhibiting factor for child witnesses is that they are obliged to give evidence in the presence of the accused.

This happens even when the accused may have threatened the child with death or severe physical harm for telling people of the abuse he allegedly suffered at the hands of the accused.

These suggestions for reform will, Dr Key believes, have the effect of alleviating the damage done to an abused child by an appearance in court:

- As a first step a social worker should be appointed to represent the child and the child's interests.
- An early date of trial should be fixed in the interests of the child as opposed to the interests of legal counsel. If the counsel of the accused's choice is not available, he should be obliged to brief some other lawyer who is available.
- The child witness should give evidence in a play-room environment.

Through one-way glass

The demeanour of the child can be observed by the judicial officer, by the accused and by other parties to the proceedings through one-way glass.

● The child should be questioned by a clinical psychologist who should be entitled to express an opinion upon the reliability of the child's evidence. The questions put by the psychologist would be subject to consultation with the accused, the prosecution and the judicial officer.

● Video tapes of the discussions between the child and the social worker during the investigative stages of the case should be admissible evidence and would be made available to the accused in advance of the hearing.

NOW! Drive in with Confidence

State economic policy threatens private aid, says child care group

Star 23/3/88
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By Janine Simon

A leading private welfare organisation has sounded a warning against State economic policy relegating welfare to the level of a non-essential service.

According to an editorial in *The Child Care Worker*, journal of the National Association of Child Care Workers, the State would find itself responsible for all welfare services should it take arbitrary economic action and cause the collapse of South Africa's voluntary welfare organisations.

At first sight "Bothanomics" presented little threat to struggling welfare organisations as it aimed to cut inflation and stimulate economic growth, the editorial said.

But two enemies lurked in Parliament's intentions.

The first was the ominous message to the welfare sector that Parliament was budgeting on what it could afford, not on what was needed. And it appeared rehabilitation of troubled children and their families was not on its list of essentials.

The second was privatisation.

Whatever the merits of the principle in the industrial sector, to apply it to welfare was cynical, the editorial said. By definition there was no profit to be made from the genuinely needy, least

of all from homeless and troubled children.

If privatisation meant welfare organisations should find their own funds from the private sector the Receiver should at least encourage the system by giving tax incentives to donors.

"Tax legislation makes it much easier for the private sector to pump billions into women's hockey, game fishing and golf rather than help for abused and neglected children," the editorial said.

And, while it was acceptable to use the Child Care Act's built-in provisions for the Children's Court to charge for the care of a child, private organisations could not survive on these sums or donations without State subsidies, it said.

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spending local authorities which had received its assets; if so, (a)(i) by whom, (ii) why and (iii) when was this decision taken, (b)(i) what body will be responsible for the payment of these liabilities and (ii) how is this body financed?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) Yes.

(a) 1983/84 R299 592 296
1984/85 R301 154 641
1985/86 R39 388 321

(b) (i) Soweto 1983/84 R2 308 938
1984/85 R124 841 259
1985/86 R1 559 289

(c) Diepmeadow 1983/84 R128 709 486
1984/85 R1 014 973
1984/85 R54 763 852
1984/85 R54 763 852
1985/86 R280 622

Dobsonville 1983/84 R274 851
1984/85 R16 354 113
1985/86 R213 695

Kagiso 1983/84 R283 523
1984/85 R22 328 964
1985/86 R335 952

Mohlakeng 1983/84 R22 948 439
1984/85 R147 647
1985/86 R5 961 640
R136 605

Bekkersdal 1983/84 R6 245 892
1984/85 R157 118
1985/86 R2 091 011
R44 950

Alexandra 1983/84 R2 293 079
1984/85 R405 728
1985/86 R35 412 601
R213 805

(2) No. All liabilities with regard to the assets so transferred were transferred to the Local Authorities concerned.

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.
(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

State/private administered children's homes for Blacks in RSA

508. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republics at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date;

(2) whether there is a shortage of such accommodation for Black children; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) what steps are to be taken to overcome this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

TRANSVAAL

(1) (a) (i) None as at 31 January 1988.

(ii) 5.

(b) 392 children.

(2) Yes.

(a) Accommodation.

(b) A State administered children's home which will accommodate 200 children, is currently being erected.

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) (a) (i) None as at 29 February 1988.

(ii) None.

(b) Falls away

(2) Yes.

(a) There is a need for privately controlled children's homes and for state children's homes which can accommodate children for whom no provision has been made in privately controlled homes.

(b) A needs survey is being undertaken in the Cape Province to establish the

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need for children's homes and negotiations are underway for the provision of funds for the erection of state children's homes and for the subsidisation of privately controlled children's homes.

ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) (a) (i) None as at 29 February 1988.

(ii) None.

(b) Falls away

(2) Yes.

(a) 41 boys and 31 girls are presently accommodated in children's homes situated outside the Orange Free State.

(b) Private organisations are constantly encouraged to satisfy the needs of this Province. Funds is available to subsidise children's homes when implemented.

NATAL

(1) (a) (i) None as at 29 February 1988.

(ii) 6

(b) 504

(2) Yes.

(a) There is a need for privately controlled children's homes and for state children's homes which can accommodate children for whom no provision has been made in privately controlled homes.

(b) The Natal Provincial Administration is presently busy planning two homes (Places of Safety) and private welfare agencies are constantly encouraged to establish such facilities.

Group Areas Act: applications for exemptions

514. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in the Cape

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) The question cannot be answered because statistics are not kept on the basis of Magisterial districts.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) It is not considered desirable to make the requested information public as it may cause unreasonable and unnecessary embarrassment to the people concerned

(ii) A notice was served on the registered owner of one property in terms of section 41(1) of the Group Areas Act.

(iii) Action arose from complaints lodged with the Police by the public.

(iv) In terms of Government policy.

(v) In terms of Government policy and because the provisions of the Act were contravened

(vi) Negotiations are still taking place

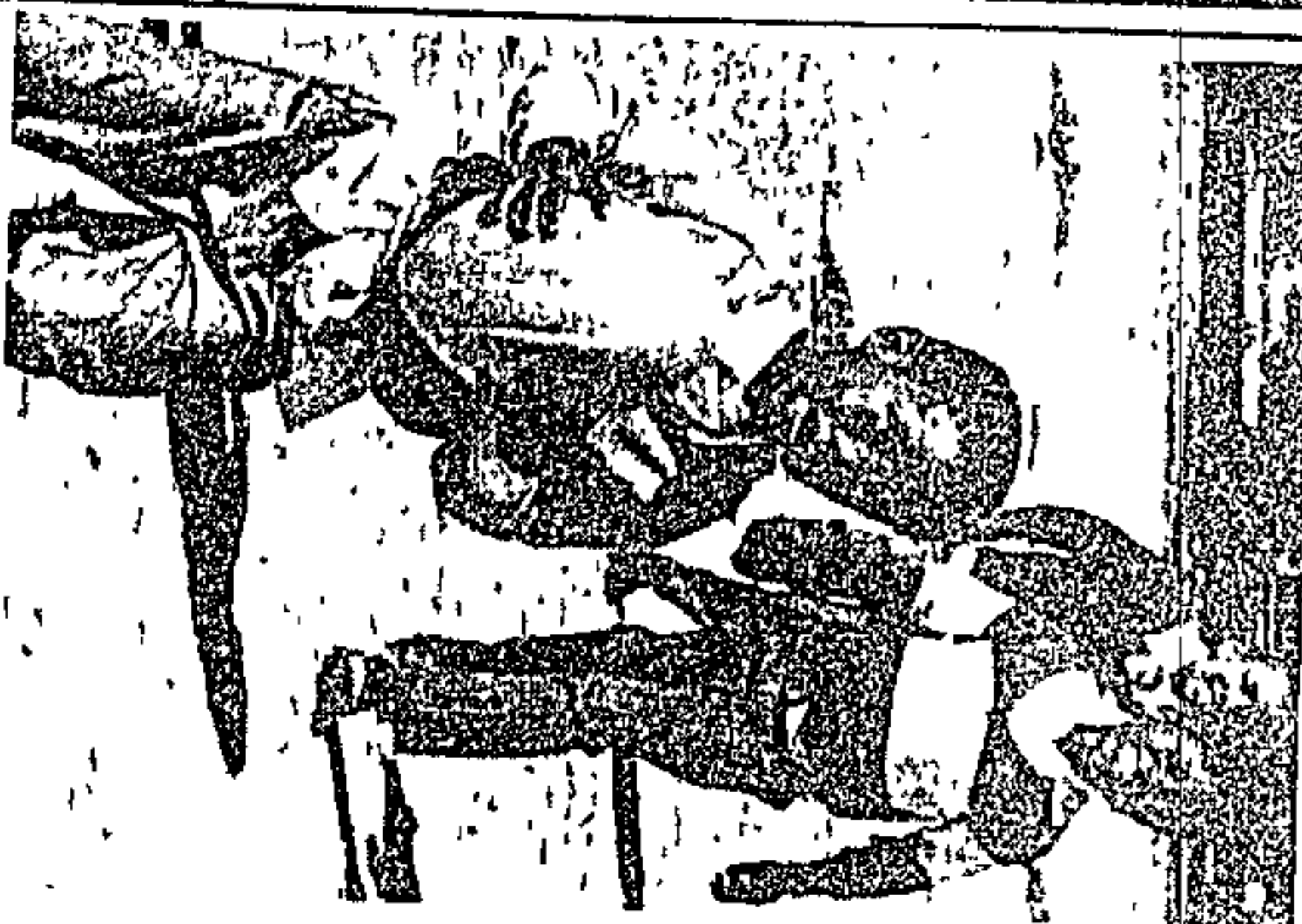
Group Areas Board: new/changing of existing group areas

516. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Whether the Group Areas Board or commit-

Aimless afternoons end for Nyanga children

By **TYRONE SEALE**
Staff Reporter
★ ★ ★
Pictures
by **DION TROMP**



HAPPINESS 15. Sisanda Jeremiah, 6, is one of the children who spend their afternoons in a protected and constructive environment at the John Pama Lower Primary School in Nyanga.

WHEN bells toll marking the end of the school day, they also signal the start of an aimless and boring afternoon for many black primary school pupils in the Peninsula. With both parents working, many children are left in the care of elder brothers and sisters, some are locked out of their homes while they wait for their "supervisors" to return from high school and the long wait for their parents drags on. But things are changing — in Nyanga, at least.

This is where Shawco community worker Ms Nomsa Soudaka has started an after-school care programme which keeps children constructively busy in a protected environment.

"New interests"

About 25 children from primary schools and pre-school centres spend from 2pm to 6pm each day at the John Pama Lower Primary School near New Crossroads.

"We give them a light snack, followed up by half-an-hour of tuition in one of their school subjects and they spend the rest of the afternoon playing and learning new interests," Ms Soudaka said.

"We don't keep them there strictly until 6pm. It depends on when their parents come home. Many of the children are locked out of their homes before their parents come home because it can be risky giving youngsters the run of a house."

Ms Soudaka said children played indoor games, soccer, table tennis and rugby and did ballroom dancing, but that the aim was to enlist volunteers who would teach them skills and hobbies and broaden the formal tuition programme.

25 children

She hopes to add music and gymnastics to the "curriculum" and to invite organisations such as the National Road Safety Council and the children's magazine Molo Songololo for educational input.

"We have only 25 children at the moment, because many residents don't know about the programme, but I think it is for John Pama pupils only, and may be concerned that it costs a lot to enrol a child, although we charge only R1 a week. The money is administered by Shawco."

"At the moment, a matriculant assists me with the supervision, but I hope the number of supervisors will increase as the attendance increases."



SNACKTIME: The afternoon starts with a snack for the youngsters, ensuring they have enough energy for the rest of the day's activities and don't go hungry until their parents return from work, in some cases late at night.

Ms Soudaka said she had tried for several years to initiate after-school care in the township.

Every time she applied for the use of a school, the Department of Education and Training warned that schools would be out of bounds during unrest, putting paid to her plans.

Last year, however, she persuaded the department to let her use John Pama, unrest or no unrest, complete with DET equipment.

"This was a breakthrough which I'm sure is going to make a big difference in the community. African schools don't have special classes for children with learning problems and we hope to reach these children through the after-school care structure," Ms Soudaka said.

● Volunteers and other interested people may contact Ms Soudaka at 932 6326 or 932 6452.



Ms Nomsa Soudaka, Shawco community worker, sits with the children.

NORDIC FOR...

JEANS
EASTER BARGAINS

QUILTED JACKETS WITH ZIP OFF SLEEVES (all sizes & cols) **R 3850**

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10 RIEBEEK STREET, CAPE TOWN (opp Shell House)

Black children 'adopted'

By Winnie Graham

Mrs Olga da Silva's affection for her domestic worker's twins was born on the day Mrs Paulina Phalane placed her day-old babies on her bed nine years ago.

"My heart went out to them," Mrs da Silva of Midrand said yesterday. "From then on, my husband, Jose, and I have become second parents to them."

Mandy and Timothy Phalane have their own rooms in her house, attend a private school and are treated as members of the family by the Da Silva children and grandchildren.

They look on the holding at Glen Austin as "home". They have had no experience of township life and are reluctant to visit Hammanskraal, their natural mother's home, without Mr and Mrs da Silva.

"They have begged us to come with them," Mrs da Silva said, "so we may well go and stay with them some time."

Mrs da Silva (65) is proud of "her" children's achievements. Both have received certificates of merit for reading and writing and are in the school choir.



"They know little of racial discrimination," Mrs da Silva said.

The bond between Mrs da Silva and the children grew when she took to looking after them as babies. Their mother did the housework while Mrs da Silva minded the children. Only when it was time to breastfeed her babies, did Mrs Phalane take over.

The Da Silva children — all adult with children of their own — love their new "brother" and "sister".

The mother of the twins, Mrs Phalane, enjoys the bond between her children and the family, and is delighted they are loved and cared for.

Mrs da Silva says their future is assured. "We hope to send them to university one day but, of course, that will depend on whether we are still around!"

Starbridge was launched to close the gap between the races. If you have ideas on how to improve communication, write to Starbridge, P O Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Help for abused kids

Volunteers needed for Childline

CHILDLINE — telephone counselling and referral service to assist in cases of child abuse — is to be launched in Johannesburg in July this year.

Johannesburg's Childline is being co-ordinated by an impartial, multi-disciplinary body, the Southern African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (Saspcan).

The service, which will respect the anonymity of callers, is now recruiting volunteers who will be trained to offer immediate telephone counselling to callers.

Leigh Mankowitz, co-ordinator of Childline said: "A very professional counselling approach is necessary in cases of child abuse. Volunteers do not require any qualifications other than commitment, but they will receive professional training over an eight-week period, for which a fee of R80 will be charged. Potential counsellors will undergo a selection procedure."

Volunteers should be able to offer a few hours a week to help man Childline, based in Parktown, either during office hours or after hours. Childline is appealing to both men and women of all races.

According to Professor A Rothberg, head of paediatrics at the Johannesburg Hospital and chairman of Saspcan, the objectives of Childline are to:

- Provide an emergency service for all children in distress;
- Help parents experiencing difficulties with their children or who fear they may abuse their children;
- Give concerned members of the public the opportunity to report cases of suspected child abuse; and
- Be a referral resource for professionals — (doctors, social workers, teachers) who want advice in dealing with problem cases.

Interested volunteers should contact Leigh Mankowitz at (011) 486-1139 — after 7 pm. The closing date for applications is April 20, 1988.

298

Source
29/3/88

New Child Care Act is a 'definite step backwards'

30/3/88 Jan 298

By Janine Simon

Practical problems spawned by the terms of the widely criticised Child Care Act of 1983, which was instituted early last year, are becoming increasingly evident.

Reports have, for example, shown that despite mixed-race couples now being allowed to marry, the Child Care Act denies them the right to adopt or foster children.

And in a recent paper, the Transvaal regional director of the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW), Mrs Di Levine, said the new Act was worse than its predecessor, the Children's Act of 1960, and a definite step backwards for those involved in residential care.

Parts of the Act's philosophy were soundly based in acceptable academic standards but others were largely unacceptable, she said. Several provisions were so poorly conceptualised they undermined positive aspects of its philosophy.

COMMENDABLE CONCEPT

Sections 16 and 34, for example, were drafted on the commendable concept of permanency planning, or returning the troubled child to the community as soon as possible. But it was a depressing and alarming fact that both these provisions could have the opposite effect, Mrs Levine said.

Section 16 effectively meant a biennial instead of annual review of the case of a child committed to residential care. Section 34 contained such anomalies — for instance, a child could not be transferred from its parents back to an institution without the case going back to the Children's Court — that it discouraged agencies from releasing children to the community.

This section did not provide for statutory after-care services, leaving these to the goodwill of the agency or institution involved, and its gaps were such that children's homes were effectively financially penalised if they returned children to their natural families for a trial period.

Mrs Levine also highlighted practical implications of the Act's contentious provision that the Children's Court, rather than proving a child to be in need of care, should first prove its parent unfit for parenting.

This "criminalised" the parent, hampered the social worker's subsequent rehabilitative task with the family and could effectively exclude some children who would otherwise have been found to be in need of care, she said.

In addition to these problems, the Act had left child care law in South Africa's legal backwaters as, aside from adoption disputes, it did not provide for neglected or deprived children or their parents to appeal to the Supreme Court, Mrs Levine said.

Parents, who found it extremely difficult to regain custody of their child once it had been removed from their care, needed this facility to establish their rights.

There was also no recourse to a higher court once an adroit defence attorney acting for parents suspected of abusing their child had prevented a welfare agency removing that child from their home.

"The secrecy surrounding the children's court proceedings have left our decision-making in child care unmonitored by the morals and values of the legal profession or even by community standards," she said.

30/3/88

Volunteers *star* needed for 'Childline' (298)

By Janine Simon

Johannesburg is to get its own "Childline", a telephone counselling and referral service to help in cases of child abuse, and the organisers are now recruiting volunteers for training as professional telephone counsellors.

Childline will be launched in the Johannesburg region in July under the auspices of the Southern African Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (Saspcan), an impartial, multi-disciplinary body.

The move follows years of growing concern about child abuse — highlighted by the furore over last year's Rand Supreme Court conviction of Carolina Opperman for murdering her 21-month-old son Richard — and the lack of facilities to deal with it.

According to Saspcan, which pioneered Childline in Durban more than two years ago, the service respected the anonymity of all callers. It aimed to.

- Provide an emergency service for all children in distress.
- Help parents experiencing difficulties with their children or who feared they might abuse them
- Give the concerned public the opportunity to report cases of suspected child abuse.
- Act as a referral resource for professionals who needed advice in dealing with problem cases.

Childline co-ordinator Miss Leigh Mankowitz said volunteers should be committed but did not need qualifications. They would be needed a few hours a week to man Childline's Parktown-based offices during or after office hours.

Volunteers would go through a selection procedure and, for an R80 fee, receive an eight-week professional training course, she said.

The closing date for applications is April 20. For information contact Miss Mankowitz after 7 pm at (011) 486-1139 or the Saspcan Johannesburg offices at (011) 886-2782.

DD 393/88
Sunshine
mother⁽²⁻¹⁸⁾
needed

EAST LONDON — A temporary foster home for children, Sunshine Place, has stopped operating until it gets a suitable house mother.

The director of child and family welfare, Mrs Laura Muller, said the home was used for children who had to be removed from their homes in crisis situations.

She added that as yet, despite frequent advertising, no suitable house mother or couple had been found.

"The home wants a couple or single person who is able to work with children in the kind of situation they will be presented with — obviously it would help if the person or persons had qualifications in child care," she said. —
DDR

- (1) How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1987 in connection with the unrest-related offences of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault;
- (2) how many of those arrested in 1987 for the above offences (a) were charged and (b) were (i) under the age of 16 years and (ii) between the ages of (aa) 16 and 18 years and (bb) 18 and 20 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

Although unrest has decreased, the revolutionary climate remains unacceptably high and unrest-related incidents still occur.

The publication and distribution of this information can, *inter alia*, contribute to further increasing the revolutionary climate. Therefore, I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the public and the maintenance of the public order to be party to such actions.

Unrest-related incidents: persons killed/injured

244. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were (a) killed and (b) injured in unrest-related incidents in each specified police district in the Republic in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b)

Although unrest has decreased, the revolutionary climate remains unacceptably high and unrest-related incidents still occur.

The publication and distribution of this information can, *inter alia*, contribute to further increasing the revolutionary climate. Therefore, I do not consider it to be in the interest of the safety of the public and the maintenance of the public order to be party to such actions.

Riots: civilians killed/injured

245. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many civilians were (i) killed and (ii) injured as a result of riots in the Republic in 1987 and (b) in which areas were they killed or injured in each case;
- (2) how many such civilians were (a) killed

and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 244 which I also regard to be a sufficient answer to this question.

Unrest: juveniles killed/injured

246. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many juveniles were (i) killed and (ii) injured as a result of action taken by the South African Police in unrest situations in the Republic in 1987 and (b) where did each (i) death and (ii) injury occur;

- (2) whether any charges have been laid against the South African Police in respect of the deaths and injuries referred to above; if so, (a) in which specific cases and (b) what were the results of the investigations into each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 244 which I also regard to be a sufficient answer to this question.

Illegal strikes: Black workers arrested

251. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

998 persons of all races were arrested. Separate records in respect of the race of arrested persons, are not kept.

Confrontation in Guguletu between Police/ANC: investigation

254. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 18 August 1987, the investigation into the escape of any person or persons during the confrontation between the Police and suspected ANC ter-

ronists in Guguletu on 3 March 1986 has been completed; if not, (a) what aspects of the investigation remain to be completed and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, what were the findings;

- (2) whether any persons have been arrested as a result of this investigation; if so, what are their names;

- (3) whether any further action is to be taken in regard to this case; if not, why not, if so, what action;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

- (a) and (b) The suspected person or persons have not yet been traced, therefore, it is not possible to indicate when the investigation will be completed.

(2) No.

- (3) Yes. The investigation will continue until the suspected person or persons are apprehended.

(4) No.

Unrest: detainees

273. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) With regard to 1987, (a) what total number of persons was detained, for reasons related to unrest, in terms of those provisions of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, the administration of which has been assigned to him, (b) in terms of what section of this Act was each detained and (c) for how long was each person held in detention;

- (2) whether any persons so detained were (a) charged and (b) convicted, if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 49 persons

(b) section 29(1)

- (c) I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 48.

- (2) (a) Yes, 18 persons. It is expected that their trial will take place shortly.

(b) None.

Emergency regulations: arrests

274. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What total number of persons has been arrested in terms of the emergency regulations since the declaration of the state of emergency in June 1986, (b) in which areas were these persons arrested, (c) for how long was each such person held and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) whether any of these persons have been charged, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the charges in each case;

- (3) whether any of these persons (a) have been (i) released, (ii) found guilty and (iii) found not guilty, (b) have had the charges against them withdrawn and (c) are still awaiting trial, if so, how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (3)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 244 which I also regard to be a sufficient answer to this question.

Sabotage: persons charged

277. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons were charged with offences relating to sabotage in 1987 and (b) for what period was each of these persons detained before being charged?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 7 persons

(b) 3 persons for 4 months

1 person for 6 months

1 person for 6 months and 5 days

1 person for 6 months and 6 days

1 person for 6 months and 15 days

Assaults on infants by parents: cases reported

280. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(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 1986 to 30 June 1987,

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(1)	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Western Province	203	10	51
Natal	52	6	9
Orange Free State	35	1	8
Transvaal	63	6	25

Note: Statistics of the race of persons are not kept, therefore, only the total with regard to all the race groups are being furnished

Detainees in police cells hospitalized

282. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons detained in police cells since 12 June 1986 have been hospitalized since 10 February 1987, if so, (a) how many, (b) in terms of what statutory provision was each being detained, (c) to what hospitals were they admitted, (d) for what reasons were they hospitalized in each case and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the persons concerned; if not, why not; if so, what are their names?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) 75 persons

(b) 25 persons in terms of section 29(1) of the Internal Safety Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982);

10 persons in terms of the emergency regulations,

40 persons in terms of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)

(c) Different hospitals country-wide

(d) For a variety of reasons *inter alia* —
Ulcers
Alcohol poisoning
Low blood pressure

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Heart disease
Pain in the chest
Appendectomy
Gastro-enteritis
Pregnancy
Pneumonia
Epilepsy
Tuberculosis
Asthma
Diabetes
Infection
Malnutrition
Kidney disease

(e) Until 29 February 1988

(2) No. It is not in the interest of the persons concerned to furnish the information.

Thefts from cars: reported/recoveries

298. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many thefts from cars were reported during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 and (b) in how many cases were recoveries made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 62 707 cases

(b) Statistics of the articles that are recovered are not kept

Cosatu House, Johannesburg: investigation into explosion

306. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15, standing over, on 6 October 1987, the investigation into the explosion in Cosatu House in Johannesburg on 7 May 1987 has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action has been taken as a result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, because the guilty person/persons have not yet been identified and traced.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Hillbrow/Norwood/Lombardy: offences
309. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:
How many case of (a) murder, (b) culpable

homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of

drugs were reported at each specified police station in (i) Hillbrow, (ii) Norwood and (iii) Lombardy in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Hillbrow	61	12	246	960	94	596	4 126	551	1 829	3
Norwood	5	8	40	129	11	414	644	193	1 134	0
Lombardy East	6	6	24	67	15	51	377	101	757	0

Note: I wish to point out to the honourable member that for the sake of efficiency, statistics were furnished for the period 1 January to 31 December 1987. All statistical reports will in future be furnished in calendar year periods.

Labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes: SAP called to scenes

310. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Law and Order:

In how many instances were the South African Police called to the scene of (a) labour disputes, (b) work stoppages and (c) strikes in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 148 instances

(b) 142 instances

(c) 353 instances

Medical University of Southern Africa/Vista University: amounts received by students

362. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:—

(1) Whether any students at (a) the Medical University of Southern Africa and (b) Vista University receive any (i) remuneration, (ii) allowances and/or (iii) bursaries on a monthly basis, if so, what amount per month is so received, in each case,

(2) whether all such students receive these amounts,

(3) whether the amounts so paid are proportionally reduced in the case of students who boycott classes, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Medical University of Southern Africa

(1) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.

Salaries are paid to paramedical and nursing personnel in training by the hospital

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

authorities on a monthly basis as remuneration.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

(b) Vista University

(1) (i) Yes, R50 (ii) No (iii) Yes, R1 000 Remuneration is paid for 10 months from February to November.

(2) No. Only a few selected senior students who render services as assistants in laboratories and with marking receive R50 per month. To one honours student this year a bursary amount of R1 000 per month is paid for services to be rendered to the University (Remuneration is paid for 10 months from February to November.)

(3) Yes. In all cases where prescribed services are not provided or cannot be provided, payment is suspended

Wards in State hospitals not integrated

404. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any wards in hospitals administered by the State are integrated, if so, how many in each specified hospital, if not, why not,

(2) whether his Department plans to desegregate wards in State hospitals, if not, why not, if so, when,

(3) whether any studies have been carried out into the cost implications of desegregating wards in State hospitals; if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what were the findings;

(4) whether any wards in State hospitals are under-utilized, if so, (a) in which specified hospitals and (b) to what extent;

The South African Police today commemorates the 75th anniversary of its formation on April 1 1913 with a massed parade in Pretoria.

CLARE ROBERTSON traces the roots of today's police force.

The image of the South African Police Force as a semi-military force engaged in political upheaval in mainly "black" areas has its roots in the formation of the SAP 75 years ago this month.

After Union in 1910 — when a plethora of local police and military forces existed in the four provinces — it was deemed necessary to establish a national, centrally co-ordinated force.

Initially it was decided to establish two forces: the South African Police and the South African Mounted Riflemen (SAMR).

The former was to be the regular police force in terms of the Police Act, and the latter a regular military force which in

The fighting police' celebrate 75 years of service

The Star Wednesday April 6 1988

peace-time would be employed exclusively on police duties "especially in areas occupied mainly by blacks", according to the official history of the SAP in its 1988 year-book.

The force came into being on April 1 1913 with a proclamation signed by Governor-General Lord Gladstone and Minister of Justice Mr J W Sauer.

April 1 is a significant date in the history of the force, with the SAMR being disbanded and absorbed by the SAP in stages on April 1 1920 and April 1 1926.

The military wing of the SA Police disbanded, but the military nature of the force lives on, according to the yearbook, "the South African Police, in contrast to police forces abroad, is largely military oriented.

"In their nature and scope, SA Police activities therefore far exceed ordinary police duties. Allusions to the 'fighting police of South Africa' go back many years."

This is borne out by the extent of training for "counter-insurgency" in the force today.

Training has taken place at the Maleoskop Counter-Insurgency Training Centre in the Groblersdal district since 1970.

Every year an average of 12 000 members are trained in "urban terrorism, riot control measures and counter-insurgency" — more than 20 percent of the force at any one time.

"In areas of counter-insurgency and the control of uprisings the SAP do not have to stand back for any other force in the world," says the yearbook.

Today each of the 19 police divisions has

a riot squad "in readiness for any eventualities requiring police action". A 20th squad is made up of members at SAP Headquarters in Pretoria.

The SAP came into being with 105 officers and 4 107 other ranks. Today there are close on 60 000 members of the force. Women were admitted in 1972. White South African males with a standard grade Matric are accepted from the age of 16, women and those classified as blacks, coloured or Asian at age 18.

About half of the force is made up of people classified as white, but less than five percent — or 44 — of the 951 police stations in South Africa and Namibia are manned exclusively by members classified as belonging to other races.

More than 800 policemen have died in the course of duty in the SAP's 75 year history,

and the toll is escalating along with civilian deaths and injuries at the hands of the police.

In its 75th year the SAP has suffered several blows to its image, with continuing allegations of police torture and the recent conviction of a senior policeman and his sergeant colleague on charges of murder.

Former head of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad, Captain Jack la Grange and Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad Sergeant Robert van der Merwe, received death sentences last week for the murder of two men.

In February this year independent MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck accused the SAP of "torturing political opponents", which Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok vehemently denied.

In his message to SAP members in the

yearbook Mr Vlok defends the force as having dealt with "numerous delicate and explosive situations daily — with only a few not so well, with the vast majority in an outstanding manner".

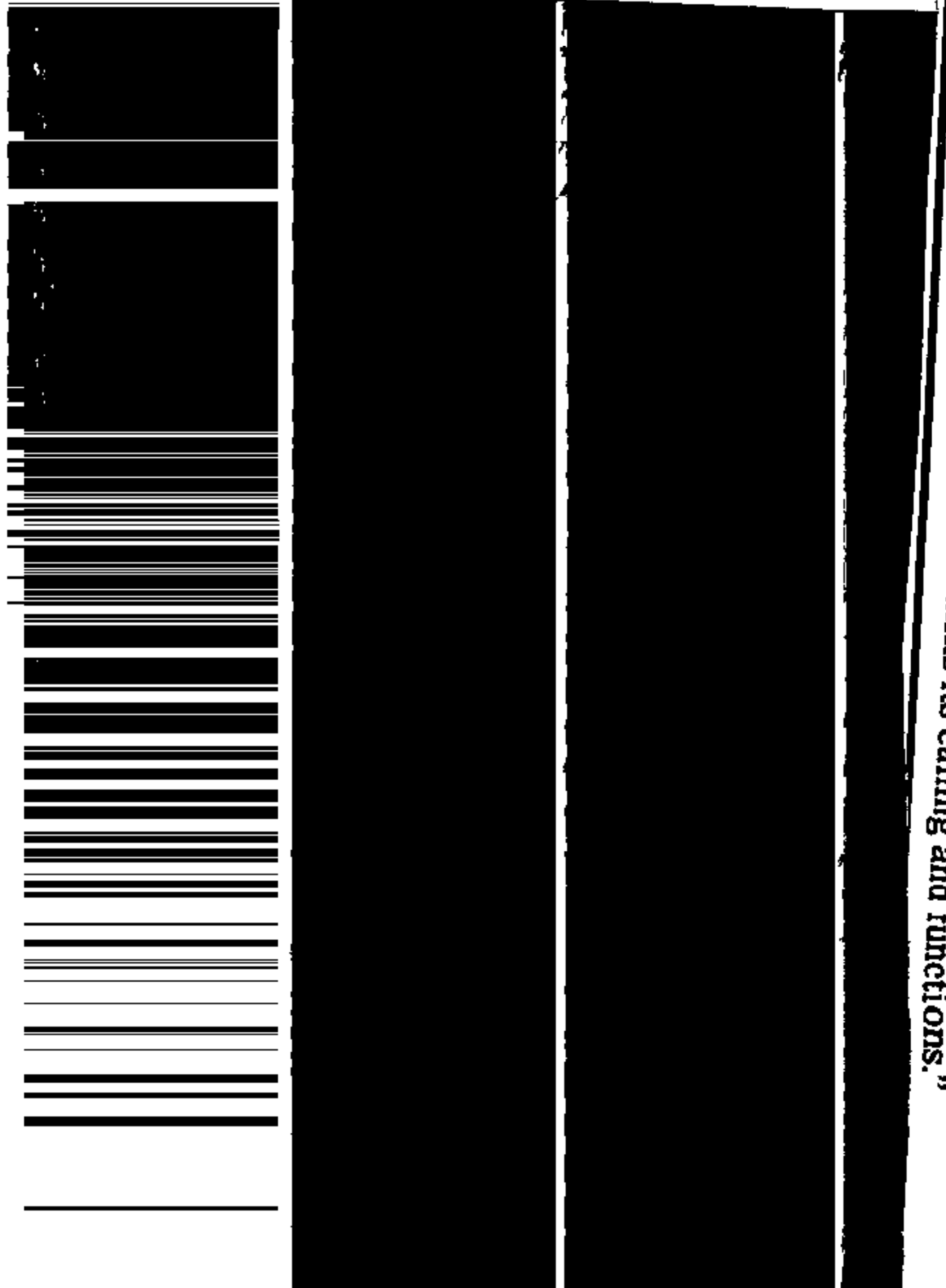
In his message Commissioner of Police General H G de Witt takes issue with the "propaganda onslaught against the maintainers of law and order".

TARGET AS NEVER BEFORE

"Never before in the history of our country have the police to such an extent been the target of the revolutionary, or has there been a larger propaganda onslaught against the maintainers of law and order by the media, especially in foreign countries, as there is today," General de Witt said.

The yearbook states: "The fact that our country experiences peace, stability and order in a troubled world is largely due to the manner in which the South African Police fulfils its calling and functions."

Secretary: Donsie Khumalo	6 001
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Total	
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CARE Times 6/4/88

Detention 'child abuse'

329 298

JOHANNESBURG. — The detention of children in South Africa has come under scathing attack in a recent article in the British medical journal, The Lancet.

It says there is overwhelming evidence that children have been imprisoned and tortured on a massive scale and includes accounts by former child detainees at last year's Harare conference on detentions.

"The children described their experiences of physical abuse. Moreover, they talked about the widespread use of psychological torture, including solitary confinement, sleep deprivation, and humiliations such as being stripped naked."

The article said of 83 schoolchildren released from detention, 64% complained of assault, 14% had been subjected to electric shock torture and 13% had been kept in solitary confinement.

It reported 57% had psychological symptoms, a third had a definable psychological disorder, and a third had a definable psychiatric illness.

● Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet rejected allegations contained in the article as "totally unfounded" and "old propaganda claims".



NO MORE GUILT: Working mothers need not feel guilty about leaving young children. Research has shown that the best day-care facilities can more than compensate for an absent parent.

Child development can be just as good in day-care centres

By Paula Fray

Children of working mothers suffer no ill effects as long as high quality child care is available and so the issue is no longer whether mothers should work, but which form of child care is best.

This is the finding of Ms Karen Ortlepp, a senior researcher in the Human Resources Research Unit. She was discussing "Day-Care Centres: the panacea for working mothers" in the latest *Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) Journal*.

Ms Ortlepp is a registered industrial psychologist, who holds a Master's de-

gree in social science.

She notes that the "past 20 years have witnessed a significant increase in the number of women embarking on full-time employment". This can be attributed to economic needs as well as a desire for challenge beyond the traditional boundaries of the home.

In South Africa more than 3 million women of all races (44 percent) are economically active. These women have been the subjects of numerous research projects, particularly regarding occupational stress in working women.

While it has not been found conclusively that women are at

any greater risk than men with regards to occupational stress, consensus has been reached on the issue of role conflict experienced by women in full-time employment, she says.

In juggling their domestic and work responsibilities, women have the task of finding suitable day care arrangements for their children. A major concern here is whether the children will be affected by the early separation.

Research has shown that children can develop emotionally, physically and intellectually just as well in a day care setting as they can at home with their mothers.

NORMAL EXPOSURE

"As long as an infant has normal exposure to sights, sounds and human speech, the child will thrive," she says.

While important emphasis was placed on the mother-child bonding for development, it has recently been found that this relationship as the basis for social development is too narrow.

Furthermore, "with the increasing surge of women into the workplace, the question is no longer whether day care is more detrimental than parent care. Instead, the question becomes what type of day care is best".

Abortion, contraception are still taboo topics in Belgium

BRUSSELS — Ms Myriam Marlein (33) from Ostend, Belgium, was arrested after giving birth to twins in a supermarket toilet last January.

She suffocated the babies and left them wrapped in plastic bags inside a cardboard box.

Ms Marlein, who is the mother of two young healthy daughters, was identified from a security video and arrested the next day.

Soon after her arrest, she confessed to disposing of six other new-born babies since 1980. Psychiatric reports show Ms Marlein has no sign of mental illness.

The case of Myriam Marlein who admitted killing eight of her new-born babies over the past seven years has shocked Belgium and brought bitter comments from those who fight to decriminalise abortion. **LIZ BARDER reports...**

The affair has revealed the depth of Belgium's double standards on abortion. It is illegal, yet available on demand for those women who know where to go for help.

Dr Catherine Marneffe, who has helped to establish a centre for abused children within the University Children's hospital, does not hide her anger.

"This woman had to be filmed by a hidden camera to bring the problem to the public eye. She had

no idea on how to get hold of contraceptives or how to get an abortion.

"Some 350 child abuse cases a year come to our centre but here in Belgium, we do not talk about these problems — of contraception, of abortion, of child abuse — not until a child is dead."

Information on contraception has only been available in Belgium for 15 years. Before 1973, any advertising of family planning methods was banned although their

sale was legal.

The pioneers of the 1970s, Dr Willy Peers and Professor Pierre Hubinont, who fought to change Belgian laws on contraception and abortion are both dead now and those who carry on their campaign are disheartened.

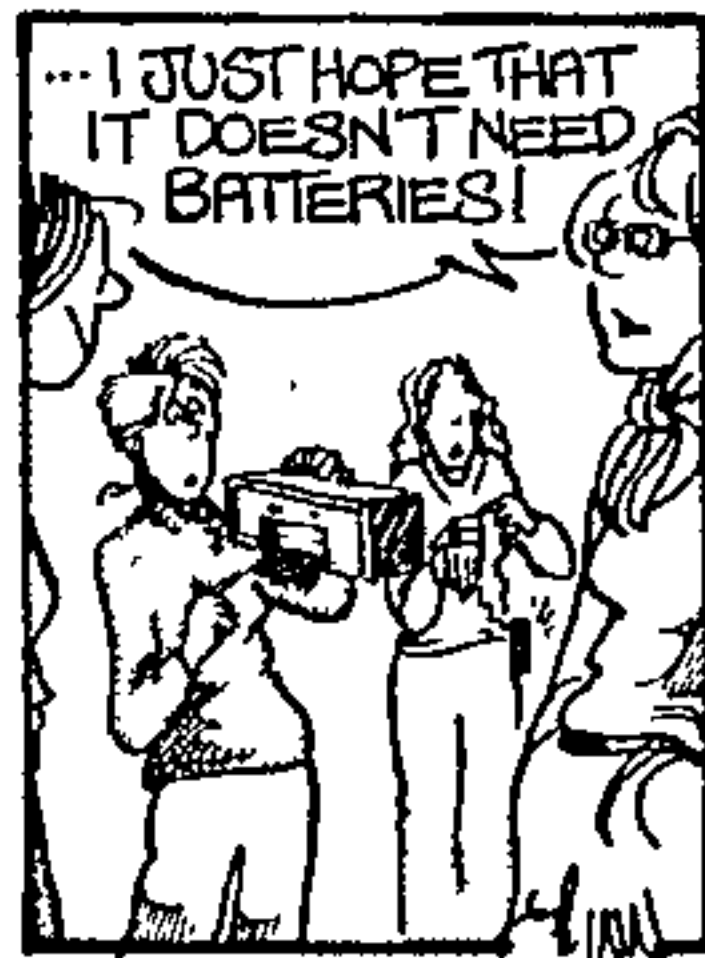
Some prefer to see the status quo continue rather than risk restrictive ruling on abortion.

Newspaper and magazine surveys show that most Belgians want the law to change.

There is no public debate on the issue which worsens the private grief — referenda are forbidden under the Belgian constitution.

For Better or For Worse®

by Lynn Johnston



EL centre for the multi-handicapped to be established

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — A day care and activity centre for multi-handicapped children is to be established in the city under the auspices of the East London Mental Health Society (ELMHS).

The promotions officer for the project, Mr Norbert Baumker, said the Foden Centre would provide stimulation and training programmes for children who were neither fully mobile nor independent, yet did not qualify for admission to training centres such as the McLelland Centre.

He said the aim of the committee, formed under the chairmanship of Mr Mike Shields, was to raise funds and provide an environment for 20 children between the ages of two and 16 years, where each child could develop to his or her full potential.

Mr Shields said that premises in Belgravia Crescent had already been bought for the centre, using part of a R76 000 bequest to the ELMHS, and the committee hoped the project would be fully operational by June 1.

"Our main aim is to promote awareness among the public and

raise funds for the day-to-day running of the centre. Initially, we will have to charge a fee, which will be dependent on the family's circumstances," he said.

The director of the ELMHS, Mrs Beth Burton, said an application for subsidies from the Department of Health Services and Welfare, would be made once the centre had been established.

"At this stage, we will be making use of volunteer workers. Some professional specialist staff, including a physiotherapist and speech therapist, have already volunteered their services," she added.

Mrs Burton said that, as no similar facility existed in the Border area, it was not known how many children would eventually have to be catered for.

"We have no real idea of the extent of the problem at this stage and are hoping for feedback from the public to indicate what we will have to deal with in the future.

"Workers at the Foden Centre will be working closely with McLelland Centre staff at all times," she added.

2/2 7/4/88

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First visit to zoo for children

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Children from the Khayalethemba Children's Home in Mdantsane visited the Queen's Park Zoo in East London, where they saw wild animals for the first time yesterday.

The 30 tiny tots, aged between two and seven years, gazed in wide-eyed wonder at such unfamiliar beasts as bear pair Jackie and Gina, warthogs, lions, ostriches, buffalo and monkeys.

Many were content simply to stare through cage bars while others gasped, pointed and laughed as they absorbed the myriad of strange sights and smells.

They showed no sign of fear, and were delighted as Jackie and Gina, and the monkeys went through their antics.

Miss Frances Makamandela, who was in charge of the children,



Children of the Khayalethemba Children's Home catch their first glimpse of Jackie the bear at the zoo yesterday.

stressed the importance of such outings

"Children cannot grasp certain ideas un-

less they see for themselves, so these outings have educational value. They are also great fun, which is equally important for deprived children.

"We showed them photographs beforehand to prepare them, but we were met with blank stares — they had to see for themselves.

"I was amused that they recognised Jackie and Gina from the fairytale Goldilocks and the Three Bears, as I had not expected that.

"The children saw the lions as big cats, which was apt, and the buffaloes as cows with big horns.

"Unfortunately only 30 of the 150 children now in the home could be brought on this outing, so they will have to share the experience by telling the others all about it when we return.

"We would like to organise outings more often, but we are severely hampered by a lack of funds and facilities, which is sad," she said.



All lined up and raring to go. Children of the Khayalethemba Children's Home at the East London zoo.

SA medics upset at UK criticism



B/day

ROGER SMITH

298

8/4/88

THE Medical Association of SA (Masa) has expressed concern over a recent article on SA child detentions in the influential British medical journal, The Lancet, which contained criticisms of Masa and the SA medical profession.

Masa secretary-general Dr Marais Viljoen said yesterday the article was "shocking and vastly disturbing".

Masa would be taking the matter up with The Lancet and the World Medical Association, and voicing its reaction in the SA Medical Journal.

In highlighting "the widespread detention and torture of children in SA", The Lancet article accused the official SA medical bodies of never having made an adequate response to the detentions.

Responding to the article, Viljoen said none of the "many terrible allegations" was substantiated anywhere.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Gerald Prosalendis. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Moon. All of Times Media Ltd, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg

D10 8/4/88 298

Masa concerned by article

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) has expressed serious concern over a recent article on South African child detentions in the influential British medical journal, The Lancet, which contained criticisms of Masa and the South African medical profession.

The secretary general of Masa, Dr Marais

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Masa would be taking the matter up with The Lancet and the World Medical Association, and would voice its reaction in the South African Medical Journal.

In highlighting "the widespread detention and torture of children in South Africa", The Lancet article accused the official South Afri-

can medical bodies of never having made an adequate response.

It criticised the guidelines on conditions and treatment of children in detention produced by Masa and the South African Paediatric Association last year, saying they ignored the central question of the detention of children.

It quoted a statement by a former Port Eliza-

beth district surgeon, Dr Wendy Orr, to the Harare conference on detentions in South Africa, where she asked why Masa and the South African Medical and Dental Council had not acted to bring doctors to task who did not report torture.

Responding to the article, Dr Viljoen said none of the "many terrible allegations" was substantiated anywhere

Alert on abuse of children

Sunday Times Reporter

FAMILY members account for 67 percent of all cases involving the sexual abuse of children.

This is one of the statistics in a new pamphlet being distributed to the medical and legal professions, creches, child minders and police throughout Natal.

The pamphlet also describes possible warning signs that a child is being sexually abused.

And it gives a full list of hospitals and agencies which deal with child abuse cases.

Available in English, Afrikaans and Zulu, the pamphlet was produced by the Durban office of the Women's Bureau of South Africa and the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (SASPCAN).

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5/11/88
10/4/88

975

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 1988

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

(1) (a) and (b) (i) (aa) and (bb) and (ii)

The project has been approved by the Minister's Council but must still be approved by the Cabinet. Thereafter the Treasury will be approached for a certificate concerning space norms and cost limitations. The sub-committee on capital priorities of the State President's Committee on National Priorities will then accord the project priority. Thereafter the necessary funding will be sought from the Treasury.

(2) (a) (i) As soon as possible but not before 1989

(ii) Within 4 years of commencement of building.

(b) As yet none, refer to procedures outlined in (1) above.

(c) Falls away

Business sites allocated to affected traders in Lenasia

*6. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing.

(1) Whether any affected traders were allocated business sites in Lenasia during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b) what are their names;

(2) whether these sites were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what criteria were applied in allocating them?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING.

(1) No. 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Falls away

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away.

For written reply.

Own Affairs:

Children placed in adoption

63. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare.

(1) 445

(2) (a) 265

(b) 180

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

How many Indian children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1987?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

153.

Applications for old-age pensions

64. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

(1) (a) How many Indian persons applied for old-age pensions in 1987 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb) refused and (ii) were still under consideration as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these refusals were attributable to the assets of the applicants exceeding the limits laid down in terms of the means test;

(3) how many Indian persons were receiving old-age pensions as at the end of 1987 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 3 876

(b) (i) (aa) 3 633.

(bb) 243.

(ii) Nil.

(2) 38.

(3) 26 674.

Children in need of care

65. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare.

(1) How many Indian children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1987;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

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The MINISTER OF HOUSING.

(1) No. 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Falls away

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away.

For written reply.

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The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 445

(2) (a) 265

(b) 180

977

FRIDAY, 15 APRIL 1988

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

General Affairs:

Housing units: electricity

164. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any housing units in Black townships have yet to be supplied with electricity; if so, (a) which townships are involved and (b) what percentage of Black housing in each specified region had not yet been supplied with electricity as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

NATAL

Yes, as at 29 February 1988.

(a)

(b)

Itsokolele

99%

Misingazi

100%

Bhogweni

99%

Shaya Moya

100%

Lamontville

79%

Klaarwater

40%

Shakaville

100%

Melmoth

100%

Kwamevana

100%

Enhlalakale

97%

Brunville

85%

Weenen

100%

Winterton

100%

Inkanyesi

100%

Steadville

79%

Mofusini

100%

Sithembile

93%

Sibongile

95%

Bhekuzulu

87%

Dumbe

100%

CAPE PROVINCE

Yes, as at 29 February 1988.

(a)

(b)

Mataleng (Barkly West)

98,6%

Mzwabantu (Bristown)

98,2%

Thakalatou (Daniskunil)

20%

Nonzwakazi (De Aar)

83%

Tidimalo (Delsportshoop)

98,5%

Bungani (Douglas)

98,8%

Mathomola (Grekwasrad)

97,5%

Nompumetelo (Hanover)

100%

Kwazamuzolo (Noupoort)

98,5%

Ditloung (Olifantshoek)

100%

Theminkosi (Petrusville)

100%

Lukhanyisweni (Philpstown)

100%

Bochoko (Posimaburg)

97%

E-Thembeni (Prieska)

96,7%

Boipelo (Reivilo)

92%

Sabelo (Richmond)

100%

Motswedimosa (Rutche)

97,2%

Valspan (Jan Kempdorp)

97%

Huhudi (Vryburg)

99,2%

Ikhuseng (Warrenton)

97,5%

Kulwano (Windsorton)

100%

Galeshewe (Kimberley)

39%

Langa

49,5%

Nyanga and New Crossroads

85,7%

Guguletu

25%

Crossroads

100%

Khayelisha

96,4%

Mfuleni (Blackheath)

97,2%

Kaye Mandi (Stellenbosch)

15,5%

Mbekweni (Paarl)

39,5%

Zweletemba (Worcester)

99,8%

Zolani (Ashton)

94,5%

Nkqubela (Robertson)

97,9%

Zwelhle (Hermannus)

100%

Nduli (Ceres)

82,6%

Tyolotha (George)

97,5%

Kwanongara (Mossel Bay)

94,5%

Msobomvu (Knysna)

100%

Sidesaviwa (Beaufort West)

98,7%

Masiusane (Victoria West)

100%

Aberdeen

98%

Addo

100%

Alexandria

98%

Alicedale

100%

Aliwal North

45%

Barkly East

95%

Bathurst

100%

Bedford

98,5%

Burgersdorp

62%

Cathcart

42%

Cookhouse

98%

Craddock

15%

Despatch

85%

Dordrecht

97%

East London

20%

Elliot

98%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Administration of law assigned to administrator

432 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, in 1987, the administration of any provision in any law was assigned to the administrator of any province in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, No 69 of 1986, if so, (a) what statutory provisions, (b) to which administrators, and (c) when, in each case;
- (2) whether, when the administration of any of these laws was assigned to any administrator, any such laws were amended, adapted or modified; if so, (a) what laws, (b) what amendments, adaptations or modifications were effected to each such law and (c) why were these changes considered necessary in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The assigning of the administration of provisions in any Act, in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, 1986 (Act No 69 of 1986) to the Administrator of a province is arranged by the department concerned. As the Department of Development Planning does not have the information available in respect of all departments, the different provincial governments were requested to furnish the required information. The following information was received from the various provincial governments:

- (1) (i) (a) The Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No 74 of 1983) In respect of Blacks only.
- (b) All four Administrators.
- (c) 1 April 1987.
- (ii) (a) The Sorghum Beer Act, 1962 (Act No 63 of 1962) In respect of sections 5(1A), 5(1B) and 5(2) in so far as it is applicable to the selling and supplying of packed sorghum beer.
- (b) All four Administrators
- (c) 1 February 1987.
- (2) (a) None.
- (b) and (c) Fall away.

Group Areas Act: families moved from homes

439 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) How many families in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date;
- (2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from business premises in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Question 92 of 1985 as set by Mr C W Eglin.

Prisoners' work-days spent on hire to private persons

462 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1987 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 302.
- Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total.
- (b) An amount of R1 636 742,77 regarding prison labour to huts was received from 30 December 1986 to 4 January 1988. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund

Black children: adoption

507. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1987?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

CAPE PROVINCE

33

NATAL

34

TRANSVAAL

229

ORANGE FREE STATE

5

Natal: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act

511 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in Natal, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application;

- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in Natal in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period; if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
- Rest of question falls away.
- (2) No, not by the Department of Development Planning
- Rest of question falls away.

Transvaal: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act

512. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in the Transvaal; if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application;

- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Transvaal in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period; if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. The rest of the question falls away

Orange Free State: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act

513. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in each specified magisterial district in the Orange Free State; if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residen-

Protest over child detentions

Source
22/4/88

298

PROTESTERS will stand over 100 street corners in Johannesburg today to bring to the attention of the public the plight of about 300 black children who are in detention.

Organisations affiliated to the Free the Children Alliance said the Government's "highly repressive measures" currently in operation, including censorship regulations, have caused public interest in the plight of these children to be lessened.

"It is the Alliance's intention to remind everyone of the highly questionable and iniquitous actions of the Government which continues to detain children in the face of both local and international opposition," a spokesman for the Alliance said.

Inquiry

Tomorrow between 9.30am and 5pm an inquiry into the plight of the children will be held at the University of the Witwatersrand Great Hall where evidence will be presented by lawyers, the medical profession, social workers as well as adults and youth who have had immediate experience of the abuse of human rights in South Africa.

Their evidence will be heard by a panel of

persons, all authorities in their professions, as well as representatives of the judiciary.

The public is invited to attend the hearing and to come to their own verdict.

Only 16 163 houses built for blacks

25/4/88 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — In spite of a black housing backlog of 702 750 in SA, only 16 163 houses for blacks were built during the 1986/7 financial year.

This was revealed by Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, replying to questions from Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) and Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg).

The PWV area had the highest backlog, with a shortage of 354 792 houses.

Heunis said 16 163 houses were built in the nine main urban areas during the 1986/7 financial year. He said 10 472 were on the Witwatersrand.

He said 32 210 people applied for 99-year leases last year. Only three people had been granted leave to buy property under freehold title.

In the Transvaal, 21 463 people had been granted 99-year leases, 5 162 in the Cape, 416 in Natal and 1 156 in the Free State.

ABOUT 300 of an estimated 2 000 people in detention were children under the age of 18, Audrey Coleman of the Black Sash and the Free the Children Alliance (FCA) said in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Detained minors Said to total 300

ROGER SMITH

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet refused to disclose government's own figures, but said they were less, and that the percentage of children in detention was "negligible". But the FCA responded that it stood by its figures.

Coleman was speaking at a conference on the plight of children under apartheid, attended by about 1 000 people.

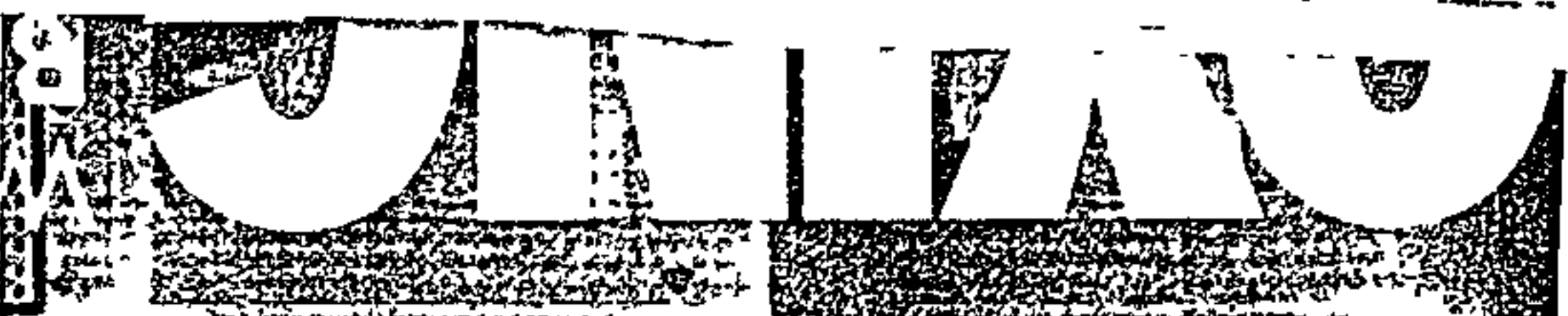
Coleman said despite great pains taken by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to create the impression the detention of children was a thing of the past, the figure of 300 still in detention reflected reality.

She said the success of the international campaign fought on the issue since 1985, when the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) publicised "with shock" statistics on children in detention, had been an acute embarrassment for government,

leading to the recent silencing of the DPSC. The conference heard first-hand accounts of experiences in detention by former detainees. Two described being assaulted and tortured, one of them with electric shocks.

Mellet commented it was "typical" the former detainees were not named, which meant there was no means of verifying their stories, and asked that names be given to aid investigation.

The FCA position at the conference was it was in the interests of the people who gave evidence to preserve their anonymity, as they had had previous cases where such former detainees who were identified were harassed or even killed, as in the case of DPSC worker Sicele Diamo.



Commission castigates detention laws

Govt 'immoral' in holding children

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Through its detention laws, which allowed children to be jailed indefinitely without trial, the Government had "incorporated into the present legal system its own immorality and its own lack of humanity".

This view was expressed by attorney Ms Kathy Satchwell during the day-long Children's Commission, organised by the Free the Children Alliance and held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Ms Satchwell was one of 15 witnesses to appear before the informal commission which was chaired by Professor L Ackerman of the Stellenbosch University law faculty and included two London lawyers, Mr Brian Raymond representing the International Commission of Jurists, and Mr Michael Ellman from the Paris-based International Federation of Human Rights.

Evidence to the commission was that at pres-

ent there were an estimated 300 people aged 18 or younger in detention cells, and that this represented a decline over the number held during late 1986 and 1987.

Ms Satchwell said that children detained in terms of the emergency were governed by precisely the same rules as adults.

She said that even the "junior, inexperienced, uneducated, unthinking and immature members of the police or Defence Force" had the awesome power to detain children merely if they believed such detention was necessary to preserve public order or prevent any delay of the ending of the state of emergency.

This initial detention could be extended indefinitely by the Minister of Law and Order without him being obliged to furnish any reason.

And detainees might be removed from prison at any stage for interrogation by the Security Police.

Ms Satchwell said the rules governing emergency detainees inside prison were particularly hard on children.

She listed some of the Gazetted rules.

It was an offence for emergency detainees to be idle or careless; to sing, whistle or make any "unnecessary noise"; to bother officials with "frivolous complaints".

Punishments for transgressing these laws ranged from the withdrawal of privileges to solitary confinement for up to 30 days, possibly on a spare diet, to six strokes with a light cane.

Ms Satchwell highlighted how other prescribed conditions impinged on children.

● No food or articles could be received from outside the prison. "So if you turn 13 or 14 or 15 years old your mother can't even send you a birthday cake," she said.

● Exercise periods were stipulated. But this meant detainees went "from a concrete cell to a concrete courtyard" to play.

DISTORTION

Many of the speakers discussed the problems created by the past mass detention of children, by the violence perpetrated in the townships and the total distortion of community life by emergency rule.

University of South Africa social work lecturer Ms Margaret O'Neill said that studies in Northern Ireland had shown that without rehabilitation children growing up under authoritarian regimes without the possibility of their political hopes being realised were likely to become "militaristic automatons incapable of participating in their own destinies".

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Smr 28/4-4/988

'500 detained every month'

JOHANNESBURG. — The detention rate was increasing and police were detaining adults and children at a rate of 500 a

month since the beginning of 1988, the Apartheid On Trial conference of the Children's Commission was told at the weekend.

The conference, held at the University of Witwatersrand, heard 300 detainees under 18 were being held in prisons and police stations all over the country.

Conference chairman Audrey Coleman said: "The Law and Order Minister has been at great pains to point out that detention of children was a thing of the past. But today there are about 300 children in detention."

Statistics compiled by Dr David Webster estimated that 24 percent of security detainees were children.

Pressure

He claimed 1 750 people were held since the beginning of 1988. The number of children detained declined sharply.

"I believe international pressure brought to bear on the detention of children had an enormous effect on restraining the security police," said Dr Webster.

Former child detainees described their experience to the conference.

THE CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

APARTHEID ON TRIAL



Father Smailiso Mkhatswa opens the children conference at Wits University at the weekend. Mr Michael Ellman, right, a London-based lawyer, represented the Federation of Human Rights

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'Street children' get shelter

By PETER DENNEHY

A NEW shelter for "street children" is expected to open within the next few months in the city to cope with the rapidly increasing number of destitute "strollers".

Ms Jane Keen, a social worker with the Child Welfare Society, estimated yesterday that there were probably 600 street children in Cape Town, twice as many as there were three years ago when UCT's Institute of Criminology did a survey. One street child in 10 was a girl, she said.

The new children's shelter

would be in the downstairs section of St Andrews' Presbyterian Manse, on the corner of Somerset and Chiappini streets.

All the funds for the project, called the Bethel Home, were being raised by the Assembly of God congregation in Sea Point.

Ms Keen said yesterday that most street children were substance-abusers, and she appealed to the public not to buy them glue or any substances they could get high on.

Inhaling some substances could lead to sudden death, while others

were damaging in the long term.

She was a member of a team which visited hardware stores and cafes in many of Cape Town's suburbs — including Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont, Kenilworth, Athlone and Elsie's River — in an effort to gain the co-operation of shopkeepers.

"A lot of them are aware of the problem, and have decided not to sell certain substances to children," she said.

Ms Keen advised people not to give the children money but rather food or clothing.

Parents are abandoning dreams of better life for their children, says counsellor

Some former detainees only nine years old

By Jo-Anne Collinge

If an emotionally disturbed 10-year-old was taken to a psychologist the healer would try to find out whether the child's family background or environment caused his problems.

In the same way, when hundreds of children are locked in a country's prison cells, it is an indication that our society is desperately sick — it doesn't say anything about the children.

CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

This analogy was put this week at the day-long Children's Commission held in Johannesburg under the auspices of the Free the Children Alliance.

It came from a Soweto minister, the Reverend Paul Verryn, who has more than a decade's experience in counselling former detainees.

"When a country turns on its children it steps over a line from which it disinherits its future," Mr Verryn said. "It destroys the resources of our future and it is designed specifically to do that."

Dr David Webster, an anthropologist at Wits University, spelled out the dimensions of child detention.

In the year June 1986 to June 1987 about 10 000 young people aged 18 years or younger were detained, he said. This group constituted some 40 percent of all detainees.

In the next nine months the proportion of young detainees dropped. They now made up about 24 percent of all detainees — about 300 in all.

Dr Webster rejected the idea that emergency detainees — be they children or adults — were criminals, pointing out that official figures claimed that 1 024 emergency detainees had been charged.

This represented only 7.6 percent of those detained for the corresponding period, Dr Webster said.

Mr Verryn said that he had counselled former detainees as young as nine years old.

"Sometimes — very seldom — children miraculously emerge from this experience reasonably intact," he said.

More usually they emerged showing one

or more of the following disturbances:

- Hyper-vigilance and insomnia, often stemming from a fear of re-detention, because typically detentions take place in the early hours of the morning

LOSS OF MEMORY

- Lack of concentration. At school "they cannot put together the words coming from the mouth of the teacher and what is going on in their minds". Memory loss is often also experienced.

- Flashbacks. In which cues such as a knock on the door "re-create the entire experience of the police cell or that initial moment of detention."

- Disruption of social life. Many detainees do not welcome company; they feel isolated among people. They describe themselves as quick tempered and their parents complain they are cheeky.

Often they are nervous of physical contact because they are likely to have been "subjected to profoundly negative intimate physical contact" in detention.

- Anxiety and depression, which may last two or three years. "They describe

themselves as futureless people," said Mr Verryn. They see themselves as pupils without schools to attend, sons and daughters who are strangers to their families, human beings who are invaded by intense suspicion.

Ms Margaret O'Neil, lecturer in social work at the University of South Africa and a detainee counsellor, said there was often a puzzling absence of observable anger in her clients.

It was as if they feared to acknowledge their anger because, if it spilled out, the consequences would be too dire to deal with.

But the anger was there, Ms O'Neil said, and combined with it was the dreadful loss that was being experienced daily by parents in black communities — loss through death and detention of children, loss through exile, loss of their own status in relation to their children.

And the perception that "the better life that they dreamed of their children having will not be realised".

South African society did not offer channels to cope with loss and to burn up

anger constructively. Ms O'Neil said. She pointed to studies in Northern Ireland where children had grown up in a similar authoritarian atmosphere, with their political aspirations suppressed.

MILITARISTIC AUTOMATONS

These studies showed that, in the absence of rehabilitative work, there was every likelihood of the young growing up as "militaristic automatons incapable of participating in their own destinies".

It was a theme touched on earlier by attorney Mr Peter Harris who showed how a set of repressive laws and regulations had wiped out almost every normal means of political expression.

Freedom of speech had been severely curtailed under the emergency, making it an offence to plot or plan such peaceful tactics of resistance as consumer boycotts, to reflect on conditions of detention, to say how the security forces were being deployed in residential areas.

For 12 years it had been impossible to assemble freely — ever since the ban on all outdoor gatherings had been imposed.

Schools and universities had in many societies served as places for the free expression of opinion.

But in South Africa "recent legislation has left virtually no stone unturned in regulating not only what pupils are taught but also their subsidiary activities at school".

It was illegal, Mr Harris said, to raise any opposition to the form and manner of education.

These regulations were indicative of the kind of lengths to which the authorities would go to control the youth, he said.

The latest blow against political expression had been the banning in February of 17 organisations — including a number of youth congresses.

Mr Harris concluded that the State of Emergency might have achieved a superficial stability, but it had compounded political problems.

The Nationalist Government was rearing "generation upon generation of young people who have experienced nothing but repression and who realise that they have nothing to lose".

Stev 3/5/88

FCA admits claim of hearsay evidence (298)

The Free the Children Alliance (FCA) has acknowledged that one of the witnesses at the recent Children's Commission used hearsay evidence, but pointed out that other "weighty evidence" was given by many other witnesses.

An FCA statement said: "These witnesses were themselves victims of repression, and professionals directly involved in treating the results of detentions and actions by the forces and others in the townships."

It came in response to a report by Minister of Law and Order Adriaan

Vlok that social worker Mrs Margaret O'Neil had made statements at the conference about police actions and other acts of violence, having obtained some of this information from her maid and from an unidentified nun.

In an interview with the police, the maid denied having given information to Mrs O'Neil.

Durban council money saves street kids' haven

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

FOR the hundreds of children roaming the streets of Durban, Khaya Lethu is a haven to escape to at night.

This home, for Durban's street kids, was in danger of closing this week when the Durban City Council bitterly debated over whether a R30 000

grant-in-aid could be given to the project.

Several councillors, opposed the grant on the grounds that "the children, sniff glue, are thieves and harass members of the public".

Khaya Lethu, the old Ordinance Road administration buildings, accommodates over

100 children.

Initiated by the Durban City Council, the project is now in the hands of the Durban African Child Family Welfare Society.

The grant-in-aid to the society was not to be an annual payment, but a "one-off" be-

cause the project did not yet qualify for a State subsidy.

Councillor CE Galea said the money was for one full-time social worker who would help to get the children back to their homes or to foster homes.

Leading the attack against the grant, Councillor Gys Mull-

er said it was not the duty of Durban ratepayers to look after the children.

Councillor Peter Mansfield said: "The problem of street children should not be seen in racial terms. They are children who are homeless and it is in the interest of the ratepayers of the city to assist."

SA forces use torture, says report

star 11/5/88 (298) 298
GENEVA — The International Commission of Jurists charged South Africa's security forces yesterday "with widespread use of torture and violence, even against children".

A Pretoria police spokesman said last night he could not comment "at this stage" on the allegations.

A 160-page report said there was evidence that "an undemocratic government has extended the executive power of the State so as to undermine the rule of law and destroy basic human rights".

The 1982 Internal Security Act, it said, created a series of criminal offences of a political character "in extremely wide and often vague terms".

With one-sided procedural rules, the Act provided the State "with the means of securing the conviction of virtually any political opponent".

"We have found that the Government has allowed intimidation of suspects and accused persons, and interference with legal processes by the security forces... to take place on a large scale and in a variety of ways," said the re-

port, which was drawn up by four European law experts sent to South Africa by the commission last year.

UNPUNISHED

"We stress particularly the widespread use of torture and violence, even against children, which is habitually denied by the Government and thus goes unpunished, though plainly illegal even under South African law."

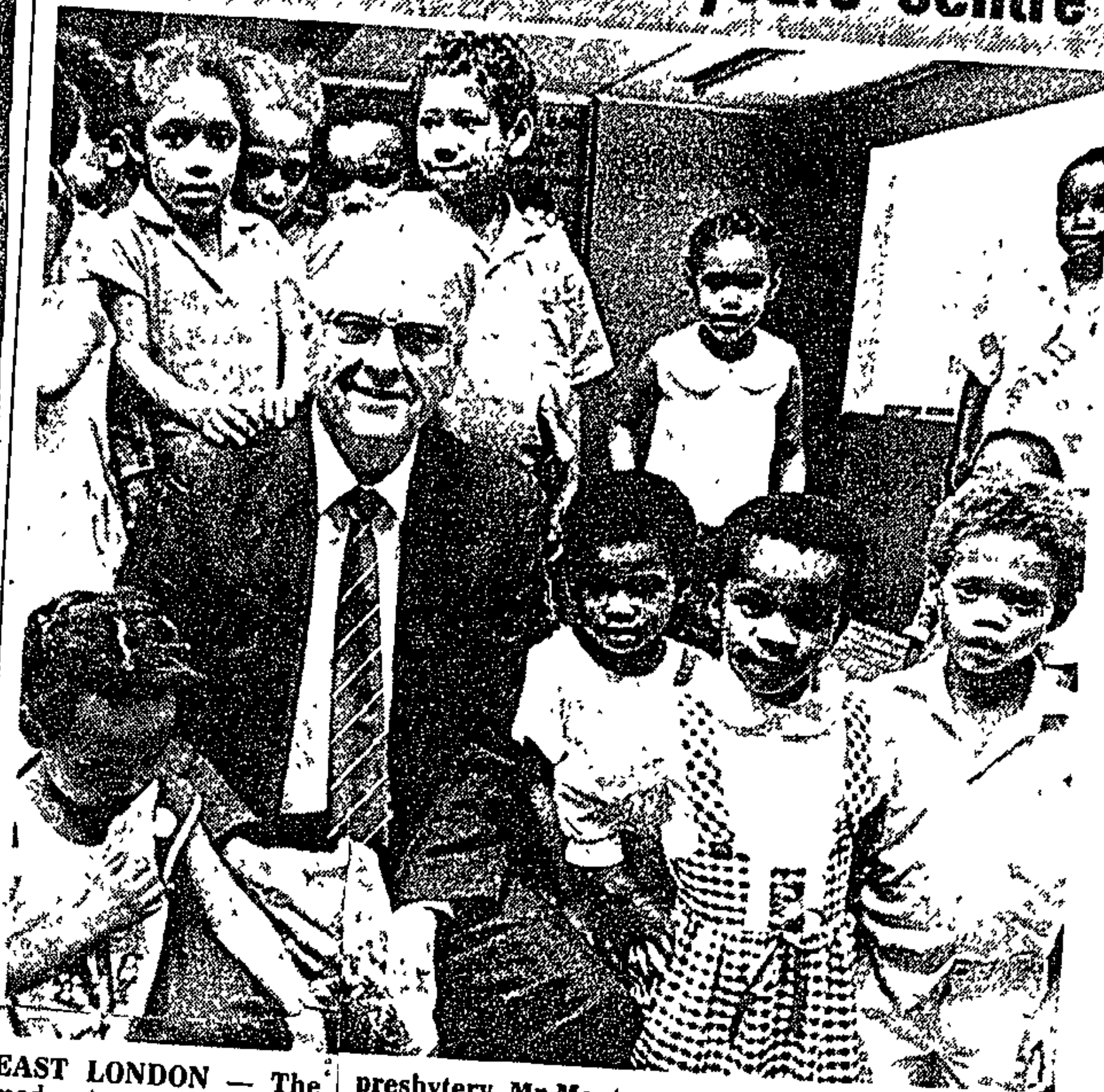
Abuses by the security forces included "use of excessive force (including many killings) in crowd-control operations".

Parliament was increasingly bypassed by a "largely secret system of administrative control operated by a 'joint management committee' answerable to the National Security Council".

The report said economic and moral pressure had forced a degree of relaxation in apartheid.

The authors were named as Mr Geoffrey Bindman (UK), Ms Jean-Marie Crettaz (Switzerland), Mr Henry Downing (Ireland) and Mr Guenter Witzsch (West Germany). — Sapa-AP.

Moderator visits daycare centre



EAST LONDON — The moderator of the General Assembly Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the Right Reverend Patrick Montgomery, visited the children of the Parkside Daycare Centre here yesterday.

As part of a five-week inspection tour of the King William's Town

presbytery, Mr Montgomery is visiting the congregations of the various Presbyterian churches in the area. *DD/12/5/88*

Mr Montgomery said he had enjoyed the first three weeks of his tour, adding that he eagerly looked forward to the next two weeks here.

The Parkside Daycare

Centre is largely sponsored by a German organisation, Kindernothilfe, which arranges for German families to sponsor a child at the daycare centre. *(298)*

The German "foster parents" receive photographs and reports on their child's progress. — **DDR**

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12 MONTHS

When they're too small to look after themselves

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

A CHILD care centre, part of the latest project of Cape Town City Mission Homes, is placing as much emphasis on helping people who abuse children as they do on the children themselves.

There are 50 children at the G C Williams Centre in Bridgetown, many of them orphans, victims of abuse or neglect, children of alcoholics and street children. Some were brought by parents, who, for one reason or another could not keep them; some were referred by social workers.

But it is the establishment of a child-care centre which is causing the most excitement, according to the Rev Bruce Duncan, founder and director of Mission Homes of which G C Williams is the latest project.

"The project we're most excited about at the moment is the establishment of a child care centre for abused children at the G C Williams Centre," said Mr Duncan.

"Sometimes it is a mistake to take the child away from his parents. The children will be taken into residence at the centre, either privately or through a court order."

The child will then be assessed by a qualified social worker and professional, medical and psychiatric assistance will be given.

"But, not only the child will be given assistance, the abuser will also be helped," said Mr Duncan.

The organisation will make direct representation to the magistrate during the court proceedings to "commit" the abuser to a term of rehabilitation at the centre.

Accommodation will be provided on the premises for the abuser and partner and family.

"Sentence" will begin at noon on a Saturday and end at 4pm on a Sunday.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

During the "internment" the abuser will receive the professional services of a social worker which includes a psycho-social assessment and therapeutic help.

"Ultimately, we intend to get the community involved as well. People must be conscientised to cope with child abuse," Mr Duncan said.

"What we would like to see are child abuse units established in the community which will play an educative, preventative and rehabilitative role."

An educare unit, equipped to accommodate 45 pre-school children, is due to open next month at the G C Williams Centre.

"We want to provide these children with an education which will help them cope with today's world. We want to make them aware of the prejudices of society, which deems that they are inferior because of their social position."

To run the G C Williams Centre, the Cape Town City Mission Homes has to raise R80 000. The State subsidises some of the children committed to the home, but 67 percent of the funding has to be raised.

The centre consists of three cottages, with 20 children in each. It is staffed by nine residential workers, with three in each cottage. Each unit has a house mother to care for the boys.

The principal of the centre, Mr Mike Viveiros, lives on the premises with his two adopted sons.

"The children range in age from four to 18 years. They are allowed to stay until they are 21, and we will subsidise their tertiary education as well," he said.

"We try to make their lives as normal as possible. They attend outside schools, join clubs in the area and attend the local churches."

The children are severely disadvantaged.



HAPPY "FAMILY": In front, Derrick Philander, Claude Burns, principal Mr Mike Viveiros and Jacob Isaacs and, behind, Colin Timm, Jerome Richards and Tyrone Africa at G C Williams House.



MY OWN BED: Relaxing with a good book is a luxury many people enjoy regularly, but for Jonathan Beukes, in front, and Samuel Storie, it is a whole new experience.

Some started school for the first time at the age of 10.

"Some of the children are encouraged to go home at the weekend, after we liaise with their social workers or check out their families ourselves," Mr Viveiros said.

"If that is not possible, we encourage their parents to come here."

"We are not their real parents and never will be, but some of these boys prefer us to their real parents."

Most of the boys' needs are met by the staff at the centre, but they are still short of basic items.

"We only bought their Christmas outfits this month," said Mr Viveiros. "We still need more clothing and blankets for winter as well."

His greatest wish though, is to build a swimming pool for the boys, at a cost of R15 000.



EQUIPMENT FOR THE FUTURE: Learning can also be fun and preparing for the future is what it's all about for these youngsters.



Pictures. DION TROMP, The Argus.

SQUARING OFF: After a hard day's work, nothing is better than getting cleaned up and into sleeping gear. Alistair Rodgers and Faheem Valentine show how it's done in the bathroom at G C Williams House.

Emergency home for orphans established DID 13/5/88 298

Daily Dispatch Reporter

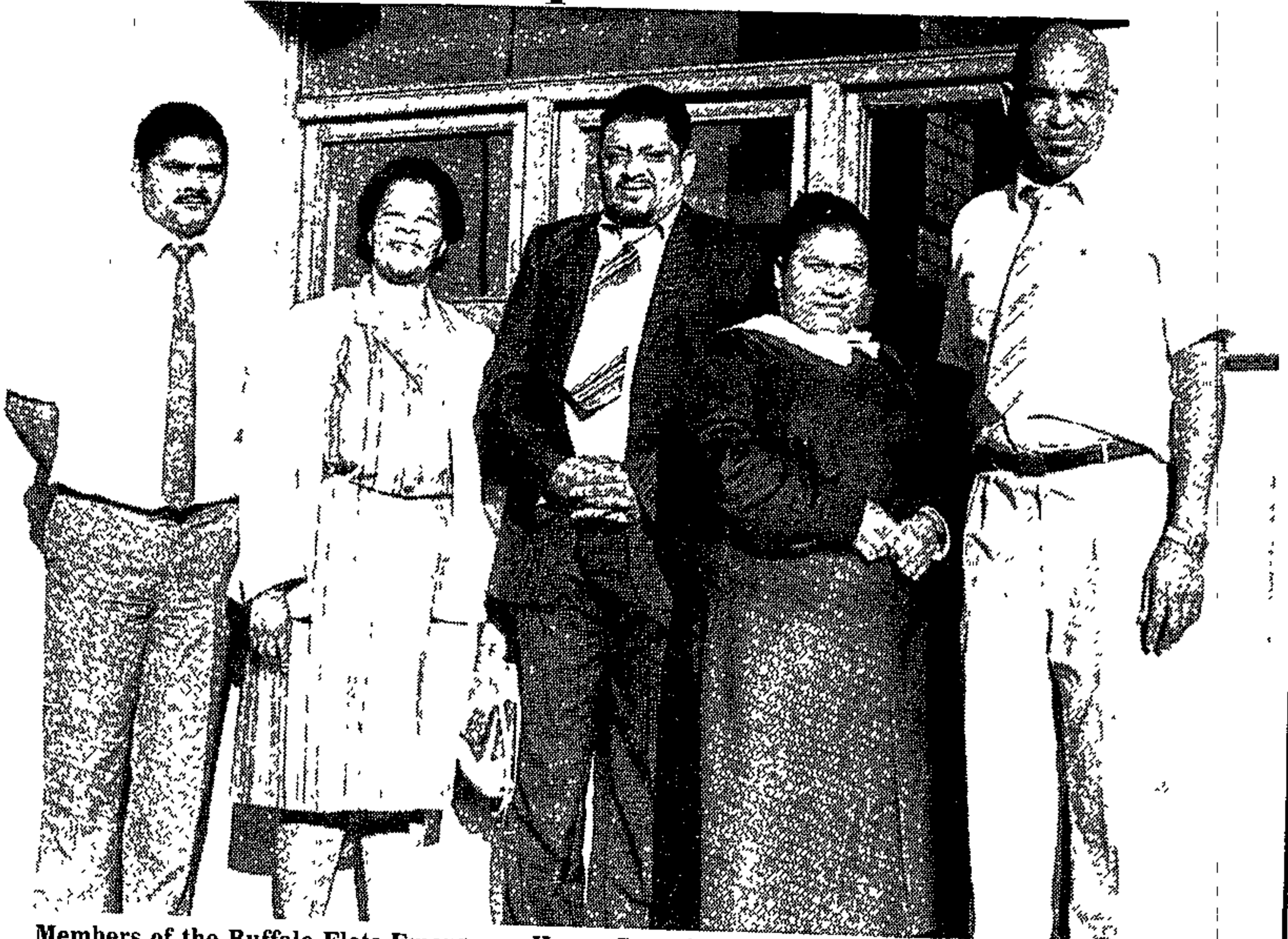
EAST LONDON — An emergency house for children has been established in Buffalo Flats for orphans and children from broken homes

The president of the Buffalo Flats Emergency House committee, Pastor G. E. Fritz, said the safe house would start operating from the start of next month.

"The Buffalo Emergency House can take six children at a time. The children will stay in the house until suitable foster parents can be found.

"The house, which belongs to the East London municipality, will fall under the auspices of the East London Child Welfare Society."

The Buffalo Flats Emergency House committee comprises Pastor G. E. Fritz, Pastor A. Lawrence, Mr R. Botes, Mrs J. Thompson, Mrs I. Cumming, Mrs M. Brown and Mr C. Peter.



Members of the Buffalo Flats Emergency House Committee, (from left) Mr R. Botes, Mrs M. Brown, Pastor A. Lawrence, Mrs J. Thompson, and Pastor G. E. Fritz.

Children sleep out in cold after shacks are smashed

Several shanties in Mzimhlope, Soweto, have been demolished — leaving 12 people, including children, one only two months old, sleeping in the open veld in freezing winter weather.

The Diepmeadow town clerk could not be contacted late yesterday for comment. Two squatters who contacted The Saturday Star said the people had been sleeping in the open after the council security police broke down their shacks.

The squatters wish only their first names to be used for fear of repercussions.

According to "Peter", a father of three children ranging from eight to 15 years of age, squatters built the shacks over four years ago when they were forced to leave the Meadowlands Hostel because of infighting.

"We paid R35 rent for living in appalling conditions at the hostel, never knowing when we would be knifed from behind."

"There was a lot of friction between those who lived in the single quarters and those who lived in the transit family area — which was only meant to be a temporary measure for people who were moved from other areas."

"The transit area still remains to this day."

"In the shanties we built we had no water or toilet facilities, but at least we were safe. Now we have nowhere."

A second squatter, "Moses", a father of two, says that in March 1987 they were visited by the police. Their names and details were taken.

They were promised houses in the near future.

"But the police arrived on May 3 and half demolished some of the 10 shacks", says "Moses".

"We asked even to pay rent to stay, but the council refused to let us do so."

Says "Peter": "They broke the things inside our house and told us to demolish everything and move away."

According to "Moses" the council police visited the camp again on Wednesday this week and demolished more shacks. Only two were left standing.

"My watch and R346 in cash was stolen while my shack was being knocked down," he says.

According to figures released recently by the Soweto Town Council, there are over 156 000 squatters living in shanties in Soweto alone.

Students give to home



A director of Malcomess House, Mrs Selma Wastell, second from left, with members of a Rhodes University, East London, students charity committee: Mr George Hajiylannis, Mr George Pouroullis, Mr Greg Moldenhauer, Miss Sandra van Rensburg and the chairman, Mr Giuliano Ventresca with the students' donations of canned goods and a cheque.

DI 16/5/88

EAST LONDON — The Rhodes University students' sub-committee have donated 600 tins of food and R350 to the Malcomess Children's Home.

A director of the children's home, Mrs Selma Wastell, said on accepting the donation that the students' charity project sub-committee had "initiated ingenious ways to collect the tins of food and money which the home needs".

"We greatly appreciate what the students have done for the home," Mrs Wastell said.

The chairman of the sub-committee, Mr Giuliano Ventresca, said 1988 was being ded-

icated to supporting Malcomess Children's Home.

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"In 1989 we will be supporting the Khayaletemba Children's Home in Mdantsane.

"The donation to Malcomess Children's Home has taken us six weeks to raise with the majority of the support coming from students and teachers."

A disco will be held at the Nutting Hall on Saturday and "there are a number of other projects we are engaged in and other functions will be held during this year with the proceeds going to Malcomess House," Mr Ventresca said. — DDR

Child care staff training plan

Daily Dispatch Reporter

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EAST LONDON — Malcomess Home will be hosting the first child-care staff training programme held here this weekend.

The convener of the programme and Border director of the National Association of Child Care Workers, Mrs. L. du Toit, would be organising the courses, which would start on Friday and continue through to Sunday, the director of Malcomess home, Mrs Selma Wastell, said.

She said there was strong hope that a South African Association of Child Care Workers representative at the second world childcare conference held in Washington this year, Mrs Jackie Michael, would be addressing child care workers.

It was hoped that new developments at the American conference held in March, would be reported on by Mrs Michael, who was also a psychiatric social worker for the Children's Foundation in Johannesburg.

Breakthrough for street children ^{Star 18/5/88} 298

DURBAN — Twelve pupils from Durban's shelter for street children have been entered for the Department of Education and Training external std 5 examinations.

"This is a tremendous breakthrough for these children and proves that the shelter is a success," said Mrs Margaret Winter, chairman of the city's health and housing committee.

The shelter was there to help rehabilitate the children "and this is what rehabilitation is all about — we are getting them back into the educational system", she added.

The shelter has been criticised by many Durban city councillors. — Sapa.

'Strollers' tell of lashing

CAP 7m's 19/5/68 298
Court Reporter

POLICEMEN lashed five "strollers" (street children) before ordering them into a Table Mountain dam to rinse off "the dirt and stink" so they could teach them a lesson, the Cape Town Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

Sergeant Burgert Johannes van Dyk, 23, of Wallace Street, Goodwood, was testifying at his trial, where he pleaded not guilty to assaulting the boys on March 10 last year on or near Tafelberg Road.

Constable Colin Charles Nel was also accused, but his trial is being held separately as a result of illness.

Earlier, a 15-year-old boy told the court he and four companions were assaulted, teargassed and forced to jump into a dam. They had been playing cards at a house in New Church Street when they were put into a police van and taken to the dam where three policemen beat them with pipes and a stick. The boy said Sgt van Dyk, whom he knew, was not one of his assailants.

The boy said he was made to jump into the dam, after which they were put back into the van



Sergeant Burgert van Dyk

and teargas was fired at them.

Yesterday Sgt van Dyk, who was the senior man on his shift, said he and about five other policemen had seen a group of boys playing near some parked cars. They thought they were tampering with the cars and gave chase.

He and Const Nel caught one under a car where there was "muddy dirty water". They had returned to the police station with the boys in the van where

they washed the dirt off themselves.

The six of them went to the mountain in two vans where one boy jumped into the dam. Const Nel hit one boy and threw him into the dam.

Under cross-examination, Sgt van Dyk said it was his duty to warn the boys and let them go, but it was a joint decision "to teach them a lesson".

He said Const Nel had a light plastic pipe. Each of the boys were beaten on the behind but he had not seen any of them being kicked. He said the boys were also teargassed and he had stopped them running away.

When asked whether he was doing his duty of "protecting and serving", he said: "If someone runs away late at night he must be doing something wrong". He felt Const Nel was doing his duty as the "child might listen next time".

Sgt van Dyk agreed that "strictly speaking it was assault, but if I thought it was wrong, I would have stopped Nel".

The hearing was adjourned to May 25.

Mr O Shrook was the magistrate. Sgt van Dyk was not represented.

McG. S. 19/5/88

CITY/COURTS

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Police in joking mood 'washed' strollers in dam

Court Reporter

POLICE were in the mood for jokes one night when they took five street children to a Table Mountain dam to "wash them clean", the Cape Town Magistrate's Court heard.

Sergeant Burgert Johannes van Dyk, 23, of Edward Heights, Wallace Street, Goodwood was giving evidence in his defence after pleading not guilty to assaulting the boys, aged between 11 and 14, forcing them to jump into the dam and spraying them with tear-gas in March last year.

Yesterday, Sergeant van Dyk told the court he and three constables patrolling near Spin Street in the city centre saw a group of boys near parked cars.

They thought the boys were tampering with the cars so they chased them and put them in their police van. He said the boys had been lying in dirty water and stank.

"Lesson"

He said they drove to the Caledon Square police station to wash their hands and decided to take the boys to a dam to wash them and "teach them a lesson".

Mrs G McKellar, for the State, asked why the boys could not be washed at the police station.

"There were no showers there," said Sergeant van Dyk.

Mrs McKellar: Did you take towels with you to dry them? Did you take off their clothes first? You chose to take young children up the mountain and make them jump, fully clothed, into a dam at 10 o'clock on a cold March night?

Sergeant van Dyk: We wanted to wash their clothes, too.

Sergeant van Dyk said police at the station were in a joking mood that night and taking the children to the mountain was part of a game.

He said a Constable Nel "tapped" one of the boys with a plastic pipe but denied they were assaulted.

He could not say why a district surgeon's report said three boys had injuries and abrasions.

Protect

Mrs McKellar: What is the police motto?

Sergeant van Dyk: Serve and protect.

Mrs McKellar: So Constable Nel was protecting those children?

Sergeant van Dyk: Sometimes you have to give them a hiding or they become big criminals.

He said a Constable Snyman had squirted teargas at the boys. It was not dangerous and they often squirted teargas at each other "for fun".

The hearing was postponed to May 24.

Mr O Shrenk was on the bench. Sergeant van Dyk was not represented.

Bleak future for 206 Cebolomzi children

By PETER DENNEHY

THE future looks bleak for the 206 children of Cebolomzi ("community house") Pre-Primary School in Miller's Camp, near Old Crossroads, who all have to crowd into a single room.

Money was collected for an adjoining toilet and kitchen, but now the R10 500 has all been spent and building has ceased just two weeks short of completion.

Mr Blackie Budu, a member of the committee which runs the community, said if more funds were forthcoming he could easily find the labour to finish the job.

"We did appeal to the community for more funds," he said, "but unsuccessfully. Too many people are unemployed."

Children who attend the crèche range from two to six years old. Their parents, many of whom are employed, pay only R2 a month to feed the children, as the Grassroots Educational Trust also contributes.

Just a few metres from the pre-primary school is the Siphika Community School, which also comprises a single room for 275 children between sub-A and Standard Four.

The school is run by Mr T Magida.

Mr Budu said anyone who wished to help the pre-primary school in any way could phone Ms Helen Clark at 642063 or 618818.

Children's home may sell property

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Malcomess House Children's Home may have to sell off three group homes under its control, providing accommodation for 26 children, as the necessary funds have not materialised.

The director, Mrs Selma Wastell, said yesterday that one of the houses was already on the market and the other two would follow once alternative accommodation had been found for the children.

Mrs Wastell said she was in the process of trying to raise funds to build replacement homes.

The concept of the three group homes was formulated during Mrs Wastell's predecessor's reign at the home and Mrs Wastell's only understanding of the situation is through documents processed before her time and hearsay.

On the basis of this, she said she understood that the Department of Health and Welfare had indicated that the home should go ahead and buy five group homes, three of which were duly bought.

Then the department of local government, housing and works informed the home that they would not pay for these houses as they were "too old".

Mrs Wastell said she had a letter in her possession from the latter department which indicated that despite earlier approval, funds would not be provided for the three houses.

Under the circumstances, the home had no other choice at this stage than to consider selling the houses.

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EAST LONDON — Some
900 workers have alleg-
edly been dismissed
from a Fort Jackson
clothing factory after
topping work to back
demands for increased
wages.

900
WORKERS
Daily Dispatch Reporter

Such courses could in-
clude the community
and its needs, income-
generating projects, ru-

org Times 23/8/88 298

'Street children' have crying need

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There are an estimated 5 000 "street children" in South Africa and they face hardships, alienation and despair daily, according to the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW).

The NACCW said the children lived on the peripheries of cities. Inner-city street children and hundreds of "dump children" lived and scavenged on municipal dumps.

"Because there is as yet no legislative provision nor state subsidy for street children and because the Department of National Health and Population

Development has only recently recognized the problem on a national scale, only a small number of organizations have begun to work with these youngsters. Beyond these, projects countrywide are unco-ordinated," the NACCW said.

NACCW national director Mr Brian Gannon said he was concerned about the shortage of black children's homes and places of safety which aggravated the problem.

"South Africa has a terrible shortage of black children's homes." There were only 1 500 places for black street children as opposed to an estimated 5 800 for white children, about 2 500 for coloured and about 600 for Indian children.

"One example of this is the Cape Province where there is only one children's home and one place of safety for black street children, Khayamnandi and Nomzamo respectively situated in Langa township.

"There are also very few others I know of in other provinces like in the Free State where there is one in Thaba Nchu falling under Bophuthatswana and a handful of others in places like Soweto and Mamelodi," said Mr Gannon.

He said one of the major causes of the shortage was the financial part of it.

"It is very expensive to build a home. For instance a facility for one child would cost in the region of between R8 500 to R10 000."

May 23, 1988

Giving a home to street urchins

Sowetan
23/5/88
(298)

PROCESS — an organisation responsible for taking black children off the streets and providing them with shelter, clothing and education — has merged with Boys' Town South Africa.

Boys' Town is a welfare organisation which is celebrating its 30 years of operation in South Africa.

PROCESS began its work in Hillbrow in 1984, and has become a Boys' Town project and will undergo a name change soon.

According to assistant director of Boys' Town, Mr Joe Araujo, in the last three years they have been trying desperately to obtain a suitable piece of land for a Boys' Town for black children, but with little success.

"Last year we decided instead to look for organisations doing similar work with black children with a view to a possible merger. **PRO-CESS** was on our doorstep and became a natural choice," he said.

Boys' Town operates three large Boys' Towns in South Africa. One for white children at Magaliesburg in the western Transvaal, one for coloured children at Phillipi, Cape, and another for Indian

children at longaat, Natal.

It also operates six family homes for boys in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town in addition to the Boys' Towns.

Two types of children come to Boys' Towns — the problem and difficult child which does not imply criminality and the child with a problem.

The Boys' Towns operate on the peer-group pressure system — the closest everyday analogy being the children's game of cowboys and crooks. A social worker is allocated to help the child from the minute he arrives.

Unlike at industrial schools where emphasis is mainly on education, at Boys' Towns the emphasis is on rehabilitation and the aim is to achieve this in the quickest possible time so that the child is returned to the natural home as soon as possible.

The child is not on holiday when at the Boys' Town but neither is he under sentence.

By **ALI MPHAKI**



SOME of the urchins seen roaming around Hillbrow in Johannesburg.
Pic. MBUZENI ZULU

CAPE TOWN 25/5/88

298

Policeman guilty of assaulting 'kids'

Staff Reporter

A CAPE TOWN policeman was fined R50 or 50 days imprisonment, suspended for two years, after he was found guilty of assaulting five "strollers" (street children) on Table Mountain last year.

Sergeant Burger van Dyk, 24, of Goodwood, (pictured left) had pleaded not guilty to assaulting the boys, throwing them in a dam and tear-gassing them on March 10 last year. He was originally charged with two other policemen.



Constable Colin Nel is to be tried separately due to illness and the other, Constable Etienne Snyman, paid an admission of guilt fine for assault and gave evidence for the state against Van Dyk.

Evidence was that the five children were playing cards when they were put into a police van and taken to a dam near Tafelberg Road, where they were beaten with a stick or pipe, made to jump into the dam and teargassed.

The magistrate, Mr O Schreink, said evidence had been that Van Dyk did not beat

the children and was not involved in the teargassing.

"The question is whether Sergeant Van Dyk associated himself with what was done," he said, adding that one had to distinguish between his duty as a policeman and his duty to the community.

"He disregarded his duty as a policeman in that he was in command and he could have prevented what happened. Departmental action has been taken."

Ms G McKellar was the prosecutor. Van Dyk was not represented.

MK64525/5/88 (298) 20

Policeman fined R50 for assault on street children

Court Reporter

A POLICE sergeant was fined R50 (or 25 days) for his part in the assault of three street children by a group of policemen who beat them, forced them to jump into a dam and teargassed them.

Sergeant Burgert Johannes van Dyk, 24, of Edward Heights, Wallace Street, Goodwood, pleaded not guilty in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday to five counts of assault. He was acquitted on two counts.

The boys, aged about 12, told the court they were playing cards on a veranda in the city about 7pm on March 12 last year when a police van approached.

They ran away and hid but were caught and taken to Caledon Square and then to a dam on Table Mountain.

Van Dyk told the court he was in charge of a squad of constables in a "joking" mood. They did not intend to

hurt the boys, but to "teach them a lesson". He said the boys were dirty and stank and that the policemen wanted to wash them and their clothing.

The magistrate, Mr O Shrenk, said the boys were unable to identify which policemen assaulted them with plastic pipes and forced them to jump, fully clothed, into the water. They said that when they were put back in the van they were teargassed.

Mr Shrenk said the boys were adamant that it was not Van Dyk, who was known to them, who assaulted them. However, he was in charge of the others and it was his duty to stop them.

Mr Shrenk took into account that Van Dyk's career would be adversely affected by the conviction and that his conduct had been "out of character".

The court also had to consider that the children were accustomed to running around the streets at night and were not like normal children.

FOCUS ON STREET CHILDREN

Source
27/5/88
298

A NATIONAL workshop on Street Children will be held in Cape Town from July 7 to July 9.

Organised by the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW), the workshop aims at finding solutions to problems faced by about 5 000 street children in South Africa.

Said Brian Gannon, national director of The Child Care Worker.

"Because there is as yet no legislative provision or State subsidy for shelter for these children, only a small number of organisations have begun work with these youngsters. Beyond these, projects country-wide are inexperienced and unco-ordinated."

During the past decade the phenomenon of street children throughout the world has commanded the attention of a growing number of organisations who recognise that the problem can no longer be regarded simply in terms of "nuisance" or "pity."

Hardship

An international agency, Childhope, was established in 1986, and is based in Guatemala with a co-ordinating office in New York.

World estimates of the number of street children vary from eight to 30 million — Childhope says that there may be as many as 100 million — and a conservative estimate for South Africa is 5 000.

5 000
roaming
about
in SA

"This represents a picture of hardship, alienation and despair for individual youngsters in our country on an appalling scale, with the accompanying dangers of exploitation, sexual abuse, petty crime and drug involvement, a spokesman for Naccw said.

It also represented a highly significant population of young people who would enter adult society and economy as disaffected, uneducated, vulnerable and unproductive urban citizens.

A street child can be described as a child who has reached, for himself, his own point of no return, where anything is better than going home, the spokesman added.

For further information contact Miss Jane Keen at (021) 71-7130 or Brian Gannon on (021) 790-3401

27 to June 2, 1988

Township kids aren't naïve innocents, says psychologist

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban
ARE South African township children naïve, innocent and vulnerable? Or does that image reflect a patronising liberal attitude?

Speaking at a conference at the University of Natal Medical School this week, psychologist Anil Bhagwanjee argued for a re-think on the effects of repression on children.

He said children had been involved in "unprecedented national uprisings" over educational issues.

"Not surprisingly, therefore, children as a group have become major targets of state repression", and this in turn has led to widespread concern by members of the community about their well-being.

Bhagwanjee, a lecturer in psychology at the University of Durban-Westville, believes that underlying the concern about these children is the implicit notion that children are "innocent, pure and naïve".

"Closely linked to this notion of innocence is a second assumption: that children are in some way more 'vulnerable' than adults to psychopathology and will carry permanent and damaging scars of their trauma into adulthood," said Bhagwanjee.

Bhagwanjee challenges both views, saying the contradiction raises fundamental questions about the idea of childhood.

"When children are able to organise themselves cohesively; when they are able to organise their own education classes and take control of their townships; when they mete out justice in 'people's courts' — then we must ask ourselves again whether these are naïve and hopelessly vulnerable individuals", or whether this assessment "smacks of 'patronising liberalism' on the part of adults."

Bhagwanjee says there is evidence that a number of factors help children manage in such situations. Children are often better able to cope with stress and crises if the adults around them appear to be coping; if there are strong organisations and supportive community ties; if (especially in the case of younger children) they play games which might shock parents, like "Casspir-Casspir" or "funerals", but which actually serve to merge harsh reality with fantasy and thus help the child cope.

School for Deaf on the road to success

By Paula Fray

The Sizwile School for the Deaf — the only institution in the PWV area for black children with hearing disabilities — was officially opened in Dobsonville yesterday.

The director general of the Department of Education and Training, Dr A B Fourie, representatives from foreign embassies and multi-national companies, and the Dobsonville mayor were among dignitaries at the opening.

The principal, Mr Gerard Cox, told the more than 500 guests and schoolchildren that the completion of this first phase was a milestone in the school's history.

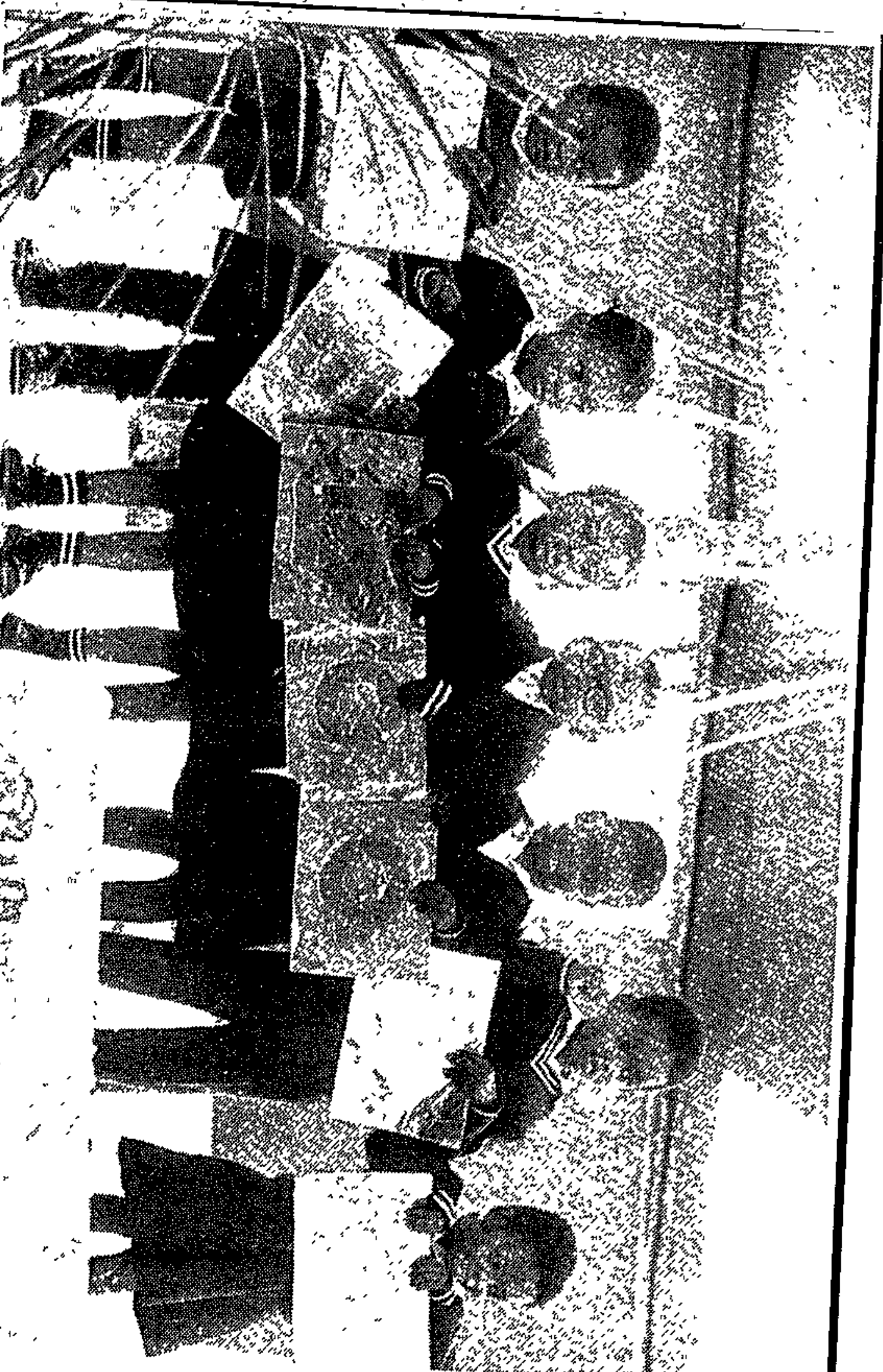
The school now provides pre-primary and primary school training. It will go on to take students up to matric.

Mr Cox said deafness was one of the worst of handicaps as it "cut out a person socially".

Yet the children were eager to develop to the limit of their capabilities. The school was there to help them become useful members of their communities.

Future growth involves a R20 million capital development programme over five years.

Among projects planned are hostel, kitchen facilities, secondary classrooms, a diagnostic centre and auditorium, a community sports complex, and an arts and crafts centre.



The words spell **WELCOME** — on the cards and in sign language — as children from Sizwile School for the Deaf greet guests at the opening of their school yesterday.

● Picture by Frank Black.

Howard

1643

MONDAY, 30 MAY 1988

1644

- (i) Vacant posts were advertised throughout the Republic and candidates were interviewed during April 1988. The posts will be filled shortly.
- (3) 30 April 1988.

Greenfield/Valley View Place of Safety

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

- (1) (a) How many children are accommodated at the (i) Greenfield and (ii) Valley View Place of Safety and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) what is the complement of each specified staff category at each of these institutions;

- (3) whether he will furnish the House with the detailed costs of running each of these institutions; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the total cost of running each institution, if so, what are these details?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) 66
(ii) 58.
(b) 30 April 1988.

(2) Greenfield

1 Superintendent, 1 Social Worker, 1 Senior Health and Welfare Administration Clerk, 1 Health and Welfare Administration Clerk, 1 Professional Nurse, 2 Care Officers, 16 Care Assistants, 15 General Assistants and 2 Cooks.

Valley View.

1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Nurse, 11 Care Assistants, 3 General Assistants and 1 Cook

- (3) Yes.

- (a) Not applicable.

- (b) Not yet available in respect of Greenfields. The total cost of running Valley View for 1987/88 was R277 002, details of which are as follows:

Personnel Expenditure	: R170 891
Administrative	
Expenditure	: 5 893
Stores	: 86 238
Professional and Special Services	: 6 083
Equipment	: 6 371
Other	: 1 526

1645

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE 1988

1646

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply.

General Affairs.

Black population numbers

159. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of each specified Black (aa) local authority area and (bb) township as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Reply bound in Annexures of House — see M287-1988

Overseas visits

566. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987, if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit,

- (2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him and (d) why;

- (3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) No, not in my capacity as Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) Falls away.

- (3) Falls away.

National Housing Commission: functions/ members

947. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (1) As at the latest specified date for which information is available, (a) what were the functions of the National Housing Commission (b) who were the members serving on it and (c) (i) for what period and (ii) by whom had each of them been appointed,

- (2) (a) from what source was the Commission financed, and (b) what funds were available to it, in each of the latest specified five years for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) (a) The powers and duties of the National Housing Commission are defined in the Housing Act, 1966 (Act 4 of 1966) as amended.

- (b) Mr C H Kozé (Chairman)

- Mr F H Cronje (Vice-Chairman)

- Mr K A Finlayson

- Mr D J F Hige

- Mr L C Koch

- Mr M M van Zyl

- Mr L P van S Moolman

- Mr J H Opperman

- Mr L S Peten

- Mr A M Shipalana

- Mr A G Magubane

- Mr R P Molemela

- Mr H M Matsie

- Mr L E Moekeetsi

- (c) (i) 1 June 1987 to 31 May 1988.

- (ii) The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (2) (a) The Commission being a statutory policy making body has, as such, no funds at its disposal but considers housing projects in terms of existing norms and standards.

- (b) Falls away.

Black residential areas proclaimed

966. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (1) Whether any Black residential areas have been proclaimed in the (a) Caledon, (b) Ceres, (c) De Kuilen, (d) Durbanville, (e) False Bay, (f) George, (g) Helderberg, (h) Malmesbury, (i) Mossel Bay, (j) Paarl, (k) Piketberg, (l) Swellendam, (m) Tyger-al-ler, (n) Wellington and (o) Worcester constituencies; if so, (i) what are the names of these areas in each case and (ii) what was the estimated population in each such area as at (aa) the latest specified date for which information is available and (bb) a date five years previously.

- (2) whether any residential areas for Blacks

Call to probe ^{Star 11/6/88} number of ⁽²⁹⁸⁾ youths in jail

The Free the Children Alliance has called on all South Africans to "put aside some time and consideration" today for the 250 children allegedly in detention.

June 1 is the anniversary of International Children's Day.

It said that not until all the wrongs had been redressed in South Africa and a true democracy existed would there be an opportunity for a normal life.

"We call for an investigation into the large numbers of children currently in South African jails." — Sapa.

● See Page 19.

BBC to allege child torture

LONDON — BBC TV is to screen a documentary on June 8 which will claim that some children in SA have "experienced detention and torture at the hands of the security police".

The BBC said the 50-minute film would also deal with children, both black and white, who

11/6/88
Sapa
were "having to cope with growing up in such a divided society".

"Since the present state of emergency in SA came into force nearly two years ago, more than 10 000 children have been arrested and detained. They represent about 40% of all known detainees." — Sapa.

Minister 'is seeking justification for not charging detainees'

(298)

Professor Dugard said that, particularly during the Vorster era, "one was disturbed by the lack of assurances from members of the government on such matters".

A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man in a suit and tie, looking directly at the camera. The image is heavily stylized with a grainy, halftone-like texture, giving it a stark, almost graphic quality. The man has short, dark hair and is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. The background is dark and indistinct.

Professor Dugard said that police had been successful in protecting witnesses and ensuring that they gave testimony in the past and he did not think the situation had changed so drastically that police were no longer able to do this.

Dr Coleman also said it was incorrect to say there were no children under the age of 16 in detention. He said he was aware of a 14-year-old child in detention on the Witwatersrand and several 15-year-olds in detention elsewhere in the country.

1. 6/10/11

June 25, 1988
Football Un-
happened
of recent happen-
in South Africa
on the beach.

'No tolerance of unlawful action'

Law applies to police too, assures Vlok

Star 1/6/88

298

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok yesterday gave the assurance that unlawful actions by members of the police — regardless of race or rank — would not be tolerated.

He was speaking at a Republic Day function in his Verwoerdburg constituency, and said he was giving the assurance on behalf of himself and the Commissioner of Police.

Mr Vlok was speaking against the background of the recent death sentences on two members of

the riot police in Cradock, and Supreme Court criticism of the riot police.

Noting that this year was the 75th anniversary of the South African Police, Mr Vlok said many members of the force had "paid the highest price", and others had been seriously injured in the course of their duties.

But when members of "this proud force" were charged with murder, serious assault and misdeeds, and were sentenced to long jail terms — and even death — this caused tremendous concern.

When a policeman was guilty of a misdemean-

our it could never be condoned. He said that justice would take its course, even if it meant that the disclosure of such a misdeed harmed the image of the force.

The police had served the country and its people proudly and diligently and would continue to do so.

Mr Vlok also referred to the question of children in detention. While the Government did not wish to detain any child or juvenile unless it was absolutely necessary, the police sometimes had no choice.

This was when there were horrendous crimes such as necklace murders, arson, looting and public violence.

He said it was no secret that children were being misused and abused by revolutionaries who had no conscience or feelings. They did not care if young lives were lost as long as their "senseless and selfish goals" were reached.

Youth arrests

Special efforts were made to release children as soon as possible.

A police major-general had been assigned to investigate the circumstances surrounding the arrest of youths.

Efforts were made to release them in the care of parents or relatives as soon as possible.

At present few youths were being detained and none were under 16. Of those aged 16 or 17, there were fewer than 100 in custody.

Mr Vlok said it was often asked why people were not brought to trial if they were suspected of serious offences which warranted detention.

This was because of getting witnesses prepared to give evidence. A witness's life in most cases meant absolutely nothing.

Mr Vlok called on South Africans to stand together. The onslaught against the country had increased in intensity in the past few years.

Minister 'is seeking justification for not charging detainees'

Star 1/6/88

By Bruce Anderson

298

The assurance by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, that unlawful actions by policemen would not be tolerated was most welcome, Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

Professor Dugard said that, particularly during the Vorster era, "one was disturbed by the lack of assurances from members of the government on such matters".

But, commenting on the Minister's assertion that the reason people in detention were not brought to trial was because of a lack of, or possible danger to, witnesses, Professor Dugard said it seemed that Mr Vlok was simply looking for some justification for the failure to charge children in detention.

Professor Dugard said that police had been successful in protecting witnesses and ensuring that they gave testimony in the past and he did not think the situation had changed so drastically that police were no longer able to do this.

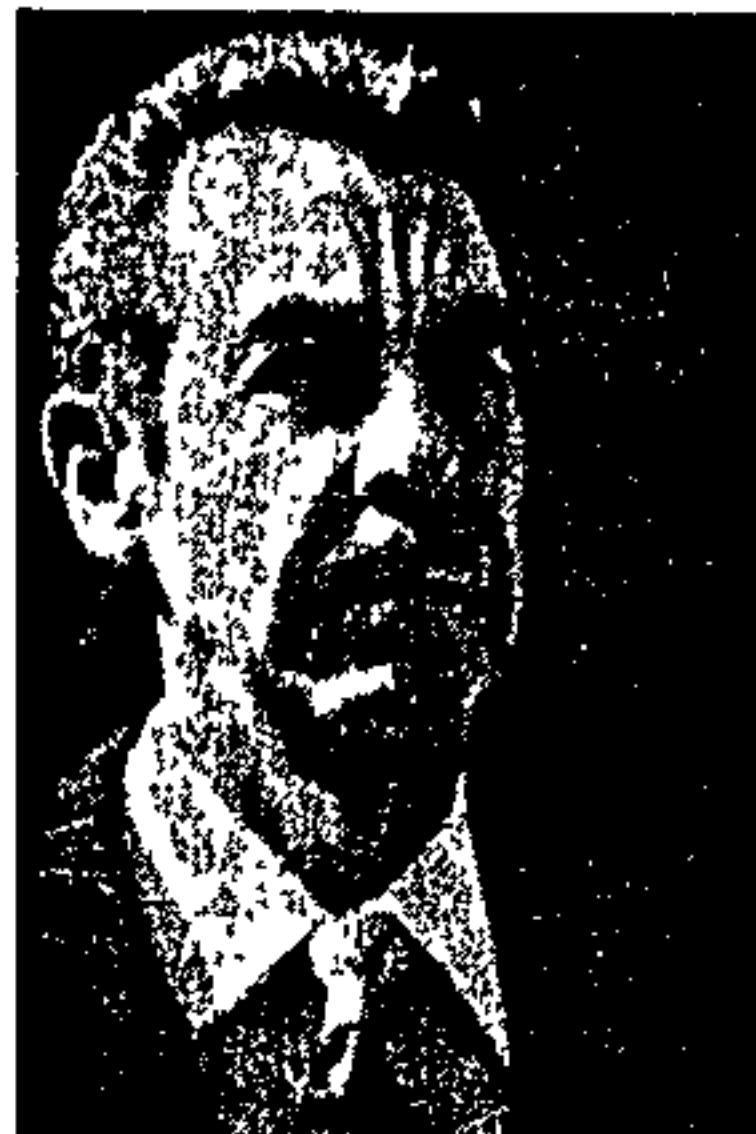
Dr Max Coleman, a former member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, commenting in his personal capacity challenged Mr Vlok's figure of about 100 detainees, saying he was confident that a more realistic nationwide figure for children (under the age of 18) in detention would be about 250.

Dr Coleman also said it was incorrect to say there were no children under the age of 16 in detention. He said he was aware of a 14-year-old child in detention on the Witwatersrand and several 15-year-olds in detention elsewhere in the country.

Dr Coleman said that over the past three years more than 40 000 people had been detained of whom more than 10 000 were children.



Professor Dugard ... welcomes Mr Vlok's assurance.



Dr Max Coleman ... challenges Minister's figures.

Disabled kids get schools

THE director general of the Department of Education and Training, Dr Brand Fourie, said this week his department had embarked on 29 building programmes for the disabled children during the current financial year.

Speaking at the official opening of the Sizwele School for the Deaf in Dobsonville, Soweto, Dr Fourie said the programme included the building of a reformatory.

Sponsor

The building of Sizwele School involved R1,291 million, of which 95 percent was subsidised by the DET and five percent came from the sponsoring body and the public.

The schools are expected to admit the first pupils later this year. — Sapa

Palsy children at home with 'Mama Jackie'

star 1/6/88

298

By Sally Sealey

The small hands reach out, the eyes light up, a little girl rushes over, arms outstretched to "Mama Jackie", who picks her up, holds her closely, and whispers, "my butterfly".

Ms Elizabeth Jackson, better known as "Mama Jackie", works at the Paul Kushlick School for Cerebral Palsy Children in Soweto. Here 199 children of all ages are loved, cared for and educated.

Her ambition is to make all "her children" independent, to give every child a sense of dignity.

"So many of them come to us apologising for being alive, I want them to know that they are loved and that they have every right to be glad they are alive," says Ms Jackson.

The school prepares children for the classroom, and to make them as independent as possible.

"Only four of our children are in wheelchairs, the rest get about on bicycles or on their own two legs," she says.

Before 1982 there was no school in Soweto for children suffering from cerebral palsy. "God alone knows what they did then," says Ms Jackson.

Coping with rejection

"Most of the children were kept in a world of darkness or institutionalised where they were fed and cleaned but offered no mental stimulation or education."

Often the children have to cope with rejection from their families and from the community.

"One little boy tried to hang himself five times because his mother rejected him," said Ms Jackson.

"One of our little girls, my 'butterfly', is cared for by her 15-year-old sister; often the sister goes out and forgets to feed the little one."

The school staff consists of teachers, housemothers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech and hearing therapists and remedial teachers.

"The physiotherapists try to prevent gross deformity by giving the children treatment as early as possible. Ideally each child should be given half an hour of physiotherapy daily but the most we can provide is three times a week," said one of the physiotherapists at the school.

Ms Jackson says although the work is fulfilling it is often frustrating especially when the parents reject the child. Many fail to report the illness because they are afraid or in many cases, ashamed.

Ms Jackson says it is important to remember that cerebral palsy is not a disease and is not hereditary. It is caused by brain damage, before during or after birth or by an accident.

The school has a three-fold task, she said, the first being education. "We educate the children to be as independent as possible and we educate the parents to accept their children to understand them and to love them."

Ms Jackson's dream is to have a boarding facility at the school.

"My dream is to have a place for the children, particularly those that have been abused, a home where they will be loved and cared for. A home for my 'butterfly' and the many like her".

Intelligence

The earlier the children come to the school, the better their chances. "The children are far more intelligent than the average person thinks. At our school we have two children who have

their physical disabilities they may never realise their potential", she says.

The occupational therapist at the school says: "We work in the functional, educational, personal and work sphere. We teach the children to have self respect and help them become employable."

The school offers a variety of skills to the children, from basket weaving, woodwork, metalwork to domestic science.

"The children feel that we are their real parents", says teacher, Mr Cecil Moruthanae.

Keamogetsoe Xaba undergoes her half-hour of physiotherapy under the careful guidance of Mrs Heather Baxter.



Solly Rabambo (6), nicknamed "Spoggy" by the staff of the Phillip Kushlick School for Cerebral Palsy Children in Soweto, takes his first tentative ride on his bicycle, under the watchful eye of

● Pictures by Alf Kumalo

14-YEAR-OLDS ARE DETAINED

A MEMBER of the Detainees Parents Support Committee yesterday rejected a Government assurance that no children under the age of 16 years are detained without charge under the state of emergency.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok on Tuesday said that "not one single child under the age of 16" was currently detained under emergency regulations.

He said fewer than 100 children aged 16 were being held in connection with the unrest that began in September 1984.

"This is simply not true," said Dr Max Coleman, a DPSC member who monitors detention without trial.

"There is one youth aged 14 in detention and a considerable number of 15-year-olds are also being held," he said.

Mr Vlok said the Government was sensitive to the damage that detention could do to children, but added that some had committed murder by means of the "necklace".

"It is no secret that children are misused and abused by those revolutionaries who have absolutely no conscience or feelings," Mr Vlok said.

"They don't care a damn if young lives are lost as long as their senseless and selfish goals are reached."

Dr Coleman said there were children in detention who had been held without charge for two years. Others had been charged after up to 18 months in prison.

He said that 14-year-old Philip Mosiamedi was detained in Soweto on March 30 this year and added that "a whole string of 15-year-olds are in detention, some for over a year."

Dr Coleman, who headed the DPSC until it was banned in February, said he estimated that about 250 children aged up to 17 were currently detained.

"And that is a very conservative estimate," he said.

The DPSC recorded the detentions of a number of children, some as young as 11, before it was silenced.

The committee was among 17 prominent anti-apartheid groups silenced in a government crackdown on black opposition to racial discrimination and emergency rule.

Curb

The emergency, which gives police and soldiers virtually unlimited powers of search and arrest without warrant, was invoked to curb a black uprising that claimed over 2 500 lives.

Civil rights monitors including Dr Coleman estimate that at least 30 000 people, most of them blacks, have been held under emergency rule for periods of a few days to two years. — Sapa-Reuter.

Support for Pillays

ABOUT 30 people met in an Irene home near Pretoria on Monday night in support of an Indian family's application for residence in the area.

Hostess Mrs Barbara Tanton said Professor Gerald Pillay, professor of theology at the University of South Africa (Unisa), and his wife, took occupation of a house in Stopford Road, Irene, early last month.

She said Press reports that many residents had expressed anger that an Indian family had been allowed to establish themselves in the area "in a secretive way" were "all a lie".

"They made application in March and moved in in early May, during which time most residents in the all-white area became aware of their

intention. We hoped we could keep the matter low-key, but after Press reports we decided to hold a meeting to discuss the issue."

She said that at Monday night's meeting it was unanimously agreed that:

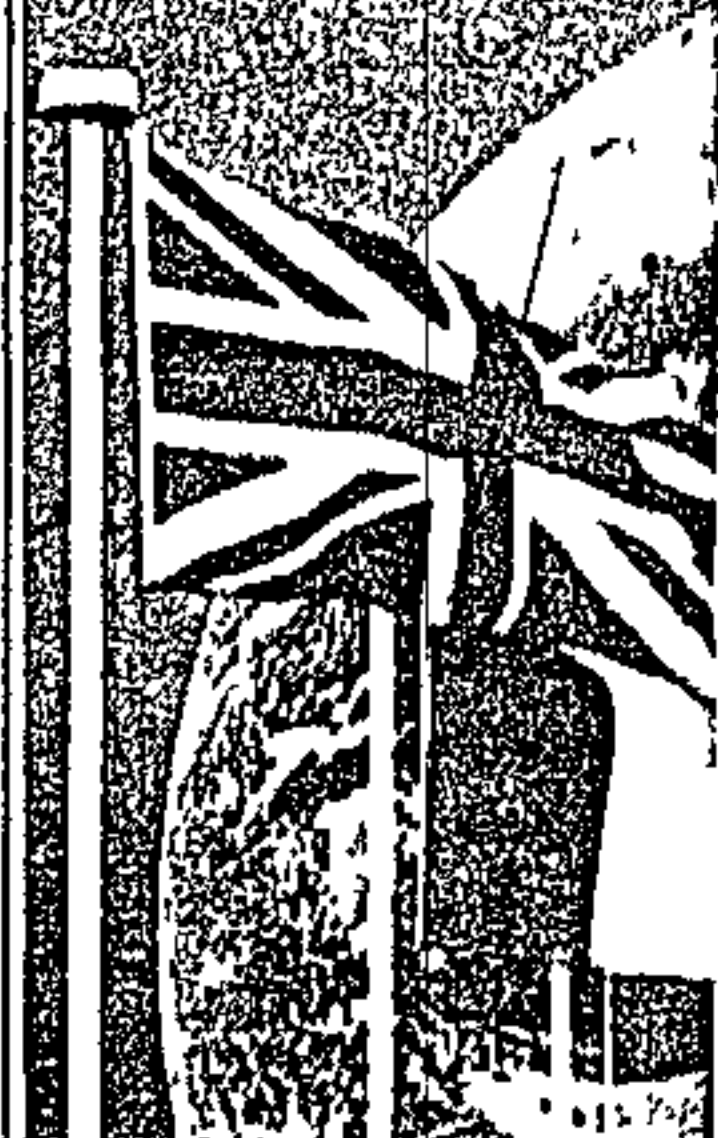
- Nobody present had any objection to the continued residence of the Pillay family in Irene;
- The group felt that the matter should be given favourable consideration by the administrator of the Transvaal; and
- A steering committee be formed to consider further action in the matter and to establish the support of other Irene residents. The steering committee was due to meet last night. — Sapa.



THE Diepmeadow Traffic Department, in conjunction with Radio Bophuthatswana, has launched a peak-hour radio service, broadcast live on Radio Bop, from Monday to Friday, between 6.45am and 8am and from 5pm to 6.45pm.

The service which was launched at Central Camp, Diepkloof, yesterday was attended by Diepmeadow administrator Mr David Thebehali, Mr Thapelo Thipe, (Radio Bop station manager), Mr Humphrey Ndebele, Mr Bisto Molohe and Mr Tom Mabambe.

UN
FA



Vlok challenges DPSC's Coleman

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has challenged Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee to go to any police cell or prison with a magistrate to point out any children under 16 who are being detained.

He has also challenged him to name any children under 16 who are being detained.

In a statement last night Vlok said Coleman had rejected his statement on Republic Day that no children under 16 were being detained in terms of the emergency regulations and that fewer than 100 children of 16 and 17 years were being held.

"I have already assigned a police officer to make the necessary arrangements with Dr Coleman."

"Should he not accept my challenge or fail to name the children or point them out, that will be proof positive that his allegations are a total fabrication and abominable lies."

Coleman had said about 250 children up to the age of 17 were currently being held. Vlok regarded the allegations in an extremely serious light.

(298) b/dm 3/6/88

BBC to screen documentary on detained children

TORTURE CLAIMS VAGUE - POLICE

BBC television is to screen a documentary on June 8 which will claim that some children in South Africa have "experienced detention and torture at the hands of the security police."

Police yesterday dismissed the allegations contained in the film as "vague and faceless."

A BBC statement released by Sapa said the 50-minute film, entitled *Suffer The Children - A Report from inside South Africa*, would also deal with children, both black and white, who were

"having to cope with growing up in such a divided society."

"Mothers, priests, lawyers, social workers, and the children themselves, speak out about what is happening to children there," said the statement.

Whipped (298)
"Since the present state of emergency in South Africa came into force nearly two years ago, more than 10 000 children have been arrested and detained. They represent about 40 percent of all known detainees."

The statement quoted Johannesburg lawyer Priscilla Jana as saying: "We've got cases where children have been dragged out of their homes and have been assaulted with the butts of guns, batons, fists, or whatever instrument is available... we've had a case in my job where little children including 10 and 11-year-olds were arrested, including young girls. And then they are put into a cell and whipped."

The BBC statement said one boy named William, who was 11

years old when he was arrested, "was severely beaten, like many others."

"His further ordeal of torture is not an isolated one either."

The statement quoted William as saying: "They put a baby's dummy in my mouth, pressed me against the wall and covered my head with a wet sack."

"They then connected electric wires to my toes. My whole body was filled with the most serious pain, very painful."

The statement said he was never charged with any crime.

Police public relations in Pretoria yesterday replied in a statement that the BBC documentary, as had many such films in the past, contained allegations that were "vague and faceless."

"This is obviously done because such allegations are not possible to investigate. These statements are obviously made for propaganda purposes," said the police statement.

"Fortunately, the propagandistic statements (contained in the Sapa report) were so exaggerated that very few viewers — if any — will believe them."

The police statement said that, in the matter of the detention of children, it was "false" to suggest that the police were unconcerned about the children's welfare.

"We have gone to extreme lengths to ensure their release as quickly as possible," said the statement, which added that those children who could not be released received "the best possible care" during their terms of detention.

The police statement said a senior officer (a major-general) was appointed last year "with the sole task of investigating the circumstances surrounding each arrest of a child or youth held in terms of the emergency regulations."

This senior officer, police said, had "made it his personal duty to try and release a youth into the care of his parents or other relatives as soon as possible, while investigations continued."

The appointed officer "endeavoured to involve social, community and religious workers in each case."

ca. 3/16/88
ry for 32 years.

Canadian ambassador goes to see township

By Paula Fray 298

The Canadian ambassador to South Africa toured Alexandra Township yesterday, visiting several projects his government had sponsored and meeting residents and helpers.

Mr Ronald McLean called at the Alexandra health centre and university clinic, the Itlhokomeleng old age Home, the Boitumelong creche and the Alexandra art centre.

He said he admired the spirit he found in the self-help institutions which all seemed to be greatly needed.

"The greatest need in these endeavours is the community's support and effort. Our contribution is negligible compared to the self-help effort of the community."

Although the problems in Alexandra could not be solved in a day, he was glad to see work had been started, he added.

Mr McLean was accompanied by Mrs Freda Enns, the administrator of the Canadian fund for local initiatives.

Highlight of the visit was the Boitumelong creche in 6th Avenue.

About 40 children squealed and screeched with delight as the man with the strange accent spoke and played with them.

Contributions made by the Canadian embassy, Unisys and the Anglo American chairman's fund helped raise R100 000 for a new creche.

A1

misgivings about the pull-out of foreign firms,"

man Ron Dellums of California.

tration officials will have little influence on the

Further bid for release of Nation editor

By Jo-Anne Colling

Attorneys for detained Johannesburg editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu are to go to the Appeal Division in their legal battle to have the courts order his release from detention.

Mr Sisulu, editor of the New Nation, has been detained for 18 months.

He is being held in terms of the emergency regulations and has not been charged with any offence. The Minister of Law and Order has given his involvement in the National Education Crisis Committee as the reason for his continued detention.

MARGINAL

Mr Sisulu has said that he played a marginal role in the NECC.

This week a full Bench of the Transvaal Provincial Division turned down an appeal against an earlier Rand Supreme Court decision in which it was found that the judge could not order Mr Sisulu's release.

Attorney Mrs Priscilla Jana said a further appeal would be lodged with the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.

Vlok challenges Coleman to name detainees

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok has challenged Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees Parents Support Committee to prove claims that the State was holding up to 250 children aged up to 17 and that a "whole string of 15-year-olds" were in detention.

Mr Vlok was reacting in a statement last night to Dr Coleman's earlier reported claims in which he had named one 14-year-old child, Philip Mosiamedi, as having been detained since March 30.

He said Mr Vlok's statement at a public meeting on Republic Day

that not a single child younger than 16 was being held in terms of emergency regulations and less than 100 aged 16 and 17 were being detained, was untrue.

Mr Vlok said in last night's statement he stood the strongest exception to Dr Coleman's public statement.

Mr Vlok said: "The Commissioner of the SA Police has informed me that the particular 14-year-old Dr Coleman referred to was detained for only a few hours."

He challenged Dr Coleman to make public all the names of those youths under 16 years who he claimed were being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

Clergyman held in murder inquiry dies in police cell

By Montshiwa Moroke
Moroke

The Rev Dowdeswell "Madubula" Mahabane of the Methodist Church in Africa, was found dead in a police cell hours after he had been detained at

Butterworth, Transkei, police liaison officer, Lieutenant Colonel SS Mokoatle, said today.

He said said Mr Mahabane was arrested in Magalakanqa, near Idutywa, on May 24, by members of the Murder and Rob-

Rephuthatswana reported

298

Sash names 4 kids for Vlok

THE ROW over the number of children in detention heated up yesterday with Minister of Law and Order Adrian Vlok challenging his critics to name detainees under the age of 16.

Audrey Coleman of the Black Sash immediately gave four names, though they were of children who were 15 when detained and have since turned 16. *W/maul 3-9/6/88*

"We have always used the age of a child when they were detained. That is when the misdeed happened and that is the age that counts.

"The minister can't hold people un-

til they are over 16 and then justify their detention," she said.

She added that the DPSC were investigating other cases they knew about.

The argument arose after Vlok said in a Republic Day speech in Pretoria that there were no children under 16 in emergency detention and only 100 aged 16.

"This is simply untrue," was the response of Dr Max Coleman, who lead the Detainees Parent's Support Committee until it was restricted on February 24 this year.

(Handwritten scribble)

(Handwritten "AS" in a circle)

NEWS

I can't allow lies' ^{Star 4/6/88 (298)} Vlok

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, yesterday rejected claims by Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees Parents Support Committee that children listed by Dr Coleman as being in detention were under the age of 16.

Mr Vlok said in a statement the list contained in Dr Coleman's press statement "reveals the shocking and chaotic condition of the information that he has at his disposal and which he and other radical persons and organisations use to vilify the RSA."

Mr Vlok said Dr Coleman had in the meantime made it known that he would not be available before June 6 to accompany a magistrate to verify facts of juveniles whom Dr Coleman alleges are 15 years of age and who are being detained under emergency regulations.

"I cannot allow the blatant lies that Dr Coleman proclaims, to be sent out into the world without commenting on them," Mr Vlok said.

"As soon as Dr Coleman is available, the facts will be verified by a magistrate, but in the meantime I am compelled to comment on the list of names supplied by him, purporting to be the particulars of youths who are alleged to be 15 years of age and who are still being held in terms of the emergency regulations."

Mr Vlok said Dr Coleman had stressed that his (Dr Coleman's) figures were based on estimates and had admitted that they were incomplete. "In his statements to the world, however, the opposite impression is conveyed. Using

Minister and DPSC man head for a showdown over detainees

this very basis, he still has the audacity to publicly accuse me of lying," Mr Vlok said.

Mr Vlok listed what he said were the actual ages of those whom Dr Coleman named:

- Moishiwane Stanley — 18 years and 11 months (born July 7 1969);
- Leeuw Cassey Binang — released May 20 1988;
- Molekell Collin — 17 years and 1 month (born April 19 1971);
- Mmego Erens — 17 years and 9 months (born August 6 1970);

- Ngesi Sopho Lawrence — 18 years and 11 months (born July 25 1969);
- Phogwane Vincent — released March 31 1988 (was 17 years and 4 months);
- Mthermbu Sibusiso — 25 years (born May 22 1963);
- Mbanjwa Sibusiso — released and already appeared in court on May 26 1988, on a charge of murder and abduction — 17 years and 2 months;
- Laculeni Sithembiso — released on March 22 1988 — 17 years and 8 months;
- Ngobo Sibusiso — released on April 15 1988 —

- 17 years and 8 months;
- Ziqubu Jabulani — released on March 8 1988 — 18 years and 6 months;
- Cele Zama — The South African Police has no knowledge of such a person;
- Duma Pani — released on December 17 1987;
- Phineas Nyembe — 17 years and 4 months (born January 19 1971);
- Telma Lindiwe Nzondo — 17 years and 2 months (born March 24 1971);

Mr Vlok said: "Dr Coleman confesses that he supplied misleading and false particulars of Philip Mosimedi. In nine of these cases, involving persons who Dr Coleman refers to as '15-year-old detainees', the detainees were represented by lawyers during their detention. To pretend that it is difficult to obtain the correct particulars is therefore both misleading and false," Mr Vlok said. — Sapa.

Malone family had changed their name

CAPE TOWN — The woman who allegedly placed pigs' heads outside the Durban synagogue and Jewish Club, Mrs Yvonne Malone, was apparently refused a permanent residence permit when she entered South Africa seven years ago under a different surname, the Director General of Home Affairs, Mr G B S van Zyl, revealed yesterday.

She is presently being sought by police after failing to appear in the Durban Regional Court

on June 1 on two charges of crimen injuria relating to the pigs' heads incident.

Information received from a member of the public after a picture of Mrs Malone appeared on television had enabled the department to determine from its records that Mrs Malone and her family presumably entered the country on two occasions for purposes of settling here.

The records indicated the family entered in 1981 under a different surname.

Records indicated further that the same family re-entered South Africa in 1985, this time under the surname of Malone.

"The Immigrants Selection Board approved permits for permanent residence as the application complied with all requirements."

The department was investigating the matter in co-operation with the police and no further information would be released until the investigation had been completed, he said. — Sapa.

REGISTRATION (298) JANUARY 1988

Coleman to visit detainees in their cells

By Bruce Anderson

Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee has accepted the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok's, invitation to visit detainees in their cells and expects the visit to take place today.

Speaking in his personal capacity, Dr Coleman said last night: "I am taking the Minister's invitation at face value and, as such, I welcome it."

He said a representative of the Minister had arranged to contact him again today.

The invitation came after Dr Coleman had challenged the Minister's statement on Republic Day that no children under the age of 16 were being held in detention under the emergency regulations.

Dr Coleman submitted a list of 15 detainees, al-

legedly under the age of 16, being held in detention on the Reef and in Maritzburg.

Last night, Dr Coleman said he understood he would, in the presence of a magistrate and a representative of the Minister, be taken to visit children under the age of 16 whom he has alleged are being held in detention.

A senior police spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said last night the police were prepared to accompany Dr Coleman to any police cell or prison in the country in which he claimed a detainee under the age of 16 was being held.

"We are quite confident that there are no detainees under the age of 16," the brigadier said.

In one case, Brigadier Mellet said, a detainee whose age Dr Coleman had listed as 15 turned out to be 25.

Man shot and injured, homes burnt

Weekend unrest has left a man injured and two homes burnt down, according to a police report.

A man was shot and injured near Pinetown.

At Imbali, near Maritzburg, and Nthorowe, near Greylingstad, homes were set alight.

In Nyanga, Cape Town, two men were arrested after three shots were fired at security force members.

22 wars being waged in world have severe effects on children

Star 6/6/88

298

By Janine Simon

The 22 wars presently being waged around the world are having devastating effects on children and on the professionals who have to care for them, says local child care expert Ms Jacqui Michael, who recently presented a paper at an international child and youth care worker's conference in Washington DC.

Despite a scathing attack on South Africa in the opening address, delegates — totalling 2 000 from 39 countries — were generally very supportive and it seemed many could identify with the problems besetting South African child care workers, she said.

"There are 22 wars going on in the world at the moment and most of the delegates were desperately trying to cope with situations similar to what we have here, such as deprivation caused by the 'war' condition or children forming themselves into lawless street gangs," said Ms Michael, who is director of The

Children's Foundation — formerly Homes and Orphans — and chairman of the Transvaal region of the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW).

Cross-cultural relations also presented special problems with professionals searching constantly for ways to break down preconceived ideas and prejudices and help children thrust into such situations to cope.

Ms Michael, who presented a paper on South Africa's child care services, shared a podium with speakers from Japan, Sweden and India. She said the conference also made it clear that welfare and child care services in this country had one of the lowest rates of government financial support in the world. Only 40 percent of facilities here were state funded, as compared to the 60 to 100 percent funding offered by other governments.

"The fact that we have to deliver separate services for each race group stunned the audience and caused great concern that children's well-being was sacrificed to facilitate the system," she added.

The trend towards preventive community work was endorsed by the conference, which had as its main theme empowerment — or giving children in care, their parents and families more control over their lives.

Child-care workers had seen the need to make parents and children more responsible for their own behaviour. In the past workers had simply taken control of the children's lives, because it had been easier to cook their food or buy their clothes than to allow them to take decisions for themselves. But this created dependent children who needed extra facilities such as half-way houses to help them re-integrate into society, Ms Michael said.

Birth certificates produced to establish detainees' ages

By David Braun
and Jo-Anne Collinge

CAPE TOWN — The police today produced copies of birth and baptism certificates which they said proved that detainees pointed out by Dr Max Coleman are older than 15.

The documents were handed to the magistrate who was appointed to accompany Dr Coleman, of the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), to point out any detainees who are younger than 16.

Dr Coleman, speaking in his personal capacity, said yesterday after visiting seven detainees at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison that there were 15-year-olds in detention.

Five of the seven detainees visited gave ages under oath which confirmed DPSC records. In two instances, DPSC

records were contradicted by the detainees who were questioned in his presence by a magistrate, Dr Coleman said.

According to Law and Order Ministry spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, the records show that each of the five is older than 15. He said Dr Coleman had violated an agreement between himself and the police not to make any statements regarding his visit to the prison until the magistrate had made his findings.

Brigadier Mellet said the police would have no objection to releasing the records for public scrutiny once the magistrate had made his findings.

Dr Coleman, said he would be visiting two more detainees at Krugersdorp today and would release a more comprehensive statement afterwards.

RELEASE ALL CHILDREN

Coleman slates Vlok over 'trial by SABC'

ALL child detainees should be released immediately and quibbles over their ages were of secondary concern, Dr Max Coleman said yesterday.

He said in a Press release that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on June 3 listed differences between police records and records quoted by himself on child detainees.

Dr Coleman is a former member of the Detainees Parents Support Committee.

The DPSC relied primarily on parents or close family of detainees, reporting either directly to an advice

office, or a lawyer, for information, he said.

"We should naturally regard such sources as being in the best position to know the ages of their children and we would have no hesitation in accepting such information in good faith."

Sowetan Statement

"Instead of waiting for these differences to be resolved by the proposed mechanism of visiting child detainees in their cells in the presence of a magistrate, the minister has chosen to subject me and the DPSC to trial by the SABC, which does not afford us an equal opportunity of reply."

"In this way he has already prejudiced the outcome of the investigation."

Mr Vlok's statement created the impressions that Dr Coleman delayed in making himself available to accompany a magistrate to detention cells.

"Nothing could be further from the truth."

He was telephoned by Mr Vlok's representative on Friday afternoon and agreed to be available first thing yesterday morning.

"It would be a great pity if this whole exercise were to be allowed to degenerate into a point scoring debate, instead of addressing the real issue, which is the continuing detention of children."

Children continued to be detained virtually on a daily basis, he said.

The appropriate concern was that all child detainees be released and our ongoing concern is that the practice of detaining the political opponents of apartheid be terminated. Quibbles over their ages are of secondary concern." — Sapa

Dispute over youths' ages not resolved

Coleman's visits to detainees cut short

Star 8/6/88 (298)

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has withdrawn his offer to allow Dr Max Coleman to continue to visit young detainees in the presence of a magistrate in order to establish their ages.

Mr Vlok suspended this offer yesterday after several days of wrangling with Dr Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Com-

mittee (DPSC) over whether certain detainees were younger than 16 years.

A scheduled visit to two detainees in Krugersdorp yesterday was cancelled abruptly.

Dr Coleman and his attorney were advised of this only after arriving at the appointed magistrate's office.

On Monday there was a visit to

seven detainees in Diepkloof Prison, Greater Soweto.

Afterwards, Dr Coleman said the magistrate's cross-examination had established from the detainees that there were some who had been under 16 when taken into custody.

Birth and baptismal certificates produced by Mr Vlok reveal that no detainee under investigation at present is now 15.

Dr Max Coleman says:

Dr Coleman, speaking in his personal capacity, said even after producing birth certificates, police did not dispute that two of the detainees under investigation — now in their second term of detention — were held when they were 15.

It also became clear that another detainee had his 16th birthday just a week before being detained in April.

Dr Coleman said the birth certificates supplied by the police served to compound the confusion. "These certificates agree with DPSC/Black Sash records in three cases, and disagree in four. They agree with police records in two cases, and disagree in five."

Dr Coleman said it was a "blatant lie" that he had undertaken not to speak to the press. He said that if press reports of this supposed undertaking were accurate, legal action would be taken against the police source who made the claim.

Mr Vlok's decision to bar further visits effectively blocked investigation of detainees elsewhere. "It is regrettable. (The investigation) had the potential of being broadened into one which might have led to something more constructive."

Mr Adriaan Vlok says:

Mr Vlok announced that he was withdrawing the offer to visit prisons in the light of Dr Coleman's press statement after his visit to Diepkloof.

Certificates corroborated (Mr Vlok's) statement that five detainees were older than 15, and refuted Dr Coleman's statement after his visit.

Birth and baptism certificates submitted to Dr Coleman and his legal representative confirmed that two detainees in Krugersdorp were older than 15.

Mr Vlok said he regretted that Dr Coleman had chosen to use this avenue to promulgate false details to the world instead of seeking the truth.

He said he had given instructions to the police to investigate these aspects:

- That during questioning by the magistrate, detainees deviated from particulars which they had given the police during their questioning and detention.
- That some of these deviations corresponded with particulars supplied by Dr Coleman.
- That these deviations did not correspond with particulars which appeared in certificates — which in certain instances had been corroborated by affidavits made by members of their families.

It's all a pack of lies says SA Police

Sowetan 8/6/88 248

IT WAS a pity that the BBC, which had representation in South Africa, planned to screen a "one-sided, biased, distorted film obviously designed to vilify South Africa" without giving the SA Government a chance to see the film, let alone react to the allegations therein, Ministry of Law and Order spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said last night.

If the film was screened, the South African police would investigate every allegation made therein, "no matter how long it takes us."

Untrue

"If, as we expect, the allegations are untrue, exaggerated or slanted and we prove it, we will expect the BBC to afford as much time to the truth in the same time slot they allocate to this film."

No SA Government official had been able to see the film which had been shown to the media.

From what the SA Police had been able to glean from media reports, "we can only judge that it's made up of a pack of lies," Brig Mellet said.

"One of the people allegedly quoted in the film has already been questioned by the SAP and he refused to admit or deny that he made the statement reportedly attributed to him in the film."

Tortured

"In the true spirit of journalism, the BBC should have given the South African Government an opportunity to test the allegations against fact and at the least, to respond to it.

At this point all (official) efforts to see the film before publication have been unsuccessful," Brig Mellet said.

The report alleges one 13-year-old boy was arrested, questioned once and held for nine months without further

interrogation before being released without charges.

Paul Verryn, a Methodist minister who helps children and families of detainees in Soweto, said girls and boys of 13 were being tortured with electric shocks through the nipples, feet and genitals. Some of the victims were as young as nine years.

"Children have become a target because they represent a real threat to the present regime," Verryn said.

"I think that is because they have organised themselves incredibly well and have an outstanding communications system and less sense of responsibility which would restrict an adult, for instance, in pursuance of their ideals."

Mortuary

Others interviewed for the programme said young children were kept in cells and whipped until they had gaping wounds, forced to lie naked on the floors of mortuaries and subjected to severe, disfiguring beatings. Their parents were seldom informed of their arrest and often spent weeks trying to locate them.

"It's such a common experience in the average black township that if you can't find a child anywhere, you'll find them in the mortuary," said Saki Macozoma of the South African Council of Churches.

South African Law and Order Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has said the detention of children is occasionally necessary.



'ONE-sided, biased and distorted ...', Brig Mellet.

'Five are older than fifteen'

Sow 8/11

THE police yesterday produced copies of birth and baptism certificates proving that detainees pointed out by Dr Max Coleman are older than 15.

The documents were handed to the magistrate who was appointed to accompany Dr Coleman, of the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), to point out any detainees who are younger than 16.

Dr Coleman, speaking in his personal capacity, said on Monday after visiting seven detainees

at Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison that there were 15-year-olds in detention.

Five of the seven detainees visited gave ages under oath which confirmed with DPSC records. In two instances, DPSC records were contradicted by the detainees who were questioned in his presence by a magistrate, Dr Coleman said.

The visits arose after the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, challenged the accuracy of Dr Cole-

man's assertions that there were still 15-year-old in detention.

After Dr Coleman's visit to Diepkloof Prison on Monday, the police worked through the night to track down the birth and baptism records of the five detainees who claimed they were 15.

Records

According to Law and Order Ministry spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, the records show that everyone of the five

Catholics in Africa

'Five are older than fifteen'

Sowetan
8/6/58



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Records

According to Law and Order Ministry spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, the records show that everyone of the five

is older than 15. He said Dr Coleman had violated an agreement between himself and the police not to make any statements regarding his visit to the prison until the magistrate had made his findings.

The birth and baptism documents were now being handed to the magistrate.

Brigadier Mellet said the police would have no objection to releasing the records for public scrutiny once the magistrate had made his findings.

Plight of the Street children

DURBAN's street children face going back on the streets again and will have to live in bushes, stormwater pipes and shop entrances unless alternative accommodation is found.

On Monday night, the 70 children who had been accommodated at Durban's new shelter for street children, Khaya Lethu, slept at the Central Methodist Hall after their home in Ordnaance Road was destroyed by fire on Monday.

SAPA

"The police are investigating the matter. We do not know how the fire started or what caused it."

But the building is no longer suitable for the children to continue living there. "We have to find alternative accommodation or we will have to revert to just running a feeding scheme, until such time as we find other premises," said Mrs Wild.

launched after Durban's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Muriel Richter and her staff tackled the problem of street children in the city.

At first, a feeding scheme was started. On the first day, nine children turned up at the Warwick Avenue chest clinic from where it was run during August last year.

Eventually, the old African Children Welfare Society building was made available and the first batch of 20 boys moved into the shelter late last year.

Since then it has grown and at the time of the fire 70 children were being taken care of at the shelter.

City Health Department social worker Mrs Lynn Wild said that the fire started in a top-floor bedroom

She said that a sub-committee which administered the shelter would meet later to decide on the future of the children. The shelter was

The chairman of the management board of the shelter, Mrs Maureen Stacey said yesterday that they were on the lookout for premises to house the children and asked that anyone who might even have an empty warehouse should contact the City Health Department.

She said there was an urgent need for a shelter, food and clothing for the children.

So far, a textile factory has donated 100 blankets and an airline company has given return air tickets to London for a special competition to raise funds.

Vlok withdraws offer

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok last night withdrew his offer to Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) to visit child detainees, allegedly under the age of 16.

Vlok said in a statement the police had produced birth or baptism certificates to show that five detainees Coleman had said were 15 years-old were in fact older.

The police had also produced certificates to show that a further two detainees Coleman was to have visited in Krugersdorp yesterday afternoon were both older than 15 years-old.

Attached to Vlok's statement were copies of birth certificates, baptismal certificates and affidavits by family members to show that the seven emergency detainees were in fact older than 16.

6/10/88 Political Staff (298)

Meanwhile, DIANNA GAMES reports that police have been instructed by Vlok to investigate the fact that the five detainees visited by Coleman gave him information that deviated from details they had given police.

Coleman said in a statement yesterday he concluded after interviews with the seven detainees, during which they gave information conflicting with that of police, that there were 15 year-olds in detention.

In a statement last night, Vlok said police would investigate why, during questioning by a magistrate, the detainees gave different details from those given police during their detention and questioning.

'Best of care' for detained youths

ARGUS 9/6/88

298

Reacting to a leading article in The Argus headlined "Children in detention" on June 7, the office of the Minister of Law and Order has drawn attention to an extract from a speech the Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, delivered in Verwoerdburg on May 31. This is the full extract.

ANOTHER matter I wish to refer to and which is close to my heart is that of the so-called children in detention.

This is a delicate issue which I feel obliged to address. From the outset I wish to emphasise that the South African Government does not wish to detain any child or juvenile unless it is absolutely necessary.

Unfortunately the South African Police has no choice but to detain youths especially in connection with horrendous crimes such as necklace murders, arson, looting and public violence.

It is no secret that children are being misused and abused by those revolutionaries who have absolutely no conscience or feelings. They could not care a damn whether young lives are lost as long as their senseless and selfish goals are reached.

However, because we feel particularly sensitive about the well-being of especially children we have gone to extreme lengths to ensure their release as quickly as possible or that those who cannot be

released, receive the best possible care while in detention.

Since last year a major-general has been assigned and his only task is to investigate the circumstances surrounding each arrest of a child or youth in terms of the emergency regulations.

This senior officer has made it his personal duty to try and release a youth into the care of his parents or other relatives as soon as is possible while investigations continue. Furthermore, he endeavours to involve social, community and religious workers in each case.

Unfortunately in many instances parents or relatives cannot be traced - children submit false identities or refuse to co-operate in supplying details regarding relatives, friends or any person in whose care they could be released.

I am, however, pleased to say that for several months now very few children or youths have been detained.

At the moment not a single youth under the age of 16 is being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

Of those aged 16 and 17 there are presently less than 100 in custody, most of whom are in the Natal area.

Furthermore the few who are still being held are receiving the best possible care in places of custody where they are being kept completely separate from adults or convicted criminals.

Their parents have regular access to them and they are constantly being visited by judges, doctors, district surgeons, and their own legal representatives.

Medical care is excellent and for the first time in their lives some of them have received dental or other specialised care. Their diets are carefully worked out by specialists and they receive excellent all-round treatment.

No ill-treatment or abuse will be tolerated and should this occur the channels for complaints are plentiful and an offender will be rapidly pointed out and punished. There is absolutely no way in which an offence of such a nature can be covered up.

A question often asked is: Why are these people not brought to trial if they are suspected of such serious offences which warrants their detention? It is simply because of lack of witnesses who would be prepared to give evidence.

A witness's life in most of these cases means absolutely nothing and the necklace murders have become so easy to commit by ruthless murderers that witnesses would do anything to avoid giving evidence against an offender in fear of being burned alive.



Mr Adriaan Vlok

Organisation is 'causing untold harm'

Vlok threatens to 'clip DPSC's wings'

Detainees' Parents Support Committee members out to destroy the morale, image and function of the SA Security Forces through slanted, biased allegations and lies must stop it, or their wings would be clipped, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in the President's Council yesterday.

Addressing a plenary session of the council on the country's security situation, Mr Vlok said there was no doubt that this was the aim and objective of the organisation.

"This organisation and

its members have caused our country untold harm. They do not care a damn whether an allegation is based on fact or tested.

"In many instances, we have challenged the DPSC to produce facts following their claims of torture ... of detainees, especially of children and youths. They have never been able to do so.

"Last week I told a public meeting that not a single child younger than 16 was being held in terms of the Emergency Regulations.

"Dr (Max) Coleman immediately went public and in effect called me a liar. He said he knew of a 'string of 15-year-olds being held'.



Minister Adriaan Vlok challenged DPSC.

"When I challenged him to produce the names, he came up with a list of 15 youths, half of whom had long been released and who, according to our records, were older than 15 years.

"In respect of the other seven, I said I was prepared to allow him to point out the youths in question and check out their ages in the presence of a magistrate.

"This was done. The youths told the magistrate they were older than 15, but in the case of five of them, there were discrepancies regarding their birth dates.

"Before the magistrate could verify these discrepancies, Dr Coleman again issued a statement claiming that the youths were in fact 15 years old.

"We have since produced birth certificates in which it has been proved beyond all doubt that the youths are older

than 15 years.

"My view on children in detention is well-known. I do not wish to see children being detained, but unfortunately circumstances sometimes cannot allow otherwise.

"However, I am happy to state that today there are fewer than 80 youths being held in terms of the emergency regulations and none of them are under the age of 16.

"Those who are still in detention are being held under the best possible conditions. They are not being held with hardened or adult criminals; their parents and legal advisers have regular access to them; they receive the best medical care; are regularly visited by judges, district surgeons and senior officers.

"What I do wish to say, however, is that there is no doubt as to the aims and objectives of this organisation.

"It is determined to destroy the morale, image and functions of the South African Security Forces through its slanted, biased allegations and lies and we will not allow this to continue. My warning to these people is. Stop it, or your wings will be clipped," Mr Vlok said. — Sapa.

R1 045-m extra needed by Govt

Supplementary estimates of expenditure of R38 924 million were tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday, an increase of R1 045 million over the supplementary estimates tabled in the main Budget in March.

The biggest amount to be voted is R550 million for the Department of Transport.

Extra funds for the National Flood Disaster Fund and the improvement in social pensions and allowances make up the R113 million allocation for House of Assembly Administration, R20,5 million for the House of Representatives and R3,9 million for the House of Delegates. — Sapa.

...an outing was planned for "R" dogs — The court heard that the ... only when the dog and its owner had been accompanied.

Bid to outlaw all-race creche

Pretoria Correspondent (298)

Judgment was reserved yesterday by Mr Justice Stafford on an urgent application brought in the Pretoria Supreme Court by the Vereeniging town council to prevent the Rhema Bible Church from accepting children of all races.

The town council asked that the church's use of a property as a multiracial creche and school be declared wrongful and unlawful.

It also asked that the Rhema Bible School and the Emmanuel School cease using the property within 30 days of the court ruling.

For the respondents, Mr J F Myburg, SC, said the day-care centre and creche provided for the needs of a congregation in the area.

The sole criterion for admission to the school or day-care centre was that the parents were committed and practising members of either the Rhema Bible Church or a similar church.

Mr J J Coetzee, the town secretary, said earlier that the town planning scheme determined that no building could be used by all races without the permission of the town council.

Employee before taking a pistol worth R800. They also grabbed R1 352 in cash and a watch worth R300 before fleeing. No arrests have yet been made, said a police spokesman.

Daughter Jacqui to Crail. sympathy to the family. badly mislaid by the Party.

WYLDER
Skinny, beloved of Mary and father and Chirpy, passed suddenly on 8th. Will be sadly missed. always remembered.

General Notices

CLARK
Cremation
of Wilhelmina
held at the
army, cnr
Mountain Rd.
on Sat
June 1988
prior to a
funeral. No
request. Suggest
to the Salvation
P.O. Box 35
dorp.
A Service to
CARSTEN
dorp. Tel 66

A Service
of Beverly
be held on
June 88 at
St John's
Pam and
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WATSON
June 10, 1988



THE Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Roland MacLean, donated R100 000 to Boitumeleng Creche in Alexandra recently. Sharing the joy were (from left) Mr Jika Twala, Mrs Mary Jones, Mrs Marjorie Manganye and Mr Leslie Magoro. 298

'All allegations will be investigated'

Vlok lashes BBC's 'biased documentary'

Star 10/6/88 (298)

The BBC film on children in detention, screened on Wednesday night, was obviously designed to generate hatred towards South Africa's police and other security forces, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in the President's Council yesterday.

Mr Vlok said in a briefing on the security situation that the police and the Government took the strongest exception to the film which, according to information he had received, gave an extremely biased and slanted picture of so-called children in detention in South Africa.

But what was most shocking was that neither the South African Government nor the police were given a chance to comment on the serious and one-sided allegations made in the film.

"Worst of all is that a spokesman for the BBC in London had the audacity to phone my office to ask for comment — but still without us having been given the opportunity to view the film.

Government not believed

"When Brigadier Leon Mellet (the Minister's liaison officer) asked the BBC spokesman why the allegations were not put to the SA Police for comment beforehand, the interviewer said: 'Quite frankly, the BBC does not believe the SA Government.'

"If this is the BBC's attitude then why should the South African Government continue to host their

representatives in our country?

"Every allegation in this antagonistic film will be investigated and, if any are proved to be factual, the necessary action will be instituted.

"We will not allow South Africa and, especially, our security forces to be vilified through deliberate lies and slanted distortions."

Serious allegations of torture, beating and disfiguring of children, supposedly by the police, were made in the film and were apparently backed up by some well-known South Africans such as Johannesburg lawyer Ms Priscilla Jana.

A Methodist minister of Soweto, Mr Paul Verryn, was quoted in the film as claiming that 13-year-old girls and boys were tortured with electric shocks. He said some of the victims were as young as nine.

"We will go to him and ask him to supply us with the evidence," Mr Vlok said.

A South African Council of Churches worker, Mr Saki Macozoma, claimed it was common to find missing children in mortuaries, while another person claimed that children's fingers were chopped off.

"They, too, will have to give us the evidence."

Mr Vlok said the film was commissioned by the BBC to be filmed in SA under strict secrecy.

In London, a South African embassy counsellor, Mr Michael de Morgan, has told British television viewers that South Africa might co-operate with an international inquiry into allegations of child torture by security forces. — Sapa and The Star Bureau.

BBC biased embassy

LONDON — The South African Embassy has returned to the attack over the "Suffer The Children" programme on BBC television earlier this week.

In a statement the embassy said the programme, in which it was alleged that South African security police had detained and tortured children, contained factual inaccuracies and elements of propaganda.

"It played on emotions and was biased," said the embassy.

"It contained unproven allegations and revealed a gullibility in the unquestioning acceptance of such allegations.

"There was no mention of the ANC's instigation of violence by children in the 'people's courts', or the murder of black councillors, officials and others whom young chil-

dren, acting as judge, jury and executioner deemed to be 'collaborators'.

"Oliver Tambo of the ANC, on January 8 1987, described the children as the 'shock troops of the revolution'.

"There was no mention of the brutal intimidation by black school children of their black school colleagues who did not wish to fall in with their wishes.

"Visual material on these atrocities has been offered to the BBC but it has declined to use the material."

The embassy said, South African law entitled all complaints regarding police behaviour to be reported and placed a responsibility on the State to investigate all such complaints.

"Minister of Law and

Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has repeatedly invited parents and associates of alleged victims of police actions to come forward with proof for thorough investigation.

"Only recently two policemen were convicted of murder and sentenced to death."

The embassy said Mr Vlok had stated that the SAP intended to investigate every allegation made in the film, no matter how long it took.

This week Mr Vlok denied there were any children of 15 years of age in detention.

"We hope that the BBC will give prominence to the results of the police investigations, since they have refused the South African Government the right of reply on this occasion," the embassy said. — Sapa.

3/6/68
**Future of BBC
in SA in balance**

(298) Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The continued presence of the British Broadcasting Corporation in South Africa is being investigated by the Government.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today he would take a decision as soon as he had gathered all the information about the production of the documentary "Suffer the Children", about the alleged ill-treatment of children.

Mr Botha said today that he expected to have this information within the next day or two.

Although it was a matter which called for speedy action, he would not take any decision until he had not studied all the relevant information.

Vlok wrong says Namda

THE National Medical and Dental Association has denied Mr Adriaan Vlok's claim that there were no children in detention.

13/6/98
Sowetan
Mr Vlok, who is the Minister of Law and Order, has according to Namda, also produced birth certificates of the children in detention to prove his denial.

The Minister was reacting to a former Detainees Parents Support Committee official, Dr Max Coleman's allegations that there were children in detention.

Proof 248

Namda said it was running a detainees service. It said: "During the period January to May this year, we have seen three ex-detainees between the ages of 10 and 14, 13 between 15 and 17 and 37 detainees between the ages of 18 and 20."

In Durban, Namda said, five former detainees between the ages of 15 and 17 and 10 between 18 and 20 were examined.

"This in itself is adequate proof that the South African Government has no aversion to detaining children and this makes us doubt the accuracy of the statements by Mr Vlok," Namda said.

We are independent, says Masa head

The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) has been repeatedly criticised for its apparent support of apartheid and its failure to respond to the detention of children in this country. However, Dr Sholem Kay, Masa president, last week fiercely defended the association, saying it had fought for many years against racial discrimination. *Toni Younghusband, The Star's Medical Reporter, writes:*

The president of the National Medical and Dental Association of South Africa (Namda), Dr Diliza Mji, last year accused Masa of being an integral part of apartheid.

He said during a trip to the United States that white South Africans enjoyed a health status comparable to the best in the world while blacks were exposed to health conditions similar to those in some of the poorest countries in the world. He accused Masa of "failing to condemn" the mass detentions

that took place in South Africa during the state of emergency. (2'18)(8)(88)

And in the British medical journal *The Lancet* an April article on child detentions in South Africa blamed this country's official medical bodies of never having made an adequate response to the detentions.

Dr Sholem Kay hotly defended the association at Masa's annual congress last week. *Star 13/6/88*

'NOT CONNECTED WITH GOVT'

He said it was a non-partisan independent professional organisation "not connected in any way with the South African Government, the South African Medical and Dental Council nor any other statutory bodies"

Dr Kay said Masa dedicated itself towards providing the best possible health service to all, was totally non-racial and had "fought for many years against racial

discrimination in medicine"

He pointed out that Masa had been instrumental in obtaining equal salaries for all racial groups and the formation of panels of its members who could be called on by district surgeons as a second opinion when requested by detainees.

"There are many other ways in which Masa assisted those in need but it is not always tactful or diplomatic to publicise what we have accomplished. Suffice to say, we have never ignored a cry for help," he said.

Dr Kay said Masa had been particularly active in addressing the problems currently plaguing academic hospitals.

"There are many problems in the provision of health care in South Africa but I can assure you that Masa will continue to do its best to help solve them so as to ensure good health care for all the people of this country," he said

BBC probe

Stoffel 14/6/88
THE Department of Home Affairs investigation into a BBC TV programme alleging security force torture of child detainees, was continuing but the Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha, was not prepared to make a statement on the matter yet, a ministry spokesman said yesterday. (298)

The investigation was instituted following an address to the President's Council last Thursday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in which he claimed the BBC had refused to allow South African Government representatives to see the documentary, although it had been shown to the Press.—Sapa.

By Zenaide Vendeiro, ⁽³²⁴⁾
Education Reporter ⁽⁶²⁾

89 Soweto pupils held by police, says Sosco

⁽¹²⁷⁹⁾ ⁽³⁰⁴⁾ ^{Star 7/16/88} ⁽²⁵⁹⁾

Eighty-nine Soweto pupils were detained on Friday when the third state of emergency was declared, a spokesman for the Soweto Students' Congress (Sosco) claimed yesterday.

In addition, two Sosco executive members, Mr Johannes Seheri and general secretary Mr Lawrence Bayana, were released and immediately re-detained.

Sosco, it said, viewed the state of emergency as a move aimed at "disrupting our lessons and detaining more students". It also believed that the Department of Education and Training (DET) was the "main cause" of the detentions and did not have the interests of pupils at heart.

A DET spokesman said the department had no knowledge of Friday's detentions.

The spokesman for Sosco said it was calling for protests, but appealed to pupils to commemorate the June 16 anniversary "in a disciplined manner".

The Star's Political Correspondent reports from Cape Town that the Department of Education and Training has refuted reports that all its programmes in Soweto have been disrupted by radical pupils.

A press statement released by the DET director-general, Dr A B Fourie, last night said: "Such statements militate against the ongoing efforts of the DET, teachers, parents, community leaders and the ma-

jority of pupils to normalise schooling in areas where radicals have been bent on thwarting education."

It was common cause that elements intent on destroying the very fabric of civilised society, with scant regard for the future of young people, were afoot.

Although all primary schools were functioning normally, sporadic incidents had occurred in some Soweto secondary schools since the beginning of the year.

Dr Fourie said, however, the DET's support programme for pupils in Soweto whose education had been jeopardised was beginning to achieve results.

housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, (g) robbery, (h) theft of (i) motor vehicles and (ii) cycles, (i) malicious damage to property, (j) illegal possession of fire-arms and (k) possession of drugs were reported and investigated at police stations serving Riverlea and Riverlea Extensions 1 and 2 areas in Johannesburg in (aa) 1987 and (bb) 1988 as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) how many of these cases in each category (i) have been solved and (ii) remain to be solved and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2)

Riverlea and Riverlea Extensions 1 and 2 fall within the Langlaagte police station area. Separate records of crimes committed in these areas are not kept, therefore the required information cannot be furnished

SAP training college, Bishop Lavis: Ranks of lecturers

33. Mr W J MEYER asked the Minister of Law and Order +

(a) What are the ranks of the lecturers at the South African Police training college at Bishop Lavis, (b) how many (i) White and (ii) Coloured persons hold each of these ranks and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(a) Lance Sergeant to Major

(b) (i) Major 1

Captain 1

Lieutenant 1

(ii) Lieutenant 1

Warrant Officer 8

Sergeant 10

Lance Sergeant 15

(c) 16 May 1988

Own Affairs

Old-age homes

33. Mr P J MULLER asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Handwritten signature: Hansard

(1) Whether any new old-age homes are envisaged by his Department for (a) Port Alfred, (b) Grahamstown and (c) Kirkwood; if not, why not, if so, (i) when is it anticipated that building operations will (aa) commence and (bb) be completed, and (ii) what is the total amount allocated for this purpose, in each case;

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

1. (a) No, (b) No, (c) No, because it is the policy of my Department not to establish Old Age Homes. This is left to the initiative of Welfare Organisations while the Department contributes in the form of subsidies

(i) (aa) Fall away

(bb) Fall away

(ii) Fall away

2. No

Johannesburg: rehabilitation centre

36. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department intends to establish a rehabilitation centre in the vicinity of Johannesburg; if not, why not, if so, (a) where will it be located, (b) when is it anticipated that building operations will (i) commence and (ii) be completed and (c) (i) what is the estimated total cost of the project and (ii) in respect of what date is this estimate furnished,

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

1. No, my Department is presently in the process of doing a need assessment investigation as regards the establishment of a Government rehabilitation centre for the northern Provinces

(a) The location can as yet not be determined

(b) (i) Fall away

(ii) Fall away

Handwritten signature: Hansard

(c) (i) Fall away
(ii) Fall away

2. No.

Riverlea/Riverlea Extension 1: organization/persons involved in clinics

40. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether he will furnish information on the organization and persons involved in the administration and operation of the clinics in Riverlea and Riverlea Extension 1; if not, why not, if so, (a) what (i) is the name of the organization, and (ii) are the names of the persons, so involved and (b) what are the positions held by each of these persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

No information can be given on the organization and persons involved in the administration and operation of the clinics in Riverlea and Riverlea Extension 1 as these clinics do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health Services and Welfare.

(a)

(i) Fall away

(ii) Fall away
(b) Fall away

Riverlea: organization/persons involved in crèche

41. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether he will furnish information on the organization and persons involved in the administration and operation of a certain crèche in Riverlea, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not; if so, (a) what (i) is the name of the organization, and (ii) are the names of the persons, so involved, (b) what are the positions held by each of these persons and (c) what is the name of the crèche in question?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(a)

(i) Riverlea Social Services Institute

(ii) Information as regards private welfare organisations are not made available

(b) Fall away

(c) Wisco Crèche

By Sue Leeman
The Star Bureau

LONDON — "They put a baby's dummy in my mouth, pressed me against the wall and covered my head with a wet sack. They then connected electric wires to my toes. My whole body was filled with the most serious pain."

The speaker is William He is 11 and black. He says the SAP detained him for more than two months, during which time they forced him to

BBC shows programme ²⁹⁸ alleging torture of children ^{Star 16/6/88}

confess "that I was a 'comrade' and had burned houses".

(The case of William was first published in The Sunday Star, and his case was also aired subsequently at a conference in Harare.)

William and others like him are the focal point of a no-holds-barred BBC

documentary "Suffer the Children", screened last night, which tells the harrowing story of black youngsters who have spent time in detention cells.

Most of those interviewed say they were there for weeks and months. Some allege they were beaten and threa-

tened. None of those interviewed had been charged.

There were photographs of children with backs torn by beatings and buttocks burnt from electric shocks. Mothers described how trauma affected their children.

The South African

authorities are strongly criticised for allowing the police, who are shown firing on township children, to act with impunity against those they believe "in good faith to be a danger to State security".

The South African authorities have labelled the programme's allegations "vague and unsubstantiated".

The programme was directed by Mr Nicholas Claxton for Penumbra Productions.

Documentary

by BBC not

fair — PFP

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party said yesterday the BBC documentary "Suffer the Children" was unprofessional and not in keeping with the British sense of fair play.

The PFP Information spokesman, Mr Peter Soal, said he had found the film a superficial handling of the complex problem of children caught up in South Africa's political situation.

On the other hand, he said, the point had again been made clear to the Government that no people, least of all children, should be detained without charging them and bringing them to court.

Day case 'tip of iceberg of perversity'

CHILD SEX ABUSE

22/6 1966
10/6/68
298

by MARK STANSFIELD

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE exposure this week of paedophile Glynn Day was but the tip of an iceberg of perversity in Cape Town.

This was today disclosed by Constable Leon Isaacson, investigating officer in the Child Protection Unit in Cape Town, who has spent a year painstakingly investigating Day's activities.

Figures released by the unit give an indication of the problem of child abuse in the Peninsula, and their caseload includes such horrifying facts that Weekend Argus has been refused permission to publish them.

These include investigations into adult syndicates who use children for sexual gratification.

"Between January and May this year we completed investigations into about 20 cases of incest, more than 40 cases of rape, about 50 cases of indecent assault — these range from very serious offences to less serious ones of fondling children — more than 13 cases of sodomy, about 38 cases of mild assault and more than 45 cases of ordinary assault.

Years of therapy

"All these cases were perpetrated against children under the age of 16," Detective Constable Isaacson said.

And several of the youngsters preyed upon by convicted child molester Glynn Day will spend years in therapy working through their feelings.

One of the boys told Detective Constable Isaacson, who holds a theology degree, that his encounters as a child with Day had radically altered his life and circumstances.

While the boys gave evidence against Day in Cape Town Magistrate's Court, a clinical psychologist sat and assessed their emotional responses. Many were found to be emotionally disturbed because of Day's attacks on them. Some may never fully recover.

In the Day case, Constable Isaacson drew up a list of about 70 boys who were thought to have been his victims.

"This was achieved by scrutinising the registers of all companies Day had been associated with. We drew up a list of potential victims," he explained.

Pattern emerged

"Our interviews with the boys on our list showed that we were correct in our assessment that whenever a boy left a drama workshop for obscure reasons, the truth was that he had been used by Day.

"A pattern began to emerge which showed that Day left a company following exposure of his activities. He simply left and found new ground to operate on.

"Many of the boys we traced simply refused to get involved in the investigation although they admitted that Day had had some form of relationship with them.

"Many of the parents were not even aware that their sons had been Day victims.

Detective Constable Isaacson said many of Day's victims were now undergoing therapy.

"They have to work through a whole new set of feelings. Their giving testimony against Day led some to rebellion, maybe because for a change they were believed. Others feel only relief that it's all over and exposed.

"We made the Glynn Day court case into a therapeutic exercise.

"Weeks before the trial the boys were taken to the courtroom and the procedures explained to them. They sat in the witness box and were asked questions. This helped them face the trauma of cross-examination and general court proceedings.

has been in focus again here and abroad.

The recent row between Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok and Max Coleman of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) over the number and ages of detained children continues. And the presence in SA of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is under investigation following the screening in Britain of a TV programme *Suffer the children*, alleging security force torture of child detainees.

It is an issue that stirs the emotions — as SA Ambassador to the US, Piet Koornhof, told *Beeld* this week. The bad publicity SA has received as a result of the detentions led to an attack by Vlok on the DPSC. In a speech in the President's Council he said the committee had caused SA untold harm. This emotion obscures the central problem — that it is detention *without trial* which lies at the heart of the furor. Unfortunately, along with the emergency, this has become so much part of the general picture that the innocence or guilt of those incarcerated no longer seems to feature in the debate.

Government's attitude is that if children want to throw stones and burn houses, they must face the consequences. No reasonable citizen would dispute this — and the law is there to deal with the problem. Where there is evidence of a child being involved in a criminal act, they should be charged under the Criminal Procedures Act and brought to court within 48 hours. Further, there are procedures defined by the Child Care Act for dealing with alleged juvenile delinquents.

The simple truth is that the extremely damaging publicity could have been avoided if government had used these laws instead of detention. It could still be neutralised if those remaining in prison were either charged and brought to trial or released.

The battle between Vlok and Coleman began after a speech by Vlok when he said that there were less than 100 children in detention and none were under the age of 16. Coleman disputed this. Vlok then challenged him to produce evidence and invited him to point the detainees out in prison in the presence of a magistrate.

According to DPSC records, the number of children in detention is more like 250. Coleman points out that DPSC records the age at the time of detention. A number of detainees who were indeed 15 when detained have been imprisoned long enough to have had birthdays subsequently, so this could account for some of the discrepancies.

However, following a visit to Diepkloof prison in Johannesburg, Coleman released a statement in which he said that "confusion over age can easily arise."

Vlok then accused Coleman of reneging on a promise not to make the proceedings public and further visits, which would have included detainees in Krugersdorp, were cancelled. Coleman denies that any undertaking was made and he is now seeking legal advice.

The matter rests there — for the moment. In his speech, Vlok warned that the wings of Coleman and his wife, Audrey, would be

clipped if they did not stop propagating "hair-raising" lies and allegations about SA.

Vlok also said that the BBC had refused to allow government to see the documentary and comment on it.

Should government decide to act against the BBC, it would not be the first time. A year ago, former correspondent Michael Beurk's work permit was not renewed. ■

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Children's crusade

The continuing detention without trial of youths under the age of 18 — legally defined as children in terms of the Child Care Act —

Guguletu 'success' story helps handicapped youth

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

GUGULETU is an area with few success stories, but the Cape Mental Health Society and a group of dedicated parents have created a big success — a centre for mentally handicapped children.

Ten years ago there were no facilities in the Western Cape for black mentally handicapped children — and in two months' time the Nompumulelo Training Centre opens the doors of its new building.

The centre opened in 1978 when the Cape Mental Health Society, a social worker and Mrs Sheila Mbudwana, mother of a mentally handicapped child, decided to provide a facility for mentally disabled children.

Gloomy, cold

It was called Nompumulelo, which means "success".

In 1980 the group moved to a hall in the grounds of the Anglican Church in Nyanga.

The hall in which the centre is housed is gloomy and cold. Waist-high partitions separate the children into groups according to their age.

On the day The Argus visited the centre the children put on a show for the visitors, who included Mr Ian Simms, the managing director of BP which helped to fund their new school.

The children sang hymns and, to the delight of their guests, the girls performed a drummie march to the beat of African drums.

Learning to cope

"What we are doing here is teaching these children to cope with everyday life as well as possible," said the principal, Mrs Nonkokeli Mxube.

"We have 70 children and a waiting list of 100."

The children are taught self-help skills, motor development and socialisation skills.

"Although the centre is subsidised by the Department of Education and Training, the Cape Mental Health Society has to raise a percentage of the cost of running the centre," Mrs Mxube said.



CHORAL EXERCISE: A teacher conducts the children at Nompumulelo during an impromptu concert for their guests.

"The parents pay a fee of R5 a month."

"Tip of iceberg"

Nompumulelo's new centre in NY5 Guguletu is due to be completed next month, and enrolment will increase to 100 children.

By 1990 the second phase will be complete and enable the centre to take 200 children.

Mrs Mxube said that 200 was "only the tip of the iceberg" of the number of black mentally handicapped children in Cape Town.

"Most people don't even know the school exists and keep their children at home where they remain untrained for the rest of their lives," she said.

"The Government does not subsidise these children, and if their parents came forward we would be in a position to help them."

Expanding services

Nompumulelo is the only centre of its kind for black mentally disabled children in

the Western Cape.

The Cape Mental Health Society has taken on the task of expanding services in black areas. According to a recent survey, only one out of every 500 black mentally handicapped people has access to services he or she needs.

Services include 25 social workers serving 1 200 patients, five toy libraries, four training centres for 400 children, four protective workshops employing 250 adults, two group homes providing accommodation for 12 adults and a club with 100 members who are discharged psychiatric patients.

Cape Mental Health also runs a Mental Health Awareness Project.

The organisation celebrates its 75th anniversary this year and is holding a jubilee dinner on August 25 at a city hotel. The guest speaker will be Mr Clem Sunter.

Tickets are available from Mrs Judy Cook ☎ 47 9040.



KNITTER AT WORK: The managing director of BP South Africa, Mr Ian Sims, admires the work of one of the older children at the centre.



ARTIST AT WORK: A six-year-old splashes bright paint across a sheet of paper.

CUP-A-SOUP: The children are given a meal each day, even though their parents pay only R5 a month in school fees.

Pictures: LEON MULLER, The Argus

Experts will be ready to help

Police to launch crime 'trauma' unit to assist victims

By Gien Elsas,
West Rand Bureau

West Rand and Vereeniging victims of crimes, especially crimes of a sexual nature, will soon be able to rely on the support of a team of experts to help them overcome fears and problems relating to the specific crime.

A West Rand police spokesman said the South African Police, realising that victims of crimes go through a great deal of trauma, have initiated a care facility for victims which will soon be

completely functional.

The back-up team for a victim would include psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers who will probably be based at provincial hospitals. The police and district surgeons will also play an important role in the rehabilitation of the victim.

The spokesman said that a rape victim, for example, would be sympathetically helped by a policewoman who would go with her to the right departments and help her to overcome her ordeal. The victim would also be told about court procedure and would be told what type of questions she might be asked.

If there are any cases of child abuse where the person who reports the abuse wishes to remain anonymous, a call to the police is sufficient for an investigation to be launched.

Crime victims who need help and people who wish to report cases of child abuse can contact: West Rand — Captain Neville Thoms at (011) 660-7662 during office hours and 753-2077 after hours or Detective Sergeant Petro Heynecke at (011) 660-7662 during office hours and 665-3829 after hours.

Vereeniging — Captain Jacobs or Detective Constable Pretorius can be contacted at (016) 31-2121 during office hours. Captain Jacobs' home telephone number is 28-2781.

National workshop to assist street children

By Sue Valentine

The often unco-ordinated efforts by numerous organisations to meet the needs of street children throughout South Africa has prompted a national workshop to be held in Cape Town from July 7-9.

The workshop has been organised by the National Association of Childcare Workers (NACCW).

A spokesman from the NACCW said there were about six established organisations catering to street children countrywide. However each day more and more informal groups were trying to assist street-children in their areas, but lacked the resources or expertise to meet the complex needs of these children.

Guest speakers at the conference will be Professor Linda Richter of the Institute of Behavioural Sciences in the United States and Professor Mike Baizerman of the University of Minnesota.

Sponsorship for the Cape Town conference — at which about 80 delegates are expected — is urgently needed.

Further information about the conference can be obtained from Mr Brian Gannon of the NACCW at (021) 790-3401.

1883

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE 1988

1884

1885

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE 1988

1886

1984 — 103
1985 — 96
1986 — 102
1987 — 143

(ii) 1983 — 16
1984 — 20
1985 — 12
1986 — 12
1987 — 1

(iii) 1983 — 3
1984 — 6
1985 — 7
1986 — 8
1987 — 2

(iv) 1983 — 30
1984 — 26
1985 — 28
1986 — 20
1987 — 11

(v) 1983 — 132
1984 — 115
1985 — 129
1986 — 138
1987 — 79

(vi) The information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information, all the court records concerned will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

(2) No.

(3) In terms of the present *pro Deo* system, everyone who is accused of a capital crime, is entitled to *pro Deo* defence. During the pre-trial procedures, it however happens that the accused indicates that he prefers to appoint his own legal representative. Should the accused in fact require *pro Deo* defence, the Bar Council concerned is requested to appoint a *pro Deo* Counsel for the accused. The decision as to which advocate is to be appointed, therefore rests with the Bar Council concerned.

Ekangala: size and population

1066. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) What is the size in hectares of Ekangala, (b) what is the (i) *de facto* and (ii) *de jure* population of this area and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) (a) (i) how many housing units have been built in Ekangala to date and (ii) how many persons are still waiting for houses and (b) how many tents are currently being used to shelter those persons still waiting for houses;

(3) (a) how many houses are provided with (i) electricity, (ii) a water-borne sewerage system, (iii) running water and (iv) facilities for telephones and (b) what provision has been made to provide those persons currently living in tents with (i) toilets, (ii) water and (iii) fuel;

(4) (a) what (i) sport and (ii) recreational facilities are available in Ekangala at present and (b) how many (i) shops and (ii) (aa) occupied and (bb) unoccupied industrial sites are there in this area;

(5) (a) (i) what public transport services are currently available to persons living in Ekangala and (ii) to what percentage does the State subsidize each of these services and (b) (i) how many kilometres of road are there in this area and (ii) how many of these are tarred?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) 543,1521 hectares

(b) (i) and (ii) 9 028.

(c) 30th April 1988.

(2) (a) (i) 2 447.

(ii) 4 000.

(b) None.

(3) (a) (i) 1 709.

(ii) 1 709

(iii) 2 447.

(iv) None

(b) No persons are living in tents.

(i) to (iii) Fall away.

(4) (a) (i) Soccer field with athletic track.

Hall with amenities for volleyball, karate, table tennis and body building.
1 Practice soccer field

(ii) Hall available for concerts, functions, receptions, etc.

(b) (i) 20.

(ii) (aa) 173.

(bb) 128

(5) (a) (i) Putco bus service and private taxis.

(ii) 75% in respect of bus service

(b) (i) 78,4 km.

(ii) 48 km.

The amounts given under (4) (b) (ii) (aa) and (bb) are in regard to Ekandusma, adjacent to Ekangala. All the information were supplied by the KwaNdebele Government Service who now has the powers

Non-White children: adoption by Whites
1120. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether his Department received any applications from White married couples to adopt non-White children during the latest specified five-year period for which information is available, if so, (a) how many such applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they (i) granted and (ii) refused;

(2) whether his Department keeps statistics of prosecutions instituted against White married couples for contravening the relevant statutory provisions in this regard; if not, why not, if so, how many such prosecutions were instituted during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) The information is not readily available. To obtain it, all applications for adoptions country-wide over many years will have to be scrutinised. However, the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983) which regulates the

adoption of children. The provisions of sections 18(3) and 18(4) of the Act are of particular interest.

(2) It is not clear what offences the hon member has in mind.

Bedford: magistrates

1177. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he will furnish particulars of the persons who served as magistrates in Bedford in the Cape Province during the latter half of 1987, if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of these magistrates, (b) for what period did each serve as magistrate in Bedford and (c) what (i) was their length of service as magistrates, and (ii) were their qualifications, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) to (c)

Only one person has served as magistrate in Bedford during the latter half of 1987. He is Mr F N Vorster who has served there since 1 October 1985. He has held the post of magistrate since 1 August 1983 and has a Diploma in Law.

Staff housing subsidies

1240 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications:

What total amount was allocated by his Department for the (a) 1986-87, (b) 1987-88 and (c) 1988-89 financial years for the payment of staff housing subsidies on a (i) compulsory and (ii) voluntary basis?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) (i) and (ii) R79 378 850,12.

(b) (i) and (ii) R84 319 829,38 and

(c) (i) and (ii) R84 106 030,00

A global amount is budgeted for in respect of housing subsidies and funds are not allocated separately for or record kept of subsidies on compulsory and voluntary additional payments

Abortions: authorities granted

1245. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

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The Star METRO

Thursday June 23 1988



Tariffs could rise for SA
Mauritian Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth's government is studying the possibility of increasing custom tariffs on South African imports following an Organisation of African Unity outcry at a recent summit over Mauritian links with South Africa.

Page 3M



Spotlight
The new generation of South African women will be in the spotlight at this year's Grahamstown Festival. Speakers include Professor Fatima Meer of the sociology department at Natal University. She has been banned three times and was detained without trial in 1976.

Page 7M

'It's all true' says man in the middle of day centre row

The principal of Hilltonia Day Care Centre, Mr Dennis Seymour, in response to parents' criticism, said: "Every word of these parents are complaining of is true."

He said the centre was established to fulfill the needs of a desperate community. "I am providing a service,"

because while I mind the children, women have the opportunity to supplement their family income," he said.

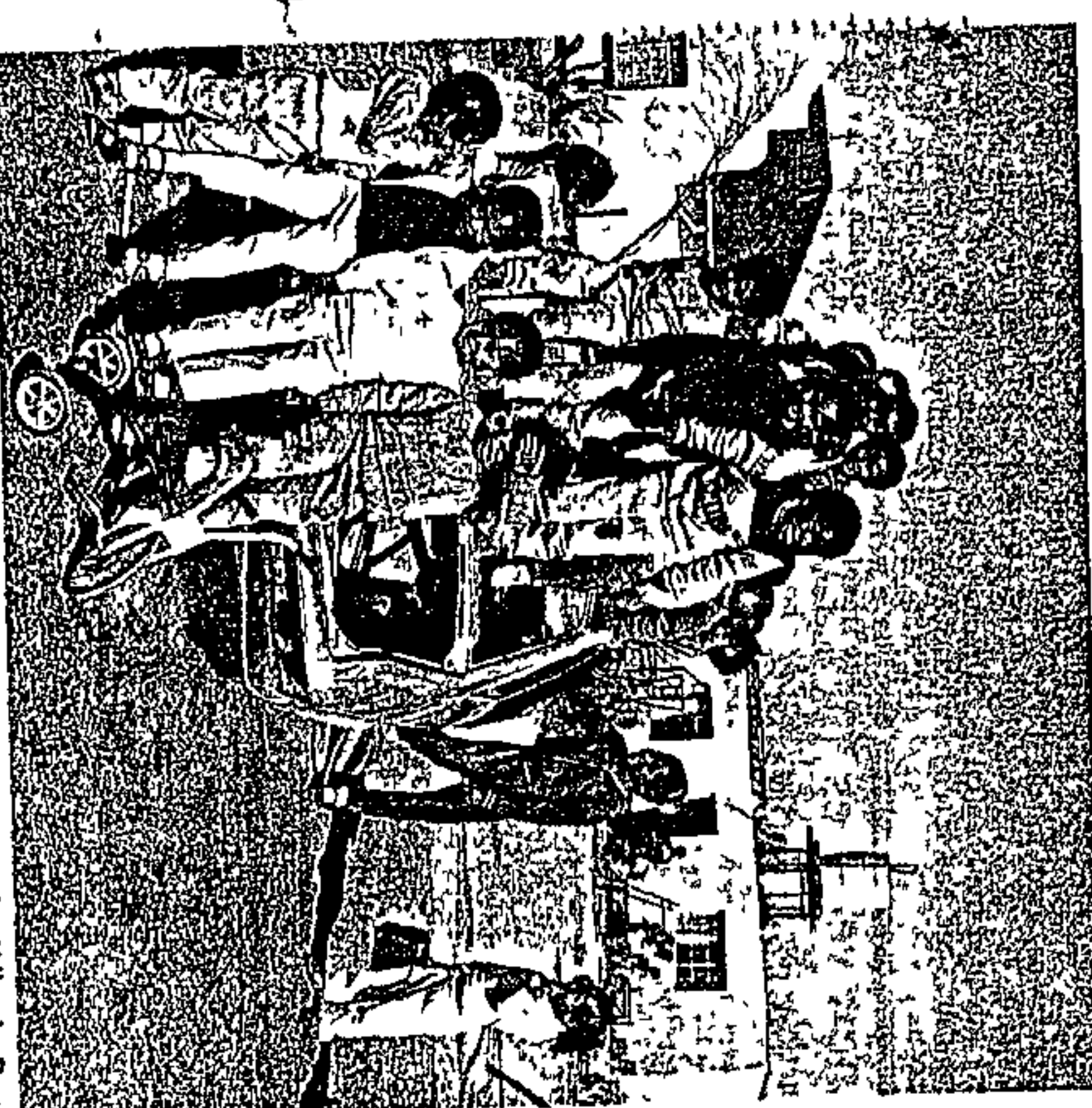
His primary concern was to look after the children until a more suitable facility could be found.

For the past three years, he said, attempts to get an alternative children's centre had failed due to Government red tape and financial difficulties. "The responsibility for providing child-care facilities should lie with the Government," he said. "I think it is disgraceful that they have contributed nothing."

Mr Seymour said a loan and plans for a new building had just been finalised. The new creche will be in Emmerdale and will have teaching and sleeping facilities.

Mr Seymour said the centre's fees were R70 and that he made R4 000 a month. "It is all used up to pay the four nannies, transport and food costs," he said. "But some people want more than what they are prepared to pay," he said.

Mr Seymour said: "The present centre, with its outdoor facilities, is 100 percent better than having a huge hall."



A group of children play in one of the only toys available at the Hilltonia Day Centre — the rusty body of an old car.

Day care centre slated by mums

● Reports by Janet Heard and Shehnaaz Bulbulia
● Pictures by Sean Woods

Star 23/6/88

Parents from Emmerdale on the West Rand, claim they have been taken for a ride by a man who runs a day care centre on his farm about 10 km away.

Mothers said the principal of the Hilltonia day care centre, Mr D Seymour, had for the past three years, advertised the "wonderful open air" day care facilities that he was offering as a community service.

Many parents work full-time and do not get the opportunity to see the centre before enrolling their children. The centre is a tiny out-building divided into three small rooms on a remote farm. There is a cement floor, no electricity, and no toilet or hand basin.

The ceiling is covered with cardboard and the rooms are virtually empty apart from the odd picture which covers the otherwise bare walls. Four nannies look after about 60 children, ranging from six-month-old babies, to pre-schoolers. There are no qualified child-minders.

The centre costs R70 per month for each child. Mrs Amy Jenkins enrolled her son at Mr Seymour's centre two months ago, but said she would not be taking him back next month.

"When I arrived to fetch my son unexpected by one day I was shocked to see him sleeping on the floor with no covering," she said. "The place just doesn't resemble a day-care centre. The rooms are like stables, with small windows, and only one entrance. My son always had a cold."

"There is no supervision, and he would always come home bruised and famished," she said. "We pay R20 for transport and it is always late. Mr Seymour keeps making empty promises. No parents meetings have been held in the two months my son has been attending. All the relevant authorities are aware of the conditions, saying they are not suitable, and yet nothing has been done," said Mrs Jenkins.

Another mother said parents visualised the place as a wonderful farm environment. "He is a man with a very sweet tongue and



Children attending Hilltonia Day Centre, about 10 km from Emmerdale, with a child-minder in the empty outbuilding shelter where they sleep on the floor.

has been telling us about his plan to set up a proper centre for three years. He has done nothing and I feel the authorities should close the centre."

Emmerdale has two centres catering for about 160 children. There are about 30 000 people living in the area.

Health inspector for Emmerdale, Mr K S Moodley said the matter was not dealt with in his department. He said the centre was a temporary arrangement until Mr Seymour proceeded with a new building.

"The existing centre is inadequate but the proprietors have asked for leniency, and we consented out of sympathy."

A recent survey showed need for day care facilities in the area, Mr Moodley said.

An official from the Transvaal Department of Health and Welfare is passing the buck.

WOMAN

Divorce takes a toll...⁽²⁹⁸⁾ On children^{Sowetan 27/6/88}

THE struggle that children go through when their parents divorce can have serious consequences for them in future.

This was said by Miss Thuli Bottoman, manager of Black Services of the Family and Marriage Society of South Africa, in her speech on the *Effects of Divorce on Children* during a seminar held by the Women's Bureau of South Africa at a Johannesburg hotel recently.

"The struggle over the custody of the children, visitations, rights, the psychological gap left by one or both missing parents, the agony of having their lives dislocated — all take their toll in the future," Miss Bottoman said.

"It is very important therefore that parents think the issue of divorce carefully. They should seek help, discuss their

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

problems and try to work them out. They should only opt for divorce once they are convinced that nothing can be done to save the marriage.

"When they are certain that their decision is irrevocable they should tell their children. It is best to tell them at once. It could be very humiliating to hear the news from an outsider. They should be told the truth. Evasions and half truths can only return to haunt the whole family."

Miss Bottoman said that age, custody arrangements, coping mechanisms, relationships between the child and his father or mother determine the reaction of

each child to the news.

"Each child experiences the conflict in a different way. He views it in his own way and his response to it is equally unique."

She said that some children employ the mechanism of denial to protect their age from disagreeable circumstances.

"The child may appear unaffected by the announcement but he may simply be trying to defend himself against great inner tension by pretending as if nothing has happened."

"Some, because of failure to master the new anxiety may return to infantile tendencies like



MISS Thuli Bottoman

bed-wetting and whining for adult attention. Others may interpret the break-up as a kind of abandonment. They may feel deserted or betrayed by people they loved.

"Divorce makes the children feel uncertain and alone. They become anxious about their future — who will take care of them, where and how will they live. Their lives change. They become exposed to two

different sets of values imposed by either parent. In their confusion they may swing to and fro — fluctuating indecisively between contradictory feelings and patterns of life."

She said that in this state the child might resort to delinquency and experience learning problems. Such perversion and unfriendliness and withdrawal can also result.

Jill, street children's champion, is going to tell world about them

Star 27/6/88. (298)

Off to Cambridge University on Friday this week to give a paper on the street children of Johannesburg is anthropologist Jill Swart, who lectures at Unisa. Five years ago Jill started Proscess (Project Street Children: Education and Social Support).

She will be one of the speakers at an international conference at Newnham College on "Children and Social Policy" and in London will meet a worker from Unicef with first-hand knowledge of the plight of street children in South America.

Jill also helped found "Street-Wise", the programme which helps street children towards learning and training in job skills.

Under the caring chairmanship of Father Bill MacCurtain of the Catholic Cathedral in Saratoga Avenue, "Street-Wise" currently embraces about 170 children.

"Twilight" also has a small Soweto branch now housing about 30 children and Proscess has branches in Magaliesberg and Lenasia. The three organisations are separate and each raises funds on its own, but there is a central committee, set up this year, which co-ordinates all the work for the children.

Jill has found that, forced to be resourceful, street children are frequently very creative and, given an opportunity, often outstrip their peers.

"A recent study at Unisa by the Institute for Behavioural Sciences found that many of the street children are uncommonly bright," she says.

While in England she will also take anthropological courses at Cambridge and Oxford.

● And now for the "commercial" ... "Street-Wise" in Johannesburg, doing well and looking forward to expanding its work to Durban and Soweto, has a specially urgent problem. It needs a bus, a 45-to-60-seater to get the boys out to regular sports sessions and weekend educational camps.

Jill does not expect an individual to give the whole of the R25 000 needed to buy a second-hand bus in good condition.

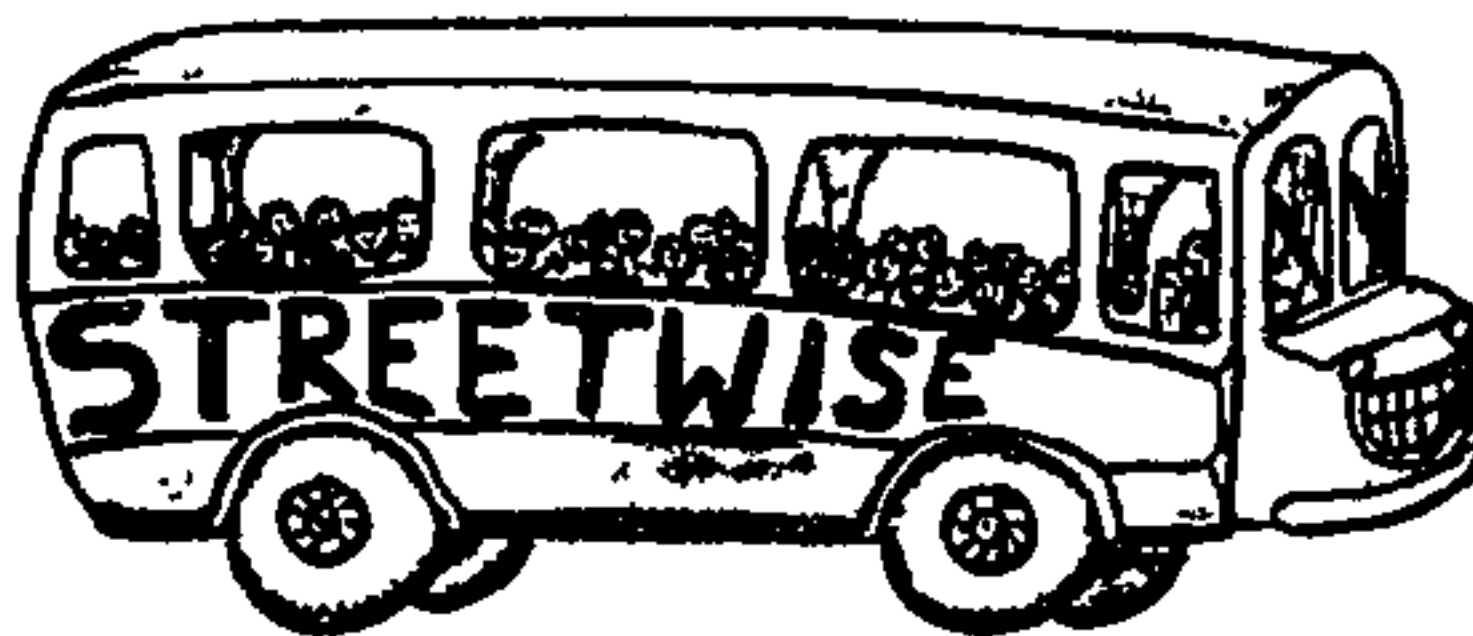
"Do you think your readers would help us to pay for a bus piecemeal — so much for a wheel, or a seat, for the gear-box, or the engine, for brakes, or a windscreen — or even the windscreen wipers? So far we have only R1 450 in the kitty — a long way from target."

It's an idea I now pass on to you. Father MacCurtain has investigated the cost of separate parts: engine, left and right half, R5 000 each; four wheels, R500 each; 45 seats, R200 each; one chassis, R1 000; 10 windows at R100 each; one suspension, R1 000; two bumpers, R100 each; one steering wheel, R100; one radiator, R100; a petrol tank, R100. To bring the total up to R25 000 he adds "priceless goodwill at the low cost of only R500."

Father MacCurtain's telephone number is 402-6342.



Jill Swart ... off to England.



The bus that the street children dream about. A drawing by Jill Swart's daughter, Jeanne.

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Child abuse hotline started

An increase in child abuse is one of the more insidious spin-offs of social stress such as unemployment and recession, says Ms Helèse Sandler, co-ordinator of the Southern African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (SASPCAN).

And in recent years this has become a real problem in South Africa, Ms Sandler says.

To deal with the problem, SASPCAN is co-ordinating the Johannesburg launch on July 4 of Childline, a telephone counselling and referral service for abused children and their families.

Childline will provide an immediate short-term counselling service followed by referral at the caller's request to sources of long-term help.

The service is non-racial and the anonymity of all callers will be respected.

Ms Sandler says that social stress such as unemployment and recession increase the incidence of all social problems and, in a spin-off effect, markedly increase the incidence of child abuse.

"The problem of child abuse is as old as mankind," says Ms Sandler.

Figures are not available in South Africa, but studies of average communities in the US and Canada show that sexual abuse, including any form of inappropriate sexual contact with a child, occurs for one in four girls and one in 10 boys.

The objectives of Childline are:

- To provide an emergency service for all children in distress and danger.
- To help parents who are experiencing difficulties with their children, or who fear they may abuse their children.
- To give concerned members of the public the opportunity to report cases of suspected child abuse.
- To be a referral resource for professionals who want guidance in dealing with cases.

For more information, telephone (011) 884-1828.

Welfare subsidies still unequal

By Lloyd Coutts

Welfare organisations were no nearer to parity in subsidies for children of different races than when they first approached Government on the issue four or five years ago, the chairman of the SOS Children's Villages Association, Dr Willie Kulhanek, said last night.

In a report to a general meeting of the association, Dr Kulhanek said it was hoped the authorities would realise there was no difference in the needs of a child of whatever skin colour.

"They eat the same food, they wear the same clothes, they aspire to the same goals."

PARITY NEEDED

If the House of Representatives can introduce a subsidy system which is on a par with that utilised by the white Parliament, then it's time that the same subsidy was paid to all children," he said.

Dr Kulhanek said the association was looking at Tembisa as a site for another children's village.

"There is a great need for a children's village on the East Rand, but we are currently negotiating and nothing definite can yet be said," he said.

Plans for a village in the Eastern Cape had been finalised and it was expected to open in May, 1989.

Plans for a village in the Western Cape had been set back.

1955

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The three-year teacher education diploma in pre-primary work is offered at Soweto College of Education and Good Hope College of Education (Khayelitsha)

The enrolment for the pre-primary teacher education course for 1988 is as follows.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

YEAR OF STUDY

	1	2	3	Total
Soweto	—	29	32	61
Good Hope	—	68	29	97
	—	97	61	158

In view of rationalization the Primary Teachers' Diploma (Junior Primary) is presently being restructured to provide for pre-primary teacher education as an integral part of the course. The present Primary Teachers' Diploma (Pre-primary) is being phased out as from January 1988 and consequently no first-year students were enrolled. The restructured course will be implemented in 1990

- (2) Yes
- (3) Yes

Only registered pre-primary schools are taken into consideration for subsidies. Pre-primary schools, located in their own buildings, are subsidized according to the following formula.

A basic amount of R3 000 per annum. For every 3 pupils in excess of 30 enrolled pupils, an additional amount of R100 per annum is paid.

An amount of R50 per child is appropriated to subsidized institutions making use of classrooms in public primary schools.

- (4) No.

*22. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS—Justice. [Withdrawn.]

Youth programmes: contracts

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

(1) Whether any use has been made of the services of any persons or organizations from the private sector to present youth programmes and courses for his Department, if so, (a) what programmes and courses, (b) (i) where and (ii) by which

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

persons and organizations were they presented, (c) how are such persons and organizations chosen, (d) since when have these programmes and courses been presented, (e) how many children have attended them, (f) what total amount has been paid to such persons and organizations and (g) on what basis is the amount to be paid calculated;

- (2) whether there are any regulations or guidelines in respect of the entering into contracts or agreements by his Department with close relatives of senior officials; if not, why not; if so, what regulations or guidelines;

- (3) whether any contracts or agreements have been entered into with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what contracts or agreements, (b) what is the relationship between this person and a certain official of his Department, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, and (c) what are the names of these two persons;

- (4) whether the above-mentioned official is involved in arranging youth programmes and courses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(1), (2), (3) and (4) The procedures followed in the procuring of this kind of specialized services can be implemented in different ways, inter alia the following: Public tenders can be called for by the Tender Board; quotations can be called for with the permission of and subject to the regulations of the Tender Board; or Tender Board exemption can be obtained to negotiate an agreement with specified suppliers. All these courses of action are subject to specific Tender Board instructions which have to be complied with by the officials involved.

Regulations or guidelines with regard to entering into contracts or agreements by the Department with close relatives of senior officials are defined in the Treasury instructions, Chapter N, Paragraph 14.2, as well as in the Tender Board instructions, Chapter 4, paragraph 401. The question asked by the hon member in par. (1), (3) and (4) and particulars of the reply thereto are included in the mandate of the

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Commission of Inquiry that was appointed on 17 June 1988 by the State President. In terms of Regulation 14 of Proclamation R. 106 1988 I deem it not to be in the interest of the inquiry at this stage to reply to the question in detail. If the hon member possesses any information which he feels should be brought to the attention of the Commission, he ought to submit it to the Commission.

Should the Commission decide to investigate this matter, the question of the proper observation or otherwise of the instructions will be answered fully in the report of the Commission.

Should the Commission decide not to investigate this particular aspect, I shall at a later stage be happy to reply to the hon member's question, or supply any additional information he may be interested in.

Sports/physical facilities

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any money has been paid by his Department, directly or indirectly, to any persons or organizations for the development of (a) physical and (b) sports facilities which are not owned by his Department, if so, (i) why, (ii) for what facilities, (iii) when, (iv) to which persons or organizations and (v) what total amount was paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

(a) and (b) Yes. To various local authorities and provincial administrations.

- (i) The rendering of financial assistance to the authorities concerned for the development of said physical and sport facilities is a function that has devolved from the then Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Education and Training on 1 September 1985, on the recommendation of the Commission for Administration

- (ii) — (iv) Various sport and recreational facilities. A complete, 16-page inventory dealing with replies to sections (ii) to (v) for the period 1 April 1987 to the present, will willingly be made available on request to the hon member or any other interested members.

- (v) For the period stated in (ii)

* For sport facilities R4 846 624,48

* For out-door recreational resorts R8 219 682,07

Hofmeyr: post office

*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether there is a partition on the customer side of the post office counter in (a) Hofmeyr, Cape, and (b) any other specified post office buildings; if so, (i) since when, (ii) for what purpose is it there, (iii) how many (aa) staff members serving customers at the counter are normally on duty and (bb) counters are there, and (iv) what services are available at each counter, in each case,

- (2) whether it is the intention to remove such partitions; if so, when, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

- (1) (a) Yes, and

- (b) yes, at 220 other post offices, the names of which I will gladly furnish on request to the hon member.

(i) and (ii) For decades it was standing procedure to provide separate serving facilities at post offices and to apply separate serving patterns. Various arrangements were involved, such as the provision of separate entrances to the buildings as well as separate public lobbies and the designation (by means of notice boards) of the entrances, lobbies, counters and public writing facilities for use on the basis of separation. Against the background of the foregoing and with a view to eliminating friction and irritating measures, the systematic removal of the various measures relative to separate service, commenced during 1976. In this connection all segregation notices at entrance doors and in public areas of post offices have already been withdrawn and are no longer displayed. At a small minority of post offices, the public areas are still separated by partitions but separate service is no longer rendered or enforced. In cases where the structure of buildings permits and where it

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Stavans

country, moved up the street of these profane master-planners of the Kremlin.

These people have succeeded to such an extent in their attempts, that as a result of sanctions, many thousands of people, mainly Blacks, have lost their employment and means of existence

From the available information it is now becoming evident that these unemployed, hungry people are beginning to rebel against those who are responsible for their grief and misery. This promotes the potential for friction and unrest considerably and creates a danger for the peace and safety of the public and the maintenance of the public order.

There have been several occasions recently, where groups of persons have been present at airports where the Archbishop was to have arrived or from which he was to have departed. However, this has always been allowed, provided that the persons remain orderly and peaceful. A Police presence has always been maintained at every occasion.

On the dates concerned, groups of persons once again arrived and as usual they were allowed to gather at suitable areas in the airport building. The persons awaited the Archbishop orderly and peacefully. On his arrival, a number of persons produced "anti-Tutu" placards and started jeering him, while insisting that he provide them with jobs and food.

The Police acted as quickly as possible and confiscated the placards without exception and arrested several persons.

Charges in terms of the State Airport Regulations are being investigated against these persons. The case dockets will be submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision as soon as the investigations have been completed.

†Mr J VANECK Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply will all demonstrators therefore in the same way be allowed to demonstrate, as these people were allowed to demonstrate against Bishop Tutu?

†Brng J F BOSMAN Yes, you too! [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have indicated fully what our standpoint is and how we acted. I think that, if the hon member will read my reply carefully, he will be able to get a reply to that question of his

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS, Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, when does he intend finally acting against Archbishop Tutu in view of his subversive activities abroad?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Strictly speaking that does not arise out of this question.

WECTU: meeting
*20. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his replies to Question No 13 on 14 June 1988 and Question No 23, standing over, on 26 May 1988 in regard to the prevention of a public meeting arranged by the Western Cape Teachers' Union (WECTU), the name of the teachers' association consulted by the South African Police before prohibiting this meeting is the same as the name that has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what are the names of the office-bearers of the teachers' association so consulted and (b) on what date did these consultations take place
- (2) whether the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives or any representative of this Ministry was consulted in this regard, if so, who, if not, why not,
- (3) whether he intends taking any steps against WECTU or any of its representatives for any alleged contraventions; if so, (a) against whom, (b) what steps, (c) for what contraventions and (d) in terms of what statutory provisions,
- (4) on what evidence did he base his statement that WECTU was planning to propagate a school boycott at the said meeting?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (4)

I refer the hon member to my replies to Oral Question 23 of 26 May 1988 and Oral Question 13 of 14 June 1988. I regard these replies as being a sufficient reply to this question

†Mr J VAN ECK You are evading the truth!

†Mr A FOURIE: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Is the hon member for Claremont entitled

1973

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1988

1974

Stavans

to say that the hon the Minister is evading the truth?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I do not think I am going to give any ruling on that.

BBC: Suffer the Children

*21. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he recently expressed any criticism of the film "Suffer the Children" which was televised by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) earlier this month; if so,
- (2) whether he or any senior members or representatives of the South African Police (a) viewed, and/or (b) received a report on, this film; if not, on what information did he base his criticism;
- (3) whether any information on South Africa provided in this film was factually incorrect; if so, what information;
- (4) whether any representations regarding this film have been made to the BBC; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what was the nature of these representations,
- (5) whether he is considering taking any steps against the BBC or its representatives in South Africa as a result of this film, if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, I was fully informed of the contents of the film before I expressed any criticism of it. At a later stage I viewed the film myself and I am satisfied that my criticism was justified

(3) Yes. This film contained extremely biased and slanted criticism, distortions and blatant lies about South Africa and the so-called children in detention. It is focused on a slanted and negative interpretation of reality while the positive developments, especially in the Black communities, are totally ignored.

With the approval of the house, I table an excerpt of my speech in the President's Council on 9 June 1988, in which I expressed criticism regarding the film

As I promised, the South African Police already conducting an intensive investigation into the allegations which were made in the film. Certain persons, who made allegations of assault and torture in the film, have since then openly admitted that the allegations were false and that in some instances they were instructed what to say.

- (4) Yes
- (a) and (b) The South African Embassy in London made representations to the BBC. The hon member may obtain particulars of these representations from my colleague the Minister of Foreign Affairs
- (5) I refer the hon member to the reply of my colleague the Minister of Home Affairs to Question No 22.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, may I ask whether the speech will be printed in Hansard?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: I think that might just be a matter for Mr Speaker to decide.

†The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, may I just assist by saying that it is not the whole speech, but only the short section that relates to this film

†Mr P G SOAL Thank goodness!

†The MINISTER [Inaudible]

Excerpt from the speech of the Minister of Law and Order in the President's Council on Thursday 9 June 1988 as referred to in reply to Question No 21:

Last night a most hostile film was shown on BBC Television, which according to information we have so far received, gave an extremely biased and slanted picture of so-called children in detention in South Africa. Serious allegations of torture, beatings and disfiguring of children supposedly by the South African Police are made in the documentary and are apparently backed up by some well known people, such as Priscilla Jana and others here in South Africa. The Methodist Minister of Soweto, Mr Paul Verryn, is for instance quoted in the film as claiming that girls and boys of thirteen years were being tortured with electric shocks. He said some of the victims were as young as nine years. We will go to him and ask him to supply us with the proof of these allegations. At the South African Council of Churches

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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a Mr Saki Macozoma works, who claims that it was common to find missing children in mortuaries, while another person claimed that children's fingers were chopped off. They too will have to supply the South African Police with the proof of these allegations. The South African Police and the Government takes the strongest exception to this film. It was commissioned by the BBC to be filmed in South Africa in strict secrecy and it was obviously designed to generate hatred towards the South African Police and our other Security Force.

What is most shocking however, is the fact that neither the South African Government nor the Police were given a chance to comment on the serious and one-sided allegations made in the film. Worst of all is the fact that the spokesman for the BBC in London even had the audacity to phone my office yesterday to ask for comment, but still without us having been given the opportunity to view the film. When Brigadier Mellet from my office asked the BBC spokesman why the allegations were not put to him or to the South African Police for comment beforehand, the interviewer said and I quote "Quite frankly, the BBC does not believe the South African Government".

If this is the BBC's attitude, then why should the South African Government continue to host their representatives in our country? It can serve no useful purpose if the representatives who have privileged access to government information cannot even be trusted by their own head office, to at least try and balance the one-sided and distorted picture of South Africa. We will investigate every allegation made in this antagonistic film and if any are proved to be factual, we will institute the necessary action. However, those allegations which are proved to be false will be exposed and we expect the BBC to then afford as much time to the truth in the same time slot as they did with this film. We will not allow South Africa and especially our Security Forces to be vilified through deliberate lies and slanted distortions.

BBC: action against representatives

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

Whether he is contemplating any action against representatives of the British Broadcasting Corporation in South Africa, if so, (a) what action and (b) why?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The matter is presently being investigated and a decision will be made as soon as all relevant facts and information are available.

Own Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 21 June 1988, pursuant to resolution adopted by House on Monday, 20 June 1988.

Natal Education Department

*1. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether schools and colleges falling under the control of the Natal Education Department were instructed recently to alter their procedure with regard to the purchasing of items out of moneys allocated to them, if so, (a) who issued these instructions, (b) on what date did they take effect, (c) in what ways have purchasing procedures been altered and (d) why were new procedures introduced;

(2) whether any other education departments received similar instructions, if not, why not; if so, which departments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes.

(a) Director of Education.

(b) 2 May 1988.

(c) and (d)

Institutions were requested to change from the buying procedures that were applicable under the provincial administrations to the procedures laid down by the State Tender Board's "Manual, General Directives and Procedures" of November 1985.

(2) Yes, the attention of the Directors of the other provincial education departments was drawn to the contents of the State Tender Board's "Manual, General Directives and Procedures" of November 1985 on 1988-02-23.

Students: loan/military commitments

*2 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

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(1) Whether students who obtained loans from his Department have been permitted to redeem their loan and military commitments concurrently, if so.

(2) whether this policy has been altered; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) in what way?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

(1) Yes;

(2) no

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Merit awards

*3. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether a system of merit awards for non-teaching staff has been introduced in schools in all provincial education departments; if so, (a) since what date and (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes.

(a) 1 November 1987.

(b) on the recommendation of the Commission for Administration to grant special recognition (within the context of the rank) to officers and employees who have distinguished themselves from their peers through sustained above average work performance.

Schools: facilities

*4 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

(1) What is his Department's policy regarding the erection and/or purchasing of facilities at full cost to the school concerned.

(2) what was the total cost of facilities so erected and/or purchased by schools during the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Schools may erect or purchase facilities at full cost to themselves if these meet with the technical and other specifications laid

down by the various provincial education departments;

(2) this information is not available

Private schools: registration
*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether the registration of schools which are required to be registered under the Private Schools Act (House of Assembly), No 104 of 1986, and which operate for profit, falls under his Department; if not under which State Department does it fall, if so, (a) how many such schools are registered with his Department, (b) what total number of pupils is enrolled at these schools and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

(2) whether there is a policy for the admission of non-White pupils to these schools; if so, what is this policy.

(3) whether all pupils admitted to such schools are required to write the examinations of the provincial education department under which they fall, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) the information is not available.

(c) falls away;

(2) private schools which are registered with the Department determine their own admissions policy within the terms of the Constitution;

(3) no, such schools may also elect to enter their pupils for the National Senior Certificate or the Joint Matriculation Board examinations.

Teachers: language qualifications

*6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

Whether any teachers at dual and parallel-medium schools in the Cape Peninsula have (a) A and (b) A2 language qualifications, if so, how many in each case?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

298 Seek help

Sowetan 29/6/88

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

IF a child is doing too much of everything, a parent should be worried, stand up and seek help, said the social worker for the Johannesburg Child Guidance Clinic Mrs Julienne Sackstein in an interview on dealing with emotionally unstable children.

"Every child is naturally naughty or sulks at one stage," she said. "That is normal but when it becomes extreme it is a sign for an emotional problem."

It is important for parents to encourage their children to talk about their troubles, fears and feelings rather than to act on them, break dishes, stamp their feet or throw their toys about.

"Insecurity is the cause for most emotional problems," warned Mrs Sackstein. "Parents must always assure their children of their love, and that they will look after them."

"Children need attention, to be praised and encouraged for their achievements and they need to be shown affection by stroking, kissing and cuddling."

Mrs Sackstein stressed that children should be disciplined and limits should be set out for them. They have to know what is expected of them.

It is important for childminders to be consistent in their moods and behaviours. If she is unpredictable the child in her care would feel insecure and not know

whether he is to blame for her changing moods.

"Beating children is one way of making them aggressive. They should be taught to control their anger and violence should not be modelled to them," she warned.

"Parents should watch while their children play. They should not interfere but should gently question them about the game until they talk about their problems," she advised.

Stammering is another way to display emotional and nervous tension. It is common among children who are learning to talk.

To deal with stammering, a pamphlet issued by the South African National Council of Mental Health offers these guidelines:

- She must do nothing directly to correct the child like making him repeat the sentence or word as this may increase tension;

- Parents must hide their own anxiety. If they are upset or they show pity the child may react with more hesitation and stammering;

- Fatigue has a bearing on speech control, therefore, a stammering child needs more rest.

- Habits like thumb sucking, nail biting, facial twitches and bed wetting must be dealt with wisely and they must not be stopped by force.

Mrs Sackstein warned that if a certain condition persists while the child is older professional help should be sought.

16/88
298
**Child abuse
line started**

Help is on hand for abused children and their families as Childline — a telephone counselling service — opens in Johannesburg next week.

Childline is co-ordinated by the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (Saspcan).

Counsellors will take calls from children and adults from 10 am to 10 pm each week-day.

The Childline number is (011) 484-3044.

Sobering

Shelter for twilight kids

A SHELTER has been found for Durban's street children in the Point area, but R120 000 must be raised to renovate the building. (24/8)

Mrs Moireen Stacey, chairman of the Khaya Lethu Home management committee said the children were living at a church hall from Sunday to Thursday and on Friday and Saturday nights they slept in a disused schoolroom attached to their burned-out former home.

She said a programme of activities was still being run in a bid to keep the

children occupied during the day and off the streets. The children were also receiving religious instructions. They go to church and Sunday school classes.

Mrs Stacey said it had been decided to resite the shelter in the Point area, and although all the renovations cannot be done in a single operation, the children will move in once it is a "little more comfortable."

She said that once the shelter is ready it would take a lot of the children from the streets.

Howard

2071

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 1988

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in respect of each of the (a) economic and (b) uneconomic farming units referred to in his reply to Question No 118 on 9 June 1988?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY.

The portions of land referred to in the reply to Question No 118, are compounded from various portions of land which were originally part of the flood damaged farms. These farms were expropriated in its entirety by the state at the request of the owners.

Owing to necessary division and grouping thereafter into economical and uneconomical units of the land still suitable for sugar-cane production it is not possible at this stage to determine the compensation paid originally for the land concerned

Natal: crèches

167 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare.

- (1) Whether any crèches in Natal fall under the control of his Department; if so,
- (2) whether any of these crèches are multi-racial, if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(1) No, no crèches in Natal fall under the control of this Department. This Department is however responsible for the registration of crèches in terms of the Child Care Act, 1983. Two hundred crèches providing for 9 072 children are registered in Natal.

(2) Yes, 3 crèches are registered as multi-racial crèches and they provide for 105 white and 50 non-white children. The registration of a multi-racial crèche is considered subject to the acquisition of a permit in terms of section 21 of the Group Areas Act, 1966

Universities for whites: enrolling of non-Whites

168 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) What is the limit in regard to students from each specified non-White race group wishing to enrol at universities for Whites in South Africa,

(2) how many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black students who enrolled at such universities in 1987 were from (i) the Republic, (ii) each self-governing territory, (iii) each independent Black state and (iv) each other specified country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) This matter is vested in the Council of the university concerned,
- (2) the information will be available during 1989

Teachers: starting salary

169 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What is the starting salary of (a) male and (b) female (i) primary and (ii) secondary school teacher with an appropriate four-year degree?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

- (a) (i) and (ii) R15 666,
- (b) (i) and (ii) R13 473

Universities and technikons: amount subsidized

172 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture +

By what total amount were the (a) universities and (b) technikons under the control of his Department subsidized during the latest specified periods of 12 months for which information is available?

- (a) R744 793 000,
- (b) R152 379 000

For the 1987/88 financial year and does not include interest and capital redemption

2073

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE 1988

2074

Howard

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs.

Black social and military pensioners

11. Mr P A C HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) What was the amount paid per month to Black (i) social and (ii) military pensioners (aa) in each year from 1961 up to and including 1987 and (bb) in 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the percentage increase in each such year and (c) (i) in which years were bonuses paid to such pensioners and (ii) what was the amount of the bonuses paid out in each of these years,
- (2) how many social pensioners were registered with his Department in each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

This function vests in the different Provincial Administrators but the information was furnished by the Transvaal Provincial Government who acted as co-ordinator

(1)	(a)	(i)	(aa)	(b)		
				Urban	Town	Rural
				%	%	%
			<i>Urban</i>			
			<i>R</i>			
1961			3,37½	1961	None	None
1962			3,37½	1962	None	None
1963			3,52½	1963	4.44	5.21
1964			3,95	1964	12.07	14.04
1965			3,95	1965	None	None
			3,45			
			3,45			
			2,95			
			2,95			
Consolidated				Consolidated		
1966			3.70	1966 minus	6.75	
1967			3.95	1967	6.75	
1968			4.25	1968	7.05	
1969			4.50	1969	5.88	
1970			5.00	1970	11.11	
1971			5.75	1971	15.00	
1972			6.50	1972	11.53	
1973			8.00	1973	23.07	
1974			9.25	1974	15.62	
1974 (May)			11.25	1974	21.62	
1974 (Dec)			15.00	1975	28.88	
1975			18.50	1976	23.33	
1976				1977	10.81	

Lions joins supermarket ^{Star} 30/6/84 venture to feed children (298)

Lions Club and a supermarket chain have joined forces to help feed thousands of hungry children in the Transvaal — and give one shopper the opportunity of winning a valuable diamond.

Childfeed '88 is a joint Checkers and Lions Club venture and is being held at Transvaal stores until July 3. According to a spokesman for the Lions Club, they hope to raise over 100 000 non-perishable food items to distribute to more than 50 000 children this winter.

Foods include packet soups, tinned vegetables, fruits and dehydrated items.

Shoppers need only donate one tin of food at the Lions collection point to receive an attractive bumper sticker and entry form for the competition.

The winner will be announced on August 5 and will receive a diamond valued at R11 000.

Run to help twilight children

(298)

By Stan Hlophe

30/6/88

Hug a Twilight Child and win him back to the community is the motto of the 12 km Marlborough House Youth Club-Twilight Children of Hillbrow fun run at 8.30 am on Sunday.

The starting point is at Funda Centre in Diepkloof and the finish at Shareworld, near Crown Mines. Registration is R3 for students and R4 for adults.

A spokesman said aims of the event were:

- Drawing the attention of the South African community to the plight of twilight children.
- Highlight why there were such a large number of twilight children today.
- Develop love and appreciation of sport among the children.
- Bring them back into the community.

For further information contact Mr Stanley Mogotsi at (011) 985-0298.

(298)

Fabulous trip for 'twilight children'



Hillbrow youngsters on a Rotary-sponsored holiday enjoy a trip around the harbour on a naval launch at Richards Bay.

By Winnie Graham

A group of Hillbrow's "twilight children" have just returned from a fabulous holiday at Richards Bay.

Rotary Johannesburg invited the 20 youngsters, aged between 9 and 17, to spend a week at the seaside so they could experience "the other side of life." And experience it they did!

The Boy Scouts of Richards Bay accompanied them on a hike, after which a sleep-over was arranged at the Scout Hall. Then they visited the Naval Base, where all the boys wanted to join the Navy. A local karate club put on a display for them.

They visited a nature reserve; they tried their hand at fishing. They played soccer against white youngsters — and beat them.

The Richards Bay Junior Council provided entertainment for them; various local video outlets supplied films for them to watch.

The 20 youths, aged between nine and 17, had a holiday of a lifetime.

A spokesman for Rotary said the group had been given "wonderful holiday" by the people of Richards Bay.

"They went out of their way to keep the youngsters entertained — and the boy responded enthusiastically," he added. "They told us it was a holiday of a lifetime which is must have been if you have never seen the sea and if sleeping in a bed rates as one of the highlights in your life."

"Rotary planned the trip because we wanted to show these youngsters there is more to life than the streets of Hillbrow."

Rotary plans to repeat the exercise next year.

Starbridge was launched to help close the gap between the races. If you have ideas of how to improve communications write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2 000.

Looking at child abuse

CHILD abuse — a growing problem which is causing concern throughout South Africa — will be discussed at a national conference in Maritzburg next month.

The conference on July 14 and 15 has been organised by the Southern African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect and is open to the public.

Mr Clive Willows, secretary of the Maritzburg branch of SASP-CAN said yesterday that the causes of child abuse would be discussed on the first day. "The following day we will look at ways in which abuse can be prevented. This will be divided into four sections."

Role

The first would include the role of the media, and a children's author, journalist and a playwright had been invited to speak at the conference.

"The role of the community will also be discussed. This will include churches, schools and in particular the problem of children whose parents work and who are left alone in the afternoons."

Educating parents and teachers about child abuse would also be highlighted: "We need to teach parents to recog-

nise that they could be potential child-batterers and teachers need to know how to recognise signs of child abuse," he said.

Finally, educating children about abuse would be discussed.

Mr Willows said a major headache for child welfare organisations was bringing offenders to justice.

About half the number of abused children were under the age of three years, while older children were generally afraid to report abuse, particularly if a parent or relative was involved.

The conference will take place at the University of Natal in Maritzburg. — *Sowetan* Correspondent.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Child abuse is a growing problem which is causing concern throughout South Africa. It will be discussed at a national conference in Maritzburg next month.

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"The following day, we will look at ways in

Spotlight on abuse of children

which abuse can be prevented. This will be divided into four sections."

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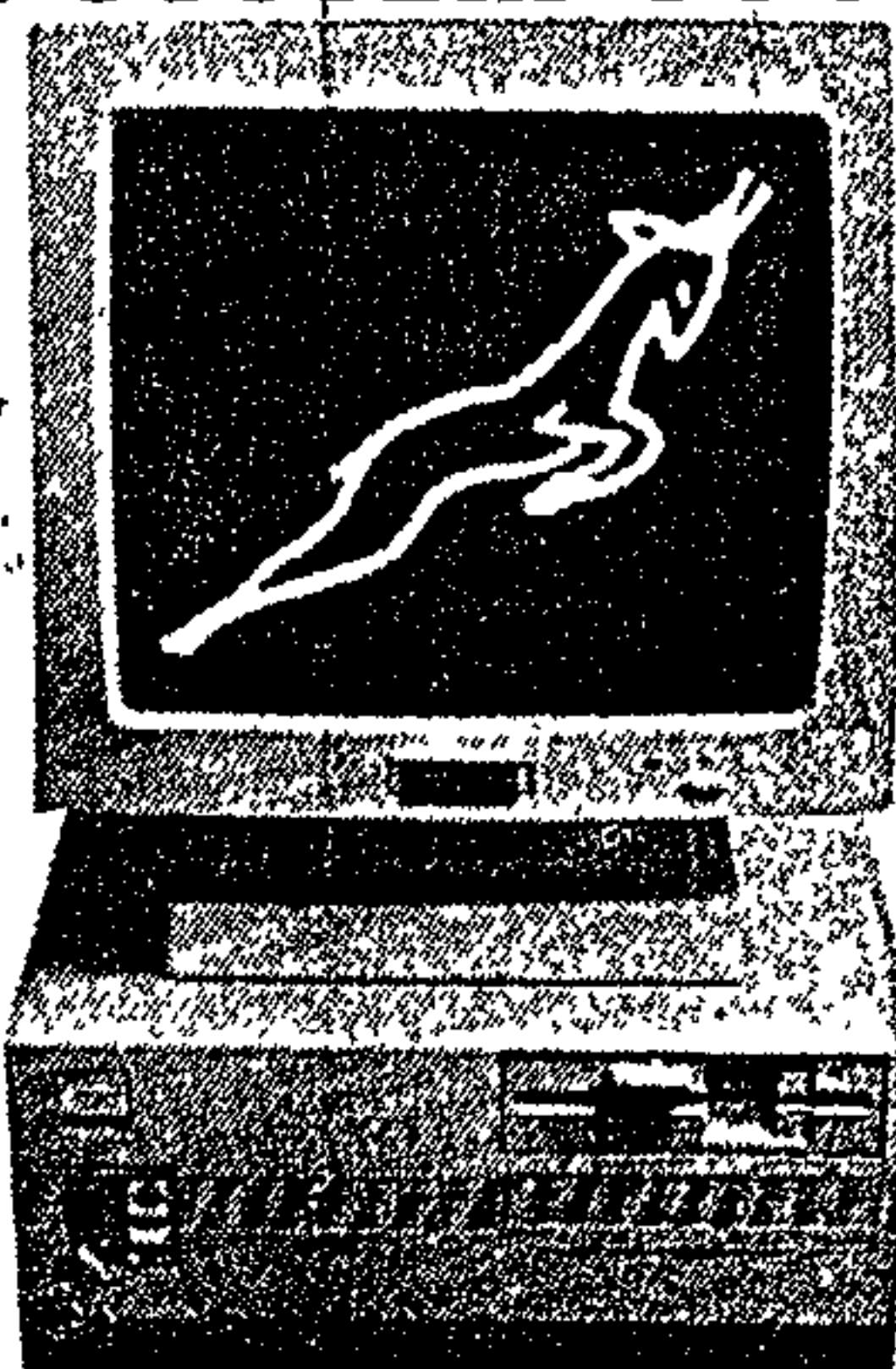
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Children were generally afraid to report abuse, particularly if a parent or relative was involved.

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HAR

INSURGENT (14) HELD

Sowetan
30/6/88

A 14-year-old trained insurgent was arrested by the South African Police last week, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, revealed in Durban yesterday.

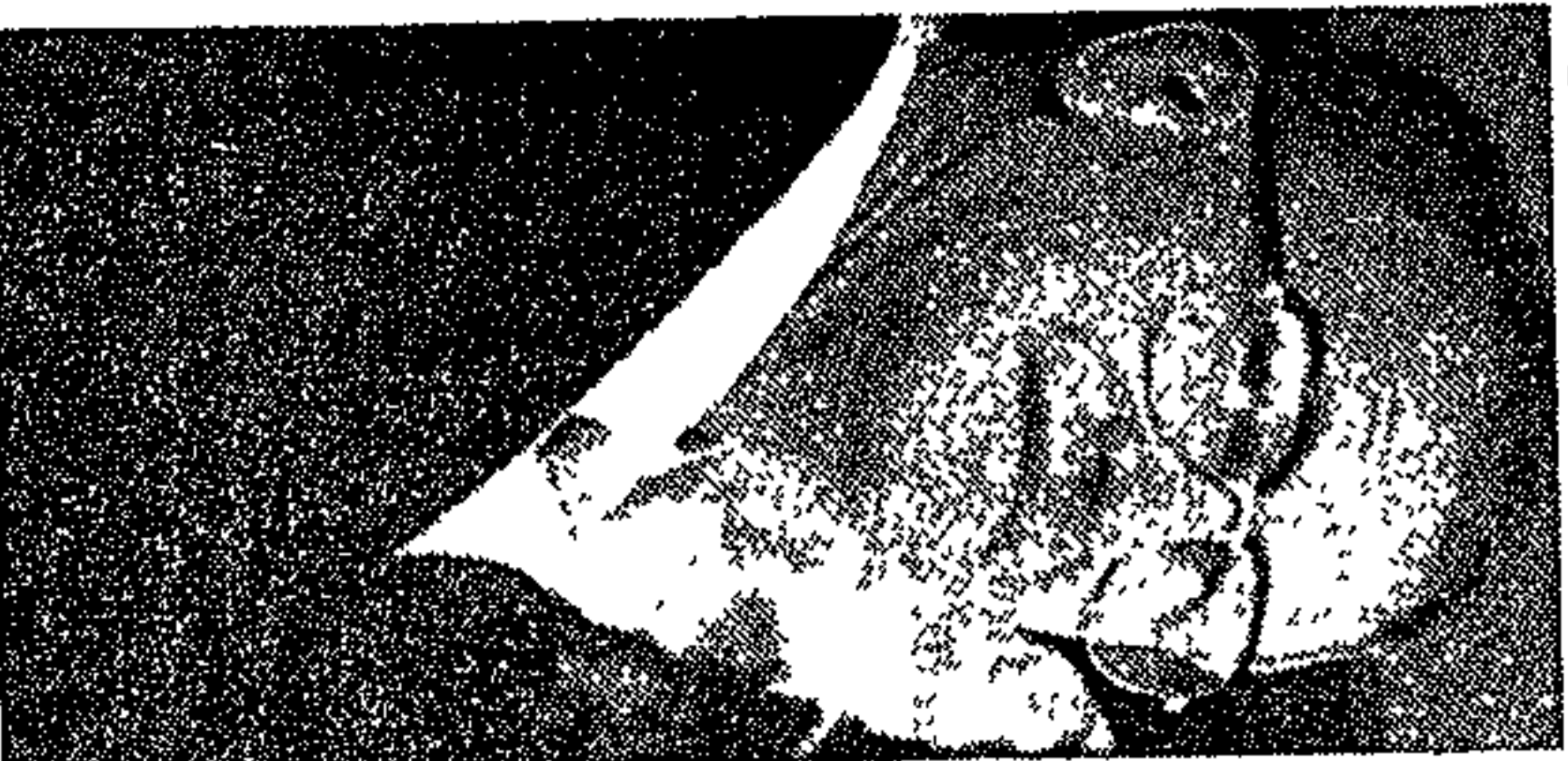
Speaking at the passing-out parade of 112 Indian policemen and policewomen, Mr Vlok accused the banned African National Congress and the South African Communist Party of "manipulating and abusing children to fulfil their selfish marxist goals."

"This was borne out during the past week when the South African Police arrested a 14-year-old African National Congress trained insurgent. The child insurgent was recruited and taken to a training camp in Angola."

"In the camp known as Pango, he received training in the handling of a variety of arms such as machineguns, side arms, hand grenades and limpet mines."

"He was with other insurgents and sent back to South Africa to identify specific targets to sabotage."

Mr Vlok added this



MR ADRIAAN VLOK.

Minister accused ANC and the SACP

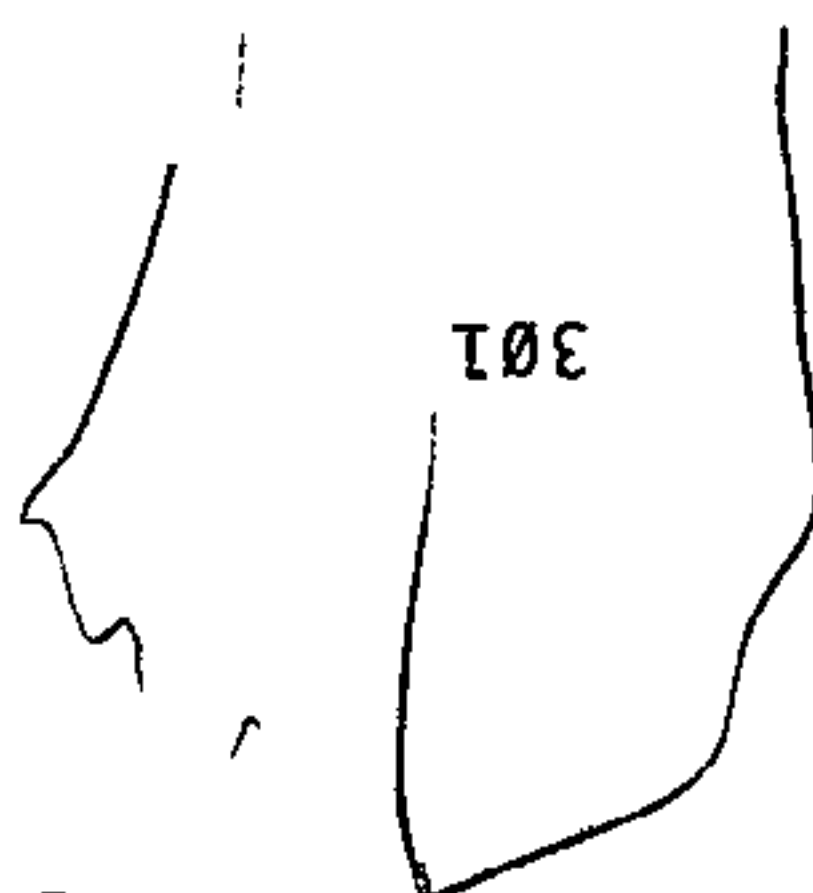
incident illustrated statements by Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, that the youth must be seen as the "shock troops" of the ANC

"I trust that those in

South Africa and the rest of the world who take the plight of children in a serious light will condemn this reprehensible abuse of children in the strongest terms possible," said Mr Vlok.

Mr Vlok added that during the past four years there had been a big increase in crimes committed by children.

"In many cases, the children were forced to take part in such deeds. I find it inexcusable that children can be misused and abused to such an extent that they are forced to take part in such callous crimes as, for instance, the neck-lacing of defenceless people," said Mr Vlok. — Sapa.



SOCIAL SECURITY - CHILD CARE

V 1988

JULY - ~~AUGUST~~ DEC.

RESEARCH BODIES

WORLDWIDE, there are about 30-million children roaming the streets. In South Africa, a conservative estimate puts their number at 5 000 — but their ranks have been swelling over the years.

They have been described as children who have reached the point of no return, for whom anything is better than going home to adults who drink and then beat or otherwise abuse them.

One definition describes them as children who have abandoned their homes, schools and immediate communities before they turn 16, drifting into a nomadic street life where sniffing glue helps reduce the hunger and loneliness.

They fall beyond the law: there is no legal provision on South African statute books catering for them. The few shelters that exist for the children get no financial aid from the state.

Small wonder, then, that they've been dubbed "twilight children" by child-care workers.

The 5 000 kids with nowhere to go

This unfolding urban tragedy — and ways to deal with it — is the focus of a workshop at the Salesian Institute in Cape Town this week.

Convened by the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW), the workshop has brought together child-care workers from across the country so that information can be pooled and a comprehensive, national strategy worked out.

It is the first time that the issue is being addressed on a national basis.

Newspaper files carrying articles on the ragged children roaming the streets of Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg and Durban testify to the scale of the problem but the Department of National Health and Development has only recently identified it as a national issue.

Strapped for funds in the absence of state aid,

What kind of children take to the streets? Those for whom even the streets are better than returning to parental abuse at home

By GAYE DAVIS

hampered by red tape in the absence of any clear guidelines or structures for dealing with these children, only a small number of organisations are involved in tackling the problem, according to the NACCW. Beyond these, other projects suffer from lack of experience and co-ordination.

Jane Keen, a Cape Town social worker who

spent time in the Eastern Cape in 1987, reported large groups of "bush children" living on the fringes of cities; inner-city street children whom there was no intervention and "dump children" living and scavenging on rubbish tips.

Hope lies in the fact that the few projects which are operating for street children are fed in pragmatism, says the NACCW. National director Brian Gannon explained: "Instead of looking for a 'rescue' approach by slotting the children into institutions — an expensive matter — a system of stages is used."

"Those street children who are able and motivated to pick up their school education move from 'first stage' shelters through to regular children's homes; those who cannot rejoin the school system (many have never been to school or,

Children of the

CLAD in tattered, light clothes, with restless eyes always on the lookout, the "street children" hang around Hillbrow's Kotze Street waiting for life to give them a break.

Most of them come from broken homes, like hundreds of children in other parts of the country, these kids lack parental care and love.

They mill around during the day, trying to secure a few cents for video games or food. The video arcades, open round the clock, shelter them at night.

Rather than check into homes for destitute children such as Twilight or Proccess, many resign themselves to a street life — begging, loitering, wandering and, in the worst cases, sniffing glue.

Mzikayifani Mbokazi, 17, from Daveyton, now prowls the streets of Hillbrow begging for something to eat before making his escape to the arcade for rest.

His mother, a former laundress, has been out of work for three months. His father is unknown to him; he has never even seen a photograph of him.

In the early hours of the morning, as one watches Mzikayifani deftly manoeuvring video games, it remains a mystery why a person quick enough to beat the *Mega Dragon* would spend his life — or half of it — begging to make ends meet.

Mzikayifani is shaking terribly from the cold as he tells tales about his life. Standing barefoot in front of Fontana Supermarket at the Highpoint complex, he is dressed in a short-sleeved shirt and short pants so greasy they gleam in the light. Protruding from under the sleeves of the shirt is a faded yellow T-shirt.

One cannot help but notice burn scars on his neck. He says they were caused by hot water when he was still very young. He speaks very softly and invokes a feeling of pity. The movements of the body this way and that are more the result of the cold than restlessness.

He left home because "they could not buy me the things I needed most, like new clothes. My mother could not even afford to pay my school fees any longer." He could go as far as Std 6, but failed when he was doing Std 4.

"I do not know my father. I don't even know his picture," he says with tears starting to show in his eyes. One thing he is sure about is that his father is still alive, which might be the reason why tears show when he talks about him.

He points out the place where he spends his nights and tells me I can find there some of his friends who can relate more about streetlife. As I head towards the arcade, he joins me, an orange juice in hand.

It is a big arcade with about 20 different games. He brags he can master eight of them, and starts with the *Mega Dragon*. Avoiding crashes, jumping on the ridges in time, his attacks are articulate. Narrowly he drives his man away from the dragon, avoiding major disasters.

"This is the only hobby that I have. I do not like to play soccer or other sports. But sometimes I have no money to play these games," he adds.

About half an hour later, Themba Zikalala, 16, joins us. In the backyard shacks of Tsakane, Themba has a mother who works at Delvue. His father is at home, unable to work because he is diabetic.

He is doing his Std 8 back home in Tsakane and is visiting a friend who stays at Twilight.

"I walk around for some time and play the games. When I am tired, I go to my friend (at Twilight)." His stay is temporary. "I will be go-

As Mzikayifani proudly boasts, he can master any video arcade game. The only game he can't win at is life itself. Mzikayifani is just one of hundreds of youths who live by their wits on the streets of Hillbrow

By MUSA ZONDI

ing home in about a week's time" to his parents, two brothers and eight-year-old sister.

Themba, whose eyes protrude, has a different manner from the others, he speaks fast and raises his voice. He is dressed in a brown blazer over a V-neck jersey and tattered shoes.

It's a little after midnight. Walking around, one sees in almost every arcade a number of street kids playing around. Too lightly dressed for the cold, they stand in groups or singly, the products of a wide variety of backgrounds. One assumes the few standing idly could not secure a few cents for themselves.

Among all the others, there is one, the shortest — almost difficult to see — who walks up and down, looking, searching and examining. A certain anxiety shows in his face.

Strangely enough, he has got quite decent shoes on. Though the rags he is wearing are more filthy than those, say, of Mzikayifani or Themba, he has long pants on and a jersey. By the standards of most of the street kids, he is warmly dressed.

Bongani Dlamini, 14, also comes from a shabby background — the backyard shacks of Orlando West. He talks fast enough, in a way showing disgust and the need to get away as soon as possible. He is dark — rather too dark. It's not his complexion but more the fact that he does not wash regularly.

At his age, he has a much wilder air about him than the others. Neither of his parents is employed, he says, and he stayed at school until Std 4. Then he left, not just because of financial constraints, but because "I was dodging the classes and just didn't want to go to school. I didn't like going to school and that is that." The emphasis he puts on those last words sends the message across quite clearly: Enough of these questions about schooling.

Having stayed at the Proccess shelter for a year, Bongani made a choice to roam the streets of Johannesburg, surviving on the soup and bread "we get from the cathedral down there". He felt Proccess was too binding on him, denying him the freedom of moving around at will.

"At Proccess we had to stay indoors even when I wanted to go out. It felt like being caged in, with no freedom to move at will." He took this decision after the Christmas "vacation" at home. Spending the nights in the garage of one "white man" (as he puts it), he finds the place to be not so uncomfortable. They are four in all sharing the garage.

He says he is looking for his friends to go rest in their place. It is 1.15 in the morning.

Thinking of escaping, I hear singing coming from the direction I am about to take. Whoever it is must be very happy. It is a group of street kids singing "Ngena naye/Phuma naye" (push in/push out), about the much-congested trains.

Not surprisingly, it is a song of survival.



Street life in Hillbrow — struggle for survival, struggle for life. Amidst the gloomy atmosphere, amidst the sleepless nights, laughter and friendship keep the Johannesburg street kids going

the age of 16, have completed only the grades) are offered alternative education programmes.

"These provide them with minimum coping skills with which to enter the open job market."

In some areas, projects are up and running. In others, people are still wrestling with ways of getting started.

This weekend's workshop focuses on not only the scope and nature of the problem but also aims at equipping child-care workers with ways of coping.

It includes workshops on how to start shelters for street children, street children and the law, their psychology, how to deal with behaviour problems and start recreation programmes.

Delegates will also be visiting shelters and children's homes in Cape Town — including The Homestead, the first shelter for children in South Africa which opened in 1982.



Sleeping on the street: no bed, no blanket, only a friend for warmth

Not in our backyard: The shelter the voters don't want

With the October elections looming, candidates in Durban are fighting a plan to build a shelter for homeless children in their area

By CARMEL RICKARD

LIFE on the streets in Durban might be warmer than in other parts of the country, but the struggle for food and shelter is just the same.

The city's waifs, after a brief taste of security, are homeless once again while the authorities negotiate a new place for them to stay.

Since last November they had been living in temporary premises, but Khaya Lethu, their name for the building loaned to them by the city council, was gutted by fire last month and the kids are back on the move.

The building previously housed the Bantu Administration Department and for years was the nerve centre of attempts to regulate the thousands of hopefuls looking for work in the city.

After that struggle for control was given up by the authorities, the building was loaned, in an ironic twist, to children who have refused ever to be "regulated" or controlled.

Public interest in the Durban street children began last May with a call by the city's medical officer of health, Muriel Richter. She suggested that as part of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless it would be appropriate for some attention to be given to the plight of the many children living in alleys and doorways.

Research by her staff indicated some children had fled political violence in the townships and others had run away from the Umlazi Place of Safety, acknowledged to be grossly overcrowded, or from homes where they were ill-treated or under-fed.

Health Department workers found many children being abused, including an 11-year-old who was pregnant.

The council agreed to a two-part plan — first a feeding scheme, then a shelter — and over 100 volunteers offered to help.

The first hot meals were served in August and in November Khaya Lethu opened its doors.

Eight months later the building was virtually destroyed by fire — but the kids showed their usual street-wise cool, rescuing their precious colour television as they fled the flames.

That fire has effectively rekindled the old arguments about their future; and with the October elections making councillors more susceptible than usual to voters' feelings, a clear theme from some is Not In Our Backyard.

Councillor and surfing personality Baron Stander said he will fight "tooth and nail" against proposals to renovate an old stevedore's compound in his ward. "This is a built-up area and the kids will have to go past places where they will bug people — flatland, the hospital, shopping centres, parking lots.

"Nobody wants them in the area and I do not think this is the right area anyway."

Other councillors want the kids "sent back to KwaZulu" and ask why the Durban ratepayers should look after "these children".

Councillors more sympathetic to the children, the social workers and street children committee members point to the "tremendous improvement" they have noticed in many of the children since the shelter began operating.

They say a number of the children are doing well at their schoolwork (classes were offered at Khaya Lethu) and were getting ready to write year-end exams.

A doctor observed it was miraculous some of the street children had survived at all. Quite by accident they discovered one of the children had a colostomy and was managing to change the bags while living on the streets. Another had diabetes and was regularly injecting himself with insulin.

"Many of the children are involved in criminal activities," says a committee member. "They are forced by adult Fagan-type characters who use them because they will get a lighter sentence if they are caught.

"We are also worried about homosexual abuse: kids are being sold as slaves... Seven and eight year olds are sold into homosexual prostitution."

"If they felt secure that their 'owners' would be locked up, we could persuade the children to point them out to us and clear up the place."

MegaDragon



Children at Twilight Shelter pick up the pieces of their shattered education

Pictures: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

Giving the 'useless' kids a purpose

POVERTY, broken homes, abuse and neglect drive hundreds of children yearly into the streets, according to the directors of two centres for destitute children in Hillbrow.

"Homelessness, abuse and battering drive kids away and estrange them from their parents," says Caroline Thekiso, director of Twilight, a home sheltering 120 kids. Proccess's Joe Araujo shares those views, adding that peer group pressure also contributes to the problem.

Both Proccess, housing 28 children, and Twilight aim at rehabilitating kids so they can re-enter the social mainstream.

Run mainly by volunteers, these centres provide food, shelter and "remedial" education, preparing the kids for "normal" schooling. At Proccess each child is assessed individually, his or her potential identified and a programme of study established.

Twilight works with Streetwise, a Johannesburg-based project educating street children, to bridge the gap between education in the street and in the classroom. Art and drama supplement the academic programme.

Most children have had formal schooling, but some start with basic literacy classes.

Ranging in age from 7 to 16, these children come into the homes voluntarily, staying on average three years. During that time, staff try to track down the children's parents but usually do not find them.

In some cases the child does not want to go back home, so refuses to reveal his parents' identity. In other cases a child will lead social workers to his home, but often contact cannot be made with parents working long hours. Messages left often go unanswered. Family situations determine the way for many of the street children.

Parents may be alcoholics and fight every

Homes run mainly by volunteers, provide food, shelter and education to the street kids, reports MUSA ZONDI

day or turn on the child who will, in turn, decide to go. Sometimes it is relatives who maltreat an orphaned kid.

"In the cases when the kid has a stepfather, often he is subjected to abuse. Such things disturb the kid emotionally and mentally. The end result is that you will find them in the streets," she says.

These centres, having assessed the individual problems of these kids, urge them to accept themselves and society they live in. By playing different kinds of sport, they mix with other people. They are also taught to keep their places clean. The older ones wash their own clothes. They also make wire cars and baskets to generate pocket money.

Some stay and exceed the age limit. "But you can't drive them away. If you do, where are they going to end up?" Thekiso said.

"We have only boys staying with us. With the girls it is a completely different story in that the girls are considered to be more useful at home than the boys are.

"Mostly the boys are considered to be lazy. They begin to feel useless and they resort to leaving home."

At Twilight children are allowed freedom to move about. "Most of these kids have been on the streets for a long time now. You can't all of a sudden expect that kid to be indoors and put the limits. He will simply go back to the streets again". However, this does not mean children are allowed to roam around at any time. They are expected to be

inside by 6.30 pm when the doors close.

At Proccess, kids are supposed to stay indoors and are subject to discipline. "Since they come here voluntarily, they must be prepared to accept our rules. We cannot run the place in chaos," says Araujo. They go out only when they have business to do.

Though the problems are being addressed, there are still hardships because they are not addressed at the root — the family.

Children of different backgrounds do not always live together in harmony; in both shelters they are expected to learn to live together amicably. They may be aggressive sometimes and there may be withdrawal symptoms after they have broken the habit of glue sniffing.

Problems have not been overcome, but there have been great strides. There was a time when boxes of glue were discovered at Twilight almost daily but such habits have stopped after lectures on the dangers of drugs.

Both centres were started around the same time in 1984. Twilight began by serving meals on wheels until a shelter was found in Hillbrow 18 months ago. There are classes from 8am until 10.30am and from 10.30 am till 12 noon.

Proccess has spent R120 000 to keep its shelter running.

Both have to deal with the problem of finding much bigger shelters.

Twilight has an overcrowding problem but still no one is turned away — even if some may have to sleep in the kitchen.

Araujo stresses that what counts is not the number of children helped but how far their rehabilitation has progressed. After a time at Proccess, some are proud to say, "We are not street children. We have a home."

(e) by the substitution of the following subregulation for subregulation (4) (a):

“(a) any immovable property, cash investments, mortgage bonds or loans or any other outstanding debts in favour of an applicant or his spouse, interest in shares, share capital or assets of a company or other institution, capital invested in any business concern, and cash in hand or in a current account at any bank or other financial institution;” and

(f) by the substitution of the following subregulation for subregulation (4) (b):

“(b) any usufruct of the following: Immovable property, cash investments, mortgage bonds or loans or any other outstanding debts, shares, share capital or assets of a company or other institution, or capital invested in any business concern, with any bank or other financial institution;”.

3. The provisions of this Schedule shall come into operation on 1 January 1989.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

No. R. 2596

23 December 1988

REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960.—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Assembly has, by virtue of the powers vested in him under section 92 (1) (k) of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule “the Regulations” shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice R. 2433 of 10 December 1976, as amended.

2. Regulation 72 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subregulation (3) (a) for the expression “R2 616” of the expression “R3 024”;

(b) by the substitution in subregulation (3) (b) for the expression “R3 696” of the expression “R4 092”;

(c) by the substitution in subregulation (3) (c) for the expression “R2 616” of the expression “R3 024”;

(d) by the substitution in subregulation (5) (a) (i) for the expression “R3 168” of the expression “R3 648” and for the expression “R792” of the expression “R912”;

(e) by the substitution in subregulation (5) (a) (ii) for the expression “R792” of the expression “R912”;

(f) by the substitution in subregulation (5) (c) for the expression “R5 256” of the expression “R6 072” and for the expression “R888” of the expression “R1 008”;

(g) by the substitution in subregulation (5) (d) for the expression “R5 256” of the expression “R6 072”;

(h) by the substitution in subregulation (5) (e) for the expression “R1 548” of the expression “R1 956”;

(i) by the substitution in subregulation (6) for the expression “R5 256” of the expression “R6 072”;

(e) deur subregulasie (4) (a) deur die volgende te vervang:

“(a) enige onroerende eiendom, kontantbeleggings, verbande of lenings of enige ander uitstaande skulde ten gunste van 'n aansoeker of sy eggenote, belang in aandele, aandeelkapitaal of bates van 'n maatskappy of ander instelling, kapitaal in 'n sakeonderneming belê en kontant voorhande of in 'n lopende rekening by 'n bank of ander finansiële instelling;” en

(f) deur subregulasie (4) (b) deur die volgende te vervang:

“(b) enige vruggebruik van die volgende: Onroerende eiendom, kontantbeleggings, verbande of lenings of enige ander uitstaande skulde, aandele, aandeelkapitaal of bates van 'n maatskappy of ander instelling, of kapitaal in 'n sakeonderneming of by 'n bank of ander finansiële instelling belê;”.

3. Die bepalings van hierdie Bylae tree op 1 Januarie 1989 in werking.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEIDSDIENSTE EN WELSYN

No. R. 2596

23 Desember 1988

REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960.— WYSIGING

Die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn in die Volksraad 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, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken “die Regulasies” die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2433 van 10 Desember 1976, soos gewysig.

2. Regulasie 72 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subregulasie (3) (a) die uitdrukking “R2 616” deur die uitdrukking “R3 024” te vervang;

(b) deur in subregulasie (3) (b) die uitdrukking “R3 696” deur die uitdrukking “R4 092” te vervang;

(c) deur in subregulasie (3) (c) die uitdrukking “R2 616” deur die uitdrukking “R3 024” te vervang;

(d) deur in subregulasie (5) (a) (i) die uitdrukking “R3 168” deur die uitdrukking “R3 648” en die uitdrukking “R792” deur die uitdrukking “R912” te vervang;

(e) deur in subregulasie (5) (a) (ii) die uitdrukking “R792” deur die uitdrukking “R912” te vervang;

(f) deur in subregulasie (5) (c) die uitdrukking “R5 256” deur die uitdrukking “R6 072” en die uitdrukking “R888” deur die uitdrukking “R1 008” te vervang;

(g) deur in subregulasie (5) (d) die uitdrukking “R5 256” deur die uitdrukking “R6 072” te vervang;

(h) deur in subregulasie (5) (e) die uitdrukking “R1 548” deur die uitdrukking “R1 956” te vervang;

(i) deur in subregulasie (6) die uitdrukking “R5 256” deur die uitdrukking “R6 072” te vervang;

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CP Correspondent

A KHAYELITSHA high school pupil has applied to the Supreme Court in Cape Town for an interdict restraining councillor Mali Hoza and three others from intimidating, assaulting or unlawfully interfering with him.

Hoza won last week's municipal election in Lindeberg West.

Mzamo alleged that a group of men known as the "Hoza gangsters" assaulted him.

An interim interdict was granted on October 6 by Judge CT Howie against Hoza, Jim Thyali, Ngwenza Mbakaza and Nomonde Mbakaza.

This week Acting Judge GR Comrie amended the interim interdict and extended it only against Thyali, Mbakaza and Mbakaza.

The return date is December 1.

Mzamo, a pupil at Maliza Secondary School in Site B, said in papers that Hoza controlled a large force of men who did not wear uniforms, but carried out functions similar to the South African Police in Site B and Site C.

Schoolboy seeks court protection

Khayelitsha gangsters beat me, he says

He said: "Members of this force are generally known as the 'Hoza gangsters' and they impose a strict curfew in Khayelitsha after 9pm.

"Persons found on the street after this time are beaten up by the Hoza gangsters who are armed with pangas, sjamboks and knobkerries and operate as vigilantes."

Site B and Site C were subdivided into sections with deputy chiefs known as Isibonda in charge, he said.

He claimed the Isibonda, who he said were under Hoza's control, conducted courts of law at their homes. He had been harassed,

molested, assaulted and interfered with three times by people acting as policemen under the direction and control of Hoza and Thyali, allegedly an Isibonda. Mzamo said.

On September 17 the Mbakazas and two relatives came to his home and accused him of making Nomonde Mbakaza pregnant, he said.

"I denied their accusation and told them that at the time she fell pregnant I was on holiday with my parents in Cradock."

Early the next day he was awoken by two men armed with sticks and sjamboks, who said they were police from Site B.

"They informed me that I was due to appear at a hearing before the Isibonda in Site B."

He refused, but they threatened him and forced him to accompany them.

Mzamo said the Isibonda told him at the hearing that the charge against him was making Mbakaza pregnant. He pleaded not guilty, was referred to a "lower court" in Site C and told to leave.

"On September 24 a group of six 'policemen' armed with sjamboks, knobkerries and pangas arrested me and forcibly bundled me into a bakie," Mzamo said.

"I was taken to Site C where I was brought before a lower court and told to appear the following morning at 10am."

He said he went to the court as he was afraid not to.

"I observed sentences of up to R1 500 being imposed on people charged with impregnating women and in addition they were ordered to pay the court a fee, in some cases as high as R200," he said.

Thyali, the secretary of the court, sentenced him to three days in jail and ordered that he be handcuffed and paraded before a crowd of onlookers. "I was beaten repeat-

edly with sjamboks and then taken to the cells where I was held for two hours."

He was taken back to and asked to reconsider his plea of not guilty. He refused and was told to appear before a higher court on October 2.

"These acts of intimidation, assaults, court appearances and threats are interfering with my personal freedom and even more importantly with my ability to study and concentrate," Mzamo said.

In an affidavit, Hoza admitted that Site B and Site C were divided into sections headed by Isibonda.

He denied the Isibonda conducted courts and said that if a young girl became pregnant they would meet her parents and ascertain who was responsible.

He admitted that there was a home guard in Khayelitsha to whom victims of criminal action complained and whose function was to liaise with the police.

"I deny that there is any force in Khayelitsha known as the Hoza gangsters," Hoza said.



CITY

Grant for research on rural children

ARGUS 17/8/88

Medical Reporter

THE child health unit of the University of Cape Town has been awarded a major grant to develop a research and service programme concentrating on the needs of children in rural areas.

A UCT spokesman said the research grant came from the W K Kellogg Foundation of America, one of the largest philanthropic organisations in the world, which had distributed more than R2-billion for programmes in agriculture, education and health.

The foundation was founded in 1930

by the founder of the Kelloggs cereal company.

The spokesman said South African rural areas had had little attention. Many health problems of children in these areas were preventable.

By concentrating on simple measures such as the promotion of breast-feeding, correct feeding, treatment of diarrhoea and immunisation, much could be done to improve matters.

The Child Health Unit, which is part of the department of paediatrics and child health, would look at ways of implementing such programmes in the Western Cape.

'Reform judicial system'

THREE major reforms are needed in the South African judicial system to protect child abuse victims, according to a special report of the Lawyers for Human Rights, released in Durban.

The first reform must make provision for the child to have specifically and exclusively a legal representative.

The report points out that just about everybody in a case has legal representation, but not the child. Expert witnesses are called to give evidence, but the child has no protection.

The report reads: "Here we need the Government's co-operation. Private sources of advocates and money are available, but they will be difficult to organise without vocal support from Pretoria."

Statements

"If the Government were to make strong public statements supporting the use of children's advocates, and effectively publicise the urgency of this issue, the benefits would be two-fold:

"Individuals in South Africa would be well aware that they could face a much tougher legal battle in children's court over the custody of a child they have abused, and therefore would be less willing to fight a removal ruling or argue for it unjustly.

"Secondly, advocates and organisations would be more willing to give time and money if chil-

dren's legal representation were widely recognised as a socially conscious cause, particularly one without political connotations," says the report.

The Lawyers for Human Rights are prepared to make advocates available and raise money from the private sector to make sure that abused children get legal representation.

The other two reforms proposed are the use of closed circuit television and one way mirrors to be used in the course of justice.

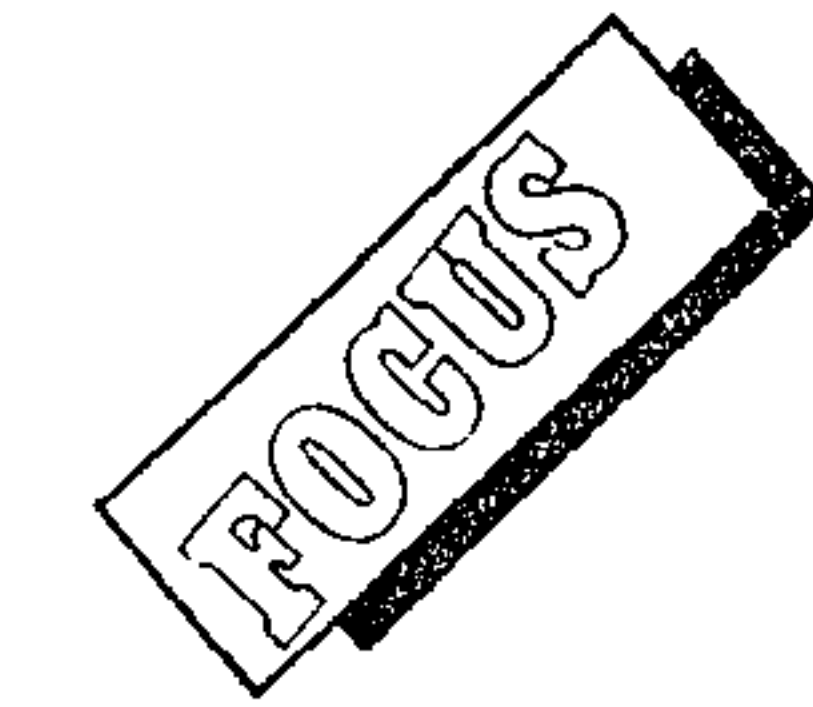
The report said that many abused children have to confront their abuser at least twice after the original crime.

"First, the child must reach out and touch the abuser to make a positive identification from a queue of suspects at a police station. Secondly, the child must face the abuser in the criminal court room when being cross-examined by counsel for the defence.

"These confrontations do not just traumatise the child. They usually impair the child's ability to identify suspects and testify effectively," says the report.

It says that in Great Britain video-taped evidence is allowed in courts, but the United States process by which children give court testimony is over closed circuit television.

"Sixteen American states allow children to testify in child abuse cases outside the criminal court room over a live closed circuit television monitor. Each require



Child abuse victims need protection



ing behind a one-way mirror to identify suspects, or identifying them from television images, either live or pre-recorded.

The hard-hitting report titled, *The Child Witness In The Adversarial Justice System - A Proposal For Reform*, flatly declared that the laws designed to eradicate child abuse are not working.

"In fact, our legal system hurts child abuse victims more than it helps," says the report.

A clinical psychologist, Miss Randy Naser, at Rondebosch Children's Hospital in Cape Town is quoted in the report, saying that people are scared of going to court.

"It seems to me that the legal system is working against one from the beginning," said Miss Naser.

While her colleague, Dr Chris Molteno, said in the report: "Often I am terrified of going to court to testify in child abuse cases. It must be really terrifying for the children," he said.

Natal representative for the Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Churton Collins, said the country's laws are antiquated and are a century behind the times.

"Urgent attention is needed to protect the abused child especially one that has been sexually violated," said Mr Collins.

that the child witness undergo a special hearing to determine whether he or she would be harmed by a confrontation with the accused.

"Once the likelihood is established, the child is usually permitted to testify in a separate room, with an adult, perhaps a psychologist or social worker who has been with the child throughout the case to accompany him or her during testimony.

"In some states, the defence attorney is in the room with the child and in constant audio contact with the defendant during the trial. Both the children's room and the court room are equipped with television monitors and video cameras.

"This procedure is ideally suited to South

Africa. It reduces significantly the stress to the children in criminal court, and thus makes them more effective witnesses. It also protects the rights of the accused under the adversarial justice system.

Hallmark

"The hallmark of that system is the right of the accused to confront his or her accusers. To help judge the credibility of testimony, the arbiters of a criminal case must be able to look upon the witness and observe his or her demeanour. Closed circuit television testimony does not endanger this right of confrontation," says the report.

The third reform, the report says that child abuse victims should have the option of stand-

AGUS
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4/8/88

'The truth' on detained children — booklet

By VERNON BRENT
Staff Reporter

A GLOSSY publication seeking to justify the detention of children is being distributed by the Bureau for Information.

The booklet, titled *The Young Revolutionaries*, contains gruesome pictures of necklace victims as well as shots of squalid prison cells and spotless prison kitchens.

More than 30 000 copies of the booklet have been printed at a cost of R28 000.

The booklets would be distributed locally on request and to "contacts" to counter "domestic and international propaganda" on the question of children in detention, a bureau spokesman said.

CRIMES

The booklet says scant attention is paid to the position of children in other countries and says it was recently reported that more than 6 000 children under the age of 10 were being held in the United States in connection with a range of crimes.

It says "a state of emergency and the detention of children are unacceptable to the civilised standards and life which the majority of South Africans seek and desire."

A number of anonymous statements purporting to come from youths involved in necklace murders and other politically related killings are listed.

The booklet argues that no government could allow children who perpetrate such atrocities to roam the streets at will.

The booklet says there is a misconception that children and adults are detained in South Africa for expressing legitimate political opinions.

"This is false. The wording of the emergency regulations precludes the detention of any person on the grounds that he or she is a member of a lawful political organisation or because of political opposition to the government."

The bureau says: "The allegation of torture of detainees while in police detention is widespread. The internal control measures are designed to prevent any possibility of ill-treatment of detainees, whether children or adults."

Suffer them... yet again

Star 8/7/88

298

When the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, announced that a 14-year-old "trained terrorist" had been arrested, it unleashed perhaps one of the most vicious attacks on the rights of children as defined by law.

It was not the first time that such a case of trial by media has occurred.

Over the years, the police have been announcing, with gay abandon, the "fact" that "trained terrorists" had been arrested, and large amounts of arms of "eastern-bloc origin" seized.

In some cases, one or more of the so-called "trained terrorists" were killed in shoot-outs with the police.

In such cases, the legal protection for them falls away. But then, in the cases where such people are expected to appear in court to face the charges levelled against them, for them to be called "trained terrorists" it seems they are actually convicted of these offences even before they appear in court.

Outcry

Indeed, there has been an outcry over the treatment of the story about Hein Grosskopff, who has been linked to several bombing incidents, including the Roodepoort bomb blast some months ago.

He has virtually been tried and convicted before even being arrested and charged with those offences.

More recently, in an interview on SABC television, we were told how "the terrorists arrested in Broederstroom" had come into the country through Botswana.

Their names have been happily bandied about and, in some cases, one could almost believe they have been found guilty of those offences by a court of law.

But those are adults. Why did Mr Vlok believe it necessary to make a show of the arrest of a 14-year-old boy? The intention seems to have been to counter the world-wide condemnation of this coun-



BY JOE LATAKGOMO,

Senior Assistant Editor of The Star

South Africans have been so blinded by the momentum of the unrest in the country that we have failed to grasp just what this whole exercise means in terms of the erosion of legal rights.

Minister is running roughshod over law

try for detaining children.

Mr Vlok has gone to great lengths trying to justify why certain children had to be kept in jail. He has gone on record as saying some of them are dangerous young children, who are guilty of horrendous crimes, including the neck-lacing of people.

The question, of course, is why, if they are accused of such horrendous crimes, are they not brought to trial?

Not only that, he also seems to have directed this at rebutting the statements by Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee that children are still being held in detention.

Clearly, Mr Vlok wanted to prove how "dangerous" these children actually are. It was for this reason that he arranged this farcical display, with the child showing how to handle an AK47 rifle, and telling of the training that he allegedly received in Angola.

The Criminal Procedures Act clearly provides protection for persons under the age of 18.

Section 153 states that where an accused at criminal proceedings before any court is under the age of 18 years, no person other than the accused, his legal representative and parent or guardian or a person *in loco parentis* shall be present at such proceedings, unless such presence is necessary in connection with such proceedings, or is authorised by the court.

In terms of Section 154 (3) of the Act, the media shall not publish the information which reveals the

identity of the accused (although a judge or presiding officer in court may authorise such publication).

The Child Care Act (Act 74 of 1983), which replaced the Children's Act of 1960, defines a child as any person under the age of 18, but, for certain purposes, also includes persons between the ages of 18 and 21.

Yet, in this particular case, a child is paraded — almost like a prisoner of war — in front of an audience of both local and international media. He is questioned, and his responses are reported widely.

Legal rights

He does not have the right to legal representation. He could technically have refused to answer any of the questions asked of him as his answers may be taken down and used as evidence against him at a possible trial.

If he had been given the right to legal representation, his legal adviser would not have agreed to his being treated in the manner that he was treated.

South African society has perhaps been so blinded by the momentum of the unrest in the country that we have failed to grasp just what this whole exercise means in terms of the erosion of legal rights.

We generally assume that the police know the law and, therefore, what they do is within the law. If this were so, there would be no acquittals in courts.



Self-confessed "ANC terrorist" Herbert Mshali.



Mr Vlok . . . announcement was an attack on children's rights.

'SA families are highly stressed'

Sowetan 1/7/88

298

ABOUT 60 families go for counselling at the Johannesburg Child Guidance Clinic every week.

"This figure is very high and it reflects a bad situation," the clinic's social worker, Mrs Julianne Sakstein, said in an interview at their Berea clinic.

"South African families are reacting to the stress from the political, economic and the general traumatic environment we live in."

The clinic, which was started in 1944, offers counselling and guidance to families that have children with emotional problems. It works closely with the South

African National Council for Mental Health.

"Although we are concerned about children, we direct our counselling mostly to the parent," explained Mrs Sackstein. "It is a three generation investigation and guidance. We need to know the parents, to know what sort of children they were and to understand their parents."

"We then do the testing and give remedial help to the child. We believe children are affected by everything that happens at home, that is why we need to know the whole family structure."

The privately owned clinic offers guidance in 10 sessions. Its profes-

sional staff consists of psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers. It offers its services to all races.

"We believe that all races and cultures generally experience the same problems and they need the kind of help we are offering," said Mrs Sackstein.

"The problem we have with most people is that they expect immediate solutions. Ten sessions seems like a long time."

The clinic also offers telephone counselling between 8.30am and 4.30pm, Monday to Friday. Their telephone number is (011) 484-1734/5/6.

They are at 32 Honey Street, Berea.

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'The Boss' hits out at SA

MARK GLEESON

ACTRESS Judith Light, who plays the role of stunning Angela in TV's "Who's The Boss", has launched a stinging attack on alleged police torture of children in South African jails.

Ms Light said she was appalled by reports of assault and torture of children in detention and said they were examples of "man's inhumanity to man".

In a speech in the US this week, Ms Light said that, despite restrictions on the South African media, reports of police torture were still filtering through to the outside world.

The actress made the speech at the public launching of the Archbishop Desmond Tutu Peace Concert to be held in Los Angeles later this year.

Planned to last for 11 hours,



JUDITH LIGHT

rock, reggae and soul music will be interspersed by theatre pieces depicting the conditions under which children are alleged to live in South Africa.

"It is very important that the world be educated as to what is going on in South Africa," she said.

"If you believe that love and compassion are the most powerful voices in the world, if you can open your hearts and if you feel for these children, then please join me in an effort to bring justice to a very unjust society," she told the audience.

Her attack on the SA Government comes, ironically, at the same time as the SABC is airing "Who's The Boss" in place of the controversial locally made "Life Begins at 40".

● See full report on 11-hour concert planned in honour of Archbishop Desmond Tutu — Page 9.

People care to help

September 7/88
(298)

CARING people who would like to help troubled children as well as their families, can attend the counsellors course now being offered by the Children's Foundation. This national fund-raising organisation supports over 50 homes throughout South Africa and offers training courses for those willing to give their time for others.

Ms Jacqui Michael, director of the Children's Foundation and one of the trainers, says: "The participants will learn self-awareness and relationship skills to enable them to assist children who have been placed in children's homes."

The course fee is R200 for nine mornings and two full Saturdays from August 2 to September 9. The proceeds will also go towards helping children. During the week July 11 to 15, those interested can acquire further insight into the programme course by attending a special introduction to the subject.

Certificates will be awarded to those who have successfully completed the training course. They will then be responsible for counselling the child and/or family under the supervision of the home's social worker.

All that is required of the applicants is that they have a Standard Eight, own transport and attend 12 sessions consisting of three hours each.

A year's commitment, involving a minimum of three hours a week counselling at a home is expected after completion of the course.

If you are interested in attending the course please telephone The Children's Foundation on (011) 337-7010, and ask for Mrs Katy Fowell.

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Million children abused yearly

By SPENCER RICH
Washington

AT least one million children a year are victims of child abuse and neglect in the United States, an increase of two-thirds over 1980 estimates, according to a study by the Department of Health and Human Services.

About half the cases involve physical, sexual or emotional abuse, the report found. The other half involve neglect of the child's physical needs for such things as food, clothing and shelter, or neglect of educational and emotional needs.

The figures represent cases where a state or local child protection agency found either substantiated maltreatment or there was "reasonable cause to believe that the child had experienced maltreatment".

A copy of the report was obtained by the *Washington Post* after Representative George Miller demanded that the report be made public by HHS.

The report estimates that 1 025 900 children suffered from abuse or neglect in 1986. This number is the total believed to have suffered actual "demonstrable harm" from maltreatment. Under the definition, the figure in 1980 was 625 100 children.

Under a new and broader definition, which includes an additional half-a-million children whose health or safety were "endangered" through abusive or neglectful treatment, the 1986 total rises to 1 584 700.

Miller, chairman of the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, said the report showed "the enormity of the child-abuse problem in America" and that a "majority of the 1.6-million child victims in 1986 did not receive child protective services" from agencies.

He accused the HHS of stalling for six months on publication of the study, which was mandated by congress and based on figures compiled by a private research organisation. — The Guardian, London

W/ Mail 8-14/788

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Day care director Patience Tshabalala . . . our community does not seem to realise the seriousness of the problem.

These abused kids need help – now

9/2/88
12/7/88

By SIMPHIWE NCWANA

THE number of abused, neglected, glue-sniffing children in Soweto has assumed alarming proportions, according to the supervisor of the Sanca day care in Soweto.

Social worker Elliot Tshabalala has warned that a great number of children with such problems were not reported to places where they can get help.

Kids volunteer for treatment

"There are many factors contributing to this condition but the present situation in SA offers no way for improvement. "With many parents unemployed and resorting to liquor, our communities are becoming unhealthier day by day.

"Such families are bound to produce un-

healthy children.

"What makes the whole issue pathetic is that some of these children are not brought to the centre by their parents, they bring themselves.

"They are the ones – after having received help – who ask if we can also help their parents, who of-

ten are alcoholics."

The Sanca day care centre in Mofolo is the only institution that caters for such children in Soweto.

The small centre, with one social worker and one teacher, is struggling to make ends meet.

Its main objective is to fulfil the children's phys-

ical and emotional needs, rehabilitate them and liaise with their parents to help them live a worthier lives.

Children are guided and encouraged to stop sniffing glue, benzine and petrol.

Because of its many problems, the centre cannot help children as it would like to.

Presently it caters for about 50 children ranging from the age of seven to 15 years of age.

Tshabalala fears that unreported cases of neglected and abused children in other areas in Soweto are escalating.

The director of the centre, Patience Tshabalala, explains that the lack of funds, facilities and workers makes their job difficult.

"It is painful to observe that the very people affected seem to think the problem is far away from them.

"On the other hand, the government is disinterested. Despite numerous recommendations and appeals to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, the centre is still not subsidised.

"Our community does not seem to realise the seriousness of the problem.

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By SIM ent

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"Our community does not seem to realise the seri- ousness of the problem.

"We may think these children are just unruly kids, but do not realise if they are not given proper attention, our future is doomed.

"These children will ei- ther build or destroy our future. While we still have a chance of directing them, let us grab it.

"There are so many little ways that people can con- tribute to make the centre viable.

"They can volunteer their services, donate old clothes, funds and the cheapest, but most pre- cious donation, is love.

"Anybody can come to the centre to make these children feel that some- body cares for them."

The centre appeals to the public, especially to Soweto businessmen, to help however they can.

For further details, phone 984-4017/8 or 984- 4290 or call at 827 Roode- poort Road, Mofolo South.

child detention

SA fields questions in London on Sharpeville Six and

LONDON — More than a year after taking up his posting, the SA Ambassador to the UK, Rae Killen, hosted his first major Press conference to put government's case on the Sharpeville Six and the detention of children.

But Killen, whose approach to his job has been so low key as to draw criticism for being ineffectual, did not put the case himself. Instead, Unisa law professor Sas Strauss fielded questions.



● KILLEN

MIKE ROBERTSON

298 B/D

Strauss defended the judgment in the Sharpeville Six case, saying there was ample precedent for the application of the common purpose doctrine.

He said it was possible the six could escape execution if new evidence were found to exonerate them.

"I think what we might see is that the Chief Justice will call for full argument and that is unlikely to be completed within the next six weeks," Strauss speculated on a final ruling.

being made only as late as October or November this year.

He rejected any suggestion that the decision in the case had been influenced by government. Nor, he said, had the decision by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to grant an indefinite stay in execution been influenced by political considerations.

Asked to comment on remarks by former British Lord Justice of Appeal Lord Scarman that aspects of the case were "dangerous and perverse", Strauss said: "It's questionable whether a Lord Jus-

tice should pronounce on the findings without having full access to the full trial record."

When a reporter interjected that Lord Scarman had read the full record, Strauss said: "I can't see how a judge who has not seen or heard witnesses can pronounce on their credibility."

Strauss said he had not read the full trial record himself, but had accepted an invitation by the embassy to answer questions because he was satisfied, from studying the judgment, that "all arguments had been heard".

Later the embassy screened a government-made film denying allegations of the torture of children and brutality of the part of police in a recent BBC documentary, *Suffer the Children*.

The government film contained extensive footage of children beating and jumping on necklace victims. There was ample evidence, it said, of a well-orchestrated campaign by the ANC to use children.

● To Page 2

SA puts case in London on 'The Six'

Strauss said reporting on the detention of children had ignored this aspect as well as the violence perpetrated by children and had focused on certain negative aspects.

Two of the children interviewed in the BBC documentary, William and Ester, were shown retracting their allegations. The film also alleged many of the brutalities blamed on police were in fact

carried out by "comrades" and "kangaroo" or "people's courts".

Strauss said he had seen reports from a conference in Harare last year that claimed 3-million children had been detained. This was not true. Only 6 000 youths had been detained, and only 57 were still in detention.

● From Page 1



Professor SAS Strauss at the London conference

UK gets 'other side of picture'

STW 14/7/68

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African Embassy in London acted yesterday to answer the furor surrounding the Sharpeville Six and the detention of children.

A video film shown at a press conference was intended to respond to the BBC's recent "Suffer the Children" programme.

Professor SAS Strauss, professor of criminal law at Unisa, was introduced to the conference at the embassy to "explain procedures" in the Sharpeville Six case.

He thought it unlikely that the case would be resolved until October or November this year, and said the judgment in the trial of the Six had been "fully in accordance with the manifest legal view of the Appeal Court over a long period of time".

He rejected suggestions that politics had influenced the judgment.

In answer to a question he said that in theory, according to the court's interpretation of the doctrine of common purpose, the entire crowd of 100 allegedly involved in the incidents leading up to the death of a Sharpeville community councillor could hang for murder. But it was unlikely.

The high point of the conference was meant to be the short film.

Ambassador Mr Rae Killen warned that the contents were "fairly horrifying".

The film was a grainy black-and-white production with a poor soundtrack that was only discernible in part.

Much of the film, called "The Other Side of the Picture", was taken up with gruesome shots of children beating prone bodies with sticks and burning others.

"Why did 'Suffer the Children' almost completely ignore what these children have been doing?" it asked.

Mr Killen was later unable to give journalists specific details on where the incidents shown in the film had taken place or who had filmed them. He thought they were "mainly taken by overseas television crews".

The film also showed interviews with two youths who, it was alleged, confessed that they had lied to the producers of "Suffer the Children" about police treatment.

Mr Will Wyatt, speaking for BBC's "Suffer the Children", said "The individual stories brought to the independent producer were all brought by priests, lawyers working in South Africa, and reputable business people who had been studying and looking at these cases over a period of time".

Many cases unreported

They are the pariahs of any society — those who sexually or physically abuse children. Yet, their crime is probably more widespread than most people realise. *Star 15/7/88*

United States and Canadian statistics indicate that in so-called "normal" communities, one in every four girls is sexually abused as a child and one in every 10 boys suffers the same abuse.

Johannesburg's Child Protection Unit receives reports of about 50 cases every month, but police feel many cases still go unreported. Most of the reported cases involve severe brutality and neglect, but also include sexual abuse.

"It is a severe problem and we believe it is larger than commonly assumed," said Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant Pierre Louw. (298)

South Africa has seen a case of a mother charged with killing her 19-month-old baby by hurling her against a wall.

Glynn Day, children's theatre personality, was convicted last month of molesting seven boys aged 12 and 13. His crimes spanned over 12 years between 1975 and 1987.

Help is at hand for the abused South African child in the form of Childline, which operates in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. Co-ordinated by the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (Saspcan) the service works closely with the police Child Protection Unit, and offers help to both victims and perpetrators.

The most common complaint comes from mothers who claim stepfathers are abusing their children.

Soweto power cuts 'horrific' welfare chief

Star 15/7/88 298

By Sue Valentine

The suspension of the electricity supply to areas in Soweto — which has since been restored — has been described as "horrific and inhumane" by Johannesburg Child Welfare director, Dr Adele Thomas.

"It is absolutely disgusting that in this cold weather families and children could be deprived of electricity.

"We feel it is our responsibility to help these people, but this puts a greater strain on our already limited resources. We urge the people concerned to resolve the conflict.

"Children are suffering for something about which they can do nothing."

Dr Thomas said many of Child Welfare's clients now have the added burden of possible eviction to cope with. She said it did not just affect the parents who neglected children, but foster parents who had taken in an extra child.

"As it is, parents get just R79 a month for black foster children and electricity cuts make things even more difficult for them.

The grant for white foster children is R153 per month and for "coloureds" R123 per month.

Dr Thomas said she wished more welfare organisations would speak out. "Those caring for the aged must also be experiencing added difficulties."

The cuts were also demoralising Child Welfare social workers who arrive at work cold and unmotivated.

"As yet we have avoided problems at our Mofolo South children's home. We have babies at the home and have made representation to ensure the electricity supply is not disrupted.

Following intervention by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, and Transvaal administrator Mr Danie Hough, electrical power to the blacked-out areas of Soweto was restored on Tuesday by the Soweto Council.

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BBC lied — SA police

INVESTIGATIONS by the South African Police have shown that "certain allegations" made in the controversial BBC television programme *Suffer the Children* were "blatant lies", Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said this week.

He said in a statement two children who feature in the film, William Modibedi and Esther Megale, admitted during an interview with the South African Police — which was videotaped — that they were not assaulted or ill-treated by the police.

"According to William, on a previous occasion, two people attached to the DPSC told him what to say and he merely repeated the allegations," he said.

Mr Vlok referred to a 15-year-old girl mentioned in the programme who was allegedly detained with men in a cell.

"Needless to say, this is a shocking allegation since it amounts to a serious violation of prescribed procedures," he said.

"According to a sworn affidavit obtained from the woman (26) concerned . . . she was definitely not detained in the same cell as men."

The Minister expressed his concern at "the ease with which allegations against the South African Police are disseminated, without the allegations being confirmed or tested in any way."

"It is especially regrettable that people who have knowledge of law and thus should know better, make themselves guilty of such conduct."

He also said "other allegations are being investigated as a matter of urgency".

He said the BBC had refused to broadcast the programme in South Africa. — Sapa.

Durban council looks at street kids' problems

17/7/88
THE problem of a shelter for Durban's street children is to be discussed at a brain-storming session organised by the city council.

Representatives from KwaZulu, the SA Police and child welfare organisations will try to find a solution to the city's homeless children.

A shelter in the city centre was recently destroyed by fire and problems have arisen about the site of a new shelter.

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Strong objections were raised to suggestions that a disused stevedores compound be used.

Management committee chairwoman Sybil Hotz said "something positive" had to be done.

Open
"The committee has decided to organise a workshop where people can throw ideas around.

"It's obvious we need two facilities, a long-term home and a short-term clearing station, but it's not necessarily the council's responsibility," she said - Sapa

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"It's obvious we need two facilities, a long-term home and a short-term clearing station, but it's not necessarily the council's responsibility," she said - Sapa

THE DARK SIDE OF CITY STREETS

At least 30 million kids
survive on their own wits

THEY live near us, yet apart from us. They live without our love, help or attention. They are feared, despised, jailed or even killed.

Adults do not understand them and they consider adults their enemies. They are to be seen everywhere, in industrialised and developing nations alike.

One sees them in Johannesburg, Bangkok, Paris, New York and Brasilia, but it seems they all live in one huge city, where everyone is an enemy.

They spend the daylight hours looking for something to eat, a place to stay for the night or perhaps a friend. They are lonely, having been pushed into the street from some sort of home somewhere.

But it is impossible to survive in the street if you are alone and so they get together to form gangs or communes.

They never lose hope of earning some money. They shine shoes, park and wash cars, unload delivery vans or peddle junk. If no-one wants their services, they steal.

Where do they all come from?

Their life stories follow a similar pattern.

They come from single-parent families, they ran away from home, they had problems at school, they got on the wrong side of the law at least once, they tried drugs and now they

are trying to survive at the bottom of the social scale.

The dimension of their living space is equal to the breadth of the street, a notion that also includes urban wasteland and abandoned housing estates. That is their home.

They are described variously by social workers as children without families, unattached children and children in need of care and protection.

The UN Commission on Human Rights calls them street children.

No-one knows how many there are in the world, but according to the UN Children's Fund there are more than 30 million.

A 1986 report by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues says that this is a very approximate figure.

Thousands of street children roam the cities of South Africa, but an accurate figure has not been ascertained.

Theirs is a secret world in its own right. It blocks off the past and calls the future into question.

The street belongs to all and to no-one. There is a different system of values here, centred on physical strength. The consequence is constant fear of the cruelty of those around, disease, the police and jail.

Street children, or many of them at least, nevertheless regard their lives as



normal. Some say that they are even relieved to live in the street after all the trouble they have seen.

What sort of children end up in the street?

Some psychologists tend to believe that certain personality traits are common here, among them a desire to be independent and lead an active social life.

Examinations of street children have not revealed mental disorders. On the contrary, they tend to have strong characters and readily adapt to street life.

The decision to live in the street is not always a conscious one.

In the United States, a quarter of

all households are single-parent families, even worse in

Sometimes they meet their father before they are divorced or before imprisoned. They are against a background of alcohol abuse and violence in the

And the first within families are children, at the battering. Physical and emotional pre-

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In the United States, a quarter of

all households is accounted for by sin-
gle-parent families. The situation is
even worse in the developing countries.

Sometimes children have never
met their fathers or never saw much of
them before their parents were di-
vorced or before their fathers were, say,
imprisoned. Frequently this happens
against a background of unemployment,
alcohol abuse and a total loss of con-
fidence in oneself.

And the frustrations accumulating
within families are taken out on the
children, at times in the form of child
battering. Physical, psychological and
emotional pressures destroy the very
notion of the "home".

The city, the sprawling metropolis
of today, does not appear to be the best

human habitat. Recent rural dwellers
feel this most painfully.

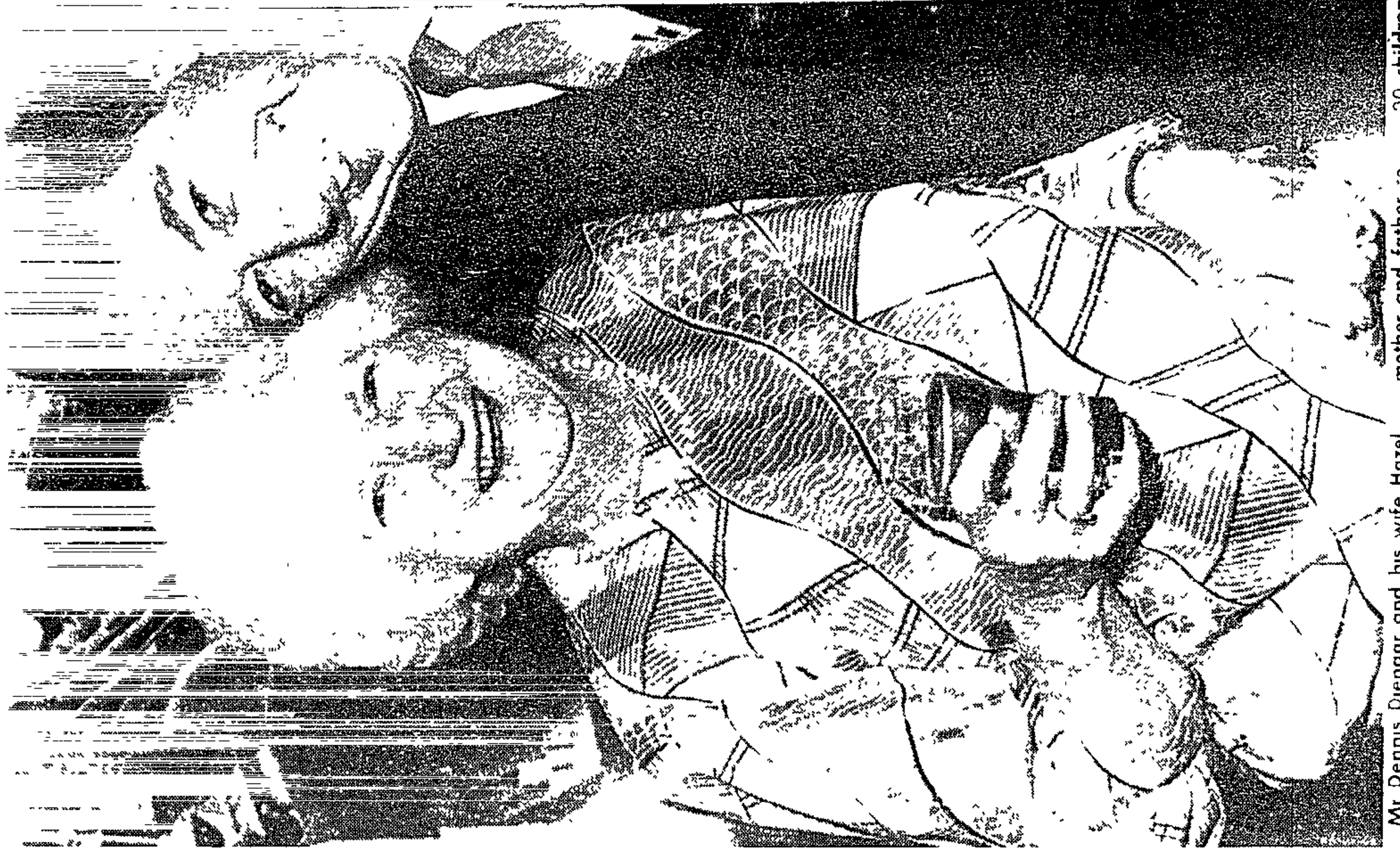
In rural communities, children are
brought up collectively and a mother
can always find someone to take care
of her child for a while.

A large number of children is not
perceived as a burden, but rather as the
best way of insuring oneself against
old age - and more so, since every pair
of hands is needed in the fields.

In the city, the family, which in-
cludes grandchildren and grandparents,
breaks down and the children be-
come wholly dependent on their par-
ents.

And the city - the inhuman "con-
crete jungle" - is not friendly to chil-
dren in industrialised countries

Greatest joy to see smile on little one's face'



Mr Dennis Denaar and his wife Hazel mother and father to 30 children who have been the guests of The Star Seaside Fund for the past 25 years.

A quarter-century of children's fun

Star 19/7/88

(298)

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

For the past 25 years a homely couple have been mother and father to the 33 000 children who have been the guests of The Star at the Seaside Fund home in Durban during that time.

Mr Dennis Denaar, the housefather, said of his quarter-century at the home: "I have been in a unique situation for 25 years. I have been grateful for the opportunity to entertain so many children on their very first holiday."

He captured the pleasurable experience of giving, by saying: "He who gives a child a treat makes joy bells ring in heaven's street."

Mr Denaar and his wife Hazel have just made a visit to Johannesburg to attend a function marking their 25 years' service.

Once a month 140 underprivileged children spend a fortnight at the home, which is a five-minute walk from the beach. For most it is their first visit to the ocean.

"The nicest reward we can receive is seeing

the expressions of awe which flit across the little ones' faces after a romp in the waters, or the smile that lights up when a child places his first step on the soft beach sand," said Mr Denaar.

"The aim is to give the children a once in a lifetime holiday, so before they arrive I plan the itinerary with activities," he said.

Mr Denaar said a crucial aspect of the holiday was to cater for the spiritual and physical well-being of the child.

"During the course of their stay we become very close to the children, sometimes it's shocking to hear of the appalling conditions some of them come from," he said.

"I wish I could adopt some of the children, especially since I am aware of the difficulties they would be going back to," he said.

The Denaars said each child had to be treated as a unique individual.

To ensure the holiday is smooth sailing, the Denaars have eight employees to assist them.

Mrs Denaar said she was initially unsure if she could manage taking care of a large number of children.

"I was scared and concerned for their welfare, and also the responsibility of ensuring the relationships established amongst themselves are healthy ones. Now I take it in my stride," she said.

CHILDREN PERCEPTIVE

Children are extremely perceptive and sensitive to the treatment they receive, Mr Denaar said.

"A boy told me I am a father to hundreds, and he was glad I was his holiday father. Often, these relationships are the most difficult to part from."

Originally from Klerksdorp, Western Transvaal, Mrs Hazel Denaar taught and Mr Denaar worked in the building industry.

The Denaars were married in 1955.

During their leisure time, they organise fun activities for the local children.

The Denaars said if the clock was turned back, they would have done exactly the same — entertain children.

• Donations to enable more children of all races to enjoy a seaside holiday should be sent to The Star Seaside Fund, P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg.

WOMAN

BY PHANGISILE MTHALI

CHILDCARE starts at conception and not after the baby is born, says the director of the Orlando Children's Home, Mrs Maggie Nkwe in an interview.

"A pregnant woman needs support from all close to her, good health care and she should not be made to feel hated," warns Mrs Nkwe.

"If the woman is hated because of falling pregnant this may lead into her hating the unborn baby and this abandoning it on its birth or not looking after it properly when it is born. The child will become a symbol of hatred."

Abandoned children are victims and they are traumatised for life.

"Child abandonment is like a destructive disease that breaks the child into small pieces that are impossible to mend thoroughly," she said. "The child remains broken for life."

Love

"In the first two years of its life the child needs all the love it can get because that is when the personality is formed.

"A good environment, stimulus and a healthy diet are necessary. Giving an overdose of love to a child is not detrimental."

Mrs Nkwe advises that the society must invest in their children by giving them total round care without discrimination or reservations.

"There are different ways to traumatise children," Mrs Nkwe said.

Important

"If they are not abandoned in their early weeks they are subjected to physical abuse. labelling children illegitimates also has its detrimental effects. The child may develop an inferiority complex and always think that he is not like other people and he deserves to be an outcast."

Communication is important to children just as it is for adults.

A pregnant woman communicates with her unborn baby by touching and brushing her bulging tummy. The child responds by kicking and moving inside.

"That bond should continue even after birth," said Mrs Nkwe. Touching can convey a lot of messages to children of all ages. It shows caring."

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Sowetan 19/7/88
'Children need love'

Combi gift will help 'twilight children' in city

Star 21/7/88 (298)

By Stan Hlophe

Johannesburg's "twilight children" are mobile — thanks to Shareworld and The Star for donating a brand-new combi.

At a handing-over ceremony, at Shareworld, near Crown Mines, yesterday, the centre's executive director Mr Reuel Khoza said there was a critical need to support the disadvantaged.

He said the entertainment centre chose to help the Twilight Children organisation because "there are many talented children going to waste as a result of virtually non-existent parental care.

"We felt that we could contribute to the moulding of that human potential by providing one of the greatest needs of the organisation — that of mobility."

IMPERFECT SYSTEM

He said this country was notorious for unequal distribution of wealth and facilities.

"Our choice of Twilight Children was to try to correct the imperfect system where you find 70 per cent of the citizens are without homes.

Mr Khoza said there were many people in the black community who were in dire need and referred specifically to pensioners whom, he said, received substantially lower income than their white counterparts.

He also referred to deserted children and the disabled.

Mr Greg Jacobson, an executive committee member of the Twilight Children organisation, said he was grateful to Shareworld and The Star for their gesture.

"The organisation was critically in need of a vehicle to fulfil its activities," he said.

Twilight goes independent

22/7/88 By Lloyd Coutts (298)

Twilight Children, an organisation which cares for street children in and around Johannesburg, has become independent.

Mr John de Villiers, founder of the organisation and executive committee member, said yesterday the organisation had been acting as a branch of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society for about 3½ years.

This was primarily for fund raising,

for which the organisation needed a registration number.

"We have become independent to move the organisation to the next step which is to establish a centre outside Johannesburg.

"We need to take that step so we are not tied down by administration and attending meetings and so on."

The organisation, which had always been financially independent, was going through the process of gaining a fundraising number.

Abandoned babies: plea to parents

By Melanie Gosling (298)

The Boksburg Social Welfare Office is appealing to parents of two abandoned babies to get in touch with them.

Two East Rand families want to adopt two abandoned babies — but are not legally allowed to do so until the babies have been declared officially abandoned.

In the first case, about three weeks ago, a little girl was found in a plastic bag in an open veld in Geluksdal near Brakpan. Doctors estimated her to be about four hours old when she was found.

"The family who found her want to adopt her," Sister Eunan, head of the

Boksburg Social Welfare Office, told The Star.

In another recent incident, a boy about six months old was found by a Mr van der Merwe of 54 Third Street, Alberton.

He is staying with a family who want to adopt him but the magistrate has said we have to advertise in a newspaper asking the parents of both babies to contact us. If they don't, he can declare the babies officially abandoned and they can then legally be adopted," Sister Eunan said.

The parents of the babies should telephone Sister Eunan at 524-749 during office hours at 680-6086 after hours.

Child abuse shocks

W/C
23/7/88
298

by KAREN STANDER, Weekend Argus Reporter

SHOCKING new facts about the extent of child abuse in Cape Town have come to light in research by two city doctors.

Their findings, published in the latest edition of the SA Medical Journal, concern 88 cases in a single year. Most of the children involved were between four and six years old.

In the same edition the journal, mouthpiece of the SA Medical Association, lashes out at adults who are aware of children being sexually abused yet do nothing about it.

The journal's editorial refers to the recent Glynn Day case in which a Cape Town theatre personality was found guilty of child abuse and jailed.

While his activities were apparently common knowledge and he had been under investigation for several years, why, asks the journal, was nothing done by those in the know to warn parents?

"What about those who knew what was going on and said nothing? Are they to be regarded as guiltless?"

Appalling experiences

"One harrowing fact that consistently emerges from investigations into child abuse is that many small children go through the most appalling experience without voicing any complaints."

The two doctors at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital in Rondebosch reported on 88 cases of suspected sexual abuse of children at the hospital in 1985.

Dr A M Jaffe and Dr P Roux said that 79 (90 percent) of these children were girls and nine were boys.

More than half were under the age of six years but ages ranged from 10 months to 13 years.

The two doctors said that 20 cases were confirmed as rape and four suspected rapes remained unconfirmed.

Fifteen cases of incest were confirmed and nine were unconfirmed. Of the 20 cases of sexual interference, seven were confirmed.

Thirty-six percent of the case records did not yield any information about caretaking arrangements for the victims at the time of abuse. The remaining 57 children were ostensibly in the care of an older person.

50 identified

Most of these caretakers were family members, eight were "official" caretakers and only four children were in creches.

In 50 cases the victim was able to identify the perpetrator.

The doctors described as "disquieting" the high incidence of incest and rape, the frequency with which the perpetrator was known to the victim and the number of children under schoolgoing age who were sexually abused.

"Children should be taught the basic skills of self-protection by their families and at school in order to reduce opportunities for perpetrators of both extrafamilial and intrafamilial sexual abuse," they said.

Boy gets 15 years for cop's murder

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Cm. 11/15 23/7/88

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A 16-year-old Virginia boy convicted of the murder of 19-year-old Constable Wilhelm Lotter has been effectively imprisoned for 15 years by the Free State Supreme Court here.

Mr Justice D A Kotze jailed the 16-year-old for 10 years for the murder, two terms of five years — to be served concurrently — on two counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, and six months — to be served concurrently with the five years — for theft and unlawful possession of

a firearm and ammunition.

His 17-year-old co-accused was sentenced to five years for one robbery and six years for the other and six months — concurrent — for the theft and unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition.

In the first robbery, Mr Ludwig Kruger was robbed of his car while escorting the boys back to a special school at Queenstown. The second robbery was of the car of Const Lotter, who was shot near Virginia on March 6.

The pistol was stolen from the home of the 17-year-old's foster

mother.

Mr Justice Kotze said both accused had displayed a calm and dispassionate attitude throughout in the exceptional circumstances.

He said that when one saw the boys' mothers in court, one wished that one possessed more wisdom to impose a sentence with certainty and less remorse.

He said robbing Mr Kruger was a most serious crime, particularly as Mr Kruger could not yet "make peace" with the incident.

It was shocking that two such young people should be so hardened as to commit another gruesome robbery so soon afterwards. It was callous to have killed the proverbial "Good Samaritan" after he had offered them help.

Mr Justice Kotze said that had the boys been older, they would have been sentenced to death.

The boys had deprived Constable Lotter of being able to enjoy his car and to show it off to his friends, he said.

They had also deprived his parents — who were due to retire and look forward to possible grandchildren — of their only son. — Sapa

Action urged on child sex abuse

CP Correspondent

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has urged the public to report cases of sexual abuse, many of which go undetected for years.

In an article in the latest issue of its publication *Today's Children*, director Dr Adele Thomas, appealed to parents and families with young children to be aware that any child could be a victim of sexual abuse.

About one in eight South African girls are subjected to some form of sexual abuse before the age of 18.

"This is a startling statistic and one which most people would rather not contemplate," said the article. "Perhaps this is one of the reasons why, when a victim of sexual abuse finds the courage to confide in someone, he or she is often not believed."

More girls than boys are subjected to sexual abuse — the most common type being relationships between fathers and daughters.

"Reasons for the start of such relationships are numerous and are often precipitated by the breakdown of the relationship between a husband and wife. This may be due to several external influences such as the unemployment of the breadwinner and the subsequent loss of self-confidence and self-worth."

In most cases of incestuous sexual abuse of a child by its father, observes the article, the mother is aware of the relationship. Afraid of perhaps losing her family, she often secretly encourages her daughter not to reveal the relationship.

Help for drug-hit families

By SIMPIWE NCWANA

TOUGH Love, a programme to assist parents whose children abuse drugs, has been introduced by the Centre for Continuing Education at Wits University.

Social worker and course co-ordinator Linzi Cohen said many parents suffered from the problem of children who were abusing drugs and Toughlove would assist them to do something about the problem.

"It is common knowledge that many parents tend to blame themselves for their children's problems. They then suffer an enormous amount of guilt and shame.

"The end result is that they feel helpless and hopeless, pretending and hoping that the problem will just go away.

"Toughlove assists and offers a set of principles to help parents solve and deal with the problem constructively," she said.

She added that parents were shown how to help their children and themselves to face the reality of the problem and to stop the family from falling apart.

Tomorrow, Toughlove will hold a one-day workshop at Wits University.

For more details phone (011) 716-5510.

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Mother guilty of killing

DURBAN — A 25-year-old mother whose baby died after she was thrown against a wall was found guilty of culpable homicide in the Durban Regional Court.

Patricia Koekemoer of Amanzimtoti had pleaded not guilty.

Evidence last week was that on April 24 last year Koekemoer contacted her doctor who examined her baby, 20-month-old Michelle.

The doctor found the baby in a bruised and comatose state in a blanket smelling of urine.

BADLY BRUISED

Koekemoer told the doctor she had thrown her baby against a wall.

The baby was taken to Addington hospital.

An Addington doctor testified that the baby was dirty, underweight, and badly bruised.

Michelle died a month after being admitted. A post-mortem found she died of brain damage and bronchial pneumonia.

The hearing has been adjourned for a probation officer's report. — Sapa.

Doctors on attack over sexual abuse of children

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Medical Journal has lashed out at adults who are aware of children being sexually abused but do nothing about it.

The journal, which is the mouthpiece of the Medical Association of South Africa, referred in an editorial to the Glynn Day case in which the Cape Town actor was found guilty of child abuse.

It said it was apparently common knowledge that he had been doing so and his activities had been under investigation for several years.

"If this is so then why had nothing been done by those in the know to warn parents?"

"What about those who knew what was going on and said nothing? Are they to be regarded as guiltless?"

In the same edition of the journal, two doctors at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital in Rondebosch, Cape Town reported on 88 cases of suspected sexual abuse of children seen at the hospital in 1985.

Dr AM Jaffe and Dr P Roux said 79 (90 percent) of these children were girls and nine were boys.

More than half were under the age of six years and the children ranged from 10 months to 13 years. Most children were four to six years old.

The journal said doctors and other health professionals had to be especially careful because, apart from a strong moral obligation, the Child Care Act of 1983 said medical practitioners, nurses and dentists were to report all cases of suspected abuse. Not to do so was an offence.

"One harrowing fact which consistently emerges from investigations into child abuse is that many small children go through the most appalling experience without voicing any complaints."

The two doctors said that after diagnosis 20 cases

were confirmed as rape while four suspected rapes remained unconfirmed. Fifteen cases of incest were confirmed and nine were unconfirmed. Of the 20 cases of sexual interference, seven were confirmed.

Thirty-six percent of the case records did not yield any information about care arrangements for the victims at the time of abuse. The remaining 57 children were ostensibly in the care of an older person.

Most of these caretakers were family members, eight were "official" caretakers and only four children were in a creche.

In 38 cases the victim was unable to identify the perpetrator. The remaining 50 perpetrators were identified by the victims.

The largest category of perpetrators (16) was that of neighbour, they said.

Twenty-two children were abused in their own homes, 21 outside, five in the perpetrator's home and six in other homes.

The doctors described as "disquieting" the high incidence of incest and rape, the frequency with which the perpetrator was known to the victim and the number of children under school-going age who were sexually abused.

"Children from disadvantaged communities may be more at risk for abuse just as they are for other social and medical problems, but the more affluent groups are not immune.

"These observations suggest that the general population and parents in particular need to be better informed about the risks and dangers of sexual abuse of children

"Children should be taught the basic skills of self-protection by their families and at school in order to reduce opportunities for perpetrators of both extra- and intrafamilial sexual abuse."

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Bertrams feeding scheme gains ground

By Sally Sealey

What started as well-meant hand-outs has led to the launch of a feeding scheme for underprivileged children in Bertrams by two Johannesburg women.

Mrs Tienie Richardson and Mrs Ruth Shimoni became aware of the plight of children in Bertrams after an article in The Star highlighted the desperate need for a feeding scheme in the area.

Originally, the two women collected food and money and made up parcels for families.

But this did not work out as the families were selling the food to buy liquor, Mrs Shimoni said.

A few months ago, the city council gave the women the use of the Maurice Freeman Recreation Hall in Bertrams. It was here that they set up their feeding scheme.

"We originally fed about three dozen children but we now get as many as 65 a day."

Mrs Richardson said that about a month ago old age pensioners came to the hall for food.

"We started feeding them as well on a weekly basis."

"Ideally, if we could raise more money we would be able to feed the old people on a daily basis as well."

Each day the children are offered a variety of dishes.

Mrs Shimoni said: "We have come a long way since we started. We have managed to get some of the older people involved in the scheme and we are always on the look-out for volunteers."

"Just recently, a man donated a fridge which has come in handy for storing dairy products."

Mrs Richardson said they had been approached by people to start a similar scheme in Mshenguville.

People interested in helping the children can telephone Mrs Shimoni on 616-4683 or Mrs Richardson on 618-2110.



Children queue up for what is often their first and last meal of the day. The scheme is run by Mrs Ruth Shimoni (left) and Mrs Tienie Richardson at the Maurice Freeman Recreational Hall in Bertrams.

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Child-abuse cases double

By CHRIS STEYN

SEXUAL abuse of children has doubled over the past 2½ years, a Cape Times investigation has shown.

In the first five months of this year alone, more than 70 cases of suspected sexual abuse of children were investigated at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital.

Social worker Miss Yvonne Herring, who is in charge of the hospital's child-abuse team, said these cases were "just the tip of the iceberg".

Last year, 160 cases of suspected sexual abuse of a child were investigated at the hospital. In 1986, 122 children were seen, an increase of 44 cases on the previous year.

"These figures speak of an increase in violence and a deterioration in social values," Miss Herring said.

She told the Cape Times that 30 to 40% of the sexually abused children seen at the hospital were victims of incest, while most had been sexually abused by someone known to them. "It's often the neighbour, the boarder or the trusted uncle," said Miss Herring.

She said the team was, however, very concerned about the sexually abused children not seen at the hospital — often because they did not show any physical evidence of sexual

abuse.

"It is the inside scars we are worried about," said Miss Herring.

The number of cases of sexual abuse investigated by the police's recently-formed Child Protection Unit are also increasing "every month".

Western Cape police liaison officer Lieutenant Attie Laubscher said incest topped the growing list of cases investigated by the unit. He said the increase could be attributed to the public's growing awareness of the unit's work.

According to a survey published in the latest edition of the South African Medical Journal, most of the 88 sexually abused children seen at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital in 1985 were between four and six years old.

In their own homes

Sixteen of the children were allegedly sexually assaulted by a neighbour, while 14 were apparently sexually assaulted by a father.

Twenty-two of the children were abused in their own homes.

Nine percent of the children treated at the hospital showed symptoms of syphilis, while 10% showed clinical signs of gonorrhoea.

Twenty of the 88 cases were referred to the police for further investigation.

Durbanites opposed to shelter for street kids

By S'BU MNGDI

A WHITE rightwing group and a National Party councillor have teamed up to oppose the housing of Durban's street children in their area.

More than 400 Point residents have signed a petition organised by the Civil Action League.

The petition says: "We the undersigned, and being white citizens of the city of Durban, totally reject the proposal to house vagrant street children in the Point area."

Objections by both Cal chairman Arthur Morris and the councillor for Point, Baron Stander, recently led to a management committee decision to organise a workshop of interested people and organisations.

It is planned to have representatives of the Kwazulu Child and Family Welfare Organisation, City Health, service clubs and the police at the workshop.

Meanwhile, plans for establishing the shelter in the unused SA Stevedores Building in the Point area are continuing. Said Khayaletu management committee chairman, Moircem Stacy: "The lease should be finalised this week and then we will start with renovations."

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31/7/88

Championing the cause of a better life for street urchins

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

LIFE began for Timo Bezuidenhout when he resigned from his job as chief administrator of Cape Town's black townships two years ago.

He promised to throw his weight behind the Christian community organisation Mfesane, and has been true to his word.

"Just call me the organisation's jack of all trades," he said with a wide smile during an interview at his home in Green Point.

Tall and imposing, the self-confessed "champion of the common man" turns 60 this year. But retirement is far from his mind.

He bubbles with ideas and projects.

Top of his list of priorities is a home for black children in Philippi and to get Mfesane established in the Western Cape.

His vision of an institution "stretches further than a mere home. It must be a place where street urchins and abandoned children are developed, taught skills, where they regain their dignity, are protected against the world ... and meet whites."

Duin en Dal

The majority of whites never took the trouble to meet blacks, he said.

"I want to bring the two races together. Whites will be able to meet blacks unhindered at the planned home and talk to them."

"We have agreed to buy Duin en Dal, the former Boys' Town in Philippi, which overlooks Crossroads, for R1,25-million."

Mfesane does not have the money to pay for it — "we have R100 000 which is just a mere drop in the ocean. My friends and colleagues know me as a man who never gives up. We will raise the money we need from the private sector and individuals."

He appealed to business to open its heart to the project.

"One often reads about big sport sponsorships. I cannot fault this. But business institutions spend far too much money on sport. More must be made available for social upliftment projects if we want to save our youth and our country."

Mr Bezuidenhout has



Timo Bezuidenhout

made many friends in the townships.

One of them is former Guguletu socialite Mrs Lindi Mangaliso who is serving a 20-year sentence in Pollsmoor Prison for her part in the killing of her husband, Mr Victor Mangaliso.

"I knew her very well and have been appointed curator responsible for her three children's portion of their father's estate."

"Hell on earth"

"There is nothing special about it ... I am a Christian helping a friend. I look after the children's affairs to the best of my ability."

He visits Mangaliso regularly and said she had adjusted to life in prison.

When he resigned from the public service he said his job had been "hell on earth" as he was often obliged to help enforce policies with which he disagreed.

He said yesterday that Crossroads squatters frequently blamed him for the upheaval in their lives and there were times he was "humiliated by their harsh words and accusations".

Still, he has a soft spot for squatter camp.

"I often take visitors into Crossroads. Sometimes, squatters stop to talk to me."

He has had little time to ponder the wisdom of his resignation in 1986 but he has no regrets.

"I have never longed to return to my former office. I am happy doing the kind of work I have always wanted to do."

His resolve to work to improve black-white relationships was put to the test soon after his retirement.

"I was asked to return. My answer was a courteous, but firm 'no'."

He has no plans to enter party politics. "I believe we are living at a time when people must decide if they are for God or against Him. We will only solve our problems if all God-fearing people work together."

For relaxation Mr Bezuidenhout listens to classical music — Beethoven and Bach are his favourite composers — and plays tennis when he has time.

A Transvaaler, he has fallen in love with Cape Town, Table Mountain and the sea and has no desire to leave when he finally does retire.

(298)
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298 B/Day 5/8/88

NECKLACE AND NEATNESS IN DETENTIONS BOOKLET

CAPE TOWN — A glossy publication seeking to justify the detention of children is being distributed by the Bureau for Information.

The booklet, titled *The Young Revolutionaries*, contains gruesome pictures of necklace victims as well as shots of sunlit prison cells and spotless prison kitchens.

More than 30 000 copies have been

printed at a cost of R28 000.

The booklet says scant attention is paid to the position of children in other countries and says it was recently reported that more than 6 000 children under the age of 10 were being held in the US in connection with a range of crimes.

It argues that no government could allow children who perpetrate such

atrocities to roam the streets at will no matter how young they are.

The booklet says there is a misconception that children and adults are detained in SA for expressing legitimate political opinions.

The bureau says internal control measures are designed to prevent any possibility of ill-treatment of children or adult detainees. — Sapa.

Concern over
SYDNEY — Brit-

Thatcher cuts

movement, shows

Booklet 'justifies' detention

5/1/88
Soweto
A GLOSSY publication seeking to justify the detention of children is being distributed by the Bureau for Information.

The booklet, called 'They Young Revolutionaries' contains gruesome pictures of 'necklace' victims as well as shots of sunlit

prison cells and spotless prison kitchens.

More than 30 000 copies of the booklet had been printed at a cost of R28 000, a spokesman for

the Bureau said.

The booklets would be distributed locally on request and to "contacts."

According to the head of the Bureau, Mr Dave Steward, the book aims to counter "domestic and international propaganda" on the question of children in detention.

It says scant attention is paid to the position of children in other countries and says it was recently reported that more than 6 000 children under the age of 10 were being held in the United States in connection with a range of crimes.

It says "a state of emergency and the detention of children are unacceptable to the

civilised standards and life which the majority of South Africans seek and desire."

A number of anonymous statements purporting to come from youths involved in 'necklace' murders and other politically related killings are listed.

The booklet argues that no government could allow children who perpetrate such atrocities to roam the streets at will — no matter how young they are.

It has become necessary to "isolate a few children from society and detain them."

The booklet says there is a misconception that children and adults are detained in South Africa for expressing legitimate political opinions.



Sexual and violent abuse of children is a major problem

One of every eight girls is abused by age of 18

By SINNAH KUNENE

WHAT WOULD you do if you discovered your little girl has been a victim of sexual abuse?

Worse still, if the suspect happens to be the man of your dreams, or somebody you trust a lot — your brother, cousin, or friend?

"It depends totally on the social status of the victim's mother," social workers at Baragwanath Hospital's Child Abuse Unit told *City Woman*.

"Some people become angry and bitter. They would immediately report the perpetrator to the police, while others would rather despair and live with a pricking conscience."

But what really helps the victim in the long run?

It all depends on her social position, and how she views the whole thing, say the social workers.

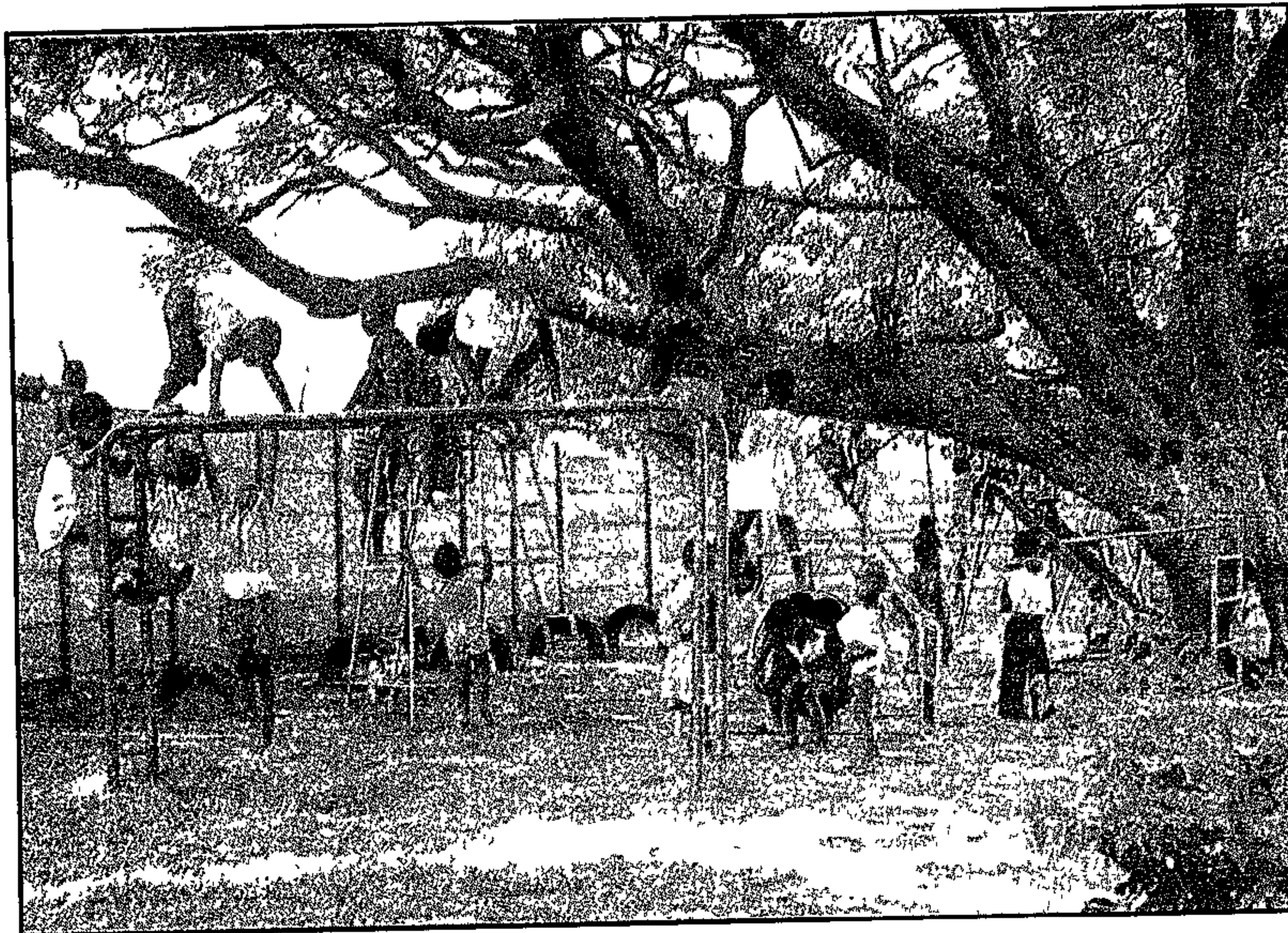
In many instances, child abuse occurs among families who have no shelter, or depend solely on the perpetrator for emotional and material assistance.

It is estimated that one in eight South African girls is subjected to some form of sexual abuse before the age of 18. In the majority of cases the perpetrator is known to the child.

He could spoil the child and give her lot of attention in order to gain her confidence.

He could then become violent and threaten the child not to divulge the secret. As children are taught at an early age to listen to adults or run the risk of punishment, it is difficult for them to disobey an adult's wishes, even if it seems wrong.

According to the social



More than one of these innocent children is likely to be sexually or violently abused by an adult.

workers, lack of housing and overcrowding appear to be the biggest contributing factors.

A typical case on record at the hospital's paediatric section is that of a young girl aged eight, admitted to hospital last week.

"The girl moved into a farm squatter camp with her mother about five years ago. She recently fell ill and on admission, doctors discovered she had an offensive smell. They examined her and diagnosed syphilis. They are still conducting medical tests on her and fear she might be infertile when she reaches adulthood."

Although she has not opened up yet, she revealed that her mother's boyfriend was the culprit.

"As a social worker,

one could only give the mother emotional support and instill confidence in her. We prefer to do reconstructive services. If possible, we approach the perpetrator, although most of them wouldn't admit or realise the problem," said a social worker.

"Imagine a Soweto yard housing about twelve families in the shacks. There is no privacy and children are often exposed to abuse because one often takes for granted that you owe one another loyalty if you live in the same yard."

Nobody cares about what happens to the child within that environment.

Sometimes parents let the boys and girls mix freely in their teens, thinking that because they are related, they would not do anything bad.

"But prevention is better than cure. Boys will always be boys and girls should be taught privacy as early as possible," says the social workers.

Social workers emphasise it is important to report an abuse case because the child not only needs medical care, but also psychological therapy to be able to overcome the shock and damage already done to her.

"Parents should realise that the extent of the damage could ruin the child's future. There are short-term effects if you deal with the problem immediately.

"But if left to her discretion, the child might take it as a way of life and sometimes resort to prostitution," they warned.

Neighbours can be helpful too, they say, because they take the place of an extended family. While parents are away from home, it is advisable to have somebody to keep an eye on the children.

The Bara Abuse Unit comprises of city health and Soweto clinics nursing sisters, psychiatrists, doctors, paramedics, social workers and other health and community workers. The group, which was established in March 1986, meets once a month.

Although children in crisis are given priority, the unit's other objective is to exchange professional services, as there are diverse factors which lead to the crises.

Many cases of physical abuse involve unmarried mothers, according to the

social workers.

"Some cannot cope with the emotional stress of having to play mother and father. This frustration could be as a result of financial or biological strains, and they tend to take it out on their children through impatience and violence."

This practice is also common among relatives — a guardian, an uncle or grandfather who feels overburdened by responsibilities.

The hospital recently admitted a severely battered boy who was punished for watching television at a neighbour's house. His mother's whereabouts are not known.

When he returned home, his uncle and grandfather bound him to a chair and sjamboked him, then put him on the stove and burnt his bottom.

While one could see this as a way of disciplining a child, it is a grossly exaggerated one, and one can read between the lines that the boy was not being punished only for his own sins — he suffered for the mother's negligence as well.

Alcohol and lack of facilities like television have also been highlighted as prime factors in child abuse.

Some parents come home drunk and are unable to see the rights and wrongs in their homes, while some children use watching TV as an excuse for coming home late, the social workers added.

Further information on the Child Abuse Unit is available at the social work department Phone: 933-1100

67 held in major crackdown on child abuse

By Craig Kotze and
McKee Kotlolo

Police have arrested clerics and schoolteachers — including a Johannesburg headmaster and deputy headmaster — in a major crackdown on homosexual child abuse which has netted 67 suspects on the Reef and Cape Town.

Forty-three children — aged between 8 and 17, including runaways — are said to be victims of sexual abuse.

Police believe this is only "the tip of the iceberg".

Detectives are trying to trace more young victims and have appealed to them to come forward, said Brigadier Leon Mellet, press secretary to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

In Johannesburg 38 men were arrested. The charges relate to the abuse of 15 children, aged between 15 and 17, which involved 61 dockets.

Brigadier Mellet said a further 21 dockets were being prepared by police in the area.

One suspect in his mid-thirties, who had apparently been involved with a 17-year-old youth for 10 months, gassed himself after police searched his Johannesburg flat.

Those arrested, including a Cape Town minister of religion and church office bearers, faced charges including indecent assault, possession of pornography and sodomy. Most had already appeared in court.

Eight runaway children had been traced in Johannesburg by police as a result of the investigation.

In Cape Town, police arrested 29 men and opened 58 dockets relating to the alleged abuse of 28 victims.

Six Cape Town suspects, one aged 68, have been linked to a child sex "swopping" ring which included an eight-year-old boy, said Brigadier Mellet.

Victims of sexual abuse and those with information, can contact police at the following numbers: Johannesburg (011) 477 1390; Cape Town (021) 453 697; Durban (031) 231 101; Pretoria (012) 325 1800 and Bloemfontein (051) 303 351.

Police swoop on child sex rings

PRETORIA — Police investigations have revealed widespread sexual abuse of young boys by adult men in Johannesburg and Cape Town and have led to the arrest of several prominent public figures.

Law and Order spokesman Brig Leon Mellet said yesterday 38 men, some of whom had been arrested and charged, had been identified as suspects in child prostitution and sodomy cases in Johannesburg and 15 boys, aged 12 to 17, had been traced and identified as victims.

Mellet said 61 case dockets had been opened in the Johannesburg investigation relating to sodomy, possession of pornography and child abuse.

Suspects included a school principal, a deputy principal, teachers and an engineer. One

man who had "adopted" and sodomised a 17-year-old boy for several months had allegedly committed suicide after being questioned by police.

The Cape Town investigation led to the identification of 28 child victims and the registration of 58 case dockets in connection with the arrest of 29 men. Charges include sodomy, indecent assault on children, indecent acts involving children and possession of dagga.

Six of the Cape Town suspects had allegedly created a "sex network" in which they exchanged young boys.

Those arrested in Cape Town included a minister of religion, church office-bearers and teachers. The youngest victim identified was eight years old.

Mellet said investigations were continuing. — Sapa.

Child sex

29 city men arrested on sex charges

By PATRICK COLLINGS
Crime Reporter

POLICE have exposed a countrywide child sex scandal involving at least 70 men — 29 in Cape Town alone.

At least six Cape Town men allegedly formed a sex ring in which "toyboys", aged between eight and 19, were "exchanged".

Four alleged members of the ring are among the 29 suspects arrested by police in swoops in the Peninsula in connection with 58 child-abuse cases.

Police spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet yesterday said that among those arrested by detectives of the Peninsula Child Protection Unit were a minister of religion, church officials and teachers.

The suspects have been arrested over a period of several weeks, after intensive investigations.

School principal

Another 38 white men, some of whom had been arrested and charged, had been identified as suspects in child prostitution and sodomy cases in Johannesburg, he said.

The suspects included a school principal, a deputy principal, teachers and an engineer.

Among their victims were 15 boys, aged between 12 and 17, who had been traced and identified, said the brigadier.

Among the charges being investigated by police in Cape Town are seven of sodomy, 14 of indecent assault on children and 34 of indecent acts with children.

The four alleged members of the Cape Town child sex ring, which is believed to have been in existence since the beginning of the year, were arrested last week. Police have named two more men whom they believe can help them with their investigations into the ring's activities.

A seventh man is also being sought as police believe he may have information relevant to their investigation.

According to Brigadier Mellet, one Transvaal man committed suicide after being questioned by police in connection with repeatedly sodomizing a 17-year-old boy over a period of several months.

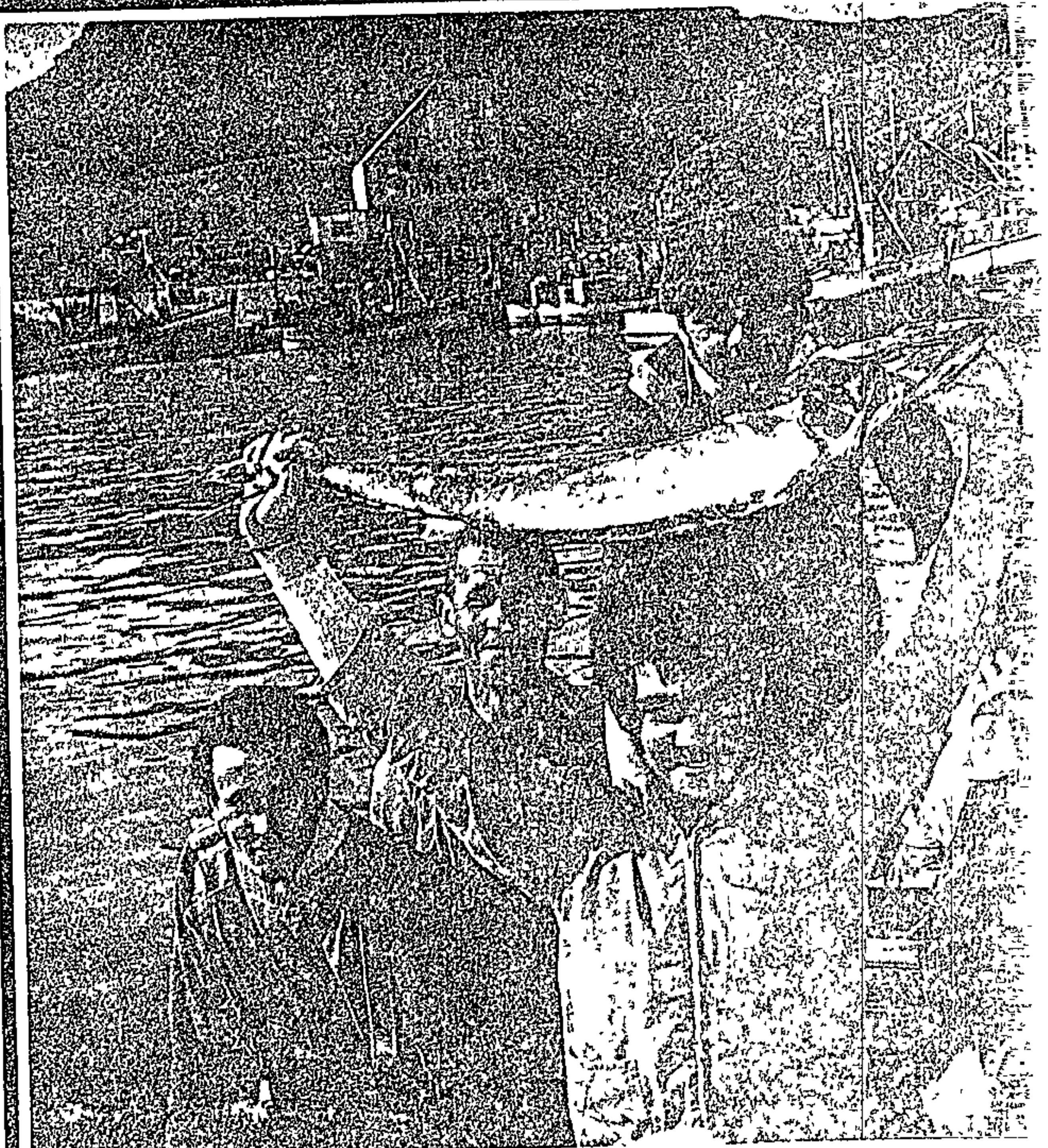
Police investigations are also under way in other centres, said Brigadier Mellet, who described the widespread sexual abuses as a "sickening menace" that had to be stamped out.

"We are only touching the tip of the iceberg," Brigadier Mellet said, adding that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, had asked to be kept informed of any developments in the investigations.

There are at present five branches of the Child Protection Unit in operation countrywide.

Anyone with information regarding child abuse is asked to contact the Child Protection Unit at 45 3697 during office hours or 10111 after hours.

SNOEK DERBY FEVER HITS



SILVER BOUNTY... Mr Neil Warner, skipper of the Hout Bay fishing boat Allie, says thousands of fishermen will be hunting on Saturday at the annual Hout Bay Snoek Derby.

Meningitis death

AN EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Stellenbosch student has died of a highly infectious form of meningitis and two of her friends have been placed under quarantine.

Ms Lozanne Malherbe, a first-year social work student at the University of Stellenbosch, died early yesterday morning in the Hottentots Holland Hospital of meningococcal infection, the hospital said.

Ms Yolande Kemp and Ms Noreen van Niekerk have been placed under quarantine.

To page 2

Radio c service c

JOHANNESBURG — The SABC has been accused of censoring a Metho-

Sowetan 12/8/88

Clamp on child abuse

IN a wave of sex ring investigations and court appearances around the country, the spotlight has now turned to Durban where members of the South African Police have vowed to crack down on offenders.

Meanwhile, the head of the Child Abuse Unit at Addington Hospital yesterday revealed an increase in the number of sex abuse cases in Durban — 142 in the first six months of this year compared to 146 during the whole of last year.

With widespread sexual abuse being uncovered in Johannesburg and Cape Town, police in Durban yesterday promised tough action on child abusers.

"The type of sex ring we are investigating involves an adult who picks up a few young kids, has sex with them and pays them for it."

The spokesman said Durban was a holiday city and attracted a number of runaways, particularly during school holidays: "Danger exists for them. They can be picked up and be used by adults."

"When one hears what these people do to the children, we feel they have to go to court."

Members of the unit, which has been highly successful in Durban, helped with investigations on, successful in Durban, helped with investigations in other parts of the country.

The spokesman said there was increased public awareness of child abuse: "This is how we are picking up more information and it helps us with our investigations."

Meanwhile, Dr Bill Winship, head of paediatrics at Addington Hospital, said they were seeing an increasing number of sex abuse cases. Children who were involved in sex rings were among them: "I haven't personally seen them, but cases have been brought to our unit".

A spokesman for Child Line, one of the organisations that monitors child abuse, said that in the last two weeks they had received 34 calls. Twenty eight of them were related to sex abuse.

Professor Walter Loening, past chairman of the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect said the country-wide concern about abuse could be attributed largely to his society's efforts.

Prof Loening, who is also professor of maternal and child health at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, said there was a marked increase in abuse in the black community: "We are also becoming aware of it."

Police bust child sex ring



These are the three Cape men police believe may be able to assist them in their investigations of the child sex ring. They are, from left, a 68-year-old West German known only as "Michael", Eric von Gericke and Mike Burch

From Page 1

leged background.

The teenager told police Mr Lottering forced him to work as an usher at a cinema after school every day to support them.

The boy was given R20 of his monthly wage of R220 as pocket money and every night, when he returned to the flat about 11pm, he was required to satisfy Mr Lottering's sexual demands until "the early hours".

After only a few hours sleep, he had to get up in time to be at school.

Police said Mr Pienaar, who was found with a bullet wound in his head at his Lin-meyer home by his brother, Vincent, was unmarried and lived alone.

The clampdown on sex offenders came after painstaking undercover work by the CPU, which managed to infiltrate the juvenile sex rings.

It concentrated on video game arcades and known red-light districts in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

The major breakthrough came when the special task force managed to win the trust and support of the victims.

"We identified and interviewed 43 boys," said War-rant Officer Grant Robert-

son, the force behind the national network of child protection units.

"None of their parents knew they were being sexually abused by adult men frequently.

"The first time these kids talked openly about their experiences was when we interviewed them."

Not even the parents of the youngest boy — aged eight — knew that their child had been raped and sodomised.

"It was the children's trust in the CPU members that enabled us to expose these rapists and child molesters," W/O Robertson said.

An Anglican priest is among the people questioned in Cape Town, which has been rocked in recent months by several sex scandals involving minors.

These included convicted child molester Glynn Day, 43, a well-known director and producer of children's plays, being jailed for four-and-a-half years for sexually molesting several boys aged between 11 and 13.

Among the Johannesburg men who have already appeared in court after this week's crackdown are:

● Pensioner Owen Peter Green, 65, of Preston Place, Alexandra Street, Berea. Two charges of indecent or

immoral acts on boys under 19

● Andre Oelofse, 36, of Park Mews, Berea: Four charges of indecent assault

● Deputy headmaster Trevor Hodgson, 38, of Jacaranda Hotel, Hillbrow: Three charges of indecent assault, one charge of possessing pornographic material

● Security officer Jan Horne, 42, of Blouberg Flats, Hillbrow: Two charges of indecent assault

● Computer technician Anton Swanepoel, 28, of Hofman New Yorker, Hillbrow: Five charges of indecent assault

● Salesman Peter Savage-Reid, 26, of Bostonian Flats, Hillbrow: Two charges of sodomy and three charges of indecent assault

● Freelance voice-over artist Jonathan Sosnovic, 33, of Eleventh Avenue, Orange Grove: One charge of indecent assault

● Credit controller Stephanus Gouws, 48, of Highveld Flats, Hillbrow: One charge of indecent assault, one charge of possessing pornographic material

● Toolmaker Andonios Piyackis, 32, of Tygerberg Flats, Berea: One charge of indecent assault.

Seven of the men have been granted bail of R1 000 each.

14/8/88 298 Times

Revealed: Horror of porn pictures, all-night parties and forced boozing

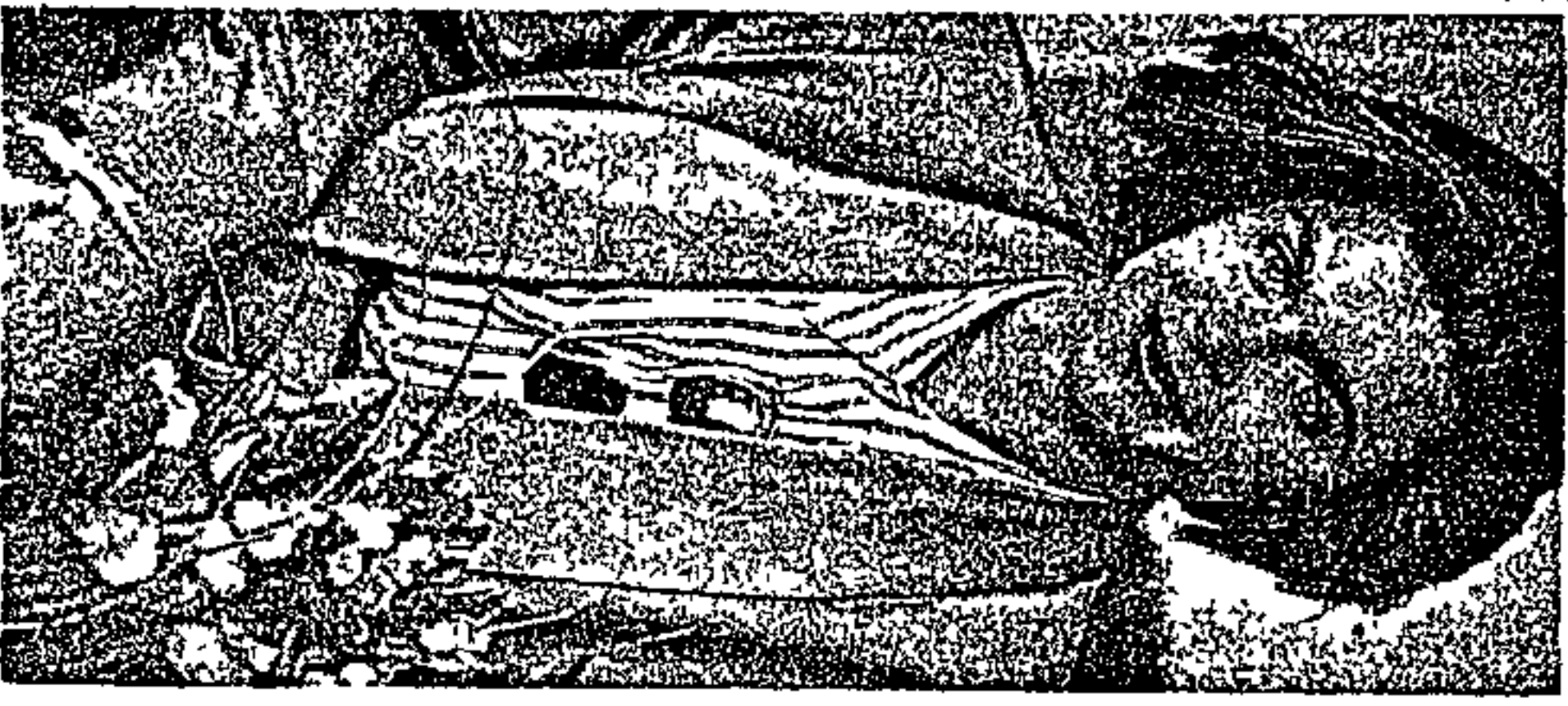
CHITTO SEX BOSS HITTED



Rand headmaster Mr. Neville Plennar. Found shot dead after being quizzed by the police

298) *Stamps*
14/8/88

NEW SWIFTSURE DEBTS SHOCK



TV's JANIE du PLESSIS
Pic: C. JAMES SOULLIER

**Angry
Janie:
They
haven't
paid
me for
my TV
work**

By MARLENE BURGER

Ruda joins M-Net



By HAMISH McINDOE
and DE WET POTGIETER

HORRIFIC details of the child sex network smashed by police this week can be given for the first time today.

Pornographic photo sessions, all-night parties and the swapping of partners aged as young as 11 are just the tip of the iceberg in the national sex scandal.

And one teenage boy was kept as a sex slave for 10 months in a flat. Police are also hunting for the German mastermind of the ring.

The Sunday Times can reveal for the first time how the SAP's child protection unit (CPU), working undercover in Cape Town and Johannesburg, cracked what hardened policemen described as "the worst sex case we've ever worked on".

Clergymen, schoolteachers and medical doctors are among 87 men already arrested in Cape Town and Johannesburg on charges of homosexual child abuse.

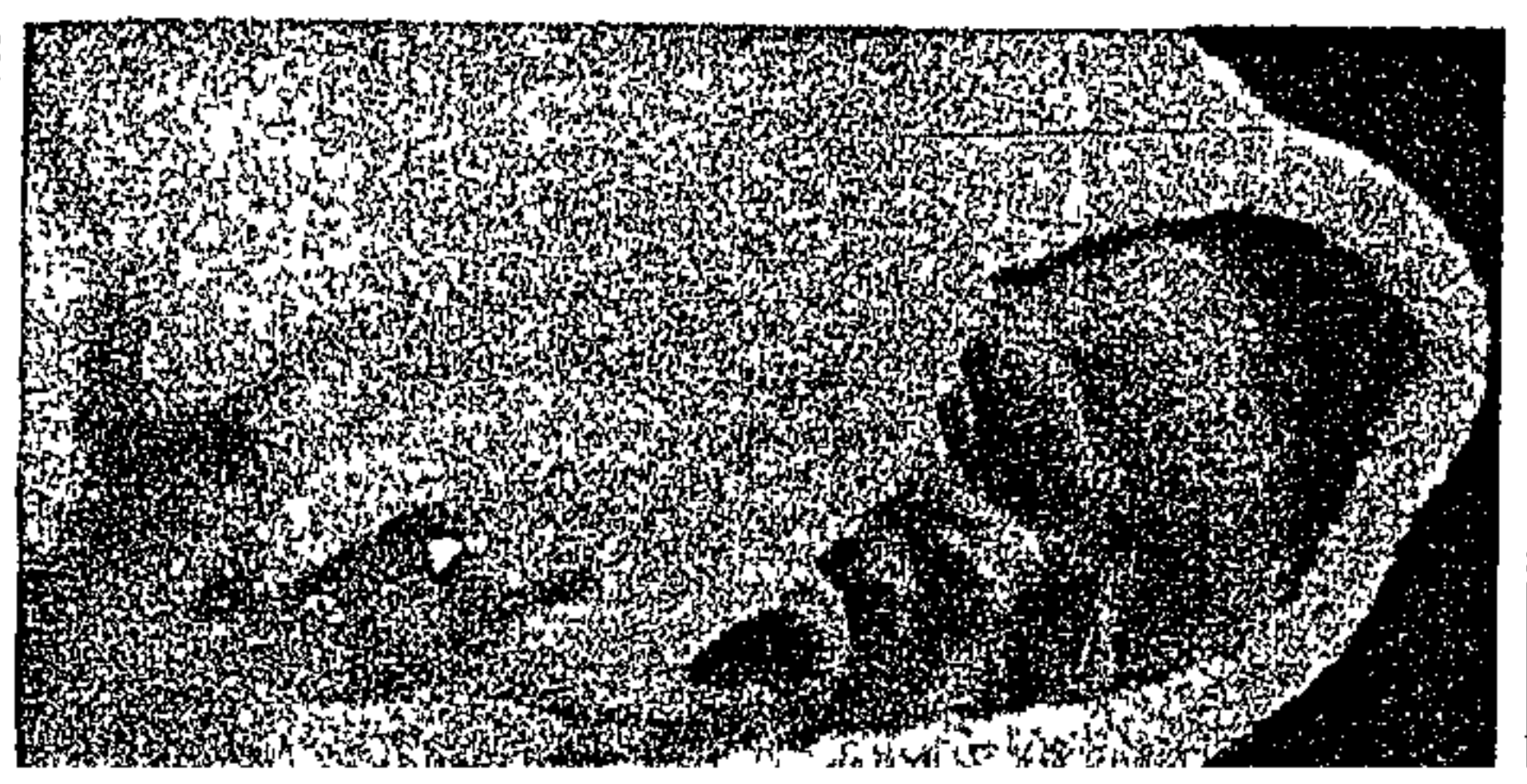
But the man police believe is behind the vice operation in Cape Town — known as the "gay" capital of SA — is still at large.

A CPU spokesman said the man known only as "Michael", a 68-year-old West German, regularly invited "crowds" of young boys to no-holds-barred sex parties at his home.

He said, "Money, food and alcohol were freely available to Michael and at least five other members of the gang, who exchanged partners as a matter of course."

Observation

any of their victims — a aged between



Her Royal Nai

HORE she is — Andy and Fergie's 16-year-old baby with "everything except the faces of Yvonne and Andy" to get met granny in court
It seems that for protocol reasons

sex slave for 10 months in a flat. Police are also hunting for the German mastermind of the ring.

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A CPU spokesman said the man known only as "Michael", a 68-year-old West German, regularly invited "crowds" of young boys to no-holds-barred sex parties at his home.

He said, "Money, food and alcohol were freely available to Michael and at least five other members of the gang, who exchanged partners as a matter of course."

Observation

Many of their victims — aged between 11 and 14 — came from poor backgrounds and were easily manipulated.

Codenamed Operation Protea, the undercover investigation in Cape Town was launched three months ago and culminated with 29 arrests.

The house which Michael shared with another man (whose identity is known to the Sunday Times) was kept under observation for several weeks. Police are anxious to question this man in connection with the ring's activities.

The CPU spokesman said details of Michael's background were sketchy. But he was a former archaeologist who had travelled widely in the Far East before retiring to become a sculptor.

He said, "We believe he made a great deal of money from a computer business."

Only one member of the alleged ring-leaders, named by police as the Gang of Six, was caught and will appear in court shortly. He is an insurance broker.

Police are also looking for another alleged gang member — who is also known to the Sunday Times — and are continuing their investigation into two other suspected "networkers".

A total of 58 child sex abuse dockets were opened in the Cape, covering a wide range of juvenile sexual abuse, including sodomy and indecent assault.

Prostitution

The youngest victim is eight years old.

Boys, questioned by the police, have told in sworn statements of sordid sex sessions which included posing for pornographic photographs and the liberal use of alcohol to break down resistance in older boys.

Unlike the Johannesburg investigation, which was launched at the same time, Operation Protea revealed few instances of prostitution involving minors.

Money was generally offered as a last resort to keep Cape Town's child victims in the sex ring.

In Johannesburg, two men have committed suicide after being questioned by the police.

Mr A C Lottering, 36, who was unemployed, gassed himself rather than face five charges of sodomy and 15 charges of indecent assault.

And on Thursday night, Mr Neville Pienaar, 58, the headmaster of Forest High School, shot himself in the head.

He was due to appear in court shortly on two charges relating to indecent assault on boys.

Police said Mr Lottering kept a school boy as his "slave" for 10 months, apparently with the consent of the teenager's parents.

The boy has been removed from the Hillbrow flat where he had lived from the age of 16 to a place of safety.

He went to stay with Mr Lottering after his parents gave permission for the man to "care for" the boy, who comes from an underprivileged background.

□ To Page 2

PICK 6

were 4 279 winning the Pick-6 at Park yesterday. Pool was R1 106 091 dividend R256,40. Numbers: 6, 10, 2, 5, 7, 7

Myt snub

AAL rugby boss Myt snubbed WP Jan Pickard yesterday declining to sit in presidential suite

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more, Page 24

FREE



HANDFUL OF JOY ... the new Prince

Her Royal Nam

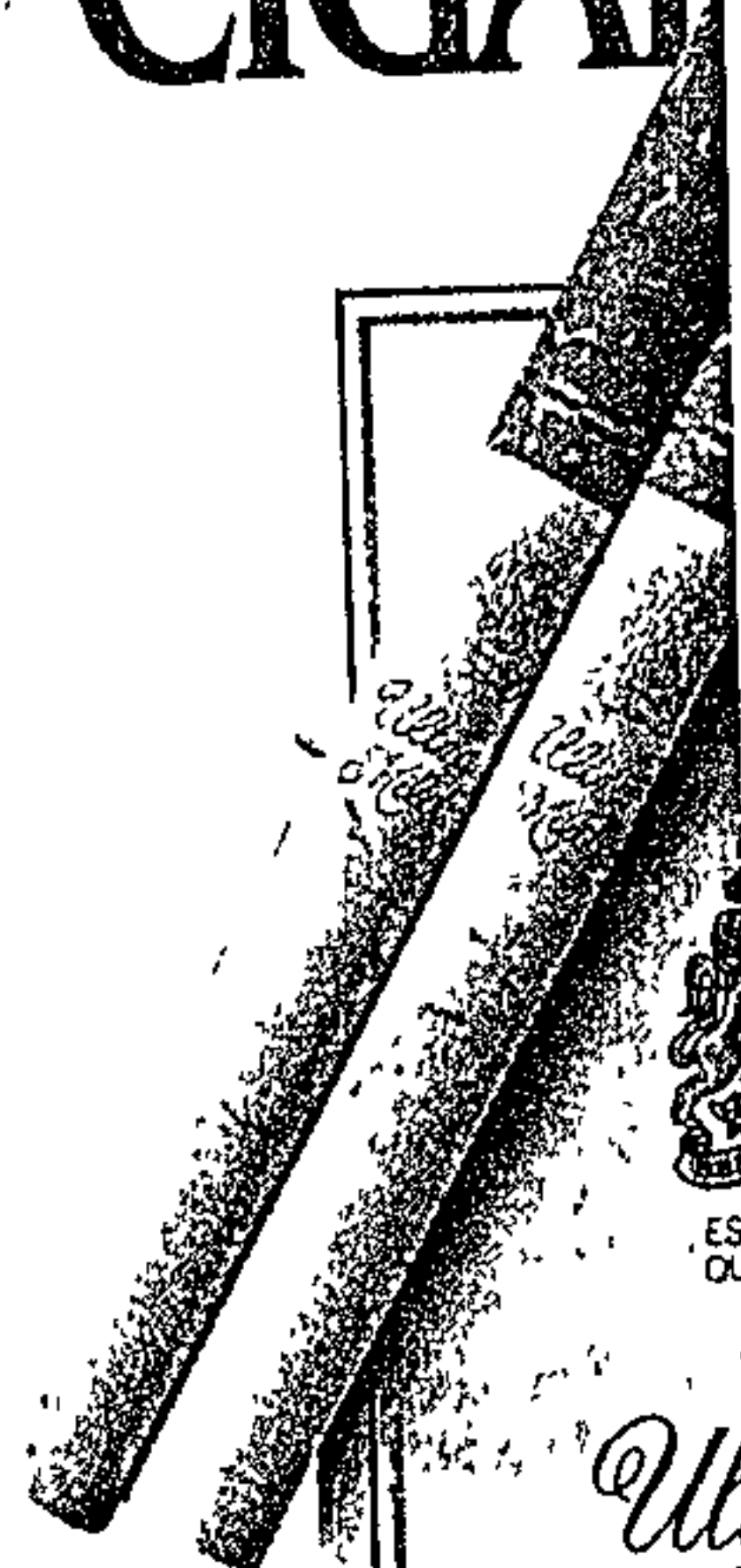
HERE she is — Andy and Fergie's little imperious baby with everything except tiny Princess of York. Likely to get a met, granny tomorrow.

It seems that for protocol reasons royal babies traditionally have four or five names, but the Queen will not be announced until the Queen arrives for the royal family's annual summer peace of the Highlands.

She and Prince Phillip are presently on the Scottish coast aboard the royal yacht. They are only due to dock in Aberdeen tomorrow.

□ A real little tartar, Fergie! — Pa

MOVE
EVEN
CIGARETTES



BUT
WITH

THE contents of this issue of the Sunday Times have been restricted in terms of the emergency regulations.

Wednesday August 16 1988

298 16/8/88

Third suspect fled the country

Two men linked to child abuse scandal arrested

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

Two men linked to a national homosexual child abuse scandal and a child sex ring were arrested in Cape Town yesterday by police, who said a third suspect had apparently fled the country.

The suspects, one a 68-year-old West German, were arrested in Wynberg at 3 pm, but police declined yesterday to reveal where or under what circumstances they were detained.

They were expected to appear in court in Cape Town today.

A third Cape Town suspect, Mr Mike Burch, had already fled the country when police swooped. He was believed to be overseas after leaving the country last week.

Photo sessions

The three were linked to a national homosexual child abuse scandal which included pornographic photo sessions and the swapping of sex partners as young as eight years old.

Police investigations on the Reef and in Cape Town have snowballed and an appeal to victims of homosexual child abuse to come forward has resulted in many new cases.

Johannesburg detectives have identified at least another 30 victims of sexual abuse since the scandal broke last week.

A spokesman for the Children's Protection Unit at the General Johan Coetzee police station in Newlands said detectives from the unit had also re-

ceived information on another 30 suspects.

"We are still following up this information," said a spokesman.

He said 10 suspects had already appeared in court in Johannesburg since the scandal was revealed.

Detectives were still looking for another four suspects for whom warrants of arrest had been issued, the spokesman said.

In Cape Town, another 18 child victims have reported to the police.

The new complainants have laid charges against suspects already being investigated by the local Child Protection Unit.

There are now 76 documented charges involving sodomy, indecent assault and indecent acts with children, against 29 Cape Town men.

Three of the suspects questioned during a week-long police operation earlier this month, co-ordinated by CID chief Lieutenant-General Stan Schutte, have already appeared in court.

The remaining 26 suspects are still being investigated.

So far, police have arrested 67 men, including teachers and an Anglican priest, in Johannesburg and Cape Town in an investigation which police say has only uncovered the "tip of the South African child abuse iceberg".

The scandal has also claimed the lives of Johannesburg headmaster Mr Neville Pienaar (56), who shot himself last week before his court appearance, and Mr A C Lottering (38), who gassed himself in his Hillbrow flat last month.

The two men faced a total of 22 charges, police said.

18 more child abuse complaints

EIGHTEEN more alleged victims of child sex abuse have complained to the police since the major investigation which netted 58 cases in the Cape Peninsula, including a child sex-ring.

Police said the 18 had laid complaints against people already being investigated by the Child Protection Unit, bringing to 76 the number of charges being investigated against 29 Cape Town men.

Charges involve sodomy, indecent assault and indecent acts with children.

A police spokesman said the 18 were "obviously all children."

"They are all connected to known suspects," the spokesman said. — Sapa.

Child-sex: 2 more arrested

298

CAC Unit

16/8/98

By PATRICK COLLINGS
Crime Reporter

POLICE have arrested two more men in connection with the recently exposed child-sex ring — but fear that a third suspect has already fled the country.

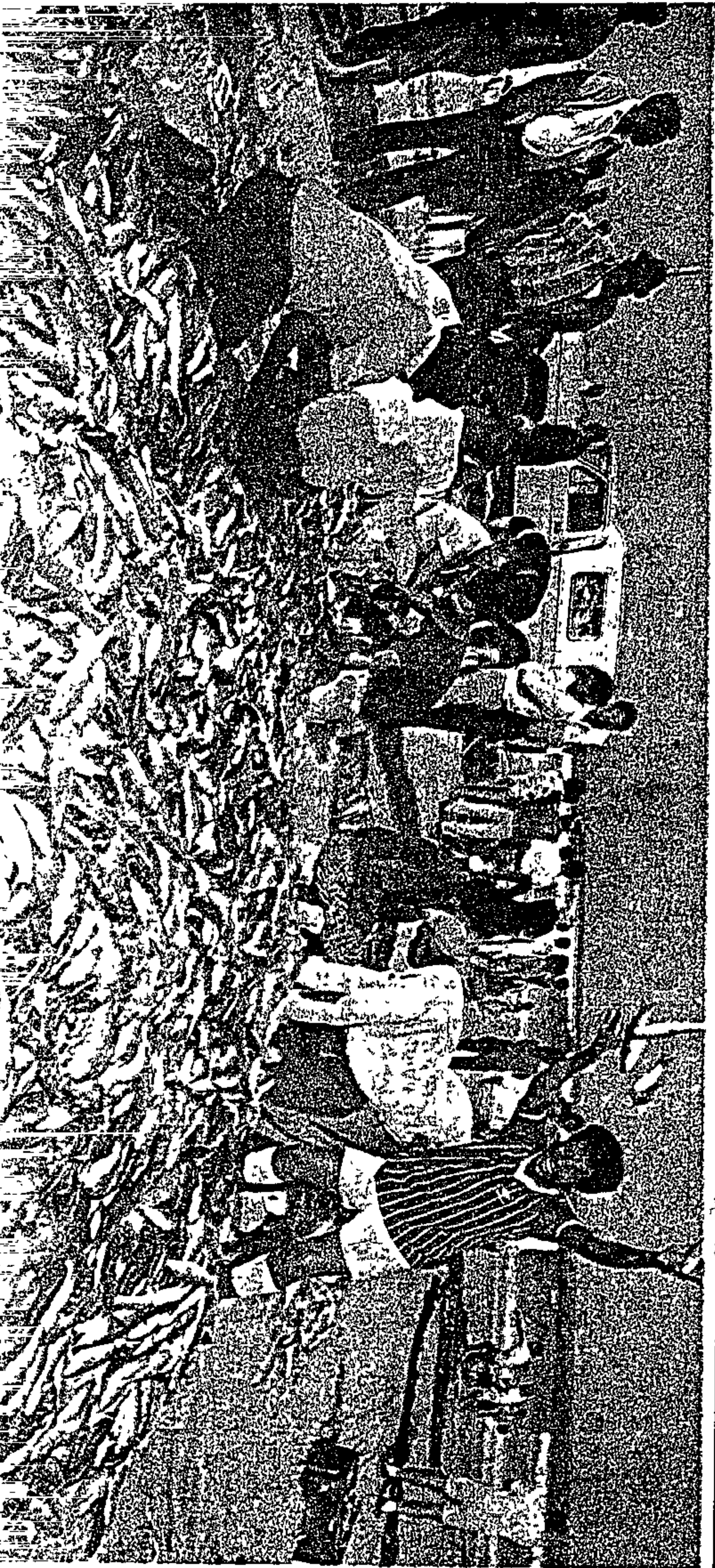
The men, one wanted on 15 charges of child abuse relating to sodomy and indecent assault, were arrested in Wynberg yesterday afternoon by detectives from the Child Protection Unit.

It is reliably understood that the men had earlier withdrawn R10 000 from a Wynberg bank and were also intending to flee the country. Police, however, could not confirm this last night.

Police liaison officer Lieutenant Denise Benson said: "While police cannot confirm that the men were intending to leave the country we have reason to believe that the third suspect is already overseas."

18 victims

The arrest of the men follows last week's announcement that 29 Cape





By PATRICK COLLINGS
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18 victims

The arrest of the men follows last week's announcement that 29 Cape Town men were questioned in connection with 58 cases of child molestation. Three of the men have already been arrested and appeared in court.

Earlier yesterday, Lt Benson said that since the announcement 18 more victims of child sex had come forward to make statements.

"The statements are not just against the members of the sex ring but against the suspects in general," Lt Benson said.

The suspects questioned included a minister of religion, church officials, teachers and a computer expert. The men, some of whom are married, are aged between 24 and 68 years.

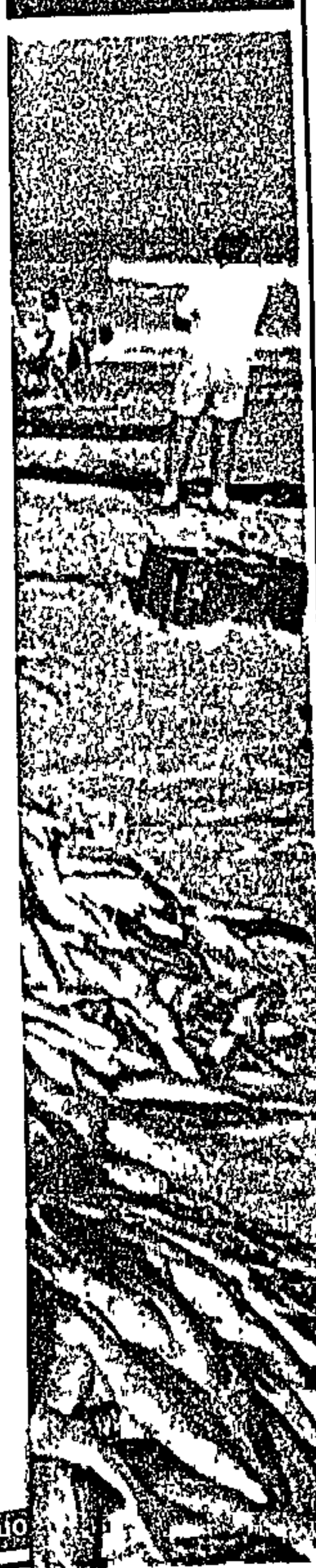
Many of the men were involved in children's organizations.

Last week's operation in Cape Town was linked to a similar operation in Johannesburg in which 38 men, some of whom had been arrested and charged, were identified as suspects in child prostitution and sodomy cases.

Two of the men linked to the Johannesburg investigations have since apparently committed suicide.

A high school headmaster, Mr Neville Pienaar, 56, died in hospital after he shot himself in the mouth the day before he was expected to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in connection with two counts under the Immorality Act.

In the second incident a 38-year-old Hillbrow man was found gassed in his flat. Just the day before, detectives had questioned him in connection with the repeated sodomy of a 17-year-old boy who lived with him.



Picture: ANNE LAING

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CITY

Grant for research on rural children

298
17/8/88

Medical Reporter

THE child health unit of the University of Cape Town has been awarded a major grant to develop a research and service programme concentrating on the needs of children in rural areas.

A UCT spokesman said the research grant came from the W K Kellogg Foundation of America, one of the largest philanthropic organisations in the world, which had distributed more than R2-billion for programmes in agriculture, education and health.

The foundation was founded in 1930

by the founder of the Kelloggs cereal company.

The spokesman said South African rural areas had had little attention. Many health problems of children in these areas were preventable.

By concentrating on simple measures such as the promotion of breast-feeding, correct feeding, treatment of diarrhoea and immunisation, much could be done to improve matters.

The Child Health Unit, which is part of the department of paediatrics and child health, would look at ways of implementing such programmes in the Western Cape.

Child sex criminals could go on jobs blacklist

By HAMISH McINDOE

CHILD sex offenders may soon find themselves on a jobs blacklist aimed at keeping known molesters away from children.

This would enable organisations and professions that have daily dealings with children to check on their employees and future applicants.

Said Colonel Koos Serfontein, co-ordinator of the SAP's Child Protection Unit (CPU) in Pretoria: "We have not ruled out the possibility of keeping a blacklist to help cut down on crimes related to child abuse.

"But nothing is definite at this stage, although the move would be in line with similar registers kept in several other countries."

Smashed

Should the blacklist get off the ground, it would almost certainly be compiled and administered by the CPU, which this month smashed child sex networks in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Once activated the register is expected to list hundreds of known child abusers and their names would only be erased once they die.

Prospective foster parents may also be checked against the list.

Similar registers operate in the US and Canada — the latter prompted by a recent sex scandal involving supervisors working in child care centres.

More shocking evidence that paedophiles gravitate towards jobs involving youngsters was uncovered by the police operation against child sex networks.

And the molesters' deviousness has chilled hardened policemen.

On paper, people applying for jobs at schools or children's clubs, for instance, would have their names checked against the blacklist.

But safeguards would clearly have to be built into the system to ensure that known paedophiles were not subject to public vigilante actions.

It would probably operate on a strictly need-to-know basis.

Police probe suspected sexual abuse of street kids

Scores of white victims of paedophiles found so far

By DESMOND BLOW

BLACK street children are being turned into child prostitutes by unscrupulous and mentally sick men who get satisfaction by sexually abusing children.

This was revealed this week by Det Warrant Officer Grant Robertson of the Child Protection Unit recently set up by the Minister of Law and Order, Adrian Vlok, to combat the sexual abuse of children by deviant people, known as paedophiles.

So far all the victims identified in our recent campaign are white and all those

arrested are white men.

One is the white principal of a black school in Johannesburg.

"All his victims were white boys but we are still investigating whether any of his victims were black."

Robertson said the police were just as concerned about the abuse of black children but it had been easier to identify the white victims.

Robertson said police were presently concentrating on identifying black victims and would welcome information from the public.

He said paedophiles were

often not homosexuals, but deviants sexually attracted to children who abused them, using oral sex and mutual masturbation.

Earlier, SAP media head Brig Leon Mellet said scores of white boys between the ages of eight and 17 years were found to be victims in cases investigated in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

He said 15 boys were recently identified as victims in Johannesburg.

A total of 67 men had been arrested and one suspect had gassed himself.

They included clergymen, a headmaster, a deputy headmaster, school teachers, engineers, insurance salesmen and engineers.

A total of 43 children had been identified, some of them runaways.

"This is just the tip of the iceberg," he said.

Robertson said he was not sure whether black girls were among the victims. He said it appeared that boys were sexually abused by strangers whereas girls were in most cases abused by people they knew.

A doctor at a child abuse clinic confirmed this

She said paedophiles were found at all levels of society and among all races.

"Those who interfere with girls are usually members of the family or close family friends. We have found children as young as a few months old who have been sexually abused."

She said paedophiles usually treated their victims with "love and affection" apart from sexually abusing them.

"The sad part is the children often love the paedophile and are confused."

Anyone with information about child abuse can phone the police at Johannesburg (011) 477-1380; Cape Town (021) 45-3697; Durban (031) 23-1101; Pretoria (012) 325-1800; and Bloemfontein (051) 30-3351.

THE Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill would drastically increase the number of street children, Twilight Children management committee acting chairman John de Villiers warned yesterday.

The controversial Bill, which met with strong opposition from the PFP when debated in Parliament on Monday, devolves responsibility onto local authorities for the legitimisation of illegal settlements and empowers local authorities to expel or demolish squatter communities without judicial scrutiny.

Critics of the Bill, which government described as a "solution to ensure orderly urbanisation", said it was aimed at prohibiting informal settlement (squatting), which was a direct result of the acute shortage of housing.

The new measures allowed for the demolition of squatter shacks before alternative housing had been found. If implemented by government, the number of homeless would increase uncontrollably, De Villiers said.

He referred to a statement by National Health Minister Willie van Niekerk, who said in Durban last week that a government investigation had revealed there were already more than 9 000 children living on the streets of major cities.

Bill 'will up number of street children'

The street children were one social symptom of the urbanisation process, De Villiers said.

De Villiers said although organisations like The Twilight Children programme were aimed at rehabilitating and reintegrating these children into normal society, only government could take co-ordinated action to remove the source of the problem.

288
Sanctions
25/8/88

THE countries that have imposed sanctions against South Africa should be responsible for the rehabilitation of the street children, the chairman of the Victims of Apartheid, Mr J P Thomas said yesterday.

He said the estimated 300 - 400 street children in Durban were a direct result of rising unemployment among black

workers and the break of family life caused by the sanctions campaign.

Australia, the United States and Canada, all industrialised and non-racial countries, and involved in the sanctions campaign, should be made to repair the damage they had done to the black people of South Africa.

They should give sanctuary to the street children and should be responsible for their rehabilitation and "readaption to a normal Western way of life".

He said there was nothing new in the idea of countries such as these giving sanctuary to stricken people: There had been many examples in recent years.

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

Squatter Bill could force more children on streets

26/8/88 Star 298
By Helen Grange

With the implementation of the proposed law on squatters the already unmanageable number of homeless children in South Africa may increase drastically, according to Twilight Children, an organisation sheltering homeless children in Hillbrow.

Mr John de Villiers, chairman of the organisation, said the tougher measures against squatters would mean an increased number of jobless people moving to the cities.

According to the Minister of National Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, there were more than 9 000 street children in South Africa.

"We are concerned about this. In

1984, surveys showed there were 5 000 such children sleeping in their own improvised shelters in and around most of the large towns."

Dr Van Niekerk said in a recent statement that the problem of street children could not be solved by night shelters but by proper facilities at which children could be rehabilitated and trained to be useful in society.

Mr De Villiers said if the Government believed such a rehabilitation unit should be opened on the Witwatersrand, Twilight Children would welcome its assistance in obtaining the necessary land-use approvals and low interest loans from the Department of Community Development.

Children can learn to say 'no' to perverts

MARK GLEESON

THE recent police crackdown on sexual abuse of minors nationwide has prompted a Cape Town-based clinical psychologist to point out that children who are abused, or face abuse, can be taught to say "no".

Mr Chris Giles of the Child Welfare Society said most paedophiles would not attempt to sexually abuse an unwilling child.

Children, he said, could be taught certain attitudes and skills which would allow them a degree of protection against abuse.

Teaching children a questioning attitude would leave them less prepared to believe or do what adults told them.

"If they are taught to protest against something that they feel is wrong and become more confident of their own judgment, then they will have some form of in-built protection," said Mr Giles, who is also national chairman of the South African Child Abuse Prevention society.

The skills a child could be taught included recognition of situations in which they would be vulnerable and ways of avoiding them.

"But there can never be a 100 percent guarantee. Obviously, an adult can simply overwhelm a child," said Mr Giles.

He added that respect of children's individual rights would go a long way to helping molested children approach their parents for help.

Acceptance

"It goes a lot further than just saying to your child: 'Tell me if you are molested'," he explained.

"There must be an acceptance, generally, that children have rights and parents must be consistent.

"Children must have confidence that they can speak to their parents. And parents must be prepared to listen to their children."

A child who could communicate with his or her parents shortly after sexual abuse had a better chance at full recovery.

"Society is becoming less aware about sexual abuse of children. It's relatively easy to train people like policemen or teachers to detect such abuse."

The tell-tale sign, according to Mr Giles, was a sudden, unexpected change in behaviour.

This change could either be a withdrawal by the child from the world, work and friends, or a more unsettled and aggressive approach that was intrusive towards other children and adults.

"But the hard part is picking up the pieces. There is a need for the development of treatment for these children."

At the moment, there was an incredible lack of appropriate treatment resources, he said.

Cape boys tied up and sodomised

CAPE TOWN police are looking for a man in his twenties after two young boys were allegedly tied up with their underpants and sodomised in bushes behind Lentegeur station this week.

Lieutenant Attie Laubscher of the local police liaison department said the two boys, aged eight and 11, had walked through dense bushes at the back of the station at about 3.30pm.

They were approached by a man in a yellow overall who allegedly pulled a knife and forced the boys to take off their pants and underpants. He then cut up their clothes, tied their hands and feet and then sodomised both.

The boys were later found and untied by passersby and taken to a district surgeon for treatment. Police investigations continue. — Sapa

28/7/88 Sapa 298

CHILD ABUSE...

Who's to blame?

298

SIR — I refer to the letter from "Afrikaner women" dated August 30, 1988, "All blacks are guilty of child neglect and abuse".

This letter is typical of the ignorance that has resulted in South Africa's failure to confront the First and Third World realities. This is a phenomenon where daily life for non-whites has become one of survival.

To accuse a woman who, in all likelihood is part of an extended and unemployed family, as

being guilty of child neglect, is to offend all thinking South Africans.

The most pertinent line in her letter is "why hasn't she been given the chance to have schooling?" If the writer has been following the situation with regard to Government under-spending on education and overcrowding in substandard schooling — which is why the black adults are underskilled, she will realise the blame for under-development

of the non-white sector, and by this I include housing, job creation, equal opportunity, genuine political participation as well as education are in the corner of white South Africans.

And it is high time that these same white South Africans confront their own creation. In the words of Afrikaner woman: "The opportunity is there for the taking".

WAYNE LOWE
Bellevue East.

30 white runaways found in Hillbrow

By Dawn Barkhuizen

A group of runaway children, aged between 12 and 18, have been found living in a Hillbrow, Johannesburg, flat.

The group, numbering about 30, were found during a search for missing Randburg schoolgirl Tracey Lee Scott-Crossley (14) by her frantic family.

One of the children found was a Springs girl, Chantel de Wet (15), whom the Scott-Crossleys persuaded to return to her family after she had been away from home for more than two weeks.

According to Tracey's brother, Mr Mark Scott-Crossley (21), the family came across the group of runaways while tramping the streets of Hillbrow.

Mr Scott-Crossley told The Star that the children were living in conditions that "were not the best", but "their morale was high and they were making out relatively well".

"They looked clean and well fed and some are even quite fat and flourishing", he said.

There had been no indications of drug or alcohol abuse among the group.

The children, who came from all over South Africa, had been attracted to Hillbrow by the bright lights and night life.

"They are kids who don't want to go to school, want to stay out late and have a good time," he said. "You usually don't see them during the day, they seem to come out at night."

Some of the children earned a living by way of odd jobs such as waitressing, and shared their money and food with others in the group, he said.

They were suspicious of strangers and particularly anyone they believed to be linked to the authorities or the police.

A worker for Twilight Children, Mrs E Andrews, said her organisation knew of a group of black children living in a deserted house in Berea, but seldom came across white runaways.

Gangster world of Desmond Meyer

By JIM FREEMAN

IN Valhalla Park, the teenage gangsters re-member Desmond Meyer as a "tough guy" who hung around near a local butchery and wasn't given trouble by anybody.

This week Meyer, together with two other convicts, Mark Phipps and Frans Swarts, escaped from Pollsmoor Prison.

The Valhalla Park butchery street corner is the meeting place of most of the township's gangs — the Weekend Spoilers, Bad Boys, Lover Boys, Mamma's Boys.

Gang life in the poverty-stricken township begins as early as four or five years old.

"You walk the streets as a 'laaitie' and you get beaten up so often that you've got no choice but to join a gang for protection," says one scared member of Lover Boys.

"It starts with stealing and smoking dagga. It ends with murder," he says.

Murder is the name of the Friday night game in Valhalla Park — ask the ambulance-men who are called out time after time to carry bleeding stab victims, either to hospital or to the police morgue.

When the Flat Boys come from their own turf in neighbouring Bishop Lavis, they bring their pangas with them. Then the blood really flows.

"I'm going to cut off your head, put it on a plate and give it to your mother so she can eat you like 'skaapkop'," boasts one 16-year-old gangster, proudly flashing with astonishing speed his "Ou Kapie" foldaway knife.

He does a little foot jive in the dirt then whirls and tears open his filthy overalls, baring a chest horribly criss-crossed with dozens of indelible mementoes of scores of dagga-crazed confrontations.

Around him, a crowd of blade-carrying youngsters — boys and girls — gasp with awe.



MEAN DUDES ... The Weekend Spoilers lounge around a Valhalla Park street corner, waiting for the Friday night action. Picture: RICHARD BELL

Already some of them are on their second pipes, the dope they score for R5 just around the corner.

As they babble their bravado, relating their exploits in the darkened streets, a white bak-kie cruises past slowly, then stops.

They hush. "Dixie Boys," whispers the leader of the Lover Boys, adding under his breath, "they carry guns."

The three dudes, all about 18 years old, are infinitely more respectable than the butcher street-corner campers.

They stroll across the road and the kids

draw back. The leader, handsome and neat with a hint of a pony-tail, asks if they can help.

After a while, he explains. "When you aren't as strong as the other gangs, you look for protection.

"We use whatever we can. Sometimes you carry an 'Everready' (Park slang for a gun) that you can buy down the road for about R100.

"Most of the time, though, you use a zip gun," he says, explaining how to make the home-made firearm from a length of pipe, a

bolt and a spring. "We use any ammunition, R1, nine milli-metre or .22," he adds.

The Dixie Boy smiles at the question of where it all ends.

"It ends in prison or on the wrong end of a policeman's gun."

For Andy Phipps, another member of the "Breakout Gang", that was exactly how he ended his young life yesterday — at the end of a policeman's gun as he tried to escape an-

598 20/9/88

Abuse of children accelerates

By Janet Heard

A 22-month-old baby girl who was physically abused by her parents is now in a children's home. She cannot talk, has a blood clot on the brain and has the mental age of a six-month-old.

Dr E van Schalkwyk, chief specialist in paediatrics at Tygerberg Hospital, Cape Town, described this girl's condition to highlight the danger and extent of child abuse in an address at the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare national symposium in Johannesburg.

She said the number of reported child abuse cases in South Africa was rising. Tygerberg Hospital handled 103 new cases between August 1987 and this August.

Research showed that 50 percent of child abusers were fathers and 16 percent were mothers. Children were also abused by other family members, friends and guardians.

New hope for Natal's handicapped children

Few people could have a more apt surname right now than Mrs Esther Alm, who gives unstintingly of her time and energy to run a youth club, literacy classes and a school for the handicapped on the edge of tribal trust lands in Natal.

Nominated as a candidate for The Star's Unsung Heroine 1988 award, she gives hope to hundreds of mentally and physically disabled children and homocare for the frail and elderly.

Mrs Alm and her husband, Einar, retired in 1980 to the village of Bulwer, nestled in the heart of the Drakensberg. They noticed how malnourished the children were and saw that many of them suffered from kwashiorkor.

That was the start of what has now become an extensive training programme for rural women and the establishment of a school for physically and mentally handicapped children in the area.

It is not only children that have come under Mrs Alm's wing. She, with her team of dedicated helpers, also cares for the frail and elderly.

"Initially we started with small groups of women teaching them basic nutrition. We then swapped their home-made goods for foods rich in proteins.

"We are very close to kwaZulu and there isn't much employment. Most of the women are unemployed and there are very few men. Most have gone into the town in search of work.

"Unfortunately some of the men forget they have wives in the rural area and do not send money back to support the family."

Mrs Alm has also started a youth club for the children in the area.

"We offer Bible study, general knowledge, anything really. We try to broaden the horizons of the children."

While working in the area she became aware of the plight of the elderly, "the real tragedy of the homelands".

By
Sally
Sealey



Young and old benefit from Mrs Esther Alm's literacy classes and school for the handicapped.

"There is no work so all the young people leave and the old folks are left to fend for themselves. I have heard stories of stroke victims dying of hunger because there was nobody to take care of them."

Mrs Alm started a home nursing corps, drawing on her pre-marriage training as a nurse.

She trained some of the women and young people in basic home nursing.

"The children now visit the old folks, read them stories and generally see that they are comfortable."

Mrs Alm was then approached by several people in the community to help with children who were in need. This was the beginning of Mrs Alm's school for the physically and mentally disabled children.

Two more candidates

The next two candidates for The Star's Unsung

Heroine 1988 award are

Mrs Grace Nisele of

Alexandra and Mrs

Esther Alm of Bulwer,

Natal. This special

category of our annual

Woman of the Year

award features women

selected by a panel of

senior editorial

members of The Star

from the many sent in by our readers.

Unsung Heroine candidates will be our guests at The Star's Woman of the Year 1988 seminar in Johannesburg on October 4 1988 at which the winner will be announced. She will receive R500.



"I was shocked at the number of children who were either physically or mentally handicapped, many just lay in dark rooms all day without any kind of stimulation

"I found children who were paralysed, others were brain-damaged. Many of them had no hope of ever receiving education and stimulation to improve their quality of life.

"We are the followers of Jesus Christ and we truly believed that this situation could not be the will of God," said Mrs Alm.

The Alms had very little money but they "knew the Lord was with us."

A kindly farmer gave them temporary use of a small corner of his farm. "We managed to construct a little building, which acted as the school by day and the dormitory for the children by night."

The school started off with four children using the "Doman-Deleato" therapy, developed in the United States, based on bombarding the system with massive stimulation.

"Here again it was a small miracle. We just happened to meet someone involved with this method just as we had reached a decision to set up the school," says Mrs Alm.

"We have seen some children improve beyond recognition. A year ago one young girl aged three-and-a-half could hardly walk or talk. Today she chatters away, sings and is able to wriggle around. A young paralysed child, after just 10 months of therapy is now crawling around."

Child-Killer!

ADDIS ABABA. — On a good day, only 1 000 children die from malnutrition and disease in Ethiopia. On a bad one — during war, famine and destabilisation — estimates on the number of young lives lost are impossible.

The good days, abysmal as they are, are fewer and further between now that two successive famines have ended the possibility of normality in the near future. Without economic stability and with food shortages chronic rather than cyclical, the health of Ethiopia has been further endangered.

The population is already as degraded as the land. At 44 years, life expectancy is one of the lowest in the world. Keeping it company is its dismal 110 dollars per capita income, far below even the sub-Saharan average of 219 dollars.

In other ways, the worst ways, Ethiopia is at the top of the UN charts. Its 2.9 per cent a year population growth rate, one of the world's highest, amounts to 1.35 million newborns annually who will require an additional 300 000 tons of food, placing an even greater burden on an already over-burdened agricultural system.

One child in four never reaches its fifth birthday, largely as a result of malnutrition, acute respiratory infections, tetanus, polio, whooping cough, measles, diphtheria or tuberculosis. Vitamin A deficiency and lack of proper hygiene has produced 750 000 blind Ethiopians.

Of those under two years old, some 40 per cent are underweight for their age while an additional six per cent suffer extreme forms of malnutrition.

Twenty women per thousand die from pregnancy related-causes due to lack of proper health care or assistance, breach birth or lack of elasticity resulting from circumcision.

Less than half the population of 46 million have access to health-care and there is a shortage of traditional birth attendants, community health workers, health centres and basic drugs. While the sub-Saharan average is 39 000 people per physician, Ethiopians share one doctor among 88 100. And that is in normal times — which

The Organisation of African Unity has designated this Year for the Protection, Survival and Development of the African Child. Just how much money and effort will be required to fulfil the aims of the year can be seen in Ethiopia, where one child in four fails to make it to the age of five. TERESA MAZZITELLI assesses the country's health problems — and some of its successes.



these are not.

An influx of some 200 000 Somali refugees into Ogaden and several hundred thousand Sudanese refugees into western Ethiopia are further stretching resources. The refugees, like the drought-affected Ethiopians arriving at food distribution centres, present another complex set of health problems.

Victims of social disruption, both groups often suffer from malnourishment, severe eye infections, abdominal pains, severe headaches or

the greatest state of restlessness and mental torture comes from feeling that this can happen all over again and the individual has no means to stop it."

Dispensing vitamin A, analgesics and anti-acids is one method of support but dealing with emotional and mental stress is the second half of the battle. Says Were: "Organisation is the most important treatment. An organised approach reduces panic, and in trying to empower people it's difficult if they are chaotic. A sense of organisation is security."

What is secure is the victory over illiteracy. Unicef information officer Edith Simmons says: "We have found a direct linkage between women's literacy rates and its impact on lowering infant mortality rates."

This is an impressive accomplishment for a country that moved from feudalism into the 20th century in just over one decade, and an indication of what can be accomplished.

"Ethiopia has the perfect system for mobilisation because it is vertical. If the president endorses an idea, it filters down through the system — from party to kebele (borough) members — reaching even the distant rural areas," says a UN official.

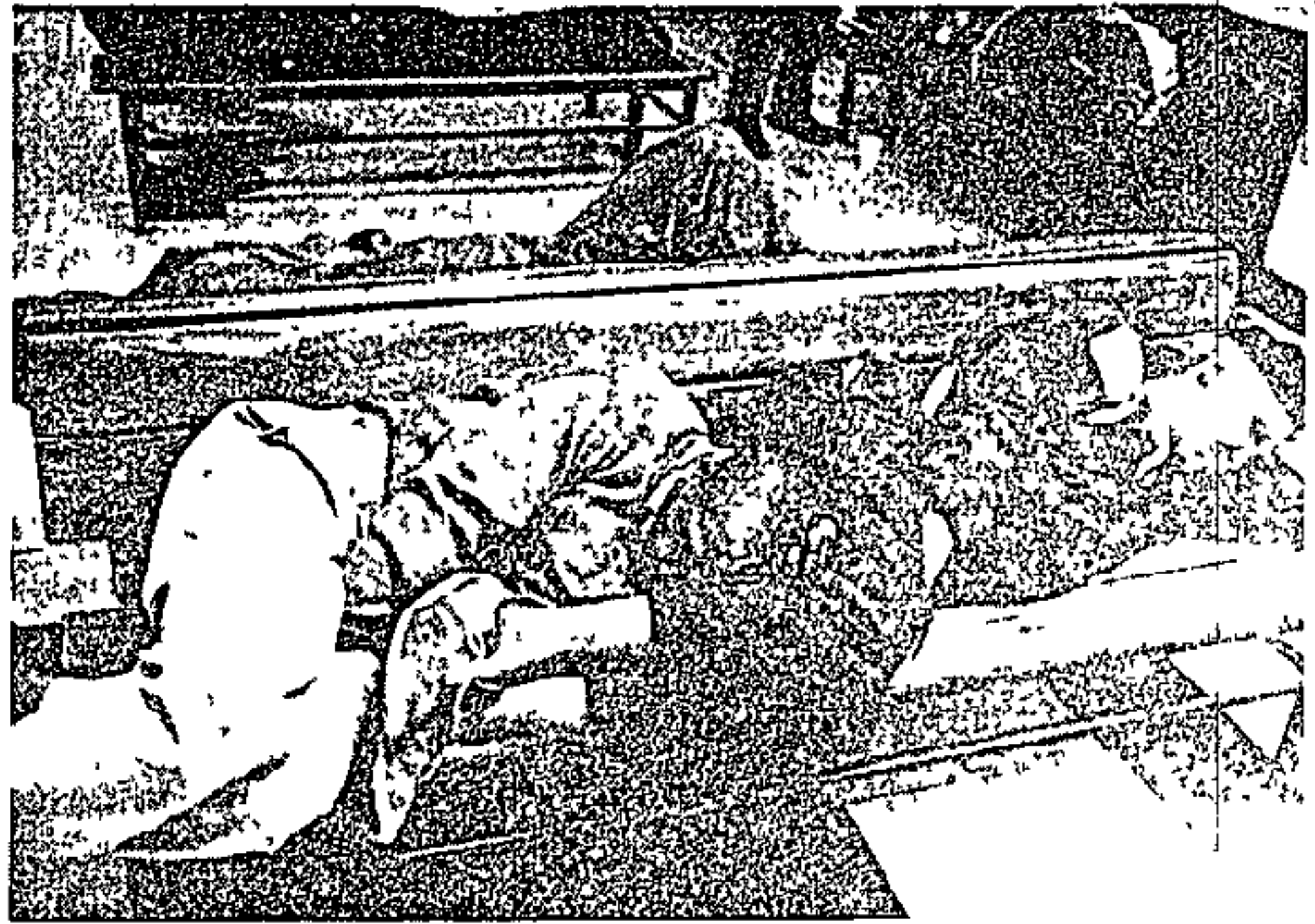
After an immunisation campaign in Addis Ababa in 1986, organised through the highly-structured kebele system, the city had a higher rate of immunisation than Washington.

Beyond the continuous need to immunise, Ethiopia needs water. Only 14 per cent of the people have access to safe drinking water. Along with malnutrition, Unicef's Dr Tewabetch Bishaw lists the communicable diseases and intestinal parasites resulting from unclean water as the country's number one health problem.

Water also indirectly affects pregnant women. Says Bishaw: "They spend the majority of their time fetching water, travelling great distances, carrying heavy jugs on their back. This lead to maternal depletion which contributes to low birth weight. Such children start life negatively. Water is part of the complete picture of child survival."

The recipe for child survival includes breastfeeding, oral rehydration salts, immunisation, education and adequate nutrition. The drive will be boosted by a 95-million dollar, five-year programme inaugurated by the government and Unicef in May, which aims at universal immunisation against six major diseases, the spread of clean water supplies and a primary level enrolment increase from 34 to 60 per cent — *GEMINI NEWS*

Midnight. It's bedtime at the station



To sleep in the Jo'burg station beats dossing down in the pouring rain ...stretching out on the waiting room benches for a few hours of restless sleep
Pictures. GIDEON MENDEL

For the price of a monthly train ticket, a cardboard bed in a station toilet

A GROUP of black women scatter with huge bags on their backs. They take refuge in a nearby parking lot. It is a little after 1am.

They cluster on the lawn with all their belongings. *Sjambok*-wielding police can be seen walking in groups of three to five.

This is Johannesburg station where more than 100 people who are either homeless, destitute or self-employed spend the night.

The women have been sleeping on the floor of a stinking station toilet because they could not secure a place in the waiting room, or they feel much safer there.

They are chased out of the station — carrying flattened cardboard boxes in their hands — by a squad of policemen who are patrolling the complex. It is shortly before 3am when they are told they can go back to sleep.

It has been another restless night for the self-employed who represent two thirds of the people who sleep at the station.

"This is just part of this world's difficulties that will be rewarded in heaven," says Betty Zwane, a staunch Christian and mother of five.

"It is written in the Bible the end of the world will be heralded by all sorts of problems and difficulties. It should come as no wonder that all this doom is a sign of this," she says, asking if I read the Bible.

When I approached her she said if I was not bringing "the message of hope and trust in the Lord" I might as well go away.

Zwane comes from Swaziland and makes a living by selling jerseys she knits. She and three companions, also from Swaziland, occupy a small passageway, big enough for only them and their luggage.

They knit their way through the better part of the night and the following day they will be back on the streets selling their goods. They are just a few of the self-employed who make a living by making and selling jerseys, scarfs, baskets, mats and wooden spoons.

Speaking softly in siSwati inter-

There is no room to move in the station waiting room.

Blankets cover the floor and every bench. Some of the sleepers have no homes.

Others, respectably dressed, must travel so far, it's easier to sleep at the station. All it costs is a train ticket ..

MUSA ZONDI reports

persed with English phrases. Zwane says: "We have to buy monthly tickets, we have to produce them every-time police come around." Without these tickets they are in trouble.

"I have five children, three boys and two girls, to take care of. Back at home there is no work so we start these projects often in groups."

She says sometimes she stays in Randburg, but only if her cousin comes to fetch her. While we are talking, three of her colleagues join us. They had gone for a wash and she has been taking care of their goods. They will return the favour.

All of them talk the language of devout Christians. Zwane says they do not earn much money "but enough to make a living".

The discussion is abruptly disrupted by a black police officer, who staggers towards the women. He sits down and starts chatting. They joke amongst each other — they know him well.

They call him *umhakathi* (wizard). We talk about very divergent topics, from how to pronounce basic siSwati words to Aids. The women argue there are more cases of Aids in South Africa than in Swaziland while *umhakathi* and I argue the other way round.

Umhakathi stays with us for at least one and a half hours, boasting he will be knocking off soon.

Like flowers budding in spring in the Karoo, blankets covering different people in the waiting room are a unique blend of colours. There is no



A flattened cardboard carton for a cot, a blanket for a mattress ... women and children share a makeshift bed

room to move. People are sleeping everywhere: on the floor and on benches.

This waiting room is mixed, young and old, men and women, filled with the smell of faded perfumes and liquor. One woman is playing music — disturbing the sleep of others — whilst in the other corner a man is making a noise and swearing loudly.

"Kanti wena uyivova liyathulula na? Uzothula nini?" (When are you going to shut up) an irritated voice echoes from under a bright-coloured blanket.

Those who are trying to sleep can be seen shaking themselves, turning this way and that. It takes some time before the noise subsides.

Some, like Josephina Mkhize, are waiting for their relatives who will be arriving in the morning.

There is one waiting room whose occupants are exclusively male. A stench of sweat hangs in the air. Objects ranging from bottles to bags to shoes are used as pillows.

A chorus of snores is the only music they have and they sing in an organised disorder.

Some people are dressed respectably whilst others wear tattered clothes.

Charles Moloa, 27, sitting on the edge of the bench where someone is sleeping, says he works in Booy-sens.

"I work until late in the evening and it's just not worth it going home and coming back everyday. I only go on weekends," he says, adding he stays at Mapeta in Soweto.

Later he will go to the rooms housing ticket examiners. He has come to know some of them well and "it is much warmer there", he says.

"But this is a bad week. Police who are patrolling the station this week do not give a damn. When they find us here, they will beat us up. They come at midnight with *sjamboks* in their hands."

"It's only some of them (policemen) who are troublesome. Others do not care whether we sleep here or not," Moloa says.

Sarah Nkosi, 42, of Swaziland and her companions sleep outside in the bus terminals. Panting, she says they have just returned. They had been chased by the patrolling squad.

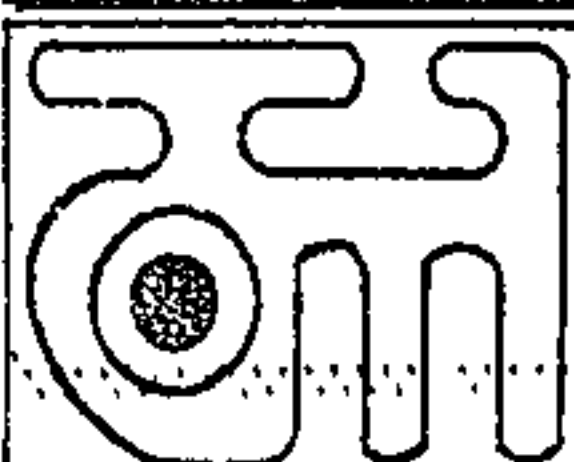
"*Bayasixosha, abasifuni lapha*" (they chase us away they do not want us here). Like all the others, they use flattened cardboard boxes for mattresses.

In the faded light it is clear to see her face is worn out. She speaks fast and with the same speed she pulls a grey-coloured blanket over her face. She is not going to speak anymore.

There are many more under the bus terminals where it is less guarded than inside the railway complex.

Soon it will be 4am and the squad will knock off. It will be safer to sleep then, but another day has begun and they have to be on the streets again.

Where to go? Let's all go to give to be got at. House furnish pots and (locks) to Cole and Gerica on plates helen de la. What to do? M at (lets to me) You hetende leeuw Curtains too. See you at Helen de leeuw at hyde park corner. Likewise dresses if you're. Must be bought de leeuw and when you've. Make for the M. Browse around and see what's NEW in that Shop of helen de leeuw. from Dutch leeuw. Take your car. Parked in Craftsman's Market.



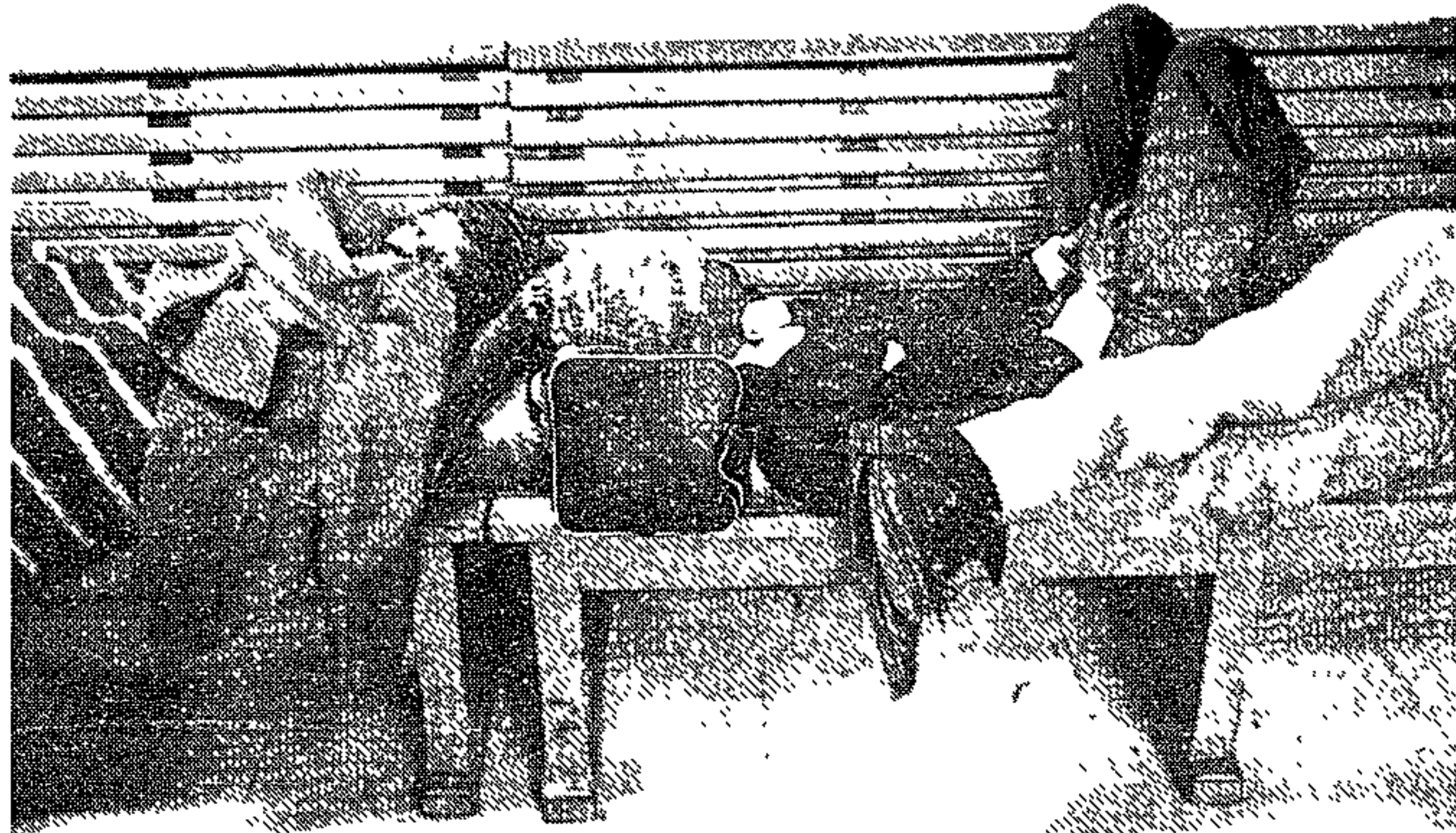
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Pictures: GIDEON MENDEL

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It has been another restless night for the self-employed who represent two thirds of the people who sleep at the station.

"This is just part of this world's difficulties that will be rewarded in heaven," says Betty Zwane, a staunch Christian and mother of five.

"It is written in the Bible the end of the world will be heralded by all sorts of problems and difficulties. It should come as no wonder that all this doom is a sign of this," she says, asking if I read the Bible.

When I approached her she said if I was not bringing "the message of hope and trust in the Lord" I might as well go away.

Zwane comes from Swaziland and makes a living by selling jerseys she knits. She and three companions, also from Swaziland, occupy a small passageway, big enough for only them and their luggage.

They knit their way through the better part of the night and the following day they will be back on the streets selling their goods. They are just a few of the self-employed who make a living by making and selling jerseys, scarfs, baskets, mats and wooden spoons.

Speaking softly in siSwati inter-

There is no room to move in the station waiting room.

Blankets cover the floor and every bench. Some of the sleepers have no homes.

Others, respectably dressed, must travel so far, it's easier to sleep at the station. All it costs is a train ticket ...

MUSA ZONDI reports

dispersed with English phrases, Zwane says: "We have to buy monthly tickets, we have to produce them every-time police come around." Without these tickets they are in trouble.

"I have five children, three boys and two girls, to take care of. Back at home there is no work so we start these projects often in groups."

She says sometimes she stays in Randburg, but only if her cousin comes to fetch her. While we are talking, three of her colleagues join us. They had gone for a wash and she has been taking care of their goods. They will return the favour.

All of them talk the language of devout Christians. Zwane says they do not earn much money "but enough to make a living".

The discussion is abruptly disrupted by a black police officer, who staggers towards the women. He sits down and starts chatting. They joke amongst each other — they know him well.

They call him *umthakathi* (wizard). We talk about very divergent topics; from how to pronounce basic siSwati words to Aids. The women argue there are more cases of Aids in South Africa than in Swaziland while *umthakathi* and I argue the other way round.

Umthakathi stays with us for at least one and a half hours, boasting he will be knocking off soon.

Like flowers budding in spring in the Karoo, blankets covering different people in the waiting room are a unique blend of colours. There is no



A flattened cardboard carton for a cot, a blanket for a mattress ... women and children share a makeshift bed

room to move. People are sleeping everywhere: on the floor and on benches.

This waiting room is mixed, young and old, men and women, filled with the smell of faded perfumes and liquor. One woman is playing music — disturbing the sleep of others — whilst in the other corner a man is making a noise and swearing loudly.

"Kanti wena uyivovo liyathulula

na? Uzothula nini?" (When are you going to shut up) an irritated voice echoes from under a bright-coloured blanket.

Those who are trying to sleep can be seen shaking themselves, turning this way and that. It takes some time before the noise subsides.

Some, like Josephina Mkhize, are waiting for their relatives who will be arriving in the morning.

There is one waiting room whose occupants are exclusively male. A stench of sweat hangs in the air. Objects ranging from bottles to bags to shoes are used as pillows.

A chorus of snores is the only music they have and they sing in an organised disorder.

Some people are dressed respectably whilst others wear tattered clothes.

Charles Moilola, 27, sitting on the edge of the bench where someone is sleeping, says he works in Booy-sens.

"I work until late in the evening and it's just not worth it going home and coming back everyday. I only go on weekends," he says, adding he stays at Mapetla in Soweto.

Later he will go to the rooms housing ticket examiners. He has come to know some of them well and "it is much warmer there", he says.

"But this is a bad week. Police who are patrolling the station this week do not give a damn. When they find us here, they will beat us up. They come at midnight with *sjamboks* in their hands.

"It's only some of them (policemen) who are troublesome. Others do not care whether we sleep here or not," Moilola says.

Sarah Nkosi, 42, of Swaziland and her companions sleep outside in the bus terminals. Panting, she says they have just returned. They had been chased by the patrolling squad.

"*Bayasixosha, abasifuni lapha*" (they chase us away they do not want us here). Like all the others, they use flattened cardboard boxes for mattresses.

In the faded light it is clear to see her face is worn out. She speaks fast and with the same speed she pulls a grey-coloured blanket over her face. She is not going to speak anymore.

There are many more under the bus terminals where it is less guarded than inside the railway complex.

Soon it will be 4am and the squad will knock off. It will be safer to sleep then, but another day has begun and they have to be on the streets again.

298 Sontu 30/9/88

WOMAN

Child abuse

By SONTI MASEKO

ADULTS who abuse children, deliberately or unintentionally, do so because the children "grow up anyway," a social worker told over two hundred child minders at a seminar this weekend.

"We do not want our children to grow up 'anyway', but they must be brought up nicely, properly" Miss Moipone Buda told members of the Child Minders

Association from Tembisa, Daveyton, Alexandra, Orlando and Mofolo at a seminar at the Indaba Hotel near Sandton.

The association, which seeks to supervise child minders in the black townships, organised the seminar to educate its members on child awareness and care.

Children were abused by parents, foster parents, care givers and their guardians, and the

forms of abuse ranged from the physical, sexual to emotional abuse, which normally never surfaces publicly, except in extreme cases.

Physical abuse, said Miss Buda, is where the adult intentionally harms, injures or hurts the child.

"Physical abuse may be deliberate or the child may have provoked the adult, but whatever the reason, it is always done deliberately," she explained.

Physical abuse does not always manifest itself except in actual harm caused to the child and it includes child expulsion, and abandonment. The disregard of hazardous situations in the house, like leaving a boiling kettle within a child's reach and keeping poisonous plants, which a child can eat, also amounts to the abuse of a child by an adult.

The lack of medical care and nutritional neglect were also common instances of

child abuse.

Sexual abuse in children occurred in cases where the mother was mostly absent from home, where she worked at night or at places far away from home.

It is usually perpetrated by fathers, uncles and brothers who lived at home and is sadly one form of abuse which is less brought up by the relatives because of the embarrassment.

Children up to 19 years were victims of this form of abuse and babies from two to three years were the most vulnerable, she said.

Children who were most likely to be abused were those from unwanted pregnancies, fretful children, uncontrollable children, retarded children, a child who resembles an unwanted relative and the "wrong sex" child.

A parent most likely to abuse the child was a psychotic, bully, substance abuser, harsh disciplinarian, self-righteous, mentally subnormal and stressed parent.



MISS Moipone Buda ... "children must be brought up nicely, properly."

Offenders convicted

Only 13 percent of child sex

Weekend Argus Correspondent DUBBAN. — Only about 13 percent of offenders who sexually abused children in the Durban area were convicted in court, according to statistics released by doctors from the paediatrics department at Addington Hospital here.

Head of department Dr Bill Winship said: "Between January and June this year we saw 142 children who had been sexually abused. In only 26 percent of the cases did offenders go to court and in only 13 percent were there convictions."

Dr Winship, a founder of the Child Protection Unit in Durban, said a major headache was the lack of medical evidence.

"We just don't have actual physical evidence or witnesses to convict offenders. A child can be abused, but we cannot find anything absolutely definite on it."

"So a doctor can't emphatically say the child has been abused — although he or she knows that it has been."

Dr Jillian Key, also of the Paediatrics Department, said

in up to 50 percent of cases where there was a convincing history of sexual abuse there would be no medical evidence.

In 1985 and 1986 62 percent of cases involving children under the age of six years had been withdrawn because the children were too young to give evidence or refused to testify.

In a further 28 percent the children's testimonies — with or without supporting medical evidence — had been considered insufficient without corroboration and the accused had been acquitted.

The situation had not improved since then.

"Except in the unlikely event of an adult witness being able to testify that he has seen a child being abused it is almost impossible to secure a conviction in cases of abuse involving a child younger than six years."

Dr Winship said the Child Care Act of 1983 was inadequate because it no longer found the child in need of care. "Instead it has to be proved that the adult or parent is unsuitable to care for the child."

In cases of child abuse he or she has to be found guilty of the offence.

"That is obviously a very difficult thing to prove."

But Professor Mike Olmesdahl, head of the Private Law Department at the University of Natal, said: "A lot of people think the only solution is prosecution, but there is an alternative for cases where a parent or custodian is involved."

"A Children's Court enquiry could be opened where the onus of proof is not beyond a reasonable doubt."

"The child can be removed or some protective order can be brought. You don't have to prove it was the custodian who did it."

"Unfortunately not many lawyers are involved in the Children's Court and don't immediately think of it as an alternative."

He said if a stranger was involved the parents of a child could open a civil case and sue for damages. There the evidence would be on the balance of probability.



Police seek
seducer of
young boys
after article

Crime Reporter

Star 31/10/88
Johannesburg's Child Protection Unit is trying to trace a man who said in an article in an Afrikaans magazine he seduced young boys — especially from the "platteland" — with alcohol and pornographic videos.

The man, who signed his letter as "Kobus" to *Sarie*, described himself as holding a senior position in the performing arts at a semi-State department.

He said in his letter that he regularly seduced boys aged between 13 and 18 "Especially platteland boarding schools are a source of willing young boys. After a couple of hours and enough alcohol they are like clay in my hands," wrote the man.

A senior Witwatersrand police spokesman told *The Star* last night that detectives were conducting an intensive investigation.

Journalist Stephanie Pickover wrote the story and would be asked to identify the man.

Major education ²⁹⁸ ^{Stw 3/10/88} campaign on child abuse advocated

Staff Reporter
Children have called for a major educational campaign on sexual abuse, according to an article in South Africa's first newspaper for teenagers, the *Early Times*.

A statement released by the paper said children urgently needed to be taught about sexual abuse and how to avoid it.

"We found that much is being done to catch and punish those who abuse children and there are many organisations doing sterling work to help the victims, but the problem seems to be that it is too little too late," said Ms Robin Comley, editor of the newspaper.

"Statistics we obtained from a wide variety of

sources indicate that the problem has reached horrifying proportions. It isn't confined to any particular racial or income group, and often takes place in many seemingly 'normal' families."

Countries like the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom had educational programmes in their school curriculum.

"A similar programme is needed here. Children must be protected, and the problem has been pushed under the carpet for too long," she said.

An *Early Times* reporter interviewed a number of teenage victims of sexual abuse.

She found many victims believed that what was happening to them was normal.



By Marika Sboros,
StarStyle Editor

The Star's Woman of the Year 1988 is Mrs Jane Evans of Viljoenskroon, who has watched her brainchild, a nursery school for the children of farm labourers, mature into an educational project operating on well over 100 farms in remote parts of rural South Africa, reaching now also into urban township areas.

Thanks to her inspiration and dedication, thousands of black children who would otherwise have been denied the precious gift of early childhood education have been given a chance to develop their potential.

Thanks to her dream, many more children will receive essential pre-school stimulation.

The one nursery school which she began on the mud floor of her farm Huntersvlei in the Viljoenskroon district 12 years ago has spawned the educational project Ntataise, a South Sotho word meaning "to lead a child by the hand".

Expansion

There are 19 schools in the Viljoenskroon district.

She has watched humbly as illiterate women on farms "stuck away in the bush" have responded "fantastically" to training, in the universal urge to give their children a lifeline to a better future.

Mrs Evans's early career path could not have been further from the present one.

Journalism was her first choice. After graduating with a BA degree in English and Archaeology from the University of the Witwatersrand, she became a general news reporter on the *Rand Daily Mail*.

A short stint on the women's pages was followed by 14 months as

Jane Evans comes out tops for labour of love



The Woman of the Year floating trophy was presented to Mrs Jane Evans of Viljoenskroon by the Editor-in-the-Chief of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, at a gala lunch in Johannesburg today. Mrs Evans was the overwhelming choice of The Star's readers from among 14 distinguished candidates for the award. Mrs Evans is the originator of a pre-school educational project for the children of farm labourers. She will have her portrait painted by Louise Goudemond.

a correspondent in Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia). She returned to Johannesburg to become municipal reporter and was then offered the position as editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* women's pages.

Marriage and a move to the Viljoenskroon district intervened to become the catalyst for a change in her life path, for which many children have cause to be grateful.

Soon after she made the farm her home, she discovered that the many children of the farm's labourers were languishing in a deprived environment, facing a bleak future.

With no formal experience or training in pre-school education, she set about starting a nursery school for the children. Since then the school has become a small part of the burgeoning Ntataise project.

Funding from the Dutch Van Leer foundation, which supports innovative education projects, and the Mobil Education Trust have given the project a much-needed impetus in paying the posts of senior training staff and funding the original six schools in the Viljoenskroon district. Mrs Evans does not draw a salary.

Ntataise offers training for women as para-professional

nursery school teachers on farms and in small urban areas.

The project offers introductory, follow-up and in-service training and aims to improve "the care of socially and culturally disadvantaged children".

Mrs Evans receives requests from all over the country, including small township areas in the Transvaal. Ntataise has provided courses this year for 100 women, fitting in two extra

courses.

"We still can't cope with the demand," she says.

Her plans for the future are "to consolidate all our work and offer good service in the areas in which we work".

There have been requests for the Ntataise project to be taken to the northern Transvaal, where Mrs Evans will offer training next year.

She is training people for the first time from the northern Cape and the Natal Midlands, and has also established training in the western Cape.

She recently returned from Malelane in the eastern Transvaal where she has been offering training quarterly for the past year.

A permanent training post has now been established. She notes with pride that there are already 25 schools in that district.

Since its low profile beginnings, Ntataise has been sparking interest in a variety of areas.

Rotary award

Last year, Mrs Evans received the Rotary award for service to the community.

The Departments of Education and Training and of Health bring visitors to see her unique project.

"They even ask if they can make use of material and training," Mrs Evans says.

She is making headway in a very conservative area. Her house is constantly populated by people of "all colours, shapes and sizes", she says, who come to look at, discuss and share ideas on pre-school education.

She is blessed, she says, with an accommodating husband and four lively children. They are packed into the car to accompany her on the many trips she makes to far-flung areas as new schools emerge and the insatiable demand for training arises.



298
C. M. S.
9/10/88

For street kids, life is wandering, sleeping in doorways and begging for money to buy a loaf of bread or a bottle of glue.

Durban street kids are vagrant again

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

DURBAN'S street children are back on the streets following the destruction of their shelter several months ago, but the City Council may be providing them with a new home.

The children were made homeless after Khaya Lethu - a shelter provided for them - was burnt down earlier this year.

Many have spent the last three months sleeping at St Anthony's Church in Greyville, but from this weekend the shelter will be used for other church activities.

As the Christmas period approaches, social workers fear the children will be back on the streets, sniffing glue and getting into trouble.

The children responded well to the care at Khaya Lethu, a voluntary worker at the home said.

She expressed fears that the children would

lose hope and return to sleeping on the streets

"With Khaya Lethu there was a feeling of hope and the children were being rehabilitated

"They were willing to learn and played together on the premises - activities that did not force them to spend hours prowling the streets and getting up to mischief"

"If something is not done immediately to resolve the situation of a shelter, we fear that the crime rate will go up as the children are forced to find their own food"

Shelter for the children has been a controversial issue in Durban over the past three months.

Letters to editors of local newspapers have ranged from sympathy and calls to rehouse the children to wanting them out of the city because of "the menace" they presented.

Last week, Street Children Action Committee member Barry Clark sent a letter to Durban mayor, Henry Klotz, urging the council to make available suitable premises

There are two possible sites that could provide a solution to the problem - an old electricity depot in Laiocce Street and two buildings in Durnford Road.

About R60 000 has already been raised for the street children at an auction of rare wine at the Maharani Hotel. This money will be put into trust until suitable premises for a shelter are decided on.

Meanwhile the growing numbers of the children have made Durban's Workshop complex their haunt. From there the children beg for money and food and literally sing for their supper.

was believed to be the first separation of Siamese twins who had been joined for more than seven years. The Japanese Red Cross provided some medical equipment and medicine tery, leaving doctors with the difficult ethical question of how to divide their to the American use of foliants during the Vietnam war.

CP Correspondent

A THIRTEEN-year-old member of the KwaNdegezi Youth League who was shot in the face by police last week appears in a Pinetown court today charged with armed robbery.

The youth, who may not be identified, has been repeatedly arrested or questioned on charges of arson, public violence and murder which have been dropped for lack of evidence.

Natal child on robbery rap after repeated arrests and detention

He has been detained under the state of emergency "at least six times" said his mother.

"Every time something happens to Inkatha in KwaNdegezi, the police fetch my son. They single

him out because he is a comrade," she said.

She said police had exaggerated her son's age by 12 years on a previous occasion when they had hospitalised him.

A police spokesman

said a lack of evidence rather than harassment was often the reason behind failed arrests.

But PFP Unrest Monitor member, Stephanie Miller, said:

"I have had five cases of children arrested where the State has not been able to prosecute.

"When the case is dropped, the kids are put in state of emergency detention," she said.

DNews

88/10/6



Langa boys' home in need of R500 000

Staff Reporter

ROUND Tablers are rallying around to complete one of the most ambitious projects of its kind yet tackled in the Western Cape — a home for destitute black boys in Langa which will cost another R500 000.

Much-needed funds for Khayamnandi, the only home for black boys in the Western Cape, are being collected so the scheme, which will eventually be able to accommodate about 100 boys, can be completed.

Peninsula Round Table 77, through their involvement with the Baptist Association, have volunteered their professional expertise and have undertaken to provide project management for the home's future development.

"There is no doubt that a home such as this is desperately needed in the Peninsula, particularly with the social and financial problems being experienced by some communities.

Committed

"It was with this in mind that Peninsula Round Table committed itself to assisting in its development," said Mr Kenton Bagshaw, public relations officer for Peninsula Round Table.

The vice-chairman of Peninsula Round Table 77, Mr Dave Elston, said the estimated cost of the project was in the region of R500 000. "This is for the building alterations only.

"To date Peninsula Round Table have funded the purchase of 99-year leasehold rights to the property and have completed the design for the full development of the home.

"Once the renovations are complete the home will accommodate 70 to 100 boys plus staff.

Contractor

"We have a contractor on site and the project will take as long as it takes to raise the required money.

"At the moment we have about R200 000 to spend on the home's renovation which means that we need an extra R300 000 to complete the project," Mr Elston said.

In the words of Professor Jack Klopper, chairman of the Board of Trustees for Khayamnandi: "We need furniture and finance to complete the home's renovations. Then we can take in more street children and give them a better chance in life."

October 13 1988

Dustbin children change a township couple's lives (298)

Here's food for thought

By Kaizer Nyatumba

Two or three children stop in front of a full dustbin, look around fearfully and then push their tiny hands in, fishing for something to eat before they go to bed.

Mrs Ethel Mabala looks on with surprise and disgust written on her face. Can human beings really be reduced to that level, she wonders, her Christian conviction getting the better of her.

Unaware of her, the little boys go on searching frantically for food, find something almost edible and rush back "home". Mrs Mabala follows them and finds them voraciously feeding on what they found in the dustbin, while their mother looks at them without even surprise on her face.

In case you are thinking these are stage directions for a play, rest assured this isn't fiction. The children are real, and so is Mrs Mabala, the wife of Evangelical Brother and church pastor the Rev Mike Mabala.

Like these children, many other people are starving at Mshenguville — a squatter camp opposite Eyethu Cinema at Mofolo, Soweto. According to Mr Mabala, unemployment is the main reason for the high degree of poverty and starvation in the area.

Since that day three years ago when Mrs Mabala saw those boys, she and her husband have started a feeding scheme to provide for the poor of Mshenguville, Kliptown and Dobsonville. The Mabalas today feed at least 50 people — mostly children — at the three places daily.

Called the Mike and Ethel Mabala feeding scheme, the scheme has two feeding points at Mshenguville, two at another squatter camp at Kliptown, and one at Dobsonville. The people at these places know on what day to expect the feeding scheme in their area.



A crying child can break the hardest heart . . . but what do we do when hunger is a fact of life and the crying goes on for ever . . . ?

Mr Mabala said he was concerned not only with people's spiritual well-being, but with their material welfare as well.

"I have realised that we cannot talk to the people about spiritual needs when they are hungry and have enormous material needs," he said.

The Mabalas get donations in the form of food from people who are prepared to help.

The high degree of unemployment and starvation at places like Mshenguville results in numerous problems such as family breakdown, juvenile delinquency and crime, according to Mr Mabala.

Said he: "If there is no breadwinner and hence no food at

home, a child goes all out to be naughty. However, if a child gets taken care of well he feels happy and knows that someone really cares."

Christians, said Mr Mabala, should make little noise and act big. It was every Christian's responsibility to help those less fortunate than himself, he said.

"I pray that all the Christians can look around themselves, see the abject poverty and dire starvation, and get involved in helping those among themselves who are not so lucky," Mr Mabala said.

He said he had taken the message to his congregation whose response was both positive and encouraging.

Campaign ⁽²⁹⁸⁾ to safeguard ^{stev} children 13/10/88

Pretoria Correspondent

"Children should be seen and not hurt." That's the theme of a new road safety campaign launched in Pretoria this week by Pretoria's Mayor, Mr Bill Heunis.

Backed by the National Road Safety Council and Ferodo, the manufacturer of brake friction material, the campaign will focus the attention of drivers on the fact that one of the country's most precious assets, the child, is being wasted.

"During 1986, nearly 1 000 children were killed on our roads and 5 000 seriously injured," explained Mr Brian van der Bijl, Ferodo's sales manager. "Of those who died, more than 500 were pedestrians."

LIMITATIONS

The campaign has the backing of all Pretoria's councillors and the Transport Department, and will concentrate on making drivers more aware of the road safety limitations of young children, particularly those under eight.

According to the Child Safety Centre, a survey has revealed that children under eight lack the development to behave predictably in traffic and the onus is on the motorist to ensure he can stop in an emergency.

Mr Heunis officially launched the campaign by placing a decal on one of the 220 buses that will be carrying the safety message throughout the city.

Multiroad

Street children need protection, says expert

8 Feb 13/10/88 (298)

By Sue Valentine

Children of the streets are an international phenomenon, says University of Minnesota Professor Mike Baizerman, but they are not necessarily very different from ordinary adolescents.

Professor in the centre for youth and child development in Minnesota, Professor Baizerman, was the key speaker at the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW) national workshop in Cape Town.

"We need to think of street-children as children first," says Professor Baizerman. "They have the moral right to be protected by adults".

He said what he had seen in South Africa during his visit showed resemblances to the developing world — countries such as Brazil and India.

"There must be a distinction between children of the streets where they have no other home, and children on the streets who seem to have somewhere to go at nights

"In the US there seem to be more children on the streets. Our poor kids are often quite rich. They come from families with an income of about \$50 000 a year (R125 000) and are on the streets for adventure."

"It is important that pro-

grammes are centred around the children, that they are based on their needs and on enhancing their development.

"In South Africa there seems to be relatively few different programmes for children at a preventative and treatment level. The kids are forced to fit the treatment instead of the other way round.

"All adolescents like to hang around in groups. Gangs and groups of prostitutes and their pimps are distortions of normal adolescent behaviour."

Professor Baizerman said all too often the issue of street children could become a political football where the needs of the children themselves were lost.

In their programme in Minnesota, girls who are involved in prostitution are never referred to as prostitutes, but rather as kids who are working as prostitutes. The emphasis is on seeing them as ordinary adolescents.

He said his impression of South Africa was that communication about work with street children between the professional-academic community and lay people was often lacking.

The private sector should be encouraged to take responsibility for the community in which they functioned.

298 South 13-19/10/88

Boy, 16, held for third time

A VREDENBURG boy aged 16 was detained this week — his third detention this year.

And Grassroots journalist Veliswa Mhlawuli has been detained, less than seven weeks after she lost an eye in a mysterious shooting.

Jonathan Williams, 16, was one of four West Coast youths detained under emergency regulations on Wednesday, according to advice office workers.

The others are Marlin Erasmus, 20, Frank Kalmeyer, 21, and Jacobus Boois, 21.

They are being held at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl, according to their families.

Williams and Boois were detained from January 8 to March 28, and again from June 16 to mid-August.

Detained

Kalmeyer was detained for 30 days in February.

All four are members of the Vredenburg Youth Congress.

Another West Coast detainee, Adele de Bruyn, turned 21 in detention on Tuesday.

De Bruyn, of Saldanha, has been held under emergency regulations since June 17.

Other West Coast detainees include Manfred van Rooyen, 21, chairman of the Food and Allied Workers Union branch in Saldanha; and Reginald Cyster, 18, Marius Mouton, 19, Patrick Williams, 17, all of Vredenburg.

Mhlawuli, 35, a mother of two, is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, according to lawyers.

"She suffered physically and psychologically as a result of the shooting and has not yet recovered," Grassroots staff said in a statement.

Earlier this year, Mhlawuli appeared in a British television documentary *Suffer the Children*, which focused on the detention of children.

She lived in Tambo Square squatter camp in Guguletu until the shooting. Before that she lived in KTC where

her house was burnt down twice in conflicts involving vigilantes.

Meanwhile, UDF executive member Willie Hofmeyr and Cape Democrats chairperson Amy Thornton were released with restrictions. Mowbray Youth Congress member Harold Harvey has also been released.

Those still detained include Trevor Manuel, Zolli Malindi, Mountain Qumbela, Salim Mowzer, Neville van der Rhee, Willie Simmers, Nomandia Mfeketo, Theresa Solomon, Magbool Moos, Mark Splinters, Sicelo Mkosi and Tembisele Mboyi.



Mrs Dorothy Mhlawuli, Veliswa's mother, who is caring for Michael, left, and Philip

The poll's the thing

A Rare and Fine Wine charity auction last month raised R55 000 for a growing social problem in Durban — children of the street. But the fate of the city's young black waifs, who live off their wits and charity from a few concerned people, depends largely on who wins this month's municipal elections.

Meanwhile, the children (many of them not yet teenagers) are a political football for candidates with an eye on City Hall and for councillors trying to defend their seats. Officially, there are about 70 of these children, but the figure could be much higher.

The street children's privately sponsored home, in a formerly disused building near Durban's CDB, burned down four months



Street children ...
political footballs

ago. They have become the centre of a public debate in the letters pages of the local newspapers, since the search started for a new shelter.

The conservative attitude is that they are glue-sniffing vagrants and potential criminals who should be sent back to wherever they came from, or at least be looked after by the KwaZulu government and not white taxpayers.

The liberal response is that they are the city's problem precisely because they do not have anywhere else to go, and that it is up to the people of Durban to help them. The city council has awarded a one-off aid grant of R30 000 to the private Khaya Lethu committee, which has been involved with the children for the past 18 months.

As different venues around "white" Durban were suggested, the politicians stepped in. CP and NP candidates have promised their constituencies that the Group Areas Act, seen as becoming redundant in a rapidly greying central Durban, would be strictly re-applied after the elections.

This, and the cautious response from liberal councillors scared of losing their seats, angers Moireen Stacey, chairlady of the Khaya Lethu committee and a voluntary child welfare worker for 30 years. "I don't believe we will be able to find a shelter for them and get them settled until after the elections," she says. "It makes me sad. There would not be any fuss, only sympathy, if

these were white children."

The children are being housed in what used to be their classroom at the burnt-out building where, she adds, "there are no windows, no ventilation and with summer coming the health situation is getting serious."

Stacey is also disturbed at the number of children leaving the temporary shelter. "They are leaving at a rate of knots because they are no longer happy here — they think they will be better off back on the streets." She has found a possible site for a new home,

a disused corporation building, but "it will depend on who gets in. A rightwing council will want to bus the children back to Kwa-Zulu, not realising that they will be back on the streets of Durban the next day."

Stacey is pleased with the money — R15 000 over target — raised at last month's wine auction — and says that with individual donations and tremendous support from companies she can keep the children going for about a year — provided she gets a new shelter.

...would have incapacitated the pilot and it was possible that the passengers had ...investigate and, if possible, to fight the fire. The hearing continues today.

Advertising ... 492-3500

300 people searching for missing children call police

By Que Q'swang

The problem of missing children was highlighted again this week when about 300 people responded to a police call for the identification of the six young women who were trampled to death in the Shareworld tragedy at the Naledi discotheque on Monday.

A spokesman said police received a tremendous reaction to the request for people who knew of missing people to call them and help identify the bodies of the six dead women.

"We've had a lot of calls from parents whose children are missing and we have handled a total of about 300 calls so far," the spokesman said.

Another recent incident also highlighted the problem of missing children when close to 200 calls were received from the parents after an unidentified teenage boy was killed on the Pietersburg highway.

Johannes Stephanus Marais (16), a pupil at the Tom Naude High School in Pietersburg, lay in a coma while authorities battled to find out who he was. His mother, Mrs Claudina van Vuuren, identified her son after reading a newspaper article and seeing a photograph of the body in the newspaper.

Mrs Di Levine, the Witwatersrand regional director of the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACC), said the problem of missing or runaway children was a complex matter with no easy answer.

"In some cases the children are abused and decide to leave home," she said.

"This is particularly true with many of the runaway girls who have been sexually abused by someone in their home. Very often the abused runaway

girl will move into prostitution and stay in that sub-culture.

"Of course, I'm not saying every runaway child is abused, but it is the reason why some choose to leave home

"Unhappiness in the home is also a reason why some children run away. The home, with all its problems, doesn't hold the child any more."

Mrs Levine said some children found street life attractive and would leave home to become a part of that sub-culture, perhaps even moving into the drug sub-culture.

"Others are just plain wild or adventurous," she said, "You can't blame the parents in every runaway case."

Another very frightening thing, according to Mrs Levine, is the number of children who disappear without apparent reason.

"The anxiety their parents suffer is enormous as they are faced with the constant worry that their child may have fallen prey to some crazy person who picks on vulnerable and largely defenceless children."

While a lack of communication between parents and children could sometimes be cited as the reason for runaways, Mrs Levine said there was no statistical evidence to indicate there was more of a communication gap than before.

"People tend to think things are worse today than they were before, but that isn't always the case," she said.

"Temptations and pressures are greater today and it is easier for a child to get into trouble."

Non-Part (Kas) shal TER CAR



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INTI

Foster parents urgently needed

By LULAMA LUTI

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is searching for foster parents

An evening to inform

interested people about fostering will be held on October 19 in the Maranatha Church at Parktown.

In a statement this week

the society said a child who had experienced traumatic circumstances in his home was best able to come to terms with problems in the loving environ-

ment of a foster home.

The society said fostering a child entailed taking one into a person's own home and giving the love required.

16/10/88 Class 298

Why are these children in jail? judge asks

CME Times
18/10/88

DURBAN. — Mr Justice Didcott has demanded a full report into the detention of four teenagers who have been held in protective custody for nearly six months and are to appear as state witnesses in the trial of 11 men and youths in the Supreme Court here.

When he appeared in court yesterday, a 13-year-old said he had been detained in a cell in Pinetown with three other youths of about the same age, who had not yet appeared in court.

He said he did not know why he was in court and did not know any of the 11 accused, who have all pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering Mr Jabulani Philip Zaca and Mr Ephraim Zaca, or alternatively contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act, and arson.

"Who formed the idea that a child of this age needs to be locked up for six months for his own protection?" the judge asked.

"I order now that he is to be released immediately into the custody of his parents (who were present in court)," he said, adding that he would not hear any evidence from the other youths if their parents were not present in court.

Prosecutor Mr D F Malan said he believed the youths' lives might be endangered if it was known they had been approached by police to give evidence.

Detained youth: judge asks why

DURBAN — Mr Justice Didcott has demanded a full report into the detention of four young teenagers who have been held in protective custody for nearly six months and are to appear as State witnesses in the trial of 11 people in the Supreme Court here on murder charges.

When he appeared in court yesterday, the first youth, who is 13 years old, said he had been detained in a cell in Pinetown with three other youths of about the same age as himself who have not yet appeared. *Star 18/11/88*

He did not know why he was in court and did not know any of the 11 accused who have all pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering Mr Jabulani Philip Zaca and his father, Mr Ephraim Zaca, or, alternatively contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act, and arson.

FOR OWN PROTECTION

"Who formed the idea that a child of this age needs to be locked up for six months for his own protection?" the judge asked.

The prosecutor, Mr D F Malan, said he and the police thought the children should be detained for their own protection as they were allegedly members of the United Democratic Front. He said it was believed their lives may have been in dan-

ger if it was known they had been approached by the police to give evidence.

Mr Justice Didcott said there was no factual basis of any actual threats against the youths.

"I order now that he is to be released immediately into the custody of his parents (who were present in court)," he said, adding that he would not hear any evidence from the other youths if their parents were not present.

He has demanded a full report on the matter containing all the information Mr Malan and the police had for putting the child in custody, and any information which may support the idea that his life was in danger.

The State alleges that in the late afternoon on April 18, a group known as Amaqabane (comrades) armed with sticks, iron rods, knives, shields and knobkerries, surrounded the Zacas' kraal and began stoning the houses in it.

When Mr Jabulani Zaca emerged from his hut he was stabbed and beaten to death in the yard. His father Ephraim was attacked inside his house and also stabbed and beaten to death. His family managed to escape through a window and his home, badly damaged by stones, was then set alight. — Sapa.

298

Judge urges new rules for children in cells

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The courts would have to consider imposing conditions for the protective detention of witnesses, especially children, a Durban judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Didcott made these remarks after a 13-year-old schoolboy said he and three companions had been held in a cell at the Pinetown police station since being detained as witnesses in April this year.

The boy was to give evidence at the trial of 11 men who have pleaded not guilty to murdering a tribal councillor, Mr Ephraim Zaca, and his son, Jabulani, at their home in the Nqetho area of Pinetown on April 18 this year.

The 11 are alleged to have been part of a group which decided to kill Mr Zaca and his son on the afternoon of that day. That night they went to Mr Zaca's kraal. Mr Zaca and his son were stabbed and beaten to death and his house was set on fire.

The men are Mr Paul Mhlongo (25), Mr Sithembiso Magubane (18), Mr Dan Msomi (23), Mr Mandle Mvubu (19), Mr Christopher Zuma (18), Mr Musawenkosi Mahlinza (18), Mr Mbongeni Meyiwa (18), Mr Bongani Thembe (18), two youths aged 17 and one of 15.

The 13-year-old youth when called to give evidence said he had been detained in April. He knew nothing of the incident at Mr Zaca's kraal. He knew none of the men before court and was not at the kraal that night.

He heard of the incident from the police after being detained.

ASSAULT

After he and four companions were detained, they were assaulted by the police and told to make statements. Unless they made statements they would be assaulted again. Questioned by the prosecutor, Mr D F Malan, he admitted his statement to the police was different to the evidence he had given in court.

He said he and three other boys had been detained in police cells since April. None of them had been given school books. They had few visits from their families. He had heard that their families were sent away by policemen.

Mr Justice Didcott said if the witness's evidence was true the courts would have to consider making conditions when ordering the detention of witnesses for their own protection. The conditions would include family visits and facilities for schooling.

Earlier the judge had called for a full report on the detention of the four.

The hearing continues.

8/day.
DAY, Friday, October 21, 1988

Detention of 4 juveniles: judge replies

DURBAN — Helen Suzman was mistaken in believing four juvenile witnesses in a Supreme Court trial here were being held in terms of the Internal Security Act or by the police, a judge said yesterday.

The matter arose from the trial of 11 men on charges of murdering tribal councillor Ephraim Zaca and his son, Jabulani, in the Ngqetho area of Hillcrest on April 18 this year and burning their home.

Six of the men were acquitted at the end of the State case, and the trial of the other five continues.

Mr Justice Didcott said he did not wish to interfere with the discretion of editors, but requested that newspapers that published Suzman's comments should use his statement in full.

The judge said: "At the beginning of this trial I called for a report on the custody in which four witnesses for the prosecution, all juveniles, had been kept. I now have the information. I had intended to mention it in the judgment given at the end of the case. But the comments of a Member of Parliament which the Press has published in the meantime have made me think it better to deal with the matter straight away, before anything more is said."

"The decision to place and keep the juveniles in custody was not taken, as appears to have been supposed, either by the police or under the Internal Security Act. It was a decision made by a judge of this court, acting under the Criminal Procedure Act, and on the application of the Attorney General."

Information

"The reason was the fear felt for the personal safety of the juveniles. Instances were cited of witnesses for the prosecution in similar cases from the same area having been murdered, apparently to prevent them from testifying."

"Nor were the juveniles thought to have no information about the case; they would hardly have been brought to court to testify had that been so. On entering the witness box two of them professed to know nothing about the incident in question. Whether this was true, or whether the truth lay in the version they had given the prosecutor at an earlier stage, could not be established because their change of stance caused him to abandon them as witnesses. The other two were not then put into the witness box, presumably because the same was expected from them."

Earlier in the trial, the judge had commented on conditions in which the two juvenile witnesses claimed to have been held in protective custody at the Pinetown police station. They claimed to have been given no books or facilities for study and visits from their relatives were limited. The judge had asked for a report. — Sapa.

Suzman 'was wrong about young witnesses'

298 Own Correspondent 21/10/82

DURBAN — A Member of Parliament, Mrs Helen Suzman, was mistaken in believing four juvenile witnesses in a trial in the Supreme Court, Durban, were held in terms of the Internal Security Act or by the police, the judge, Mr Justice Didcott, said yesterday.

The judge said: "At the beginning of this trial I called for a report on the custody in which four witnesses for the prosecution, all juveniles, had been kept.

"I now have the information. I had intended to mention it in the judgment given at the end of the case. But the comments of a Member of Parliament which the press has published in the meantime have made me think it better to deal with the matter straight away, before anything more is said.

"The decision to place and keep the juveniles in custody was not taken, as appears to have been supposed, either by the police or under the Internal Security Act. It was a decision made by a judge of this court, acting under the Criminal Procedure Act and on the application of the Attorney-General.

"The reason was the fear felt for the personal safety of the juveniles. Instances were cited of witnesses for the prosecution in similar cases from the same area having been murdered, apparently to prevent them from testifying.

"Nor were the juveniles thought to 'have no information about the case'; they would hardly have been brought to court to testify had that been so. On entering the witness box, two of them professed to know nothing about the incident in question.

"Whether this was true, or whether the truth lay in the version they had given the prosecutor at an earlier stage, could not be established because their change of stance caused him to abandon them as witnesses. The other two were not then put into the witness box, presumably because the same was expected from them."

The matter arose from the trial of 11 men on charges of murdering a tribal counsellor.

Police probe 'kids in cages' claim

FIVE youths claim they were held for 36 hours in a small police dogs' cage.

"The cage was too low for a fully grown person to stand and was too small for them all to lie down and sleep," the mother of two of the youths, Thandiwe Msomi, says in an affidavit.

"Part of the cage was occupied by a small house for a dog to sleep in." The floor of the 1,5m sq dogs' cage was earth and was muddy because of the heavy rains.

A Durban lawyer is preparing to sue for damages on behalf of four of the youths, who are from kwaNdegezi. It is not clear under what law they were held. Two other youths are being held under Emergency regulations.

Police are investigating the allegations contained in the boys' affidavits submitted to the police.

Msomi says police came to her home on the evening of October 9, asking for one of her sons, 15-year-old Vusi Msomi. She later heard that her sons and his friends had been taken from her mother's house by the police.

Msomi recognised one of the policemen as being from a police camp at Pinetown, and the next day (Monday) she sent two girls to the camp to see whether they could find out what had happened to the boys.

Msomi says, "The girls returned to say that the boys were locked in the dogs' cage at the camp. The girls spoke to the boys through the fence and the boys had asked for food and cigarettes."

TO PAGE 2

Kennel claim probe

●From PAGE 1

Msomi then took food and went to the camp herself, where she claims she saw the boys in the cage.

She says one of her sons, Enoch, 16, had wounds on his cheek.

In the cage with Enoch was Vusi, Alfred Ngcobo, 15, Emmanuel Msomi 16, and Henry Mngadi, 20. She was told another youth, Siphwe Mngadi, who is an Emergency detainee, was held "in the caravan" for the entire period.

Msomi says it is not the first time she has seen people kept in the dog's cage.

In his affidavit Vusi Msomi said the police told him to get into the cage along with the other youths.

He said the cage was high enough to stand in "if we kept our heads bent forward or bent down".

The door to the cage was kept locked and that they were questioned one by one during the night, being taken to the caravan for questioning.

Yesterday two policemen, including a Lieutenant Kruger, took the youths to Pinetown police station where they made statements. They were also taken to the district surgeon.

The police PRO had not commented by the time of going to press.

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WMA-L 21-27/10/88

Child killers on the loose terrifying community

298
23/10/88
Cham

Two children dead, one missing and an attempted kidnapping

By MARTIN
NTSOELENGOE

CHILD killers are on the loose in Mofokeng township near Randfontein.

After two semi-decomposed bodies of small chil-

dren were found in the township a week ago, another child went missing and alleged attempts to snatch another were made.

A day after Happy Emi-

ly Majadipodu, 7, a Sub Standard A pupil at Sedimang Lower Primary School, went missing, an attempt was made to steal six-year-old Mpho Mofolo.

Now residents are up in arms against the invisible kidnappers.

Residents have now called on the authorities for more police patrols as the menace shows no sign of abating.

Most residents City Press spoke to felt children should not be sent on errands after dark. The residents also warned children not to talk to strangers.

The strongest warning came from the principal of Phahama Secondary School, William Pheaga Mabiletsa, who said the killings could be the work of a psychopath.

"It is the duty of the community to see to it that kids don't just run around," he said.

The body of Shadrack Masilo, 10, a Standard One pupil who was buried last week Saturday, was found a few metres from the Mofokeng Man's Hostel in a shallow grave, after an 11-day search.

The following day the body of a small girl, Nonkululeko, 10, was discovered by a farmer's hand tending cattle, covered with tree branches.

She had been missing for seven days.

e name game

was "Ntombenhle".

This must come to an end.

As one of my colleagues put it, it boils down to the state of the "conqueror and the conquered". Even though we were conquered we still have to maintain our pride.

I was also disappointed by Prof Fatima Meer's biography of Nelson Mandela, *Higher Than Hope*, that also has such flagrant mistakes.

Zakhele Mdlatose became Zakela, Thembin-kosi Zulu became Tem-binkosi, Mfanyana Nkosi became Mfanyano while David Ndwandwe became Ndwando.

Such things are insulting. I appeal to our writers and journalists to please research the correct spelling of our names.

I pray to God that the day approaches when I will just be S'busiso - not "Musiso", "S'mu" or

"Samu".

The final word comes from veteran journalist Obed Musi, who says he once received a letter of demand from some guy he owed. It was addressed to Abed Moosa. Needless to say Musi ignored it.

I would like to add that legally speaking, to misspell a person's name is just short of defaming him.

There was a guy called Motokoa whose name on a charge sheet for a traffic offence came out as Motorkar. When the interpreter called out "Motorkar" everybody expected to see a car being driven into court.

I also recall that a guy once refused to accept a banning order because his name was wrongly spelt. The order went back to Pretoria for rectification and by the time the amended one had been issued he had long skipped the country.

Teenagers 'should not have been detained'

By Bruce Cameron
Political Correspondent

DURBAN — Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, who was corrected by Mr Justice Didcott for her remarks on the detention of four teenagers, said she had based them on the judge's original comments.

Mr Justice Didcott has clarified the position of

four youths, who were held in protective custody for six months as witnesses in a murder trial.

After he had initially called for a report on the detentions, Mrs Suzman had queried whether the police were detaining children under the Internal Security Act "as a

cover" for not detaining them under the state of emergency laws.

The judge said the teenagers had been placed in protective custody as a result of a decision "made by a judge of this court, acting under the Criminal Procedure Act and on application of the Attorney-General".

Mrs Suzman said "My comments were made on the basis of press reports ... which omitted some of these relevant facts."

"While I was incorrect in assuming the youths were detained under the Internal Security Act, this is irrelevant in so far as they should not have been detained at all."

Tale of torture, beatings, 'necklace'

Youths 'held for 2 days in dog cage'

298 Star 24/10/88

By Karen MacGregor

Four youths were allegedly locked in a dog cage in pouring rain for more than two days, assaulted, mock "necklaced" and showered with hoses after being detained in trouble-torn kwaNdengezi, near Pinetown, this month.

Police are investigating the alleged incident, made in sworn affidavits to the Progressive Federal Party's Mr Roy Ainslie and handed to Brigadier G van Rensburg by National Democratic Movement MP Mr Peter Gastrow.

The youths claim the dog cage, made of chicken wire, was about 1,5 m wide by 1,5 m long.

They were given only two blankets between them and at one stage were washed down with a hose.

They also allege they were beaten while being questioned, one of them was wounded in the face with bird-shot, another was given electric shocks and some had suffocating tyre tubes

placed around their necks during interrogation.

In one of the affidavits, a 15-year-old boy said that he and five young male relatives visited his grandmother in kwaNdengezi on Sunday, October 9. Early that evening four white and two black policemen arrived at the house.

They were taken to the police camp at kwaNdengezi's old Port Natal Bantu Administration building, where all but one of them were ordered to squeeze into a dog kennel near the entrance to the camp. The other youth was kept in a caravan.

Interrogations

"We all got into one cage, which was high enough for us to stand in if we kept our heads bent forward or bent down. The door to the cage was locked and we were taken out and questioned one by one during the night."

The youth said he was interrogated by three policemen at

about 9 pm that night, and asked about the burning of houses and killing of people.

While being questioned, "I was being hit by all three".

"I said I had no knowledge of the things they were asking about, and they put a tyre tube over my head and hit me. I could not breathe and tried to take the tube off." He was later taken back to the cage.

"In the morning we were given coffee and two rusks each ... We slept in the dog cage for a second night. It rained for the entire period."

He said he and two others were released at about 12,30 pm on the Tuesday and allowed to go home to fetch clean clothes. He was then taken to a "place near the Durban station".

"They said I was too young and must be released. The police took me back to the camp at kwaNdengezi and released me at about 8.20 pm."

In another affidavit his mother said policemen arrived at her home on the Sunday evening looking for her sons.

She told them they were at her mother's home. They left and she later discovered her sons had been arrested and her mother's home ransacked.

The following day, on visiting the police camp at kwaNdengezi with food for her two sons, she saw them and three other youths cramped into a dog cage. Her older son was injured.

"There was blood coming out of his ears."

"I asked him what had happened and he said the police had beaten him and shot him in the face with a 'bird gun'. He also told me he had been beaten all over his body with a sjambok."

On the Tuesday, she said, she again saw the boys: "They were crying and my oldest son had still not been given medical attention."

She said she sought help from Ms Stephanie Miller of the PFP, who arranged for her to see an attorney, and her sons were released later that night.

The police have confirmed that the matter is under investigation.

High note for ailing children

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — The Nelspruit Rotary Club's "camp quality" project has ended on a high note.

Forty-six children, aged between seven and 17, last week returned to their homes all over the Transvaal after spending an unforgettable week in the Lowveld.

The children, all of whom have cancer, swam, played tennis, enjoyed bonfire braais and picnics, horse riding, had flips in an aircraft and visited game farms.

Nothing was spared in giving them the time of their lives.

Rotarian Mr Willem Joubert said: "Without the support of Nelspruit businesses and the people of the Lowveld, 'camp quality' could never have taken place.

"We asked for one or two cases of an item and ended up receiving double the amount."

President Mr Brian Spoule added his thanks and said: "It was great serving these unfortunate children, but the only sad part was that one of our party has since died of cancer."



Elite police unit formed to watch over 'street children'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Durban City Police have launched a full time street-children unit, the first in the country. It might become a blueprint for other centres.

Chief Inspector Lance McGregor Stewart, who helped launch the project this week, said four policemen had been hand-picked for the task force.

"We felt something positive had to be done to monitor these children," he said.

"It's a sensitive issue, and at the moment we are just feeling our way."

The Argus Correspondent went out with the team and met the children who have become the city's most controversial "properties".

Sergeant Peter Keogh, a robust but kindly policeman from Liverpool, was one of those who volunteered for the job of getting to know the street wise youngsters.

"I come from a tough town," he said. "I think I understand the suffering and deprivation these kids go through. Sure, many of them are aggressive, but they have had so little."

"Right now, all I am looking for is their trust. Until we have that we won't get anywhere."

The first day out, the sight of the roving blue and white police car with prominent bright blue lights on its roof, sent the children scattering.

"It was amazing. One minute they were there, the next they had vanished into thin air," said Sergeant Keogh. "But like any other kids they're very quizzical, especially if there is something new on the go."

It obviously hadn't taken too long to dispel their fears. As we drove up to The Workshop, a favourite "hunting" ground for the street waifs, a group of them rushed up to the car.

"Please, one ride," a seven-year-old shouted.

The car door opened and in shot five of them, their faces beaming with pleasure.

The aim of the new unit, which will patrol night and day in the areas where the children gather, is to control the youngsters' activities, weed out the "Fagin" characters who dominate the children.

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88/10/15c
Smeets

Cape pupil set free

BRADLEY van Niekerk, sentenced to a year in jail for throwing stones during school unrest in 1985, has been released two months early from Pollsmoor Prison.

"I'm feeling great," he said during an interview at his parents' Kensington home at the weekend.

Bradley, who celebrated his 21st birthday in prison last month, was jailed despite a determined community campaign to keep him out of prison. Refused leave to appeal against his sentence, he petitioned the Chief Justice for leave, but his appeal was dismissed, and he entered Pollsmoor Prison a month after writing matric.

Long day

"I was told on Wednesday that they were going to let me go. Thursday was a long day, and I couldn't sleep on Thursday night."

Prison authorities contacted Bradley's mother, Mrs Cathy van Niekerk, only Friday morning. "When I got the phone call at work to pick him up I was so upside down that, I phoned my brother, the principal of South Peninsula High School, his old school, and in the end four cars went out to get him and we all lost each other."

Welcome

Bradley was taken straight to his old school, South Peninsula High, where he was given "a beautiful welcome" before going home where friends met him and swept him off to the beach.

"I was like a dog that had been let off its leash."

Bradley said the public violence cases were being reviewed and others with him in jail, NG Sendingkerk priest the Rev Cyril Africa and Athlone Father Robert Claasen will be released on November 4, while Ardiel Samaai will be released on November 7

Positive change in children after switch to Montessori

In 1986, Kliptown Creche changed over from the conventional system to the Montessori system of education and in those two years parents have noticed a remarkable change in their children.

According to a report in "Today's Children", produced by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS), a general uninformed understanding of the Montessori method of teaching is that children are left to run around and do as they please all day.

This statement, said the report, has a certain truth to it. Children are allowed to make their own decisions about what activities they would like to participate in, and have the freedom to decide whether they want to play indoors or out. However, a well-prepared environment is set out daily and children decide in which activity they would like to take part.

In the words of Mrs Marina Gafoor, supervisor of the creche: "Children's minds are like dry sponges soaking up every bit of information that comes their way."

The Montessori programme recognises that children have sensitive periods at different stages of their lives during which they are more susceptible or inclined to one particular activity than to others.

The Montessori programme's aim is to "fine tune" the senses of the child.

Montessori schools, according to the report, prepare children for life and the emphasis is on preparation.

The children should have everything they need to fulfil a particular activity and if any piece of equipment is missing or damaged, the entire unit has to be removed from the children's environment.

Because of the knowledge that something will be removed if even slightly damaged, the children have learned to respect and care for their equipment.

The Montessori motto is: "A child or adult may never disturb another child while he or she is working."

The activities in which the children involve themselves are carefully prepared. Colour coding is vital and the children identify activities through the colour codes.

When children take part in an activity, they work either on a mat on the floor or on a tray. This allows the child to define his working area and also indicates a personal space to other children.

Because the child's working space does not overlap with others, there is less need for activity supervision as the child can immediately see if he has made a mistake.

With such a different approach to education, it is vital for parents to be familiar with the activities and capabilities of their children so that the child's education can continue at home.

The JCWS report said parents at Kliptown Creche have adapted to the Montessori programme with enthusiasm and have all noticed a positive change in their children.

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— Judge

Order 28 to November 3, 1988

2

Mr Justice John Didcott was speaking during judgement in a case involving a number of alleged "comrades", heard in the Durban Supreme Court.

He said the Criminal Procedure Act allowed the attorney general (AG) to ask that potential witnesses be de-

tained if their safety was at stake. However, the law also said that no-one could have access to detained witnesses without the consent of the AG and that the courts did not have the power to pronounce on the matter if the AG refused permission for visits or imposed any conditions.

The judge questioned these provisions, since detained witnesses were supposed to be in custody for their own protection and in their own interest. If the intention was to prevent threats being made, a police officer could be present during visits to ensure no such thing happened.

Commenting on the position of young witnesses detained under this provision, the judge added, "It is particularly disturbing to notice that as it stands, no parent can visit a juvenile in custody without the consent of the AG."

Allegations were made in the "comrades" case then before him by a 13-year-old witness, that he (the witness) had no books and only three visits from his parents during the six months he was held.

The judge urged an immediate amendment giving the court the power, when granting an order allowing detention, to do so conditionally.

For example, in a case involving juveniles, the judge could stipulate that they had to be supplied with books and study material, that parents could visit at all reasonable times, and could even require the state to provide transport if the parents did not live close by.

Referring to the case he was hearing, in which four juveniles were held for six months, the judge said he was satisfied this lengthy detention was due to no fault of the AG's office and that officials attempted to have the case heard as soon as possible out of concern for the children involved.

The judge said he was satisfied the only reason for the delay was the shortage of judges in Natal.

At the end of the case, all 11 of the accused were acquitted.

Six were freed early in the trial; of the other five the judge said it could not be proved beyond reasonable doubt that they killed Ephraim Zaca and his son, Jabulani Zaca.

He said it was a great pity that it had not been possible to establish who committed "two such brutal crimes. Had those who committed these crimes been brought to book there is no question that a severe sentence would have been imposed."

More arrests expected as police seize video in child sex probe

STARS HIT HARD



GRANT ROBERTSON
Led the investigation



By DE WET
POTGIETER

A CHILD pornography ring involving TV and radio stars was cracked yesterday when police arrested a top actor and a senior SABC man. More arrests are imminent.

The actor is Don Lamprecht, 44, now appearing in the TV series, *Ma-Plottery*.

The SABC executive is Mr. Tinus Esterhuizen, 42, programme manager of Radio Orion, the national all-night station. Lamprecht also starred in the TV series, *Dokter Dokter*, and was in the film, *Slemer in die Suburbs*, screened last week as *M-Net's Move of the Month*.

His voice is used in dubbed TV programmes and radio advertisements. He does Remington Steele's voice in the Afrikaans soundtrack of the TV1 programme, and the voice of the squirrel in the *Stem Stories* TV adverts urging people to vote in the municipal elections.

Working

Detectives are still working on the porring case and say they expect to round up as many as a dozen prominent figures in the



Man on poll poster is my child's dad!

By EDDIE BOTHA

A RIGHTWING Pretoria city councillor has been slapped with a paternity suit — after a woman, claiming to be his lover 15 years ago, recognised his picture on an election poster.

Mr. Louis Lubbe Meynhardt, recently elected for the Atteridgeville ward in the capital, has also run into problems on a number of other counts.

● A lengthy criminal record dating back to 1972 has surfaced.

● His ex-wife is claiming arrears maintenance payments.

● A motion for Mr. Meynhardt's expulsion from the council could be put this week.

He resigned from the Conservative Party on

she became pregnant at the age of 17. She claimed she could not find Mr. Meynhardt during the past 15 years. "Then I recognised his picture on an election poster."

Mr. Meynhardt told the Sunday Times he was aware of the court case. "But I will defend the action with everything I have," he said.

On election night Mr. Meynhardt was also visited by a social worker after complaints by the mother of seven-year-old twins.

It is understood the mother of the twins, whom Mr. Meynhardt regularly visits, has approached him for medical aid. When he refused the requested help from the social worker.

Mr. Meynhardt yesterday justified he was the victim of a smear campaign including an application by a former wife to





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Working

Detectives are still working on the pornography case and say they expect to round up as many as a dozen prominent figures in the entertainment world.

The Sunday Times was present yesterday when SAP child protection unit members arrested Lamprecht in connection with charges ranging from sodomy, indecent assault and possession of pornography.

At the request of the police, the actor reported with his lawyer to the General Johann Coetzee charge office in Newlands, where he was arrested and later released on R2 000 bail. He will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court tomorrow.

BOYS TRAPPED IN PORN WEB: Page 6

Hours later, detectives visited the home of Mr Esterhuizen and arrested him. He was released on R1 000 bail and will also appear in court tomorrow.

Police began investigating a child pornography ring after finding out about a video circulating among paedophiles. It shows a young boy being sexually abused. Police said the boy had been sexually molested from the age of eight.

The video, made in a Victory Park townhouse, was seized by the police a few weeks ago.

It is believed this type of video is regularly swapped among a network of people in the entertainment world.

Detectives came across the video while investigating claims made by a homosexual in an anonymous article in the Afrikaans woman's magazine, Sarie.

The man, called Kobus, boasted about all the young boys he had managed to seduce. "If I were a woman they would've regarded me as a prostitute," he said.

Invite

"The younger the better. The chances that a boy of 14 or 15 suffers from AIDS is almost zero."

He said the most vulnerable boys were those in platteland boarding schools. He said he would invite them to Johannesburg, entertain them, show them pornographic videos and prove to them the "gay" life was a happy life.

He said, "Eventually they become like clay in my hands."

Although the man's claims received wide publicity, he was unaware that the police had uncovered his real name and were on his trail.

The CPU's co-ordinator, Detective Warrant Officer Grant Robertson, said that since the unit started its investigation of the case it had compiled an extensive file of car registration numbers and addresses of men picking up young boys at popular Johannesburg night spots.

He said: "It's just a matter of time before we come knocking at all their doors."



Don Lamprecht... after his arrest yesterday Picture: HERMANN PAINCZYK

PICK 6

83 PUNTERS
WIN A R45 762
BONANZA

THANKS to a carry-over of R809 253 from Newmarket's postponed meeting on Wednesday, yesterday's Pick 6 at Gosforth Park attracted a gross pool of R4 988 262 and a net pool of R3 325 506.

With only one favourite — Harbour Patrol in the fifth race — obliging the punters there weren't too many live tickets going through to the last leg.

And when 7-1 shot Spanish Sting took that only 83 survived.

And that meant that those who had the correct combination each collected a dividend of R45 762.

Winning Numbers: 8; 1; 4; 12; 6; 7.

● In contrast, the Pick 6 at Greyville paid out a dividend of only R633 20 to 557 winners. The winning numbers were: 1; 1 and 10; 3; 5; 4; 1.

Impis rule

ABOUT 700 Zulu warriors sent to the University of Zululand yesterday to stop a student protest brought the situation under control.

Sea search

AN air-sea search was mounted last night for the two crewmen of a fishing boat which sank in stormy seas off Hangklip in the West-

Molesters: SAP set to swoop

(298) By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

Reports of the sexual abuse of children are streaming into police stations nationwide following the weekend arrests of a top actor and a radio personality linked to a Johannesburg child pornography network. *Star 31/10/88*

Police said today they are poised to swoop on scores of alleged child molesters.

The case has resulted in allegations of abuse, unconnected with the weekend arrests, being made at Child Protection offices around the country. Detectives were being provided with many names, some of which were already on their list of suspects.

The public response follows the recent seizure by police in Johannesburg of a pornographic video, believed to be the first of its kind made locally, involving two boys, aged 12 and 16, at a home in Victory Park.

Detectives from various child protection units will soon be "knocking on the doors" of more than 120 alleged paedophiles, linked to hundreds of abuse cases, said investigation co-ordinator War-rant Officer Grant Robertson.

And a special police team has collected hundreds of car registration numbers taken down at

"pick-up" spots in several cities. This information would be followed up by detectives, he said.

Scores of magazines and other publications on child pornography, some with children as young as 10, were seized in a swoop in Johannesburg and surrounding areas. Fifty-six pornographic videos were seized.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok and senior police officers have taken a personal interest in the investigations and are being briefed daily.

Arrested at the weekend were an actor featuring in a current TV series and the programme manager of an SABC radio station. Both are expected to appear in court today after they were arrested on Saturday and released on R1 000 bail.

Police stressed that their action was not aimed at homosexuals, but rather at those who abused under-age children.

Anyone with information on sexual offences involving children should contact the following numbers: Johannesburg (011) 477-1390, Pretoria (012) 325-1800, Durban (031) 23-1101 and Cape Town (021) 45-3697.



Star 31/10/88

(298)

Pretoria Correspondent

The cost of special school education tops R10 000 a pupil each year, but officials are anxious that this is not be curtailed.

In a motion discussed by the Transvaal Education Council in Pretoria this week, representatives of the education authorities, teachers and parents stressed the importance of education for children with mental and physical handicaps.

Mr J P van der Spuy, a representative of the Federation of Management Councils of Specialised Education, said disabled children had the same right to develop their full potential as other children.

Concern over schools cost

He had high praise for special education facilities in South Africa, saying they were respected both here and abroad.

In spite of the high cost of special education, estimated to be at least R10 000 a pupil a year, he said it was important that special schools continue to be allowed the finances required for their work.

Specialised education required specialised staff training over and above that which was required

for ordinary schools.

And while ordinary schools could generally rely on the initiative and guidance of an education bureau or similar institution, special schools had to be involved in scientific and experimental research.

It was important that parents of disabled children, who already suffered a heavy emotional burden, did not have a heavier financial burden.

The Director of Education, Dr P Bredenkamp,

said in reply that the Transvaal Education Department was "very sensitive" to the needs of special education and would not lower its standards.

Special education had its own category of funding and these funds continued to place it in a more favourable position than ordinary education.

In terms of the department's policy for the rationalisation of facilities, and to ease the burden of capital expenditure, the department would look to a sharing of facilities which were available elsewhere.

The motion will be debated further at the council's next meeting.

TBOARD



Child abuse: Reports

CT

Police said today they were poised to swoop on scores of alleged child-molesters.

The case has resulted in allegations of abuse, unconnected with the weekend arrests, being made at Child Protection offices around the country.

In Cape Town, a Lifeline counsellor was "absolutely bushed" today after the telephone rang constantly last night.

While Lifeline is not specifically aimed at counselling victims of child-abuse, the organisation's Cape Town number was shown during a television programme which followed major breakthroughs in police investigations in the Transvaal.

List of suspects

Nicky Lightbody of Lifeline said the organisation's night counsellor was "absolutely bushed" today.

Detectives were being provided with many names, some of which were already on their list of suspects.

The public response follows the seizure by police in Johannesburg of a pornographic video, believed to be the first of its kind made in South Africa, involving two boys aged 12 and 16 at a house in Victory Park.

Detectives from child-protection units will soon be "knocking on the doors" of more than 120 alleged paedophiles, linked to hundreds of abuse cases, said investigation co-ordinator Warrant Officer Grant Robertson.

Car numbers

And a special police team has collected hundreds of car registrations taken down at "pick-up" spots in several cities. This information would be followed up by detectives.

Scores of magazines and other publications on child pornography, some involving children as young as 10, were seized in swoops in Johannesburg and surrounding areas. Fifty-six pornographic videos were seized.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok and senior police officers have taken a personal interest in the investigations and are being briefed daily.

An actor featuring in a current TV series and the programme manager of an SABC radio station were arrested on Saturday and are expected to appear in court today after being released on R1 000 bail.

Police emphasised that their action was not aimed at homosexuals but at those who abused under-age children.

With the weekend arrests police believe they might have uncovered the elusive "Kobus", who told in a magazine article how he had seduced boys after giving them alcohol and showing them pornographic material.

REPORTS of sexual abuse of children are streaming into police stations in most major centres following the weekend arrest of a top actor and a radio personality linked to a Johannesburg child pornography network.

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY
Crime Reporter
and Argus Correspondents

AR 45
31/10/88

stream

298

in

Anyone with information on sexual offences involving children should call Johannesburg (011) 477 1390, Pretoria (012) 325 1800, Durban (031) 23 1101 and Cape Town (021) 45 3697.

10 new city cases of child sex abuse

Cape Times 1/11/84 (30) 298
Crime Reporter

POLICE have identified 10 more suspected child molesters in the Peninsula after detectives from the Peninsula's Child Protection Unit received numerous reports of sexual abuse of children.

A police liaison officer said the unit received the information following last week's arrest of two well-known entertainment figures in connection with child pornography charges.

The liaison officer added that at present there is no known link between the alleged Johannesburg child sex ring and the

Cape Town investigations into child sex

Meanwhile, the national council of the South African Council for Child and Family Welfare expressed concern about the emotional scars which sexual abuse can leave on children during their developmental years

"It is of the utmost importance that these children should receive therapeutic counselling," said Mrs Joan Oberholzer, the council's national director

"For boys this experience is often irreversible, especially if the abuse is homosexual.

"The influence of sexual abuse on girls results in the developing of a poor self-image, making her a potential victim of prostitution. She often engages in relationships with men who abuse her physically and sexually. Escape through the use of alcohol and drugs is often another negative consequence"

A counselling director for Life Line yesterday said the organisation had received numerous calls from abused children and concerned parents following a TV programme on Sunday night which showed the police breakthroughs in the Transvaal.

● TV actor, radio man in court — Page 3

State of emergency censorship restrictions apply to a wide range of reporting, comment and pictures in the Cape Times

Prostitution 'pays for drugs'

Star 1/11/88

298

Increasing numbers of boys and girls were turning to prostitution to finance drug habits, Dr Sylvain de Miranda, executive director of the South African National Council of Alcohol and Drug Dependence said yesterday.

He was speaking following the appearance in court yesterday of two well-known figures in the entertainment field in connection with child pornography.

"This whole drug scene in South Africa is becoming a dirty business — prostitution and blackmail are rife," he said.

He predicted that with the emergence of Aids, young boys would become more popular with homosexuals, leading to an "increase in the incidence of the Aids virus in younger and younger children".

While it was impossible to quantify incidents of child pro-

stitution, he said it was clearly linked to drug abuse which was booming in South Africa. Males treated by his organisation outnumbered females by 2:1, if not 3:1.

With the emergence in South Africa of very expensive drugs such as cocaine — which cost the average addict about R1 000 a week — he said child prostitution was likely to increase even more. Other drug prices were also increasing in South Africa.

SAD CONSEQUENCES

Children as young as 12 had been found to be prostituting themselves for drugs. This had sad sociological extensions as they grew older, because "once a person is truly addicted, they have to have their drug irrespective of the consequences", he said.

Often young children who were not homosexual by nature would sell themselves either for drugs or money to pay for

drugs. This would lead to muddled sexual identities in later life.

He said this activity was not confined to certain income groups, but found in families across the board.

Frequently children were driven to prostitution after being the victims of incest, particularly in environments where drug abuse occurred.

"If a young boy is raped by his father or brother, he will sometimes take to the streets, adopting the attitude of 'why not at least earn money'," Dr de Miranda said.

Blame should not be put at the door of homosexuals, but attributed to a sick society in which the moral fibre had decayed.

He said the phenomenon should not be viewed in isolation, but against the world trend in which child prostitution and pornography was "increasingly raising its ugly head".

Child abuse reports shock concerned mums

Star 1/11/88

298

Mothers in Victory Park, Johannesburg, no longer think child abuse "won't happen to our child".

The weekend arrest of two prominent entertainment figures and the discovery of a pornographic video featuring two under-age children believed to have been made in a luxury home in Victory Park have highlighted the vital issue of security for schoolchildren.

Yesterday concerned mothers approached The Star for information about the case and in a snap survey, it was revealed most parents are taking strict precautions about their children's safety.

While parents were concerned about their children after school many said they left their children at school assured that they were safe.

As mothers waited outside King David Primary School in Victory Park yesterday, some said the recent disappearance of a pupil at the Cresta shopping centre had highlighted the need for security. All agreed their children's security after school took priority.

At the school there were several guards and the school gates were marked with the

notice: "Restricted area. You may be searched."

Parents said the small children were not allowed to go home with anyone unless prior arrangements were made. If any child did leave early, they needed a note.

A Victory Park mother of two said she had been following the arrests but was pleased there was "adequate security".

ANY CHILD AT RISK

She fetched her children from the school gate and said it was not practical to let them wander home on their own.

A Randpark mother said the parents realised "it could happen to any child".

Apart from practical security arrangements, parents and schools were telling the school children what to look out for and other safety precautions.

Mothers of young children interviewed at Holy Cross Convent in Victory Park were "shocked" at the weekend reports and subsequent arrests.

The report, they said, had also brought to light the importance of warning their children about strange encounters with adults and to instruct them on how to deal with these encounters.

"I have often warned my children about strangers, but I must admit that I have never been specific about child pornography like that which was reported this weekend," said Mrs Moira Shaw, mother of twin girls in primary school.

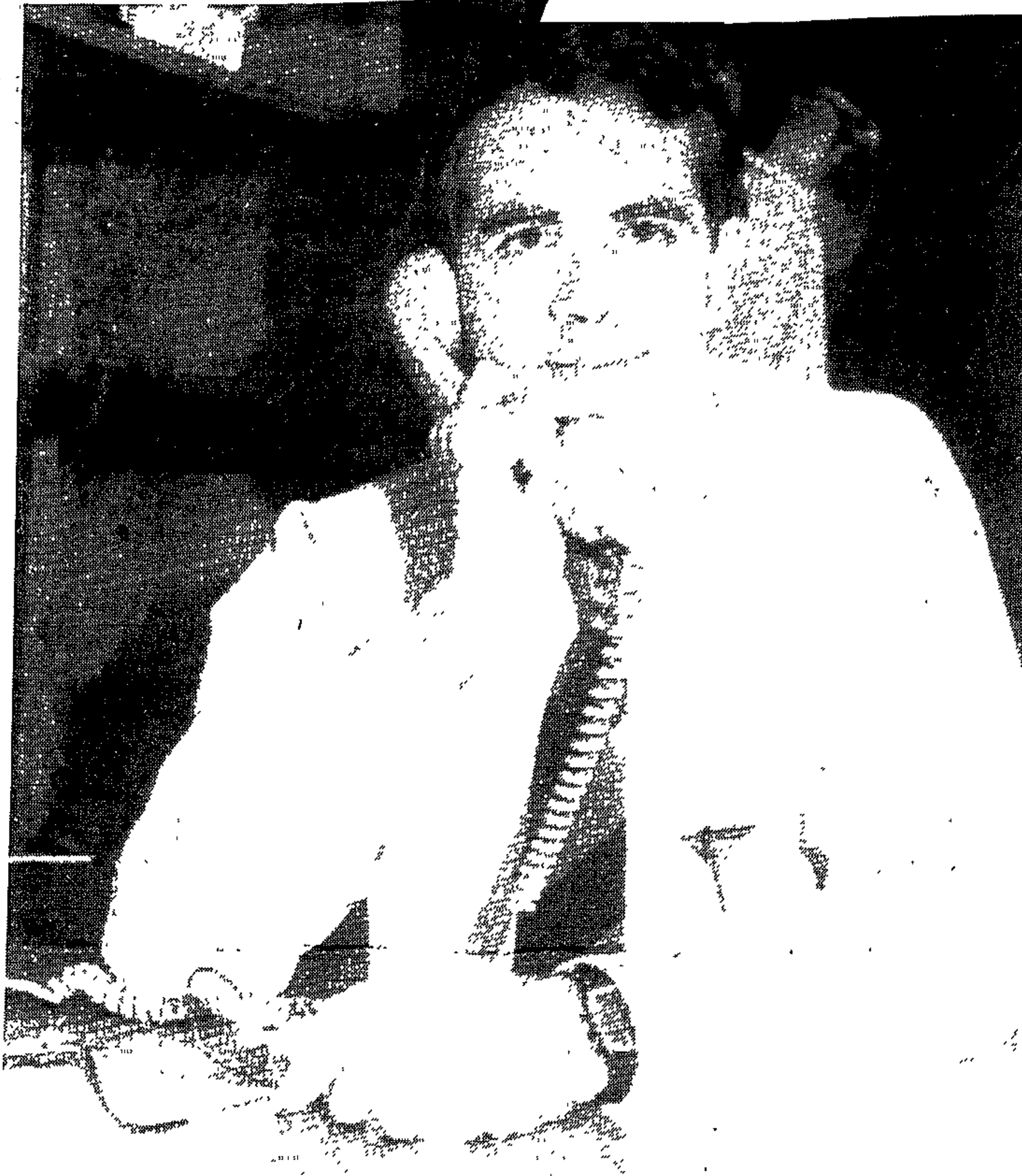
Mrs Shaw said she was "horrified" at the "sick" behaviour of child molesters.

Said Mrs Cuz Lindsay: "It is imperative to teach children how to stand up to adults. Because kids are brought up never to argue with adults and to agree to any order, they are not equipped to deal with aberrant adult behaviour towards them."

Mrs Lindsay pointed out that it was difficult to teach very young children about sexual abuse, since they were not aware of sexuality at that age.

"All one can do is tell them to say no to anyone who makes them feel uncomfortable, whether it be a relative or a stranger," said Mrs Lindsay.

"It is shocking to think that your own child could be the victim of sexual abuse — and I must admit I have not given enough priority to warning my kids about it," another mother, who wished to remain unnamed, said.



Warrant-Officer Grant Robertson, an expert on child abuse, says those who are molested often become the molesters.

The man behind the inquiries

Warrant-Officer (WO) Grant Robertson, now heading a nationwide police investigation into child sex abuse, is no newcomer to the widespread problem of crimes against children.

A founder-member of the Durban police child protection unit (CPU) in 1986, WO Robertson has been involved in investigations into the abuse of 150 children over the past few years.

He co-ordinates the various police units set up in centres to investigate crimes against children — 80 percent of which are sexual.

This 25-year-old psychology and industrial sociology graduate (he also has a teaching diploma), became involved with these units at a time which saw the SAP committed to stamping out child-related crimes.

Since he was transferred to police headquarters in Pretoria

in February — after his stint at the Durban CPU and gaining invaluable experience in other police work — he has seen the unit increase in strength from 15 policemen to about 45 at present. *Star 11/11/88*

Now his responsibilities include the further development of child protection units, long-term planning and the collection of statistics. He is also expected to give advice and provide leadership for these units.

HUSHED UP (298)

"The public has been shocked with the reality of child abuse.

"This problem is far more widespread than previously thought. It is not even a new problem — in the 1930s a massive homosexual child abuse scandal involving Johannesburg fathers was hushed up.

"We must prevent further

abuse. We must identify cases now and give people treatment and take possible preventive action. We have seen that many of those who are molested become molesters."

He said one of the preventive actions being planned included a pamphlet campaign.

WO Robertson, who joined the SAP in 1985, said cases had been reported to police in the past on a random basis. Child protection units now provided a focus for investigations which would bring them in line with international research.

And what are the plans for the future?

"What we are concentrating on is expanding our units to cope with the child abuse problem — wider education on the issue for policemen and professional people and creating public awareness."

Boys paid R50 for 'chip-chop' 298

Star 1/11/88

Almost 90 percent of the children at the Twilight Children Shelter in Hillbrow have been victims of some form of sexual abuse, a social worker at the centre, Mrs Caroline Thekiso, said yesterday.

Mrs Thekiso, a director of the centre, said that most of those prepared to speak of the matter told of having been picked up by white men and taken to flats.

"One of our boys — aged 15 — told me he was at a games shop in Hillbrow when a white lady approached him and said she would give him money if he

came with her to her place. This woman took the boy to Halfway House where they both had a shower before she asked him to make love to her.

"Once finished, she gave the boy R5 and dropped him somewhere in the streets of Hillbrow."

Another boy told of a white man who took him to his flat, ordered him to take a shower and put perfume on him and then had anal intercourse with him.

Mrs Thekiso said three other children were taken by another man to his flat, where he also

Reports of sexual abuse of children have been streaming into police stations nationwide and have again highlighted the vital issue of security for schoolchildren and the need to prevent further abuse among children. **KAIZER NYATSUMBA, DAWN BARKHUIZEN, PAULA FRAY and CRAIG KOTZE** report.

asked them to wash and put on perfume before ordering them to play with his genitals.

Then there was a boy who was picked up by a couple and taken to the couple's flat. While the couple made love, the boy was required to "stimulate the man more", she said.

Mrs Thekiso said most of the boys at the centre spoke Eng-

lish well and for them communication with whites was not a major problem.

The boys, who referred to anal intercourse as "chip-chop", got paid as much as R50 an hour, "which is a lot of money for many of these boys".

Sexual abuse was such a sensitive issue at the centre that a child who has been victimised was usually referred to the

Child Abuse Unit at the Norwood Police station.

Children who had been sexually abused might be affected by the experience many years later in their adult life, said Mrs Thekiso.

"This thing becomes a vicious circle because once a child has been sexually abused he will most probably do the same thing to his peers, and when he grows up to be an adult he might do the same thing to young children.

"The children are damaged psychologically because they are learning a very wrong way

of relating sexually to partners. This might have a bearing on their future relationships.

"Unless they get very good psychological counselling, their future marriages might be affected," she said.

A sexually abused child usually became shy and withdrawn, she said. This affected the child's activities in other areas.

To stamp out child abuse, Mrs Thekiso believes the Government should "take action and render services to the children to stop child vagrancy by providing suitable institutions".

could hold a candle to the colour of wax to a like. However, this new arrival at the Transvaal Snake also purchased a mate for the rare Vietnamese amphibian, and hope to breed the pair.

Childline inundated with calls

1/11/88 Star
298 By Toni Younghusband, Medical Reporter

In the wake of widespread publicity at the weekend of child sex abuse rings, the Johannesburg Hospital's Childline service received more than 200 calls in two days from sexually abused children and offenders.

Co-ordinator of Childline (Johannesburg), Mrs Helese Sandler, said the service had never been so busy. "We don't usually work at weekends but because of all the publicity, we had counsellors on duty on Sunday night and were inundated with calls."

She said some callers reported being abducted and forced to take part in sexual activities.

"The callers were mainly teenagers and a lot of boys reported pornography sex rings," Mrs Sandler said.

Other children told of abuse by parents or step-parents.

Anyone wishing to call Childline may do so at (011) 484-3044/5, 24 hours a day.

Child sex investigations snowball countrywide

1/11/88 Star
298 By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

Child abuse investigations are snowballing countrywide with sex rings involving boys and girls as young as 10 being uncovered in Bloemfontein, Cape Town and Durban, police report.

In unprecedented reaction by the public, who have inundated police and other involved agencies with telephone calls and information, the following developments have come to light:

● Ten new cases — each with an adult and more than one child have been uncovered in Cape Town.

● In Bloemfontein, a case involving a man and two children, aged 10 and 12, was brought to the attention of police.

● Two suspects in Durban have been linked to indecent acts with four children — two boys and two girls.

● In Pretoria, two high schools have become the centre of a police investigation into sexual abuse during initiation ceremonies.

● In Johannesburg, more than 50 new cases have been opened.

Investigations into all these cases were continuing, police said today.

Over and above these, police are about to swoop countrywide on 120 paedophiles identified by detectives.

More developments are expected as police child protection units and agencies such as Childline and Lifeline sift the vast amount of information provided by the public since the weekend.

Warrant Officer Grant Robertson, who is co-ordinating the investigation, said Johannesburg police received 30 calls, Cape Town 20 and Bloemfontein eight between 8 pm and 10 pm last night.

Anyone with information on sexual offences involving children should contact the following numbers: Johannesburg (011) 477-1390, Pretoria (012) 325-1800, Durban (031) 23-1101 and Cape Town (021) 45-3697.

● See Page 11.

ves top posts to 3 R136 000 taken
subjects of three series are the
and murder due area

Child sex abuse in SA 'is nothing new' (298)

By Helen Grange

The sexual abuse of children has always been prevalent in South African society — it is only with its exposure that people take notice and express their outrage, Mr Sam Bloomberg, founder of Suicides Anonymous says.

Mr Bloomberg says he deals with many calls from people who know one of their under-aged relatives is being sexually molested.

Asked whether these calls had increased since weekend reports on a child pornography ring, he said there had been no noticeable increase, but that calls of this nature were common at any given time.

"I often get calls from concerned mothers or grandmothers expressing deep anxiety over their young sons or daughters being sexually abused — often by their stepfather or mother's boyfriend.

"Over the 30 years of running Suicides Anonymous, I have

often received calls from young homosexual boys who have been seduced by their schoolmaster, uncle or stepfather. They are introduced into homosexuality as a way of life very early," said Mr Bloomberg.

Mr Bloomberg said that most of the cases of child abuse he had dealt with had occurred within the family structure or at school, where children were vulnerable to sexual approaches by adult teachers they looked up to.

"I am aware of many socially prominent individuals who involve themselves in homosexual affairs with young boys. Unfortunately, it is never these individuals who phone for advice — it is always concerned people who are aware of it," Mr Bloomberg said.

He said the recent publicity generated by porn videos allegedly produced by top SABC personnel had simply highlighted a growing problem in South African society.

"It is going on all the time," he said.

TWILIGHT KIDS A SEXUALLY ABUS

ALMOST 90 percent of the children at the twilight children shelter in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, have fallen victim of some form of sexual abuse, a social worker at the centre, Mrs Caroline Thekiso, said.

A director of the Twilight Children Centre in Hillbrow, Mrs Thekiso, said although most of the children were generally unwilling to talk about their experiences, the children usually informed on each other and some of them did talk.

Most of them, she said, told of having been picked up by white men and taken to flats where they were told to take a shower and put on perfumes before they were sexually abused.

Said Mrs Thekiso: "One of our boys, aged 15, told me he was at a games shop in Hillbrow when a white lady approached him and said she would give him money if he came with her to her place. This woman took the boy to Halfway House where they both had a shower before she asked him to make love to her.

SOWETAN REPORTER

much as R50 per hour, "which is a lot of money for many of these boys"

Sexual abuse was such a sensitive issue at the centre that a child who has been victimised was usually referred to the Child Abuse Unit at the Norwood police station, according to Mrs Thekiso.

"This thing becomes a vicious circle because once a child has been sexually abused he will most probably do the same thing to his peers, and when he grows up to be an adult he might do the same thing to young children," she said.

To stamp out child abuse, Mrs Thekiso believes the Government should "take action and render services to the children to stop child vagrancy by providing suitable institutions"

Hillbrow

"Once finished, she gave the boy R5 and dropped him somewhere in the streets of Hillbrow"

Mrs Thekiso said three other children were taken by another man to his flat, where he also asked them to wash and put on perfume before ordering them to play with his genitals.

Then there was a boy who was picked up by a couple and taken to the couple's flat. While the couple was making love, the boy was required to lick the man's anus in order to stay in the

more," she said.

Mrs Thekiso said most of the boys at the centre spoke English well and for them communication with whites was not a major problem.

The boys, who referred to anal intercourse as "chip-chop", got paid as

Alarm at child abuse

TFC

28
3/11/88
AS Pretoria police were investigating claims of alleged sexual irregularities between teachers and pupils at 15 schools in the city, the Teachers' Federal Council (TFC) yesterday expressed its concern about reports of child molestation involving teachers.

A police spokesman said two of the allegations of sexual irregularities had been confirmed as true and one teacher had already been convicted of sexually abusing pupils.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Dudley Schroeder, chairman of the TFC, said that in cases where teachers were found guilty of such offences, the council would not hesitate to act in terms of the provisions of the professional code of conduct for teachers.

The Pretoria police spokesman said the child sex practices had allegedly occurred at both primary and secondary schools.

Police had received complaints from parents and pupils and the Police Child Protection Unit were investigating the complaints.

Police said boys were also being approached by paedophiles at video arcades in Pretoria. They usually took them to drive-in cinemas, where they indecently assaulted the children.

Police were investigating charges against some 15 men. — Staff Reporter and Sapa

'Child abuse law ineffective'

Pretoria Correspondent

Of the several thousand cases of child abuse which occurred during 1987, less than 200 successful prosecutions followed, according to Mr Brian Currin, the National Director of Lawyers for Human Rights.

Congratulating the police on the recent mas-

sive crackdown on child sex abusers, Mr Currin said however that the State's duty did not cease with the arrest of the accused. He felt that prosecution must follow and the culprits be appropriately sentenced.

He said that police, members of child abuse units, psychologists and social welfare workers all

agreed that there were thousands of child abuse cases annually.

Highlights of the inadequacies in the South African legal system relating to the prosecution of child abusers were brought to the attention of both the Minister of National Health and Population Development — whose responsibility it is to administer the Child Care Act — and to the South African Law Commission, Mr Currin said.

The chairman of the South African Law Commission agreed that the relevant laws should be revised, Mr Currin said.

Yet those who have the power to change the law seem totally paralysed, and we predict that unless something is done, the vast majority of those arrested will be found not guilty, discharged and returned to society to continue their destructive deeds," Mr Currin said.

Media prominence spotlights child abuse

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 40 cases of child abuse have been reported here in the past four weeks.

Though most of the cases came from the black and coloured areas, there is a case involving two white sisters aged 11 and 12.

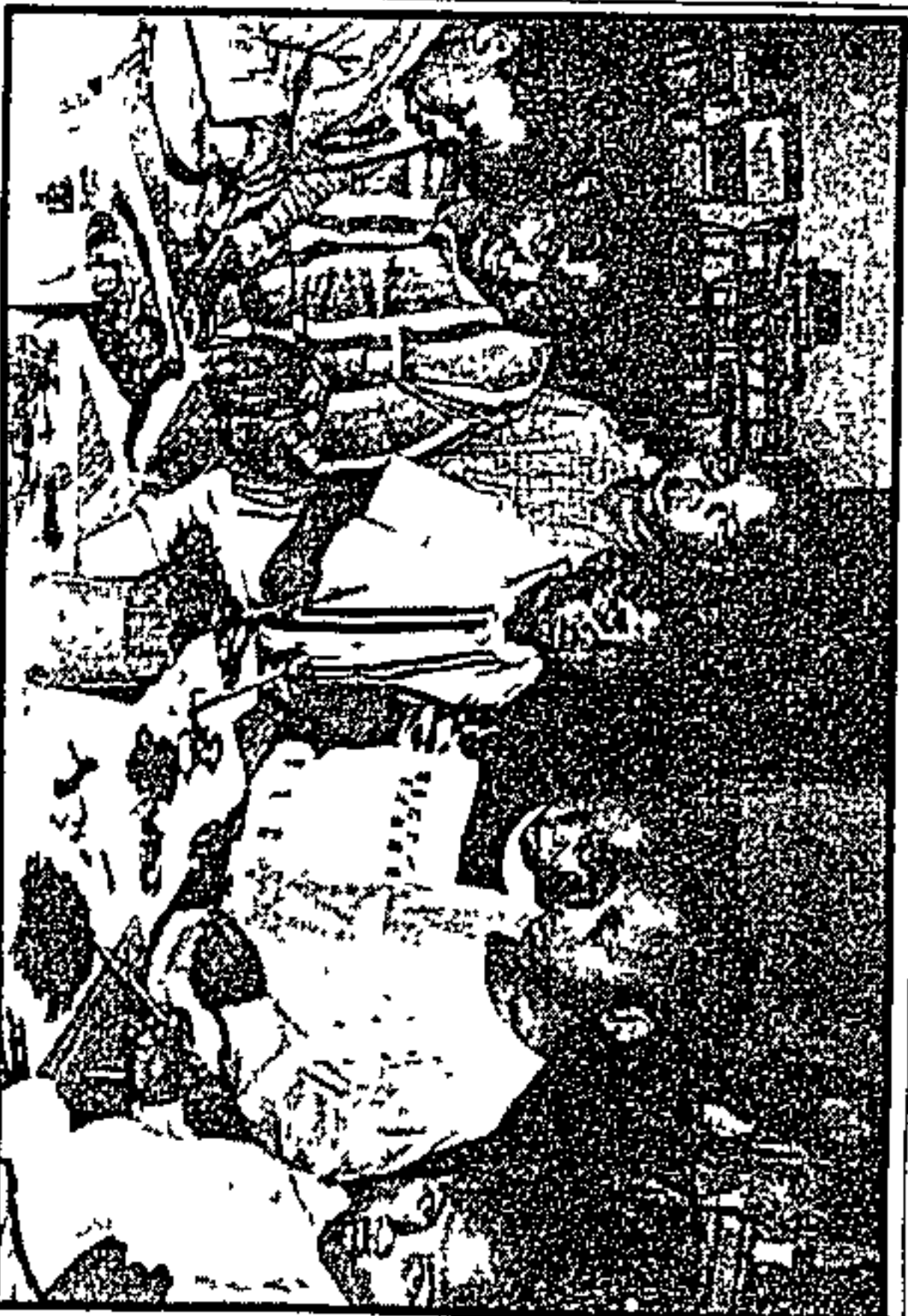
Captain Bill Dennis said police were experiencing a slow but steady rise in the number of child abuse cases reported since the prominence given to such cases by the media.

A special unit was established in June to investigate child abuse in the black and coloured areas. The 40 cases include rape, sodomy and indecent assault.

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TODAY'S WOMAN



Nomsa, above, helps some of the older children with their paints.

★ ★ ★

When it's sleeping time and the eyes begin to droop, you don't need a bed — just a soft warm spot among friends.



Nomsa's DIY way to child care . . .

MAUREEN PITHEY

FOR many women with children in the black townships the need to work is a fact of life — sometimes the only source of income — that overtakes all other responsibilities.

If they cannot take their babies with them they must leave them at home in somebody else's care — often someone too young, inexperienced or uninterested to protect the child from the daily hazards of township life.

Nomsa, Pelem from Guguletu spent years working as a nurse's aide in Cape Town hospitals. It meant difficult hours, varied shifts and having to leave her five-year-old son in the care of his sisters — or anyone else available at the time.

"But," says Nomsa simply and unemotionally, "I came home one day and found that my little boy had been raped. I knew I had to stay home and look after him myself, give up my job."

She spoke to other mothers in Section 4, Guguletu where she lived and realised there was an enormous need for a centre where small children could be cared for during the day while their mothers worked, a place where little ones would be safe in the charge of adults rather than other small children, where sick babies would be nursed, little ones fed and washed and taught constructive, educational games to help in their growth and development.

Problem haunted her

The problem haunted Nomsa for weeks until she decided to take matters into her own hands. She would start a pre-school and care for the children herself.

On May 1 1987 the Nomsa Pre-school started with 10 children in the Church of Christ in Ny 101 — with no funds, no equipment. Nomsa was principal, with three teachers' aides and a cook.

Each parent was asked to send a plate, spoon and mug and Nomsa contributed blankets. Rescued day, Nomsa begged in her own paraffin heaters.

Today, 112 children between the ages of three months and six years attend daily from 7am until after 5pm.

For R25 a month, Nomsa and her aides care for them, feed them breakfast lunch and snacks. Nappies are changed and washed, babies bathed and cleaned. Sick children are taken to the day clinic for medical attention.

Nomsa or her assistants walk there, carrying the children on their backs. The children paint and play with a few battered toys.

Nomsa's teachers aides have enrolled at the Early Learning centre to prepare themselves to teach the children more constructively.

Everyone at the pre-school, devoted as they are to the job of caring for these Guguletu children, works for a pittance.

The ramshackle building which is the pre-school during the week and reverts to the Church of Christ at weekends has no ceiling. In winter the wind and rain howl through the rafters. In summer, the heat beats down and turns it into a sauna.

Last week the church held a concert and raised R300 for a ceiling. It will be a long time before there is sufficient money.

"Fundraising in this community is not easy," says Nomsa philosophically. "People do not have enough to live, they have none to give away."

The Constantiaburg Pre-Primary School has "adopted" Nomsa's creche and contributes 10 per cent of its own school funds to the Guguletu school, as well as toys, clothes and other necessities.

Nomsa reciprocates by attending the Constantia school on Fridays to teach Xhosa songs to the pre-schoolers.

"It would nice if we had some play equipment for the yard," says Nomsa, "and heating during the winters."



Bath time — in a plastic bucket — isn't everyone's idea of a good time.

★ ★ ★

A ragged doll makes a good companion. Most of the toys are "hand-me-downs" from more fortunate children.

Pictures
WILLIE DE KLERK
The Argus

SAVE MONEY WE DISCOUNT

COLOUR TV SETS

WERE R1 299

NOW R881

DEPOSIT R148 and 18 x R57,18 pm

Exc GST



51 cm COLOUR TV TABLE MODEL PLUS M-NET DECODER

BOTH FOR

R1681

ON TERMS DEPOSIT R235 + 18 x R106.93 PM EXC GST



SUFFER THE CHILDREN

A multiracial crèche for employees of BMW SA's production plant in Rosslyn outside Pretoria has become a political issue — indeed, a race issue of a rather ugly nature. The Conservative Party (CP) contested the local elections in Akasia, where the crèche happens to be situated, and won. Rightwing councillor Louis Meynhardt, CP, allegedly threatened the company that he would "demolish" the building once elected.

Meynhardt, who was elected unopposed after former NP mayor Frank van der Tas had been disqualified on a technicality, has resigned from the CP since his alleged threatening phone calls to BMW. And two CP members, Johan Breytenbach, a former Nat councillor, and Pierre Conradie, have been to BMW to apologise for Meynhardt's behaviour.

Meynhardt's resignation has, however, nothing to do with the telephone calls. In an earlier statement he said he resigned to

save the CP from embarrassment after a smear campaign against him. This was related to pending paternity and maintenance suits still to be heard in court.

Meynhardt this week denied that he had made the telephone calls to BMW. "It is not my policy or that of the CP to interfere with the domestic policies of BMW," says Meynhardt. He said the visit of Breytenbach and Conradie to BMW was to inquire about what had happened and not to apologise.

It is also alleged that Meynhardt threatened to return the official mayoral car — on loan from BMW SA. Akasia town clerk Jan du Preez admits that he knows about the matter but would not comment. It is understood that Du Preez has said he will take up the matter with CP leader Andries Treurnicht.

□ Last Friday, after some delay, a group areas permit to house a mixed crèche was granted to BMW SA.

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FINANCIAL MAIL NOVEMBER 4 1988



Mr Abrahamse

Children *star 4/11/88* in need of real treat

For the more than 3 000 children of Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, who are fed by the Reverend S Abrahamse, Christmas cheer takes second place to a basic meal.

Mr Abrahamse is determined that this year the children will receive more than a peanut butter sandwich and vitamin syrup — he wants them to have a Christmas party.

"However, as inflation goes up, the size of the donations goes down," he said.

Mr Abrahamse is appealing for donations of sweets, cool drinks, cakes and toys. His phone number is (011) 945-5306 and his address is 1672 Klip Crescent, Eldorado Park 1812.

Rooikat

THE NBS
AND GET YOUR SLICE
SO COME ON INTO THE NBS AND GET YOUR SLICE
SO COME ON

Gays speak out over child abuse crackdown

PAT DEVEREAUX

GAY groups say recent reports about sexual abuse of minors and police swoops on molesters are giving homosexuals a bad name — and now they might be forced back "into the closet".

A member of the Gay Alliance said: "The public tends to over-react to such reports and looks for a scapegoat."

"We want to point out that the gay community does not condone paedophilia (sexual abuse of children) in either the gay or heterosexual communities."

He said that since the publicity about Aids, it had

Two indecency claims

GEORGE — Mr Andrew Behr (42) appeared in the George Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with two allegations of sodomy with 16-year-old boys. Mr Behr faces the charges or alternative counts of indecent assault. The alleged incidents occurred with the boys at the Far Hills Hotel in George.

Mr Behr's address was given as Port Elizabeth.

The hearing was postponed to November 28.

Press reports have put the spotlight on sexual abuse of minors. There are court cases almost daily — but some say there has been an over-reaction.

become less acceptable to admit being gay. The disease and the gay community have been linked in the mind of the public.

Now the public was beginning to assume that all gay men were child abusers, said members of Johannesburg's gay community.

One said it should be pointed out that in a society of heterosexuals there was a minority who would abuse children. The same applied to the gay community.

The director of the Gay Alliance, Mr David Moolman, said: "Many suspects arrested in connection with alleged child molestation are being tried by the public and the Press."

Another gay said: "The term children cannot apply to 16-year-old male prostitutes who cruise the Hill-brow streets looking for 'steampers' (sexual clients)."

Warrant-Officer C Robertson of the South African Police said yesterday: "We want to emphasise that we are following up crimes to do with children under 16 years old."

A national register of the names of convicted child molesters has been called for in a bid to stem abuses raging through South Africa, according to the head of Childline, Mrs Helese Sandler.

Such a list could be circulated to SAP child protection units and the names would be made available to all institutions and organisations caring for children.

Girl had a secret

MARITZBURG — A five-year-old girl who is alleged to have been indecently assaulted by a 52-year-old friend of her family did not tell her mother — but admitted it to a teacher after she and another girl had been found taking part in "disturbing behaviour" at school.

This evidence was given by a teacher this week. Her identity may not be revealed.

The teacher was testifying at the trial of Mr Percy Wild (52), a Post Office technician who is appearing on six charges of indecent assault, sodomy and an unnatural offence with children aged 5 to 10.

The teacher added: "Her mother was called in (after the girl had told of an incident) and was shocked when she was told. I think it was the first time she had heard about it."

The hearing continues.

'It happened to me'

LONDON — A 13-year-old girl from Middlesbrough in Yorkshire wrote a graphic story at school about a teenager who was sexually abused by her father. At first she denied it was about herself, but finally admitted it had been happening to her for three years, Teesside Crown Court was told this week.

The prosecution said the abuse began soon after the girl's stepfather married her mother when she was 10 years old. The stepfather, who pleaded guilty, was jailed for 2½ years. — The Star Bureau, London.

298 Simon 6/11/88

AN agonising dilemma faces South African doctors over the treatment of children in detention.

While some claim that compassion and ethical instincts oblige them to treat detainees in whatever circumstances they can, others assert that doctors who work in prisons share responsibility for violations of human rights.

The issue was highlighted in the South African Medical Journal this week in a series of articles which strongly criticised the detention of children.

Said the journal's editor, Dr Nic Lee: "There are few things in this world which cause so much long-lasting bitterness and hatred as the mal-treatment of children."

If there was any substance to the widespread allegations about the ill-treatment of children in detention, then the authorities should investigate

THE DOCTORS' DILEMMA: EXPERTS DIFFER ON TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN DETENTION

By ALAN DUGGAN

and take steps to avoid any recurrence, Dr Lee said.

The journal reproduced three papers, presented at a symposium at the Wits Medical School in August 1987 entitled: "The care of detainees — the law, professional ethics and reality."

Prof Solly Benatar, head of the department of medicine at the University of Cape Town, said detainees suffered a high risk of physical and

mental abuse without redress in circumstances where their release was unpredictable and almost unaffected by legal representation.

And he warned: "With the large number of detainees... it is impossible to imagine that health can be preserved and brutalisation avoided."

Doctors who treated detainees faced an ethical dilemma over whether they should work in prisons at all if they could not retain their professional independence, said Prof Benatar.

He asked: "By merely serving in such prisons, do they bear collective responsibility (guilt by association) for silently assisting in the violation of human rights?"

Prof Benatar said the profession should not hesitate to condemn the participation of doctors in medical activities connected with torture, with falsifying medical reports to conceal acts of brutality, and with designing or changing rules and rou-

tines intended to undermine the mental or physical health of detainees.

Prof Trevor Jenkins, head of the department of human genetics at Wits, said every doctor should realise that the profession as a whole was being judged by the medical care of prisoners and detainees — and children in particular.

The laws under which detainees were held were unjust and should be removed from the statute book, he asserted.

In another paper, Mr Gilbert Mar-

cus, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits, said the treatment of detainees by district surgeons raised serious ethical questions.

"One such question is what happens when a district surgeon's recommendations are vetoed or not implemented?"

■■■■

A district surgeon who failed to take adequate measures to ensure that his recommendations were implemented might well be guilty of improper or disgraceful conduct, said Mr Marcus.

Responding to the articles, the police, prisons service and the Department of National Health and Population Development said every effort was made to limit the number of children in detention.

They said because doctors treating detainees were not directly responsible to the prisons service, they could take decisions of a clinical nature without fear of redress.



UNTIL last weekend, when the country was stunned by revelations in the Sunday Times of sex rings involving young children and the arrest of two well-known men, Warrant Officer Grant Robertson was a comparatively unknown junior police officer. Now, as head of the police investigations into child sex abuse, his is the name on everyone's lips. GWEN GILL found out more about the man behind the name ...

EVERY parent in South Africa is relying on Grant Robertson. Hundreds of people phone to report cases of child sex abuse to him.

As we sat in his office at Wachthuis in Pretoria — actually his superior officer's desk because his own office is too small — the calls flooded in and the odd household name was whispered to him.

For most 25-year-olds this might be too heavy a burden to bear. But it seems to sit easily on the young, articulate warrant officer's shoulders.

Being responsible for arresting well-known men in connection with crimes that shook the country does not faze him.

He does not shake with anger at the thought of what lifelong harm these child molesters are doing to children, as many parents have been doing this week. He does not rant and rave. He calmly talks about the abuse with cool professionalism.

Crimes

"Those prominent paedophiles provided the shock value, but the unknown molesters are committing crimes that are just as bad," he said in the slightly schoolmasterish manner he has.

Which is not surprising, because he trained as a teacher in between a bachelor of social science degree and an honours in psychology.

"And of course incest, which has come out of the closet in SA in recent years, is paedophilia. The grandfather, father, uncle or brother abusing a younger relative is a paedophile."

The shock treatment last Sunday obviously worked — the various child protection units (CPU) around the country and the police in places where they do not exist are investigating the hundreds of reports which have flooded in as a result of Sunday's report. "I grew up in a happy

This teacher turned cop is one hell of a defender of SA's kids!

home," said Durban-born and bred Grant, as he continued to field calls from the media. "That's why I'm here, I suppose."

"I'm the oldest in a family of three, all of us in our twenties. My sister's a nurse and my brother's at university. "No-one else in the family has police connections — my dad's a consulting electrical engineer and mom's a home executive."

"My school, Glenwood High School in Durban, also made me a people person — the ethos between the pupils and between pupils and teachers was great."

Grant's "people-orientation" led him when he first joined the force in 1985, after being a reservist at university, to writing a letter to head office suggesting a juvenile crime unit in Durban.

"When I think about it, it was a real cheek from someone who'd only been a cop for a month. But it was that letter which led, a year or so later, to my setting up the first CPU in Durban, after the professional community pressured the police into starting it."

"Later came the Cape Town unit and, in February

this year, the Johannesburg one. "One regret about his exposure in the media is that it has blown his cover."

"Now I can only coordinate and sit here and talk about child abuse."

"And pay tribute to the unknown people who can't be named, can't be photographed because they're out there, in clubs, at games arcades, taking calls at two in the morning, working day after the professional community pressured the police into starting it."

Grant has neither children of his own, nor even a wife or girlfriend. But he plans to



A COP WHO CARES ... child sex abuse expert Grant Robertson

give higher priority to this aspect of his life next year. "I've been too busy looking after other people's children to have any of my own."

"And what girl would put up with the hours I've been working in the last couple of years?"

Wants

Eventually he wants to be an educational psychologist and he has the qualifications. "I've spoken personally to more than 150 kids who've been sexually abused, dozens who are victims of other abuse, and hundreds, maybe thousands of kids in discos and on street corners."

Parents are lucky to have Grant Robertson on their side. He warns that children at risk come from every type of

home. "The most important factor in whether a child is open to abuse from a paedophile is the quality of the relationship they have at home or from another adult who's important to them."

"If a good home isn't the basis of their lives, the paedophile can offer a quality of love that no-one's ever given them before. "The child with a strong background will refuse advances, but a weaker one could accept."

How does the child molester, the paedophile, the sex-ring organiser go about finding a victim? "The abuser befriends the child, often at games arcades or recreation centres. "He gives small gifts — money, toys, sweets, a funny video or rides at a fun fair."

He provides the victim with pleasure or the money for pleasure. He creates a mutualistic bond between them. "Sometimes, sometimes not, the gifts get bigger. Often a child wants to play video games and he hasn't got the money. The paedophile provides it."

"Then, because we live in a materialistic world, the he's given, I owe' feeling comes when advances are made to the child. "The preliminaries can take a day, or two years. "Boys are more likely to be victims of outside-the-home advances. Girls are molested within the family."

Here is Robertson's advice to parents on how to protect their children from the men who prowls the streets looking for young love — and from

the after effects of molestation

● Parents have taught their children well about "stranger-danger", and less than five percent of child sex abuse is from attacks by strangers. But children must be told that abuse can come from people well known to them — the sports coach at school, the family doctor, the man next door or in the park, or even a family member.

A survey at Addington Hospital in Durban found that the molester was known to the child in 89 percent of cases during one year. The "stranger-danger" rules go out of the window after a couple of hours — by then the child may have accepted the stranger as a friend.

● Believe a child when he or she says they have been molested. In one case, nine adults refused to believe a child who had been abused. "A sensitive reaction to a child in this position will do much to lessen later effects. "It's not your fault, I'm glad you've told me," is the way to handle it. A bad reaction fuels the guilt a child can feel.

● Everyone should report suspected abuse to a CPU, the police or a welfare agency. Eighteen adults, family members and others, knew about the activities of Cape Town actor Glyn Day now in prison for child sex abuse. They knew and did nothing about it. "How many children had that man molested because no-one reported it?"

Picture: HERMANN PAINCZYK



Annatjie Esterhuysen . . . fought for police action

Annatjie — cr

By TERRY VAN DER WALT

THE woman who bulldozed through officialdom to get her way and have the police child abuse units formed, is a very happy person.

Mrs Annatjie Esterhuysen, senior paediatric social-worker at Addington Hospital, said this week: "When the police formed the Durban Child Abuse Unit under Grant Robertson, I was really excited because something for which I had worked really hard had finally become a reality."

Mrs Esterhuysen was the first to notice in 1982 that something was not right in the city. Battered and mind-scarred children were

coming to her offices in increasing numbers.

And in the years to follow she worked tirelessly to put things right. She established Child Line, of which she is director, and helped form the Southern African Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, which had its roots in Durban.

"We were dealing with a high percentage of physical and sexual abuse cases among children — and they were increasing all the time."

"It became so bad that children

usader who started it all!

were being abducted from the hospital while their cases were being investigated. In a few cases children actually died of their injuries," she said.

Not wasting any time, she wrote a letter to the police divisional commissioner in Durban, pleading for a special branch to deal with the increasing child abuse cases.

Dedicated

Her letter was co-signed by the then hospital superintendent, Mrs Margaret Barlow, and chief social welfare officer, Mr Quintus Strydom, and approved by heads

of all the other welfare agencies.

The police just had to sit up and take note.

Mrs Esterhuysen waited confidently for something to happen, knowing that they could not ignore that the city had a massive problem.

And with it came a new relationship between police, social workers and the senior public prosecutor, who allocates special prosecutors to deal with abuse cases.

"I think the police had realised that the officers dealing with child abuse must specialise in the field

and not deal with other dockets as well.

"They needed a group of dedicated officers who could concentrate on the problem and learn all the dynamics of child abuse, and take on the time-consuming investigations."

Neglected

But Mrs Esterhuysen did not stop at Durban. Behind-the-scenes meetings and phone calls between her office and Johannesburg led to police giving the go-ahead for a unit to be established there.

"But we still have such a lot to do. We have neglected the adoles-

cent male victims who have been abused by adult men — a choir-master or teacher or whoever.

"There is a strong possibility that these boys will grow up to continue the cycle of child molestation, and for this reason we should create treatment centres for adolescent and child victims."

The publicity given to the latest cases of sex abuse on the Reef would, hopefully, stimulate other centres to form their own units, she said.

"Sex abuse of children has always been with us — at least we're not sweeping it under the carpet as before, but facing up to the problem."

Comic hero 'freed' to fight abuse

By RUSTY VAN DRUTEN

ONE of America's biggest comic strip publishers has temporarily lifted its boycott on exports to South Africa in support of efforts to stamp out child abuse.

Marvel Comics last week gave the go-ahead for a special Spiderman comic strip which encourages children to talk out when they are subjected to sexual abuse.

The two-page comic highlights a typical situation in which such abuse occurs and uses its hero — "the amazing Spiderman" — to get the warning across. Local publication of the "unfunniest comic ever printed" was arranged by editors of Johannesburg's newly established children's newspaper, Early Times.

Shame

In its first publication, it dealt at length with child abuse in SA, describing it as "the shame of the nation" and calling on the Government to take urgent action.

Managing director of the newspaper Joanne Raphael knew of the award-winning comic strip and approached the American publishers for permission to use it in the November edition.

"The strip has proved successful in alerting youngsters in the US," she said. "It had such impact that President Ronald Reagan awarded the publishers a special White House citation."

The comic, called The Amazing Spiderman Joins You In The Battle Against Sexual Abuse, was produced in co-operation with America's National Committee For Prevention of Child Abuse.

Deter

It preceded publication of a book designed to teach children ways in which to identify, deter, and cope with sexual abuse. One-million copies of the book were distributed to schools, service organisations, community groups and concerned individuals in the US.

Millions more were delivered into households via Sunday editions of dozens of newspapers. Joanne said that the Early Times aimed to tackle importance to South African youngsters. "When we approached the Spiderman publishers, the company immediately lifted its boycott on importation of the comic in the interests of public awareness," she said.

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Child 'talent scout' flees porn storm



GREG POTTER... won't be back

By WET POTGIETER
A PHOTOGRAPHER trusted by scores of parents to capture their daughters on film has fled South Africa to escape arrest as an alleged child molester.

Mr Greg Potter — the man who haunted Pretoria shopping complexes in search of pre-teen beauty contestants — allegedly used the girls as models for pornographic shots. Some were also reportedly raped during the photographic sessions.

"Greg flew to London a couple of weeks ago — and I doubt that he'll be coming back," said his mother, Mrs N Potter, of Durban, this week. But he left behind an extensive portfolio of pornographic photographs, which the Sunday Times has handed to the police.

Now parents face the agonising task of identifying their daughters so that they can be given therapy to cope with the trauma they suffered at Mr Potter's hands.

On Friday police issued a warrant for Mr Potter's arrest and detectives began the grim task of interviewing his alleged victims and their parents.

Police have appealed to all parents whose children were photographed by Mr Potter to contact Sergeant Henning van Aswegen, of the Child Protection Unit, at Pretoria (012) 325-1800.

They want parents to assist them in putting names to the photographs seized during a raid on his studio this week.

Adverts

Mr Potter, 31, did not limit his search for young porn stars to shopping centres. He regularly advertised his services as a child photographer, seeking subjects aged between eight and 13.

In one advert he specified that his "ideal" model should have long hair and not be too shy or modest.

In another, he sought young boys between eight and 10 — "the cheekier the better".

"There are various themes I wish to depict this year, including Victorian clothing, water babies, farmyard fun and many others," yet another advert claimed.

Yet, behind the innocuous adverts, police believe, was an evil trap into which innocent children were led by unwitting parents.

Daughters

The alleged activities came to light after a mother of five discovered that her four daughters and son had been sexually abused by Mr Potter since June this year, when she, her husband and the children moved into Mr Potter's house.

"He took my little girls to bed in turn at night. We were sleeping in the next room, but I never realised what was going on until one of my daughters refused to go to school about a month ago," the mother said at her modest Pretoria home this week.

The girl, who goes to a special school, was driven to school each day by Mr Potter — and she claims she en-

MEET THE DEFENDER



THE IDS: P7

WICK 6

ORTH PARK:
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VILLE:
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E people died and
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Kloof Pass outside
in the Cape last night.

contents of this issue of
Sunday Times have been
studied in terms of the
new regulations.

Times

Porn storm man flees to London

From Page 1

dured his molestation for three months before breaking down and telling her mother.

Then the other children told their parents how Mr Potter came to their bedroom at night.

"He would pick up one of the girls and take her to his room. He did unspeakable things to them, rewarding them by putting money into their panties afterwards," the mother said.

He allegedly told one of his young victims that he wanted to have a baby with her. She lived with the fear of pregnancy until she found the courage to tell her parents of her ordeal.

The SAP Child Protection Unit this week extended its investigations into sexual abuse of children to the platteland, and in a number of court actions suspected paedophiles were brought to court.

● In Nylstroom, police are looking into allegations that a schoolboy has been abused by no fewer than 37 men, and in Brits a schoolteacher is currently being investigated;

● A Durban regional court prosecutor, Mr "Safari" de Villiers, appeared briefly in court on 29 counts of sexual abuse involving 16 young boys;

● More than 100 complaints of sexual abuse of mi-

nors have been reported to the SAP in Durban within a week — largely as a result of the increased public awareness of the issue;

● In Cape Town police are searching for 45-year-old SA Transport Services goods controller Bernard Valentine Laubscher in connection with alleged child molestation;

Fled

● Police have issued a warrant of arrest for a father who fled the Durban Magistrate's Court on Thursday, where he was to have appeared on a charge of repeatedly raping his five-year-old daughter;

□ Greg Potter is not connected in any way with Sunday Times staff photographer Horace Potter, who is well known for photographing Miss South Africa contestants.

Sex abuse programme for children vital in SA

By Paula Fray

The recent arrests of prominent people in connection with the sexual abuse of children has highlighted an existing problem and the need to educate children to prevent their continued abuse.

However, the public's inability to speak about the problem means a "conspiracy of silence" has fallen on the topic with many children still ignorant of the crime.

Ms Juliette Abel, director of a security company which specialises in protection programmes for women, advocates compulsory sexual abuse prevention programmes for chil-

There is a dire need for compulsory sexual abuse prevention programmes for children between the ages of 4 and 10, says Ms Juliette Abel, a director of a security business specialising in safety for women and young children.

dren — done with the parents permission.

Since her return from Ohio, United States a few years ago, she has spent a lot of time teaching young children the basics of self-protection.

"For five years I have been trying to bring the attention of the authorities to the fact that children need to be taught about personal safety. The majority of American schools, from pre-school children to about 10 years

old, run courses."

This means Americans and people in other countries are already able to evaluate their courses, she says. South Africa has only a limited programme with a few people who talk at schools as part of guidance.

The important thing is to let the child know that what is happening is not their fault, that it is wrong, and that there are people to talk to and who can help.

"The material is not frighten-

ing and quite non-alarmist."

Basic points the children are taught include:

- Do not accept gifts or money without your parents' knowledge.

- You are an individual — your body belongs to you.

- Certain parts of your body are private.

Ms Abel says it is essential for children to know they can say "No, I don't like that, I'm going to tell."

She says it is important that children be believed.

"They do not have the experience or the language knowledge to make up stories about sexual abuse."

'Protected' child has got typhoid

827/11/84 (298)
By Jocelyn Maker

A lawyer is to act for Durban's street children following a visit to their cells by two Supreme Court judges.

Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice Wilson were accompanied by the Deputy Attorney General of Natal, Mr Bennie Schofeldt, and two senior policemen, when they called at CR Swart Square to assess the urchins' plight and seek a solution.

Many of the children, some of them as young as six years old, have been in the cells, officially designated as a place of safety, for months.

Concern for their health and future, prompted by welfare workers' reports that their living conditions were appalling and mental and physical states deteriorating, has been heightened by one of them contracting typhoid.

Mr Justice Wilson said it had been decided that the director of the Legal Resources Centre, Mr Chris Nicholson, through an interpreter, would interview all the children and try to contact their parents.

Those children who had no known family would be moved to the Bayhead Place of Safety.

After his visit to the cells, Mr Justice Wilson said: "The reason why the children were put into the cells in the first place is because there was nowhere else to send them."

"They are children in need of care and everything possible is being done to assist them. The police have been extremely co-operative."

Many of the children were tested for typhoid this week after one boy was found positively to have the disease. State health department officials are awaiting results.

According to a district surgeon, there is no cause for alarm as there is a strong possibility that the stricken child is the only one with typhoid.

Others, who have minor ailments, have been treated. A few were sent to hospital for observation, but none were admitted.

A holiday by the sea

*ARK
Sowetan 9/11/88*

A GROUP of 144 excited children from Soweto arrived at *The Star Seaside* Home this week for a 10-day holiday. In the forefront of the photo is Mr and Mrs Peter van Heerden. They have been home mother and father to the children since 1978. With them are Miss Abigail Mbehe, who was among the first group of black children to go to the sea with *The Star Seaside* Fund in November 1978. She has now returned to be a voluntary helper with the children. Next to her is Mr Marcus Mashleng, the organiser of the trips. Since 1978, 86 groups — 10 388 children — have been the guests of *The Star Seaside* Fund. It costs the fund about R155 to send one child to the sea. With ever increasing costs the fund appeals to the public to give financial support. Donations can be sent to the Secretary, *The Star Seaside* Fund, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.



Sex-abuse witnesses need protection, says Minister

MR 645 9/11/88
304 298
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A wide range of measures to protect child witnesses in sexual abuse cases has been submitted to the Law Commission by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

"It is evident from recent events that a need exists for urgent further protective measures in court," Mr Coetsee said in Pretoria yesterday, referring to the spate of recent cases involving the sexual abuse of children.

The measures proposed by Mr Coetsee include:

- Children be allowed to identify suspects from behind a one-way mirror, and not in open court;
- Giving evidence in an informal atmosphere, including a room other than a courtroom, or give evidence screened off from the accused or in the absence of the accused;
- Pre-trial questioning of the child be carried out by a court-appointed psychologist in consultation with the accused, the prosecutor and the presiding officer, and that the psychologist be allowed to express his or her opinion in court of the child's credibility;
- Video tapes of interviews between the child and a social worker during the investigation of the case be admissible in court and be made available to the accused before the trial, and
- A child giving evidence in such a case be assisted by a representative.

Mr Coetsee praised the courts for their protection of child witnesses in the past. A Johannesburg court had recently allowed a child to testify from behind one-way glass, he said.

He said that pending legislation also provided for the improved protection of minor children after a divorce. It envisaged the appointment by the court, or one of the parents, of a "family advocate" to investigate and make recommendations on the child's welfare.

An interdepartmental committee was recently appointed by the government to investigate ways of helping victims of sexual offences.

Home for neglected children

By Winnie Graham

It was a little boy scratching in a dustbin for something to eat who decided the matter.

The incident, not uncommon in many poor areas, was witnessed by one of the township mothers who, as a community worker, had long felt the need for a home for neglected children.

Now she decided to act.

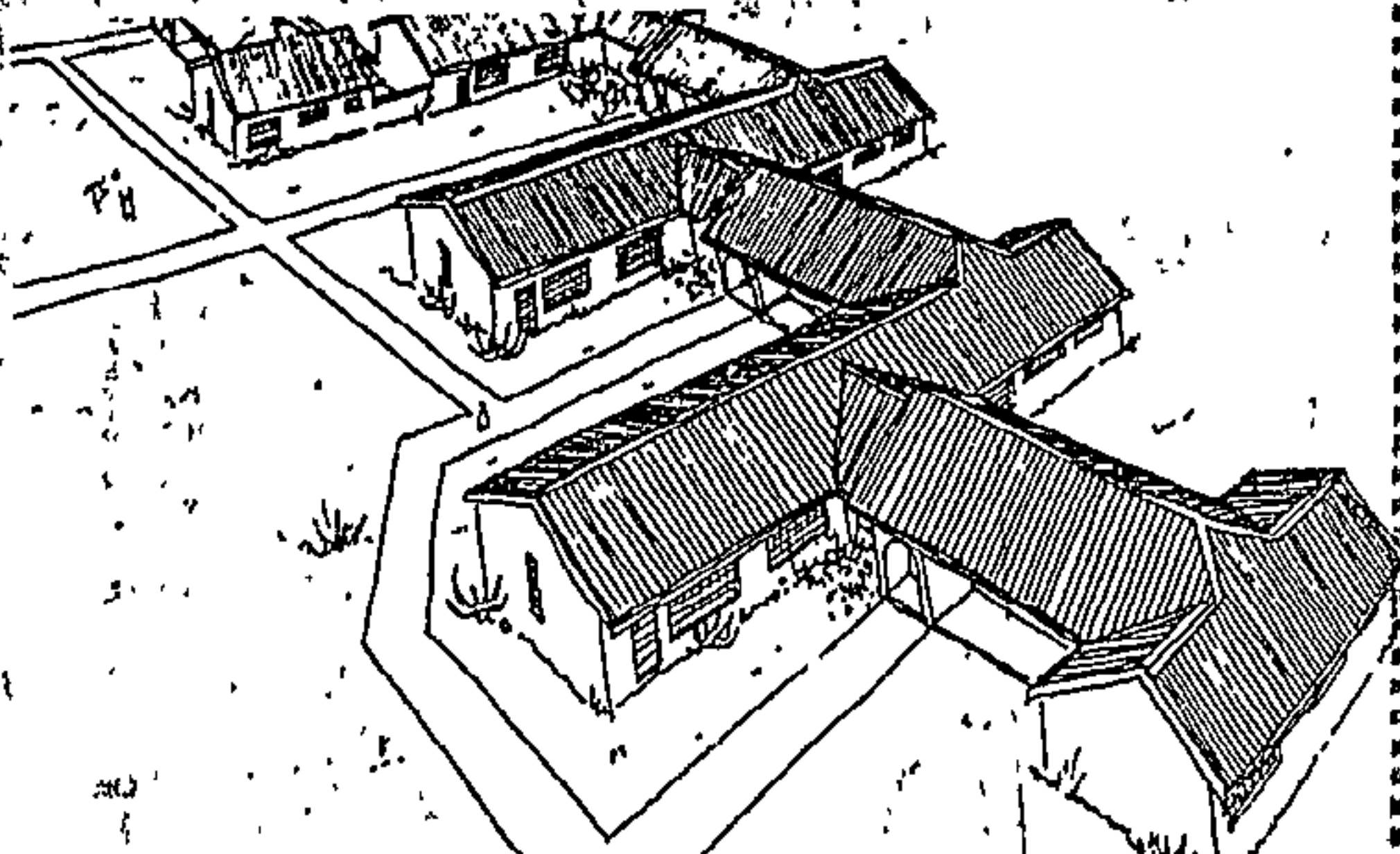
The mother approached the Society of St Vincent de Paul, the welfare arm of the Catholic Church, and asked for help. Yes, she was told, they would accept trusteeship for the construction of a home for homeless black children.

That was in 1984. Today plans for a R2 million home at Evaton in the Vaal Triangle, accommodating 100 children, have been finalised and construction will soon begin.

Polokong ("We are safe") will provide shelter for children in cottage-type homes, each of which will provide accommodation for a "mother" and her "family" of 10.

Polokong will cater for children of both sexes between the ages of two and 18. The cottages will provide many destitute children with the only home they will ever know.

Mr Malachy Cox, president of



An artist's impression of the Polokong home for children.

the Society of St Vincent de Paul (Johannesburg Central Council), said it was hoped to find sponsors to build the various units at a cost of about R150 000 each.

The society had already received an anonymous contribution of R250 000 and South African Breweries had agreed to pay for the creche costing R260 000.

The Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg had contributed land for the project, which had the approval of the Evaton Town Council and relevant Government departments.

Mr Cox said there were just seven homes for black children in South Africa, compared with

77 for white children. He said there were thousands of children in South Africa in need of homes, children who had been orphaned or abandoned by their parents.

Some were victims of unemployment, some of alcohol and drug abuse, and some had been left to fend for themselves through natural or man-made disasters.

He said: "A large number of neglected children are looked after by foster parents, but in many cases this is unsatisfactory as only limited control can be exercised over these homes. What these children need most is a secure home where they can grow up without fear."



Miss MOIPONE Buda.

Child care service is launched in Alexandra

Sowetan 9/11/88 298

day, November 9, 1988

Pa

THE Alexandra Co-ordinating Committee for Child Care Services holds an open day to launch the first service of this kind in the township today.

The committee of close to 20, includes members of community professionals from organisations such as Child Welfare, Childminders Association, the Regional Welfare Board, the town council and youth bodies.

The committee is set to improve the standard of child care in the "dark city" by offering advice and assistance to people in child care services.

Miss Moipone Buda, chairman of the committee, says that their objective is to facilitate efficiency in child care services by working as a pivot for child care centres.

These will connect them to organisations or individuals who can help solve their problems or meet their financial and material needs.

"We are here to highlight the needs of people in child care services to parties who are willing to help, but do not know who to contact," Miss Buda says.

"We believe that children have a unique and special place in the community and it is our responsibility to help them realise their potential. We hope that helping the people who take care of them will benefit them."

Miss Buda says that other objectives of the committee, which was formed in 1986 with the initial aim of building more creches in Alexandra, is to:

- Co-ordinate child care services;
- Co-ordinate child care services;
- facilitate the building of creches;
- facilitate youth involvement in child care;
- initiate and facilitate programmes aimed at the enrichment and development of people involved in child care;
- make the community aware of the committee as a resource in child care services;
- liaise with the private sector and channel resources and expertise;
- maintain ongoing contact with different child care organisations for support.

Miss Buda says the committee will not only offer a readily available service for the community of Alexandra, but will also solve the problem of duplication and working in isolation.

The committee members and heads of creches, day care centres and childminding centres, meet once a month to discuss progress and find solutions to setbacks.



Police seek alleged child molester

Pretoria Bureau

Durban police are investigating reports that photographer Mr Greg Potter, an alleged child molester, is still in the country.

The Child Protection Unit in Durban said police were unable to confirm whether Mr Potter was in Durban, but they were investigating several reports that he had been spotted.

Mr Potter, who is alleged to have abused scores of young children, went into hiding before a warrant for his arrest was issued on Friday.

His mother, Mrs N Potter, who lives in Durban, previously told police he had gone to England.

Mr Potter allegedly haunted Pretoria shopping complexes in search of pre-teen beauty contestants and used the girls as models for pornographic photographs.

The incidents were alleged to have taken place over a four-year period.

The Durban callers, who came from the Hillcrest and Pinetown areas, claimed Mr Potter had become very involved in their churches, where he

had won people's confidence and then abused their children.

A woman who telephoned *The Daily News*, who wished to remain anonymous, said Mr Potter had also joined several churches in the Malvern area.

Pretoria police, who started the investigation, said Mr Potter lived in Bophuthatswana until two months ago.

Anyone who has information about him should please telephone the SAP Child Protection Unit in Durban at (031) 23-1101.

Death of children blamed on SA

10/11/82
LONDON — Film director Sir Richard Attenborough has blamed South Africa for the deaths of thousands of children in neighbouring states.

He said yesterday Angola and Mozambique had faced direct and indirect military assault from South Africa and the death of 45 percent of children under five there was attributable to SA policies. — Sapa-Reuter.

Man faces court after alleged creche abuses

JRT ELIZABETH — A man arrested on Tuesday night will appear in court today on a charge of child molestation.

The man was arrested at the Janet and John creche in Fifth Avenue, Walmer, after police received a complaint from a parent. (298)

The police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Captain Bill Dennis, said it was alleged the man molested children aged between five and six.

In another case, El-lerines Furnishers area manager, Mr Errol Behr (43), of Odoire Street,

Newton Park, Port Elizabeth, was released on R1 000 bail after appearing in the George Magistrate's Court on charges of sodomy, alternatively indecent assault, involving two 16-year-old youths.

The incident with one youth was alleged to have taken place at the Far Hills Protea Hotel near George between June 19 and October 25 this year and with the other in September at the same hotel.

Mr Behr was not asked to plead, and the case was postponed until November 28 — Sapa.

70 cases of child abuse heard in M'Plain court

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

MORE than 70 cases of child abuse, including 37 of rape, have come before the Mitchell's Plain Regional Court in the past four months.

Many more allegations of children being sexually abused are being investigated by police and social workers.

Fifteen of the rape cases were family-related.

Thirteen rape trials yet to be completed include that of a father and his son accused of raping his daughter.

19 CONVICTIONS

Nineteen rapists were convicted.

The court has sentenced three people for attempted rape, two for sodomy, four for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, five for indecent assault and two for child neglect.

Cases of attempted rape, indecent assault, sodomy and child battery are proceeding.

Mr A M Weber of the Southern African Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect said child abuse in Mitchell's Plain was increasing at an alarming rate.

He called for the appointment of a district surgeon "who would be on 24-hour standby to deal with cases of child abuse".

He said: "Child abuse in Mitchell's Plain is quite serious. Many cases are not reported because of fear, apathy, ignorance and an attitude among adults of

"it happened to me and it is just too bad if it happens to you."

He believed child abuse could be fought with a campaign to educate people. Teachers were often the first to hear of children being abused, he said.

"Their hands are tied by the Child Care Act and they can only report suspected cases. The law does not allow them to follow them up... what a pity."

Mr Weber said several cases of alleged child abuse were being investigated by the society.

"We have seen cases where chaps have been beaten up because fathers have found them in bed with their daughters. Some fathers, who are often supported by their wives, believe they have the God-given right to initiate their daughters into sex."

Another of the ills of society was the one-parent family, he said.

SHARES BED

"Inevitably the mother brings home a man who shares a bed with her and her children. The stepfather or lover often abuses the children when the mother is at work."

Referring to the recent exposure and conviction of paedophiles, Mr Weber said there were many such people in Mitchell's Plain.

"In one case a man who was out of work told his 12-year-old daughter to bring two friends home after school. She brought two different friends daily. He abused them before he was caught. It went on for months."

Child abuse new steps

Source: 10/11/88
298

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had made recommendations to the South African Law Commission for investigation into greater protection for children in court cases concerned with child abuse.

Mr Coetsee said he had requested that the commission give particular attention to the following protective measures and procedures.

- That a child giving evidence be assisted by a representative;
- That identification of a suspect not take place in an open court, but from behind a one-way mirror;
- That child's evidence be heard in an informal atmosphere, including a room other than a court of law, and the possibility of hearing the child's evidence while the child was screened off by a one-way mirror or in the absence of the accused;
- That pre-trial questioning of the child be carried out by a court psychologist, who would be entitled to express his opinion in court regarding the child's credibility and that the questioning take place in consultation with the accused, the prosecution and the presiding officer; and
- That video tapes of interviews of the child by social workers during the investigation stage of the case be admissible in court and be made available to the accused before the trial. — Sapa.

Become foster parents

- Minister urges

Sowetan 10/11/88 (1200) 298 (R)

BLACK people who had benefited from the Government's home ownership policies should now become foster parents to unwanted children, Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Training, said when he opened the Bayhead Place of Safety in Durban this week.

The complex for black children is administered by the Natal Provincial Administration and provides for 320 boys and 50 girls between 12 and 18. It will serve as an alternative home to

police cells for juveniles awaiting trial or places in reformatories and industrial schools, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act and the Child Care Act.

Temporary accommodation for Durban's street children will also be offered, and abandoned children will be housed there before being placed in children's homes.

The first boys were admitted on October 6 and there are now more than 50 youngsters in the complex. Officials noted with regret that four boys had already escaped.

Critical

Mr De Beer said the need for suitable black foster parents was critical. He appealed "especially to those couples who have

benefited from the State's policy on home ownership, to come forward and offer their services."

"By accepting the responsibility of foster parents they will be providing a wonderful opportunity to many children in need of care to grow up in a normal family environment and to receive the loving care which each and every

child so richly deserves."

Mr De Beer said child neglect, juvenile delinquency and maladaptation were growing daily. Many of the children came from developing areas where often schools were not available and no basic infrastructure existed. Parents, guardians and relatives were seldom at home to keep an eye on them

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Child tells court of sex abuse

MARITZBURG — A regional court trial in which a 52-year-old post office technician faces eight counts of sexually abusing children between the ages of five and 10 years, continued in camera yesterday with the evidence of one of the alleged child victims.

The press was excluded while the nine-year-old girl testified.

The accused, Mr Percy Wild of Scottsville, Maritzburg, has pleaded not guilty before Mr F Heuer to the charges against him which include rape, alternatively indecent assault, sodomy, contravening the Immorality Act, and committing unnatural acts with children.

The incidents allegedly took place at Mr Wild's home.

Mr Wild is in custody.

The hearing will continue on November 23.

Dad pleads guilty to molesting kids

DALLAS — A man who fathered 13 children with three of his daughters has pleaded guilty to sexual assault and indecency with those children, the last of several charges pending against him.

Lewis Charles Elliott, 53, had been scheduled to stand trial on one of the remaining charges when his attorney, Mr. Pat Robertson, and prosecutors negotiated a plea agreement.

Elliott, of Dallas, was sentenced to 20 years on seven charges of indecency with a child and three of aggravated sexual assault, and forfeited par-

ental rights.

"He got to talk to the family and say goodbye to all of them," Mr. Robertson said. "This takes care of all the other 10 cases and he gets to appeal his 50-year case."

Last week, Elliott was sentenced to 50 years after his conviction of sexual assault involving one of the children.

Last year, Elliott was sentenced to 10 years' jail after pleading guilty to three charges of incest involving the three daughters.

The children range in age from one to eight and the mothers are between

25 and 30, authorities said.

Assistant district attorney Ms. Lynne Cartsums said she and fellow prosecutor Ms. Dorothy Reid accepted the plea agreement because Elliott was willing to forfeit his paternal rights, saying them that extra legal step.

"We were concerned about the children, having to put all those children through one trial after another," Ms. Cartsums said.

"We wanted to let the family get on with their lives without him." — Sapa-AP

Court Reporter

Cape

Father denies assaulting his family

A FATHER pleaded not guilty in the Cape Town Regional Court yesterday to five counts of indecently assaulting his 11-year-old daughter, and to two counts of beating his son with a snooker cue and punching his wife in the face.

The man, who may not be named to protect the identity of his children, pleaded not guilty to indecently assaulting his daughter last November.

He also pleaded not guilty to four more counts of indecently assaulting her between June and August this year.

The man pleaded not guilty to assaulting his son by beating him with a snooker cue in July, and assaulting his wife by punching her in the face on August 20 last year.

CML 1415 10/11/88 298

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Own Correspondent

LONDON — SA was responsible for the deaths of thousands of children in neighbouring African countries, Cry Freedom film director Sir Richard Attenborough said yesterday.

In his inaugural address as goodwill ambassador for the UN's children's fund (Unicef), he accused countries around the world of neglecting children's needs, particularly through wars that wiped out people and essential services.

Attenborough said: "In Angola and

Attenborough blames SA for chi

Mozambique, the two most severely afflicted countries, a child who would otherwise have lived is dying every four minutes

"Both these countries have faced direct and indirect military assault from SA and the death of 45% of children under five in this region is directly attributable to these despicable policies of apartheid, economic disruption and political destabilisation."

A draft convention on the Rights of the Child would go before the UN General Assembly next year, he said. It included 35 articles covering civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and provides for basic needs such as adequate food and health care.

This convention could be "our greatest legacy to the future of mankind", spurring all countries "to accept and



Back to school for detainees

MATRIC pupils Magbool Moos (above left) and Mark Splinters were back at school this week after being released from Pollsmoor Prison last Friday.

Moos, 19, and Splinters, 20, were detained under emergency regulations for more than ten months.

"I had just handed in two Afrikaans exam papers when I was told to pack up and go home on Friday afternoon. My release was totally unexpected," said Moos, who was chairman of the Manenberg High School SRC at the time of his detention.

Splinters was an executive member of the SRC. This week Moos returned to school to continue

his exams.

Splinters said he was still undecided about continuing.

"I feel too depressed," he said.

If he decided not to continue, he would write his matric next year, he said.

Moos said it was tough to write his matric exams in prison.

"I had only been in school for eight days when I was detained. I had to struggle through matric on my own in Pollsmoor," he said.

Moos and Splinters were among about 18 detainees released in the Western Cape in the past week.

— See page 3

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Smith

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This convention could be "our greatest legacy to the future of mankind" spurring all countries "to accept and

implement simple human rights" for children.

He deplored the huge reversal in the fortunes of developing countries that meant economic growth and per capita income had slumped. This had led to rising unemployment and cuts in spending, hitting women and children hardest.

He urged the world's finance ministers to get together to find solutions.

'New African views on SA'



Mother Teresa looks at sites

he serve as a warning to the SA govern-
w ment.

Writing for the University of Pre-

ance its national security. "An esti-
mated 60 000 Cuban troops cannot be
allowed to freely roam the region
with impunity".

Plan to consider greater child protection welcomed

10/11/28. 298
2/98
2/98

THE SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare yesterday welcomed Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee's announcement that greater protection for children involved in child abuse court cases would be investigated.

Council national director Joan Oberholzer said care should be taken to ensure the child who had been sexually molested should endure no further stress during the hearing.

The council welcomed investigation into legal representation for the child and the use of videos during



● COETSEE

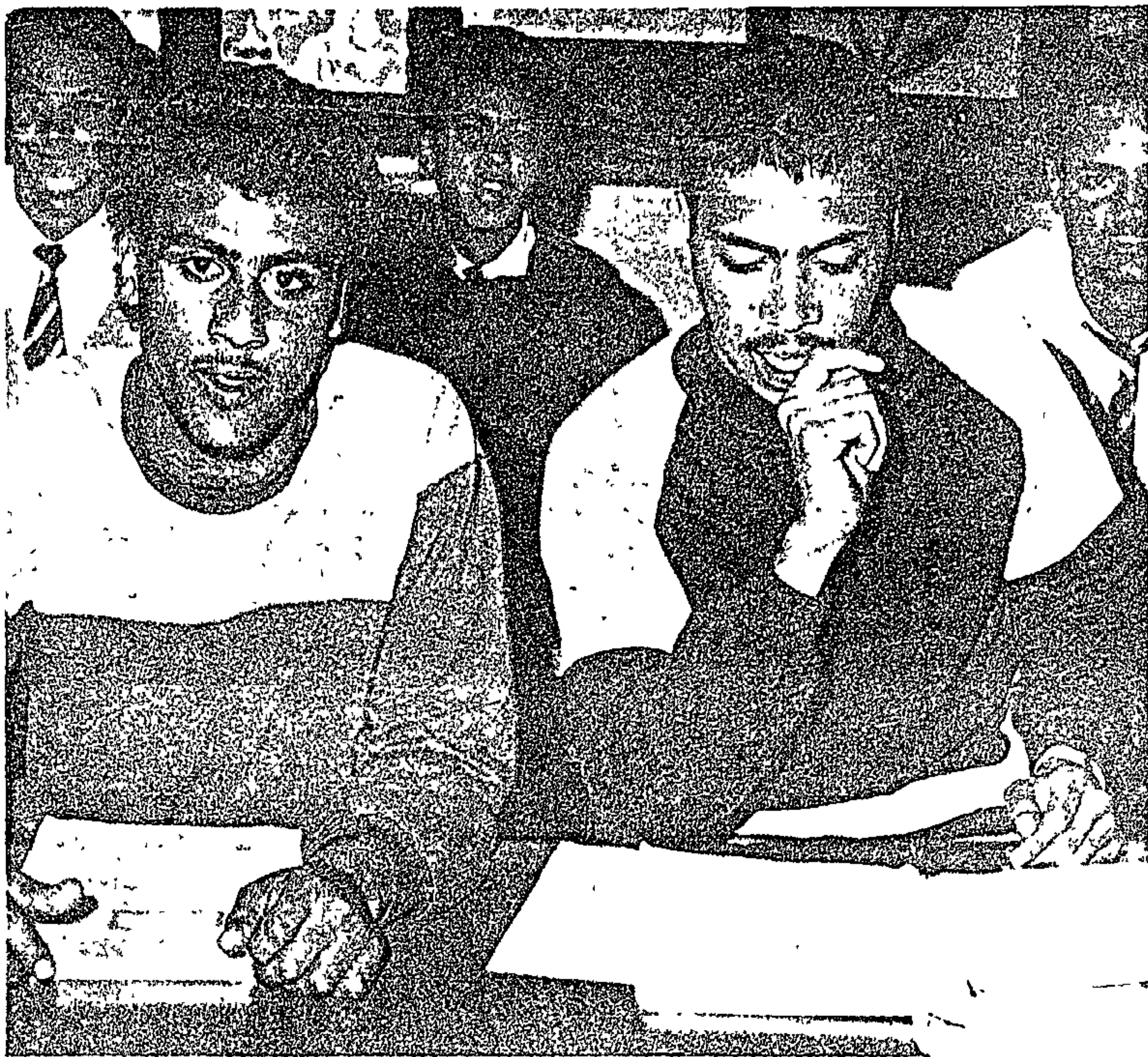
interviews.

Representation would protect the child against unreasonable and destructive questioning and video use would prevent the child repeatedly having to testify about the event.

Such steps would contribute to the child being less emotionally upset during the hearing, said Oberholzer.

"The council further hopes that these measures will enable the child to testify more effectively which will also contribute to the conviction of the transgressor concerned.

"Should the Child Care Act be amended to provide better protection for children who are sexually and physically abused by their own family members, the evil will be further prevented." — Sapa.



Back to school for detainees

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his exams. 10-16/11/88

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Moos and Splinters were among about 18 detainees released in the Western Cape in the past week.

— See page 3

CHILD ABUSE SHOCK

70 cases found, more probed

MORE than 70 cases of child abuse, including 37 of rape, have come before the Mitchell's-Plain Regional Court, near Cape Town, in the past four months. Many more allegations of children being sexually abused are being investigated by police and social

**SOWETAN
CORRESPONDENT**

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Thirteen rape trials yet. Surgeon "who would be to be completed include: on 24-hour standby in that of a father and his son accused of raping his daughter.

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Rape

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Southern African Society for Prevention of

Seventeen 11/11/88

Child Abuse and Neglect executive member Mr-A M Weber said child abuse in Mitchell's Plain was increasing at an alarming rate.

He called for the appointment of a district surgeon "who would be on 24-hour standby in the area to deal with cases of child abuse".

Child abuse: Gays fear witch-hunt

ACG45 11/11/88 298

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Police would go all-out to prevent the crackdown on child abuse from turning into an "hysterical witch-hunt", said the national co-ordinator, Detective Warrant Officer Grant Robertson, after fears from South Africa's gay community expressed by the gay magazine, *Exit*.

But he added a grim warning that the child protection units of the police would do "everything in their power" to wipe out the problem.

Addressing a Pretoria Press Club luncheon yesterday, Warrant Officer Robertson disclosed that 260 new alleged cases of child abuse were being investigated after police in Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town received 600 telephone calls.

Well-known people

Referring to reports that police were closing in on many well-known men suspected of the sexual abuse of children, Warrant Officer Robertson said he had heard that "these well-known people feel that it is just a bluff, that we do not have well-known names at our disposal".

"I can promise you, there are very, very well-known people on our lists. And we are waiting for them, and we will get them. This is not just a threat."

Child pornography, which inevitably led to paedophilia, was also wide-

spread in this country, he said.

He praised steps proposed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to protect alleged child victims in court.

"The South African Police welcome this announcement, it is a great step forward," he said.

Referring to fears by gays of victimisation, he emphasised that in many cases paedophiles were heterosexual or bisexual.

Smokescreen

"We know of perpetrators who deliberately got married as a smoke-screen," he said.

"We also know that some offenders are female."

Warrant Officer Robertson appealed to the public to supply the police with "fresh" information: "Some of the information we get is years old — one victim called us and claimed she was abused by a teacher in 1935, but was punished for reporting it."

Warrant Officer Robertson said that the discovery of child abuse in the country followed the same patterns as elsewhere in the world, where concern over the nutritional and educational welfare of children led to concern over their physical welfare.

He emphasised that children should be educated about the dangers of abuse and abusers, and said that schools and certain government departments had already been approached by police on this subject.

Capetown Times 11/11/88

Child sex caught doctors offside

Medical Reporter 298

THE age-old problem of sexual child abuse has exploded into public awareness over the past few years — finding health workers unprepared and showing deficiencies in the training of paediatricians, Prof Maurice Kibel of the Red Cross Children's Hospital Institute of Child Health said yesterday.

He was addressing a conference on contraception, sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases, organised by the University of Cape Town's department of obstetrics and gynaecology.

Professor Kibel said the child abuse team at the Children's Hospital last year saw about 400 cases of abuse. About a third were cases of sexual abuse. Between January and June this

year, 87 cases of abuse were seen, of which about half were cases of sexual abuse.

Sexual abuse of children occurred throughout the history of mankind. "The extent of the problem only recently exploded into public awareness."

Its signs included genital trauma and infection, sexually transmitted diseases, bed-wetting, abdominal pains and urinary tract infections.

Behaviour changes could also indicate sexual abuse. These included changed sleep, appetite and conduct patterns, phobias, withdrawal, aggression and excessive masturbation.

Long-term effects included pregnancy, school problems, promiscuity, drug abuse and eventual sexual abuse of children by former victims.

Cold and calculating, this thief of innocence

Star 11/11/68

Detective Warrant Officer Grant Robertson, co-ordinator of the SAP Child Protection Unit, has widely studied this particular sexual deviant, the paedophile and at a Pretoria Press Club luncheon yesterday painted the following portrait.

A paedophile is a person whose primary sex object is "the child".

In an accepted definition, the age gap between the perpetrator and the child must be greater than five years.

It is also necessary that the activity has continued for longer than six months.

"Even having thoughts along these lines over an extended period could indicate a mild form of paedophilia."

The condition is not limited to homosexual men. Sexual abuse of children outside the home is, however, almost exclusively a "white" crime.

There is a distinction between fixated paedophiles and regressed paedophiles "who perhaps have had marital relationships — and a lot of the people we have on our list (of suspects) are also married people who previously were not under suspicion because some of the people got married to create a smokescreen".

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By CLAIRE ROBERTSON
Pretoria Bureau

The stranger whose gentle offer of sweets to a child on a street corner masks evil intent has been given his or her proper name in South Africa in recent weeks: the paedophile. An expert describes this pervert.

Many paedophiles use the "classic excuse" that the children enticed them. However, it should be remembered that the paedophile derives his or her pleasure from the "stealing of innocence".

Most paedophiles prey on their victims in a calculated, premeditated fashion.

"It is not an accident that they get involved with children.

They carefully select the victim that may be approached.

"That is why some paedophiles have operated for five, 10, 15 years. When I was at school, I knew about a chap that I finally caught 10 years later.

"Friendship is calculated, using whatever it takes — money, gifts, perhaps just love and affection that the child is not getting at home.

"Once this bond has been created the child finds it very difficult to refuse the advances of the paedophile."

Sexual attention usually begins with less intimate behaviour such as kissing or hugging and progresses to more intimate forms of behaviour.

The paedophile may have a single child at a time, but it is more common for them to be simultaneously involved with a group of child victims.

"Over the years during which the paedophile operates, tens, hundreds, and in some cases even thousands of children may be abused by a single individual."

He cites an Australian case where a convicted paedophile "boasted" in court that in the 30 years he had been operating he had had a different boy every day — more than 10 000 victims.

The biggest problem for society was the perpetuation of the abuse cycle.

"If every molester abuses just 10 children — and that is a conservative estimate for a 10 or 15-year career — and just two of them become abusers themselves, (again, a fairly low estimate) 10 abusers will be responsible for 100 victims and 20 new perpetrators in just 10 years."

Sex with the young

We've lots of ⁽²⁹⁸⁾ names — SAP

Star 11/11/88

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

More than 260 cases of alleged child abuse are being investigated in the major centres of South Africa, says Warrant-Officer Grant Robertson, co-ordinator of the Child Protection Unit of the SAP.

He told a Pretoria Press Club luncheon yesterday that on one day this week 30 new cases were reported.

The police in Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria and Bloemfontein had received about 600 calls recently about alleged sexual abuse of children.

Referring to reports that police were closing in on many well-known men suspected of the sexual abuse of children, Warrant-Officer Robertson said he had

Bail for man in indecency case

Pretoria Correspondent

A man yesterday appeared before a Pretoria magistrate charged with indecent assault.

Mr Russel Lee (31) of Sunnyside, Pretoria was granted bail of R200.

He pleaded guilty, but after an explanation to the court a plea of not guilty was entered.

The State alleges he picked up a boy from a Pretoria disco, took him to his flat and committed indecent acts with him.

Mr Lee said he did not think at the time the boy was under age and thus could not have known he was transgressing the law.

The hearing was postponed to February 17 1989.

heard that "these well-known people feel it is just a bluff; that we do not have well-known names at our disposal. I can promise you, there are very many well-known people on our lists. And we will get them."

Cases were handled in a sensitive manner, he said, and gave the assurance that the police would "prevent an hysterical witch-hunt".

Information appeal

He said child sexual abuse in South Africa had followed patterns elsewhere, with concern about the educational and nutritional welfare of children leading to concern for their physical health.

"The journey — into Hell itself, really — was summed up well by an American academic. He said the exposé of physical child abuse — referring to abuse within the family — led to the murky world of paedophilia, child pornography and prostitution."

The policeman appealed to the public to provide the police with fresh information. He also said children should be educated in a responsible manner about the dangers of abuse and abusers.

If children make reports of abuse they should be believed, and referred for professional evaluation.

"We must prevent, at all costs, some of the cases where children report to eight different adults before someone finally does something."

"Report suspected cases of abuse to the police and other agencies so that some action might be taken." He suggested churches, welfare organisations and welfare departments.

● See Page 15.

Sodomy: City man guilty

Court Reporter

A CLINICALLY diagnosed paedophile was yesterday convicted on 10 counts of sodomy, indecent assault and assault on boys aged between seven and 17, which he committed over a period of 10 years.

Johannes Jacobus van Zyl, 34, of Louis Leipoldt Street, Goodwood, pleaded guilty to all 10 charges in Parow Regional Court yesterday.

Some of the victims and their parents waited outside the courtroom until a policeman of the Child Protection Unit told them that Van Zyl had been refused bail and the hearing had been adjourned to December 6.

Van Zyl admitted sodomising five

boys aged seven, 10, 16, 13, and 17 between October 1986 and May this year.

He also admitted indecently assaulting four boys aged 16, 11, 10 and 11 between October 1978 and May this year. One of the boys was indecently assaulted at the Goodwood Drive-In.

In a report handed to the court after Van Zyl had undergone 30 days' mental observation at Valkenberg Hospital, Professor T Zabow said he was not mentally ill and was fit to stand trial. He diagnosed paedophilia and said there had been reports of abuse during Van Zyl's childhood.

Mr A L Laubscher was the magistrate Mrs G Koelma appeared for Van Zyl

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Only one
in 500 is

convicted

The causes were very complex and varied greatly from one perpetrator to another. However, many seemed to be unable to form a proper sexual relationships with adults. Often, offenders had themselves been abused as children. Most perpetrators were acquainted with their victims. Child abuse oc-

Horror and dismay

Most perpetrators were acquainted with their victims. Child abuse occurred most often between 2 pm and 5 pm when many children were roaming the streets or were alone and unprotected at home.

Many victims were coerced, bribed or sworn to secrecy. Some children gave hints about what had happened, but this was often difficult to interpret. Early warning signs included sexualised play and behavioural changes in sleep and appetite, phobias, withdrawal, depression, guilt or aggression. Many behavioural changes were first noticed by teachers, he said.

Ms Yvonne Herring, chief social worker at the hospital, said the child abuse team had realised "through bitter experience" that the police had to be involved.

"Frontline" people such as nurses, general practitioners and teachers were heavily relied on for detection.

Robbers now

puncture tyres

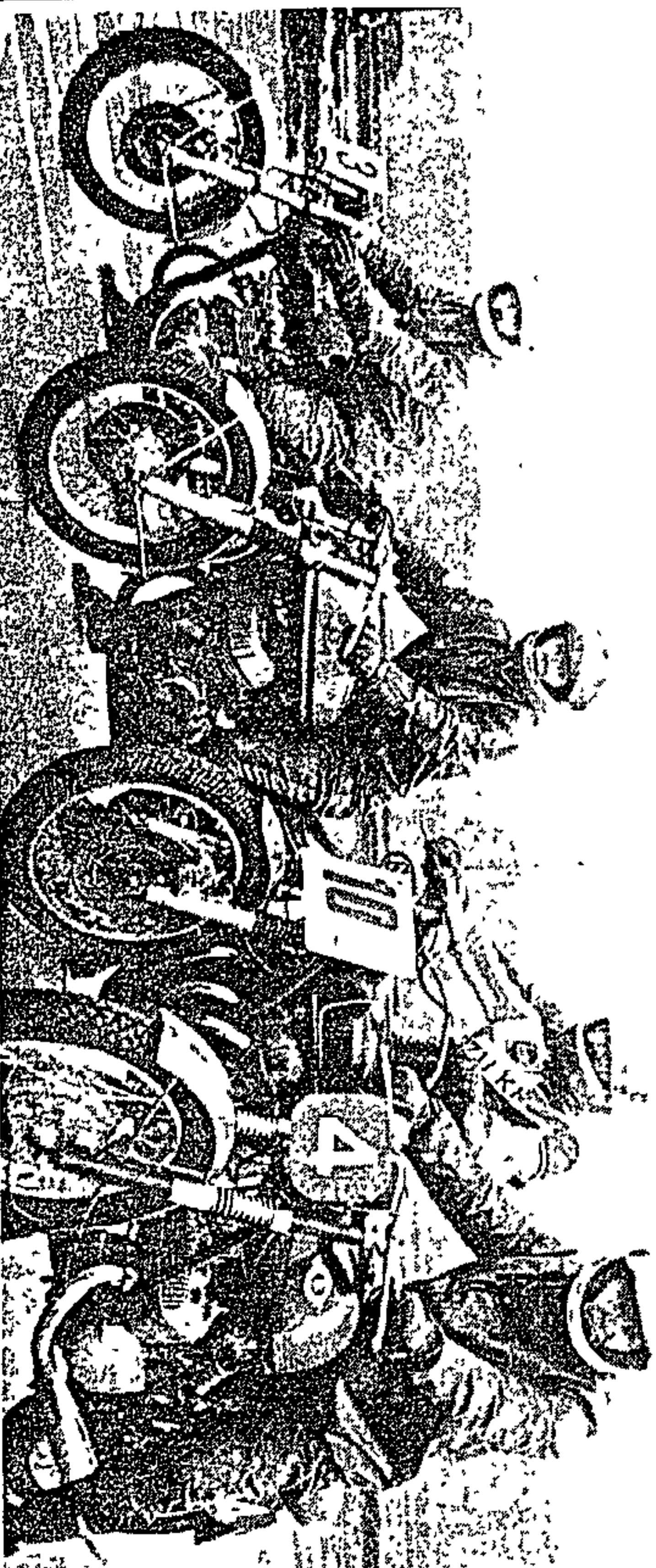
CRIME REPORTER

Investigation had to be carried out by the police, a social work agency and medical personnel

Major advances in the treatment of impotence have been made in the past decade — producing erections in men who otherwise had had no hope of achieving them, according to an urologist

Dr Mike du Preez, a consultant at Groote Schuur Hospital, told the conference that the treatment was no longer experimental

CLASSY RIDERS: Gavin Mills (450 Honda, No 3), Tex Alexander (500 Suzuki, No 1) and Mike White (250 Suzuki, No 4) who will be riding in a special Classic event at Kyalami today. Tex Alexander is the current Classic champion, a title twice held by Mike White. Simon Fourie (750 Honda, No 10), madcap motorcycle personality, past Formula One champion and holder of the three-hour Durban-to-Johannesburg record, will not be riding — he is out with tom tendons.



**Sound of heavy metal will
be heard at Kyalami today**

STEVE KEALY

STEVE KEALY

Rhodesian stars, the sub-continent has produced more than its fair share of riding aces — names like “Socks” Hocking, Jim Redman, Paddy Driver and Kork Ballington span a quarter of a century.

bikes
Although this system won't be in operation at Kyalami, the spectacle of heavyweight "Irons" from the ducktail era, not to mention that sweet music, should move the heart of even the most malevolent Kyalami resident.

Dr Raubenheimer said yesterday that the new council would probably meet once before the end of the school year to discuss

He was in no doubt that the board would allow bona fide black school athletes to use the school's facilities and compete against its athletes

The school made international news with its whites-only decision and there was great unhappiness within the school

The new board consists of Dr Dave Beyers, Mr Nick Campbell, Mr Blignaut, Mrs Gouws, Mr Touw Greyling, Dr Bingle Kruger, Mr Frik Steynberg, Mrs Erica Theron and Dr Raubenheimer - Sapa

Welfare happy with Children's Act changes

City Press 13/11/88 (100)

THE SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare this week welcomed the announcement by the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, that greater protection for children involved in court cases concerned with child abuse be investigated.

The council's national director, Joan Oberholzer, said the child who had been sexually molested had already been subjected to trauma and care should be taken to ensure that he or she endured no further stress during the hearing.

The council especially welcomed investigations into legal representation for the child and the use of videos during interviews.

Representation would protect the child against unreasonable and destructive questioning and video use would prevent the child repeatedly having to testify about the traumatic events.

Such steps would contribute to the child being less emotionally upset during the hearing, said Oberholzer.

"Council further hopes that these measures will enable the child to testify more effectively, which will also contribute to the conviction of the transgressor concerned," said Oberholzer. — Sapa

Expert team to deal with child abuse

298
Cape Times 14/11/88

PRETORIA. — A team of experts to deal with the problem of child abuse is to be established, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, has announced.

The experts would be asked to come up with a strategy to handle the vast problem, he said.

Mr Clase said his department viewed child molesting in a most serious light. It would be dealt with in terms of existing legislation, he said.

"All aspects, from learning problems to problems related to the social and family milieu, receive careful attention in terms of existing policy and legislation."

Police have received more than 700 calls in connection with cases of child molesting after recent media coverage, SABC reported.

They have also confirmed that their child-protection units were investigating several allegations of teachers having molested pupils.

They said some of the assaults occurred after teachers had asked their victims to stay after school.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, speaking at an Armistice Day parade at Witbank yesterday, said police were investigating almost 300 cases of child abuse and a further 81 within family situations.

Fifty arrests had been made to date, he said. In addition, nine cases of pornography involving children were being investigated. — Sapa

Study: Sexual abuse of children 'increased'

CHICAGO. — Sexual abuse of children has increased since the 1940s, becoming more common, more serious and more likely to be committed by an adult relative or friend of a child, a researcher said yesterday.

Writing in the journal Pediatrics, Dr John Leventhal of Yale University School of Medicine compared studies done by famed sex researcher Alfred Kinsey in the 1940s and another study done by Diana Russell in 1978.

He said the 1978 study showed a "higher prevalence of sexual abuse, a greater proportion of perpetrators who were relatives or adults known by the child and a greater proportion of serious types of abuse".

Kinsey's study — still the largest ever conducted on the prevalence of sexual abuse — showed that 24% of the 4 441 women interviewed had had at least one pre-adolescent sexual contact with an adult male.

Russell's interviews of 930 randomly selected women showed that 48% experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse before the age of 14.

Half said the abuse included no physical contact, but rather verbal abuse or genital exhibition. About the same percentage said strangers were the perpetrators of the acts, while 22% said family members — typically an uncle — were responsible. Twenty-nine percent of the incidents of physical contact involved relatives, 60% acquaintances and 11% strangers.

Where Kinsey found 8% of women had been victims of "very serious" abuse, Russell found 23% experienced this level of abuse. — UPI

'Team to deal with child abuse'

(298)

Star

14/11/86

Staff-Reporter

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, has announced that his department is to form a working team to deal with child abuse.

This comes in the wake of police confirmation that their child protection units are investigating several allegations of child molestation by teachers.

The units reported that some of the assaults occurred when teachers asked children to stay after school.

Mr Clase said in a statement at the weekend that experts would be requested to give their support for the establishment of a co-ordinated strategy for the handling of the problem.

"It is the stated policy of my department, supported by the Ministers' Council of the Administration: House of Assembly, to promote the welfare of every child.

"All aspects, from learning problems to problems related to the social and family milieu, receive careful attention in terms of existing policy and legislation," Mr Clase said.

As far as child molesting was concerned, any transgression of this nature was viewed in the most serious light and would be dealt with in terms of existing legislation, he said.

Dept to form team to deal with child abuse

PRETORIA — House of Assembly Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase has announced that his department will form a working team to deal with the problem of child abuse.

He said in a statement in Pretoria at the weekend experts would be asked to help establish a co-ordinated strategy to handle the vast problem.

Police have also confirmed that their child protection units are investigating several allegations of teachers having molested pupils.

□ Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in Witbank on Saturday the SA police had received more than 700 calls in connection with cases of child molesting after recent widespread media coverage. — Sapa.

(298) Bday 14/11/88

BUSINESS DAY, Wednesday, November 16 1988

Child mass murder trial hears of alleged assault at police station

(208)

Mother Teresa takes

jected to water torture by hav-
appellant? Besides, he was an
interested party."

DURBAN — A former Lindelani security guard, who alleges he was assaulted by police after arrest, denied in the Supreme Court yesterday he had admitted stabbing two children, or being present when seven children were killed at Ntuzuma cemetery.

Bhekani Wilfred Phewa was giving evidence before Mr Justice Broome and two assessors in a trial in which he and 10 other men, who allege they

Own Correspondent

were assaulted by police, are contesting the admissibility of statements they are supposed to have made.

All 11 have pleaded not guilty to kidnapping nine children, murdering seven of them and attempting to murder another.

Phewa denied telling a policeman the trouble had been started by the UDF or that he and other men had

gone to Kwa Mashu after receiving a report that Inkatha children were being attacked by the UDF.

Phewa said after arrest he was taken to C R Swart police station where he was locked up. Three policemen had entered about 20 minutes later and he was told he had to admit he was involved in the killing of the children.

When he denied knowing anything

about the incident he was throttled, punched and slapped.

Phewa is appearing with Emmanuel Khanyile, Sipho Clement Ndlovu, Lucky Mtshali, Sipho Dube, Sith-embiso Morgan Bodloza Mkhize, Muntukathenjwa Phillip Biyela, Mzi-beni John Khuzwayo, Thami Ndlovu, Sifiso Lawrence Mavuso and Dennis V Mchunu.

The hearing continues today.

Girls abused - claim

• From Page 1

eldest daughter who is aged 17 years, it is claimed. (298)

A police spokeswoman told the *Sowetan* that they were aware of the case. She said although no-one has so far been arrested, investigations were continuing.

According to information in the *Sowetan's* possession, teachers referred the youngest girl for medical attention after she had complained of sores on her buttocks. After she was questioned at length about whether she has had sexual experience before, the little girl "burst into tears".

It later came out that the girl, together with her elder sister, was involved with an elderly white man.

A doctor confirmed that the two girls received treatment at his surgery. The youngest was also referred to hospital where she was treated and discharged.

When the *Sowetan* visited the girl's home in Letlhabile this week, we established that:

- The white man was introduced to the family early last year;

- The man started going out with the eldest daughter after he had promised to marry her and build the family a house;

- After he had known the girl for some time, the couple often asked the youngest girl to accompany them on their outings;

- The girls were often taken to the man's house in Pretoria where they were treated to "drinks" and shown pornographic video films;

- After having watched the film, the man allegedly told the girls to do the same acts they had witnessed on the films;
- The girls would then be taken home with large sums of money and food parcels.

Both the girl's parents told the *Sowetan* that they were not aware of their youngest daughter's involvement with the man. They, however, confirmed that their eldest daughter had been going out with him.

ABUSE CLAIM

Girl (11) is treated for VD infection

POLICE are investigating claims that two little girls who are sisters in Letlhabile township, Brits have been treated for venereal disease after a spell of sexual abuse by a white man, writes

ALINAH DUBE

An investigation by the *Sowetan* revealed that the girls, one aged 11, who are both pupils at a local school, have for more than a year been sexually molested by a man who had promised to build their father a house. The man had also promised to marry the

• To Page 2 •

28/11/88

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Child care upgrade

(298)

THE present focus on child abuse has led to the establishment of the Institute of Child Care to equip childminders with skills and training for troubled and abused children.

The Institute, a professional branch of the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW) which upgrades childminders, will be officially launched next Tuesday.

The First National Bank social responsibility department donated R15 000 to the newly formed Institute.

Standards

"Child care has low professional status," said Mrs Dj Lavina, regional director of the NACCW.

"The tragic situation of child abuse is because of severe lack of training, inadequate finance and lack of nationally accepted standards of child care practices."

"Most of the children in the homes are either troubled or emotional children. They need to be cared for by professional people who have had thorough training."

The institute will serve as an authority on child care practice in South Africa.

Another side to child abuse

W/G ARGUS 19/11/88 298

THE sexual abuse of children is the perfect crime, say social workers, because fear, shame and guilt frequently prevent the victim from ever telling anyone what happened.

A angry Paarl man telephoned Weekend Argus this week to say his wife, Maria (not her real name), had been abused as a nine-year-old, and that although he had reported the matter to the Child Protection Unit, they were not prepared to act on his information unless Maria made a statement.

"This is the last thing she should have to go through," he said. "Yet that man is still doing it, I know that from my mother-in-law."

But the police say they are unable to act unless they have reasonable grounds. And a social worker says it can be a positive experience for an abused person to appear in court.

The Paarl man said his wife, now 27 and the mother of two, had been abused at nine by "an old family friend".

"The usual story," he said, "he even came to our wedding. I think her parents sort of knew, but they didn't want to know, so they did nothing. This man also abused her sister, and I know of six other cases of child molesting that he has done."

"My wife only told me after five years of marriage, when we began to have sexual problems, and now she's receiving therapy. Her therapist says she should not have to face police questioning and interrogation at this stage."

by VIVIEN HORLER
Weekend Argus Reporter

"But I believe the police should investigate anyway, so I contacted the Child Protection Unit and was told to go to my local police station and lay a charge. That attitude astonishes me. They just don't seem to care very much."

"We're a happy family, but this thing is hanging over us. I'm going for this guy — if I have to do it myself."

COLONEL Nick Snyman, head of the CID in Cape Town, said the police could not act without reasonable grounds for suspicion.

"The problem is someone with a grudge could come to us and claim another person is a child abuser. It's very, very dangerous. We can't just 'check out' people, we can't just go to people and confront them. People have a right to their privacy and we have no right to invade that privacy — our rights are limited."

"If people have information, they must tell us and let us evaluate it and decide what steps to take. It's a lengthy procedure to get enough information to confront him. We can't act if all we have to go on is that someone thinks someone else might be an abuser. We can act only when we have reasonable grounds to believe it."

"You see, a false accusation like this could wreck someone's life."

Mr Chris Giles, chairman of the Southern African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (Saspcan) says the court experience can be positive because it enables the victim to

face the abuser in a position of equal power for the first time. This is particularly important when the victim is still a child.

The child also sees that its account is being taken seriously, and that the accused is in the dock and not the child. This can clarify for the child who is at fault.

Mr Giles said occasionally parents, with the best of motives, decided not to put a child through the ordeal of a court appearance, and the child interpreted this as evidence that its parents did not really believe it.

"In a lot of religions there is a formal ritual that closes off certain events, such as a funeral. In the same way a court case can help a family and a child to put the whole experience behind them."

But Mr Giles emphasised that before a child or any victim appeared in court they needed counselling and advice. And some children simply could not handle court appearances. There were advantages and disadvantages, and psychological, legal and personal issues to confront.

"However, if the man who abused Maria is continuing to be a risk, I see no way to stop him other than for Maria to disclose it and to allow herself to be one of the witness against him."

"You cannot simply accuse people without being prepared to back your accusation up — your right to privacy is a fundamental civil liberty."

CHILD Welfare Society social worker Lorraine Doran was sympathetic to both points of view.

"The police don't intervene unless the person laying the complaint is prepared to make a commitment. In our own experience here, we know that often a child who has been abused simply cannot face going to court, it is just more trauma on top of the original trauma."

"So we first let them have therapy and work through the experience until they are more intact and stronger, when they may be able to write down what happened in a statement. But they have to realise that the man will probably plead not guilty, and they will have to be prepared to face cross-examination."

"In the meantime the person may be getting hold of other children, so it's a big worry."

"But when you have a case which involves people making accusations, then the accused person has the right to defend himself. I can understand both sides, I can understand Maria's pain and reluctance, but I can also understand the police — they can't intrude in private lives without a damn good reason."

Being an adult did not make the memory of Maria's childhood experience any easier to bear, said Mrs Doran.

"The fact she has to go for therapy indicates it is still painful and traumatic. She's done well to have been able to tell her husband and go for therapy."

"It takes a strong, mature person to go public about something like that. And of course this works in favour of the molester, because a lot of people who have been abused simply can't stand the added trauma of reporting the facts."

Police mount op to 'clean up' city

CMT Tim 19/11/88 298

Crime Reporter
TWO MORE suspected child molesters have been arrested by detectives, during a 30-hour crime-prevention operation which ended only a few hours ago.

The operation, which started at 10pm on Thursday, involved more than 100 policemen from the Child Protection Unit (CPU), Cape Town CID and members of the uniform branch.

A police liaison officer, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said the operation, led by Lieutenant

Colonel Tony Dewhurst, deputy district CID, was aimed at "cleaning up" the city centre in preparation for the expected influx of holiday visitors.

"This operation can be seen as a warning to criminals that the police will not be slacking off during the festive season," Lt Laubscher said.

"We will be doing everything possible to make the city safe."

He added that the police will introduce more "bobbies on the beat" to help cope with the influx of visitors.

Provisional figures released yesterday afternoon showed 36

arrests on 34 charges, ranging from murder to possession of stolen property.

Among those arrested were one for murder, four for rape, one for sodomy, one for indecent assault on a male under 19, one for serious assault and seven for house-breaking.

Lt Laubscher said the figures could increase as detectives worked through the night.

The final stage of the operation got under way about 10.30 last night, when detectives of the CPU swooped on known city spots where young children were picked up by paedophiles.

Child Protection Unit's 30-hour action

CRIME BUST

w/c
AK64
19/10/88
298
Cape
Town
police
swoop
today
on
'cruising
car'
owners

by STEPHEN
WROTTSLEY
Weekend Argus
Crime Reporter

POLICE have arrested four men in a major swoop on child prostitution in the city, and are today tracing the owners of cars seen "cruising the streets" looking for sex with child prostitutes.

The men were held during a 30-hour operation by the Child Protection Unit which ended early today, and a spokesman for the CPU said further arrests were possible when the car owners had been traced.

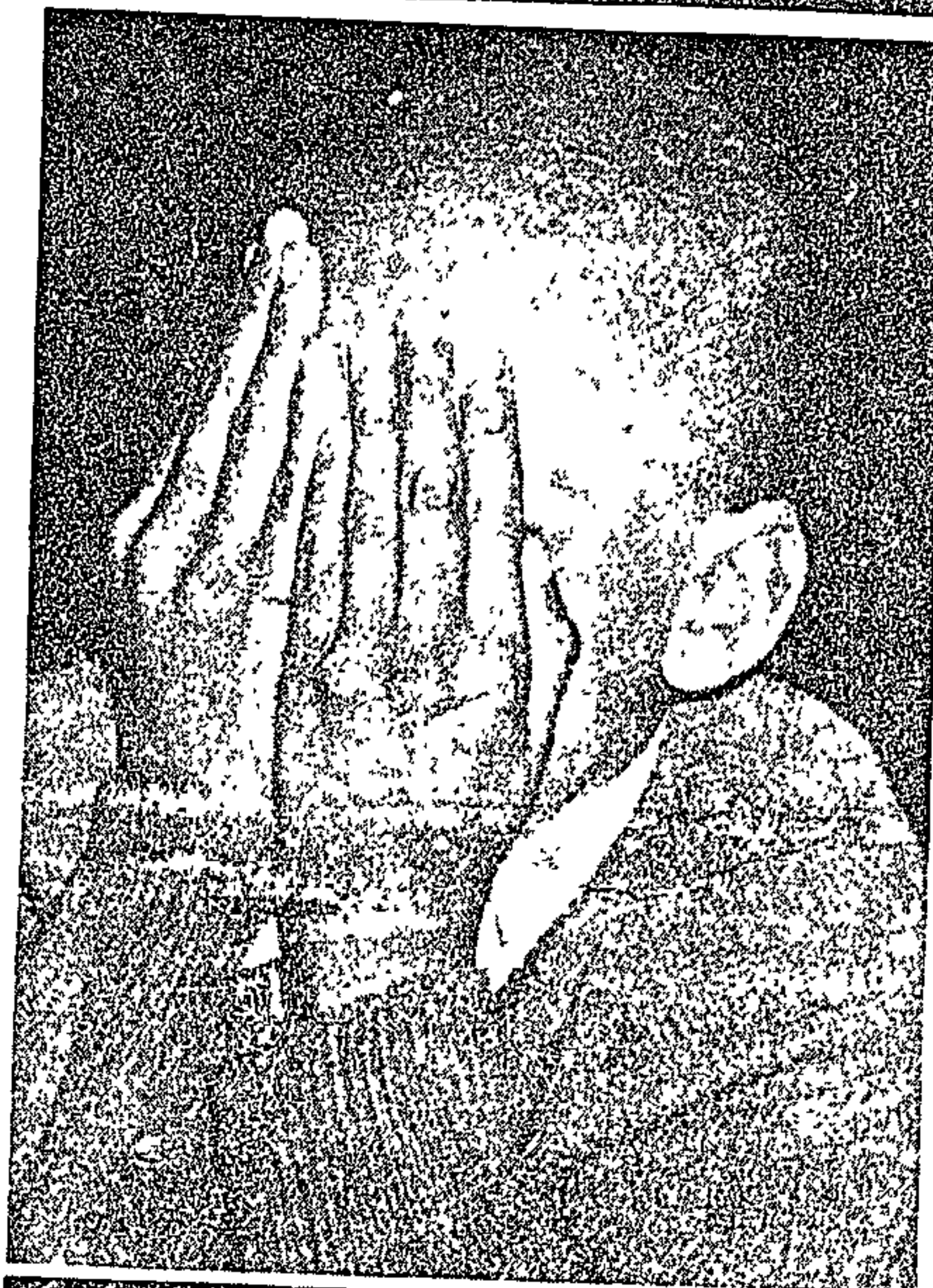
Police last night found children selling their bodies for food within metres of the Supreme Court, the highest court in the Cape.

A journalist monitoring the operation was offered "anything you want" for R10 by a 12-year-old boy when undercover police visited a pool hall in Keerom Street.

The CPU operation formed part of a larger crime-busting offensive aimed at warning Cape Town's hoodlums: Don't mess with the tourists during the festive season. More than 50 people were arrested.

During the operation a mini-bus used to take police and journalists to various target areas was broken into in Greenmarket Square in the 20 minutes it was left unwatched, and a journalists' cameras, worth thousands of rands, were stolen.

During the operation mounted by the CPU — a police branch formed earlier this year to combat child abuse — police spoke to two male prostitutes. Both said they had taken to the streets and sold their bodies after being sexually abused as children.



Pictures. LEON MULLER, Weekend Argus.
TOP: A 13-year-old boy, who told a journalist he would do anything for R10, hides his face after being confronted by the police. **ABOVE:** Street children sleeping in a city doorway. Many of the children sell their bodies for the price of a meal.

Police monitored the movements of vehicles in areas known to be pick-up spots for child prostitutes and registration numbers were noted.

Members of the unit were also approached by numerous "clients" asking for sex, but they sped off when they saw police back-up teams. Their numbers were also taken.

Children mixed freely with night-club visitors in the streets.

A 17-year-old male prostitute told police he had been sodomised at eight and since then had "just wanted to be a woman".

He said he had gone onto the streets shortly after his first sexual encounter and it was a situation "difficult to get out of". He said he could earn more in a night than most people in a month.

A 22-year-old man said he had been abused at 14 after being thrown out of home for being a problem child.

He said the clients of child prostitutes were often professional people including doctors, lawyers and clergymen. Some kept special flats in the city or Sea Point to continue their secret lives as paedophiles.

Both men and women solicited children on the streets. Children were chosen because they could easily be scared, seduced or manipulated. He thought there were about 100 of them.

During the raid at the pool hall, a reporter was approached as he played pool.

Police also arrested one man for indecent assault and a second for sodomy.

During one of the other operations which was conducted in Cape Town and its immediate suburbs 33 people were arrested. The arrests brought to more than 3 000 the number of people held during police anti-crime operations in the western Cape in less than five months.

Magistrate rapped for jailing boy

BY
NORMAN
WEST

A MAGISTRATE has been rapped on the knuckles by the full bench of the Cape Supreme Court after sentencing a man and a teenager in a trial fraught with "gross irregularities".

The judges also expressed their dismay at Vredendal magistrate, Mr J H Mulder, for having failed to heed several pleas in court by the 12-year-old boy and his mother, that he be released into her custody.

The teenager was held in custody in the Van Rhynsdorp police cells from the day of his arrest, 5 November 1987 until 30 December.

The case came up for review before Mr Justice Friedman, Mr Justice Tebbut and Mr Justice Conradie.

Plea

Both the teenager and his alleged accomplice, Mr Jan Zimmerie, pleaded not guilty to charges that they had broken into the home of farmer, Mr Johan Andreas Teubus in the district of Vredendal and stolen four bottles of brandy, canned food, R4 in cash and sweets valued at R80 on November 1 last year.

They were arrested on November 2 and allegedly made statements to police which the judges found, amounted to "confessions".

These were handed in as evidence during the trial, but the judges found that because the confessions were not made in the presence of a magistrate or Justice of Peace and been properly

Judges say teenager and co-accused were given an unfair trial

sworn, they were inadmissible and, therefore, improperly allowed as part of the evidence by the magistrate.

One judge remarked that because of the absence of any apparent evidence against the accused, a magistrate, if he had properly informed himself, would have discharged the accused.

The judges found, that Mr Mulder had "misinformed himself" with regard to evidence against the accused and had encouraged the 12-year-old to give evidence from the witness stand although the boy chose not to.

In the absence of legal representation, it was the duty of the magistrate to explain to the accused their rights and to be helpful to them with the presentation of their defence.

But because he had allowed "inadmissible" confessions and the inadmissible evidence of a policeman, the magistrate had found himself in a position "where he did not even realise the

accused may, perhaps, have been entitled to be discharged".

The magistrate was, therefore, not in a position to explain to the accused their rights.

In his opinion, the Judge said, this irregularity was of a "gross" nature and of serious disadvantage to the accused.

The judge said he found it "unacceptable and unsatisfactory" that a child of 12 was kept in custody and that the magistrate had neglected to heed a plea from his mother who was in court during the trial, that the teenager be allowed home in her custody.

The evidence of the complainant, Mr Teubus, was "spiced with hearsay" including prejudicial references to Mr Zimmerie's previous convictions.

At no time did the magistrate attempt to control these improper hearsay evidence and uncalled-for remarks.

Sue

In the light of the irregularities that took place, the judges found that the accused had not enjoyed a just and fair trial.

Mr Zimmerie, a R20-a-week labourer, and his alleged accomplice were convicted and sentenced on December 30 last year. Mr Zimmerie went to jail for nine months and the boy had his sentence postponed for three years.

Both sentence and conviction were set aside by the review judges.

Meanwhile, the MP for Vredendal, Mr Petrus Meyer, said this week he would assist the wrongly convicted man and teenager to sue the Minister of Justice for compensation.

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Representatives of the companies that made it possible for our readers to contribute thousands of rands for the benefit of the underprivileged. Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

Child Welfare gets R120 000 boost

By SINNAH KUNENE

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society this week received a boost of R120 000 from the "I Love A Winner" competition, which drew thousands of entries from *City Press*, *True Love* and *Drum* magazine readers.

Nine people won prizes ranging from a house to furniture at a draw held by the sponsoring companies - Drum Publications, Elerines, Toyota, Schachat Home Builders, Tumult and the SA Black Taxi Association - this week.

● Duke Dlamini, of PO Box 2408 Mbabane, Swaziland, won a Toyota "Zola

Part of the money will benefit Alex and Soweto communities

Budd" 10-seater, and RS Mlambo, of PO Box 7032, Empangeni, will be built a R55 000 house.

● Job Lethoko, of 11417 Orlando West Extension, won a fitted kitchen suite, fridge and freezer, Lydia Neube, of 540 Mokhada Street, Chiawelo, a lounge suite, A Makhanya, of 292A 9th Street, Mzimoni Township, Bethal, a bedroom suite, E Mpebe, of 444 Welamlambo, Tembisa, and Johannes Malope, of 4036 Lekazi

Township, Kanyamazane both won colour television sets, and Reginald Lubisi of Denison Residence, PO Box 375, Maritzburg, and Benneth Pelompe, of PO Swartfontein, Zeerust, won refrigerators.

● Meanwhile, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has announced that it would build two community resource centres in Soweto and Alexandra.

The centres, to be built at a cost of about

R700 000, will provide among other things, emergency day care facilities for the children of hospitalised and detained parents.

The society's PRO Willie Jacobs said land had already been allocated near Baragwanath, a place they believed was the most central area for all residents.

"It will be a crisis centre where people can walk in freely and get professional help," he said.

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Cmrs
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Child prostitute problem highlighted for reporter

Crime Reporter

THE nightclubs are starting to empty as Jamie tosses back his bleach-blond hair and leans up against a lamp pole, subtly flirting with passing motorists, waiting for one to stop.

Sodomised at eight, working the streets at 12, hoping for a better life, Jamie, 17, is one of the growing numbers of young male prostitutes who work the city's streets.

"I have stopped sleeping with them, I just rob the old bastards now," says Jamie.

"I did it for three years, now I just con them. They give my wages (money given upfront for sex) and then I run away."

More than anything else, Jamie feels it is the threat of Aids that has curtailed his sexual habits.

"Of course we are all worried, it's not safe to have sex with just anyone. There are still certain things that I will do, but I am careful."

Jamie's plight, like that of hundreds of children around the country, is nothing new, but has only just emerged, following the recent success of the police's

Child Protection Units in combating child abuse.

Although Jamie finds nothing wrong with prostitution, which he sees as a business contract between consenting adults, he has an open hatred for the paedophiles who prey on young boys.

"Men that molest young kids must be terrorised. Nearly all the people who work the streets agree with me."

"And it is not your down-and-outs who pick up the young boys, it is your rich lawyers, computer people and teachers. You know, the ones that no one is going to point a finger at."

His view is well justified, as journalists saw for themselves when they joined a recent Child Protection Unit raid and watched an alarming number of single men, or "steamers" as Jamie calls them, continually circling the city blocks in their big luxury German cars.

Jamie who, although just 17, gives the impression of one much older, does not see the problem as having started on the street or being contained there.

"People should be asking why

are there children on the streets. A child under 17 should be at home with his parents. Why aren't they there?"

While philosophising on the problem, Jamie tends to forget, or ignore, that it was his own traumatic childhood that probably forced him on the streets and changed his life forever.

Ever since he was sodomised, Jamie maintains that he has wanted to be a woman.

"When I turn 21, I am going to have the sex-change operation. At the moment I am a disguised person."

But the disguise is not just sexual — it is also one of lifestyle and ambition. During the day Jamie, who lives with friends in Woodstock, is a student with plans for the future.

But it is difficult for him to leave the streets where, in a couple of nights, he can make more money than most people make in a month.

No matter what the odds are, it is Jamie's dream that the streets are soon going to be behind him. "Everything is going to work out, it is going to be posh."



STREET-WALKER... A prostitute leans into a car in Burg Street to negotiate a price with a client. Prices vary from R2 up to R120 or more.

Picture: GLENN SHER

Child abuse expose praised

Some fan 21/11/88
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THE Minister of Education and Culture (House of Assembly), Mr Piet J Glase, has expressed gratitude to people who have exposed the problem of child abuse recently.

In a statement, the Minister said suffering imposed upon innocent children was deeply regretted and gave the assurance that such pupils would be assisted in every way in the educational situation.

Mr Glase announced that he had decided to constitute a working team to look into the problem of child abuse. This team, he said, would be set up in co-operation with other departments within his administration.

"Child abuse, together with problems such as drug abuse and neglect, have many facets which need to be addressed

Funds for SOS project missing

Ste 23/11/88
Money earmarked for an SOS Children's Village to house 120 abandoned children in Port Elizabeth is among the R146 million missing from firms under investigation by the Harms Commission.

Construction was due to begin on the village in Schauderville in January next year, but the project may have to be frozen.

Evidence before the Commission investigating alleged cross-border currency irregularities, in Pretoria this week was that about R146 million, plus interest, was still outstanding, R27,5 million of it in the name of Eurobank.

(298)

Pretoria Bureau

Mr Pine Pienaar, national director of SOS, said yesterday he was not sure how much money had been invested with Eurobank — one of several firms under investigation — but that funds earmarked for the R4 million Port Elizabeth village were included in the amount.

Reports have put SOS's total investment in Eurobank at R8,5 million.

Three other projects — a community centre, a children's village and a school — may also be affected by the missing funds.

Standards of child care group 'high'

By Carina le Grange

The Institute of Child Care (ICC) was yesterday launched at a function in Johannesburg by the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW).

The aim of the ICC is to provide child care with a recognised professional status.

The body will also register qualified practitioners in the child care field who have reached a nationally-recognised standard of practice and knowledge, it will draw up, evaluate and advise on a set of standards for the care of children in residential institutions, monitor professional practice and do research.

Also at the launch, special award presentations were made by the NACCW to five people who have excelled in child care.

They are founder of Boys Town and Catholic bishop of Johannesburg Bishop Reginald Orsmond; assistant director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society Mrs Shirley Mabusela; chairman of the board of governors of The Children's Foundation Mr Jack Sutton; matron of the Ezibeleni Home for Handicapped Children Mrs Minnie Ngema and chairman of the management committee of the Johannesburg Children's Home Mr Adrian Steed.

WOMAN

Child care workers honoured

Secet 24/11/88

By PHANGISILE MTSALI

VETERAN child care workers were honoured at a glamorous function to launch the Institute of Child Care on Tuesday.

The institute is an offshoot of the National Association of Child Care Workers and its aim is to provide child minders with a professional status.

Mrs Shirley Mabusela, assistant director of Johannesburg Child Welfare and Mrs Minnie Ngema, matron of Ezibeleni Home for Handicapped Children were among five people who were given special awards "for their dedication in child minding".

Certificates were also presented to the first 13 founder members of the institute.

Mr Brian Gannon, national director of NACCW told over 230 guests that the institute "can now take responsibility for defining the task of child minding, establishing its values and ethics, control and set standards of practice and undertake research on child care related developments.

"For the first time in South Africa, child care workers will have a body which provides them with professional recognition. They will play a vital role in enabling children in homes to become pro-active contributors in our society," he said.



Mrs SHIRLEY Mabusela (left), assistant director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, and Mrs Minnie Ngema, matron of Ezibeleni Home for Handicapped Children, are congratulated by Mr Brian Gannon, director of the NACCW after receiving their awards for their dedication in child care work.

Designers hold a show

Essential aid to treatment of victims

Manual launched to fight sexual abuse

By Dawn Barkhuizen

A father who leaves home after sexually abusing his children is likely to find another family and continue similar activities.

This was presented as argument in favour of psychological treatment for the father along with the rest of the family in "Sexual Abuse", a manual launched by the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare in Johannesburg last night.

The manual states that in many cases the offender, who has deviant sexual behaviour that must be broken down, chooses to disappear soon after the problem has been disclosed.

"For years little thought was given to treating the father. It was accepted that he should be punished and jailed, with some firmly believing the only solution was to remove him from the family."

"This is, however, not a realistic situation, because should he leave the family and receive no treatment, the possibility is high that he will find another family and continue with similar activities."

The manual says all members of a family involved in child sexual abuse will need treatment, the father for his behaviour, the child to heal the scars left by the experience, the mother to assist her through her

feelings of guilt and anger and facilitate her supportive role, and the other children affected.

The manual estimates that one girl in four and one boy in nine is sexually abused.

Between 87 percent and 95 percent of the offenders are male, and in only 6 percent of cases is the perpetrator a stranger. Victims range between infancy and 16 years of age.

Included in the manual are theories on causative factors, the consequences of sexual abuse, guidelines for case management focusing on confronting the family and interviewing the child, treatment for the child and family and the prevention of child abuse.

Speaking at the launch, Professor DJ Eloff, national chairman of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare, said. "Dealing with the victims of sexual abuse and their families is a complex matter that should be tackled by a multi-professional team, if at all possible. This guide, Sexual Abuse, is an essential aid in the treatment of such victims and their families."

The guide can be ordered from the SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare, P O Box 30990, Braamfontein 2017 at a cost of R15,00. Enquiries: Marinda Delpont (011) 339-5741.

Shock case only tip of iceberg

298
24-30/11/88
by with

By HENRY LUDSKI

THE conviction of a 14-year-old schoolboy for raping his seven-year-old sister is only the tip of the iceberg of child abuse in Mitchells Plain, according to social workers.

The schoolboy was found guilty of rape in the Mitchells Plain regional court last week.

His 44-year-old father, charged with the same crime, has pleaded not guilty.

This is the latest in a series of child molest cases to rock the country. Hundreds of cases are being investigated.

The Tafelsig teenager admitted raping his sister twice in September. He will be sentenced next month.

In Mitchells Plain alone more than 75 cases of child abuse, including about 35 of rape, have come before the same court in the past four months. Many more are still being investigated.

The cases have been for rape, sodomy, indecent assault and child neglect.

"About ten cases are referred to me every week," said Mr A Weber, an executive member of the South African Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

face his staff tomorrow

27/11/81 (27)
**Father slashes
wrists in court**

KEMPTON PARK. — There was drama in the Regional Court here yesterday when a 34-year-old father of two slashed his wrists with a razor-blade after he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for raping his 13-year-old adopted daughter.

The former South African Airways employee was found guilty by magistrate Mr H H van der Watt of having had intercourse with the girl on a regular basis and against her will.

Immediately after sentence was passed, the man was found to be bleeding profusely. — Sapa

Sixty

teachers

Sowetan 25/11/68
complete

creche

course

SIXTY kindergarten teachers who went through the Clever Play programme, an early learning course, were honoured at a graduation ceremony at the Rand Afrikaans University this week.

The teachers, from creches around Soweto, had completed a year's course on Book One and Two of the programme, which teaches methods of educating the child through play.

They entertained guests to play songs that each had an educational theme — introducing the child to the world of numbers, shapes and colours.

never been used in the country before".
"We hope that children will benefit from the knowledge you got, that you are re-charged and are ready to back to them," she said.

Mrs Denise Parkinson, a course organiser, thanked the teachers, who would be going back to impart their knowledge on 2 000 pre-school children, for accepting being used as "guinea pigs of books that had

SOME of the Clever Play "students" received their diplomas.



Child molester fined R3 000

Court Reporter

A SUNDAY school teacher, former student teacher and voluntary worker at a children's home was yesterday fined R3 000 (or two years) for indecently assaulting two boys — one at the home and the other at a Constantia church.

Appearing in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday, Patrick Andrew Venner, 22, of Basil Road, Plumstead, was also sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, on two counts of indecent assault.

He previously pleaded guilty to indecently assaulting an eight-year-old boy at the children's home between January and September this year.

Venner also pleaded guilty to indecently assaulting a six-year-old boy during a Constantia church service on September 4.

The jail term was suspended on condition that he not engage in any occupation, hobby or activity involving children under the age of 18 and that he have intensive psychiatric or psychological therapy for two years.

It was specified that for six months he have weekly consultations, for the following six months fortnightly consultations and for the next year, monthly consultations.

Yesterday the mother of one of the boys cried as she told the court how her son, aged six, had changed. She said he "clings to us all the time and

his emotions see-saw — one minute he's happy, the next he's crying."

"He won't go to strangers and he does not want to be alone," the woman said. Asked what she felt for Venner, she said: "Complete compassion. I feel so sorry for him."

Venner told the court that when the offences were discovered he had been requested to withdraw from the teachers' training college where he was a student.

He said the "chances of me becoming a teacher are zero. I had a lifelong goal to become a teacher, but now I know that's impossible."

He said he had thought of becoming a clinical psychologist.

Friends and family had supported him and forgiven him and he was "desperately remorseful and deeply ashamed for deeds I cannot condone."

Pride had prevented him from seeking help when he realised he had a problem after the assaults had recurred.

Earlier the court heard that Venner had ministered specifically to children, was a youth leader, camp director and a prominent figure in his church.

Passing sentence the magistrate, Mr A S McCarthy, said he was mindful that Venner's teaching career had been ruined. He said it was "shocking that an adult person should abuse a young child to that extent. Society abhors this type of conduct."

Mr P Botha prosecuted Mr A Schippers appeared for Venner



PROTECTED ... Convicted child molester Patrick Venner leaving the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday with his head covered. His attorney, Mr A Schippers, right, and friends and family tried to prevent him from being photographed.

Picture ANNE LAMING

Little boy saves sister from possible rape

298
Cm
27/11/88.

Man allegedly tried to molest eight-year-old

By STAN MHLONGO

A FOUR-year-old Vaal boy turned into a hero this week when he rescued his sister, 8, from being raped by a man five times her age.

Evaton police have confirmed that a docket

of attempted rape has been opened.

According to the girl's mother, a medical report from a Vanderbijlpark doctor who examined her daughter, indicated that the man failed to penetrate her child - thanks to

the little boy

The mother told *City Press* that her son kicked up a big fuss, screaming: "Get off my sister!" as the man got on top of her daughter.

The boy told the would-be-rapist to "leave this child alone" as his

sister struggled to free herself from the man's grip.

The man is alleged to have told the boy to "voetsek".

"My son repeatedly hit the man with an iron bar on the back," said the woman.

The man, a family friend, is alleged to have sneaked into the house while the girl's mother was at church on Sunday afternoon.

"He throttled my daughter, demanding sex," said the woman, pointing to the nail scratches on her daughter's neck.

A local social worker has suggested that stern action be taken against the culprit to deter would-be child molesters.

Little boy saves sister from possible rape

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Bystander shot dead in battle

By SELLO SERIPE

A DOBSONVILLE father of two was killed this week when he was caught in the crossfire of a shootout between rival gangs, the Japanese and the Phefeni Boys.

Oupa Elias Kgengoe, 40, of 8002 Dobsonville Extension 2, met his death at a sheeben in Mofolo North commonly known as Sgodiphola.

His brother, Blakie, 38, told *City Press* he had heard his brother was caught in the crossfire when the Phefeni gang

SOS projects to go ahead despite missing R2-million

872v 30/11/88 - 298

By Clare Harper

The R2 million earmarked for an SOS Children's Village to house 120 abandoned children in Port Elizabeth, missing after it was invested with Eurobank, will not affect the construction of planned projects

This was announced yesterday by the South African chapter of the SOS Children's Villages Association

The money is part of R146 million missing after being invested with firms under investigation by the Harms Commission

The deputy secretary-general of SOS International, Mr Werner Handl, said the international organisation would step in to assist SOS (SA) to ensure all its commitments were fulfilled.

These included a community centre, a children's village and a school

Mr Werner said that SOS Children's Villages had invested R2 million with Eurobank and not R9,2 million as had been reported

The R2 million was not raised locally for running expenses, but was funds earmarked for construction projects, Mr Werner said

The money was invested for short-term purposes after the planned projects were delayed.

SOS expressed concern about reports "creating the impression that the investments were irregular and that the chairman of SOS (SA), Dr W A Kulhanek, acted improperly".

"As Eurobank was a properly registered financial institution which offered excellent short-term interest, the executive committee representing the board decided to invest the money there," he said

"The SOS Board wished to confirm and emphasise that all money paid by Eurobank on the investment of R2 million was allocated to SOS Children's Villages accounts and are completely and properly accounted for," Mr Handl said.

Reports that the chairman of SOS (SA) was an agent of Eurobank had been categorically denied by Dr Kulhanek and the board of governors had accepted this denial without reservation, he said.

It was impossible to predict the outcome of the investigation, but inquiries by SOS indicated that it was likely the funds would be recovered

Lack of communication leads to abuse of children

Sowetan 30/11/88 298

A TWO-YEAR-OLD is caught in a family quarrel, her mother and a month-old sibling move to another bedroom and she is left to share the bed with her father who abuses her.

This is a true account of a case which forms one of 180 others kept in an informal register of child abuse at Baragwanath Hospital in Diepkloof, Soweto.

Quarrels are also one of the many causes of sexual abuse, which form a larger percentage of the cases.

According to Professor Lucy Wagstaff, a paediatrician and chairperson of the Soweto Liaison Commit-

By SIZA KOOMA

tee of Child Abuse, lack of communication between parents and their children and factors such as overcrowding could be blamed for sexual abuse.

"Parents find it hard to discuss sex with their children," she says.

"They do not tell them what to accept as appropriate behaviour from adults. This lack of knowledge on the right and wrongs of adult

behaviour predisposes children to abuse.

"Children in teen years, especially, should not be put in a situation where they will have to share with others of different sexes or their parents

"The exposure and the proximity in overcrowded homes sometimes results in parents abusing the children."

"There are also parents who remain quiet about an abuse case in their homes. They are content if their husbands sleep with their

daughters because they feel it is better to keep it in the family than let them have mistresses outside.

"Sexual abuse is not something that is happening only now. Children have been exposed to sexual experiences or being actively abused for a long time. It is only the increase in the number of reported cases, encouraged by education and public awareness on the problem, that makes it look like it is becoming rife.

"There are children, some of them as young as four, who are admitted with sexually transmitted diseases or physical damage to their organs. Some of them come here in serious emotional distress

"We have been receiving such cases for some time, but now the numbers are higher than other types of abuses because the secrecy is slowly being unveiled. People are accepting that they have a problem and they are coming forward for help."

'Parents find it hard to discuss sex with their children'.

Miss Buyi Ngidi, a social worker who started off with the

Johannesburg Child Welfare's counselling service when it was initially set up at Baragwanath in 1985, says that although the objective is to try and find a way of protecting the child it is not often that he or she is removed from the parents.

"Children are only taken away from their homes when they need medical treatment or when there is no other alternative," she says.

"We try to find a solution to the problem by counselling the whole family together. There is no reason to remove the

child from the home if nothing is done to correct the situation there."

Miss Ngidi says that children who are exposed to the trauma of sexual abuse and are not offered counselling, help get affected later in life.

"A child might grow up to be a prostitute or withdraw from heterosexual relationships. He or she might also displace the problem on his or her own children by abusing them as a way of solving the unresolved problems within him."

She says that the Soweto Liaison Committee for Child Abuse is working on proposals for a special unit to deal with abuse cases in court.

Indecent assault: Man gets suspended sentence

11/2/88 298
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH.

A former Rhodes University student convicted of house-breaking and two counts of indecently assaulting two girls aged nine and 12, has been given a suspended sentence of 30 months' imprisonment.

In passing sentence the magistrate, Mr PJ Botha, told Matthew James Taylor, 20, of Durban, that the problem of child abuse was in the news daily.

Taylor pleaded guilty to breaking into a hostel at a Grahamstown boarding school with the intention of committing an offence and two counts of indecently assaulting the girls at the hostel on the night of October 6 last year.

Indignation

The State alleged that Taylor had broken into the hostel, found the girls in their beds and then touched and fondled them.

Miss A de Jager for the State said that the girls were young, they were sleeping in the hostel when they were indecently assaulted in their beds. The court had to consider that Taylor's conduct justified society's indignation.

Mr DH de la Harpe for Taylor said that alcohol was involved in the commission of the offence. While he did not want to play down the severity of the offences he did not think an effective term of imprisonment would be a suitable sentence.

Psychotherapy

He said Taylor had undergone psychotherapy and had a military career at Voortrekkerhoogte which would be disturbed by a term of imprisonment.

Mr Botha gave Taylor a suspended sentence on condition that he was not found guilty of any form of assault.

He ordered that he undergo psychotherapy by a South African Defence Force psychologist until December 31 1989.

Reins tighten on child abuse (298)

The Government has announced the establishment of a central National Child Protection Register which will have the names of abused, ill-treated and neglected children.

Minister of Health Services and Welfare Mr Piet Badenhorst said services would also be adapted to provide social workers to handle child abuse cases for

24 hours a day.

At present, 1 287 social workers deal with an estimated 7 200 cases of child neglect or abuse every month.

A department spokesman said the register would contain confidential information on children suspected of being abused or neglected.

Pretoria Bureau

Star
2/12/87

2/12/88
Cape Times, Friday, Dec

Sodomist jailed for one year, fined

Court Reporter

A CONVICTED sodomist was yesterday effectively jailed for one year by a Wynberg Regional Magistrate for sodomising a 17-year-old youth from a children's home.

Ian Stewart Fraser Knipe, 37, of Moss Street, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, of which one year was suspended for five years, for sodomising the boy on August 6 at Port Owen.

On a second charge of attempted indecent assault on a boy at a children's home between June and July, he was fined R300 (or 150 days).

Knipe changed his plea to guilty after the boys' evidence was heard in camera.

Sentencing Knipe, the magistrate, Mr A S McCarthy, said there was evidence that the two incidents were isolated.

He said there was no evidence that Knipe needed psychiatric treatment. "You are the best person to know if you do or not."

Regarding the attempted indecent assault charge, Mr McCarthy said he was mindful that Knipe desisted when the complainant fetched the bigger boys.

On the sodomy charge, Mr McCarthy said he kept in mind the age gap between Knipe and the boy and the fact that the boy was probably drunk.

He said he was of the opinion that the complainant "reluctantly submitted to your advances" although it had been suggested that he was a willing partner.

THE FAMILY 2

SPECIAL REPORT

by VUYO BAVUMA
Weekend Argus
Reporter



CONCERNED community workers, alarmed by growing incidents of child abuses, have formed a committee which has vowed to eradicate the "sickness" in the Peninsula townships.

Now, the 12-member committee — including two UCT academics Dr Mandla Tshabalala of the department of the Social Work and Dr J Mosala — has resolved to organise a series of lectures to educate the community about child abuse.

"We also want to start an awareness campaign that will involve the community at grassroots level. We also plan to form clubs and hold workshops to discuss the issue extensively", one member of the committee said.

The committee's initiative comes in the wake of shocking details being investigated by the Child Welfare Society in Wynberg.

Some of the cases involve sexual abuse — including six year-old and 10 year-old girls — are going to come up in Mitchell's Plain court soon.

Other cases involve physical and neglecting of children.

This week I spoke to field workers of the Welfare Society. This is what they reported....

Child abuse: The suffer

W/E ARGUS 3/12/88 298

THE PEOPLE WHO CARE

by VUYO BAVUMA
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Child Welfare Society unit in Wynberg, which handles child abuse in the townships, was formed in 1985.

The staff of eight includes the supervisor, Mrs Dina Venter, and two emergency social workers, Miss Pam Ningiza (for Khayelitsha) and Xoliswa Jobela (for Langa.)

In the past two months, the agency has dealt with about 20 cases of child abuse. Some of the incidents were reported by either St John's Ambulance field workers or concerned teachers.

Normally, a field-worker is sent to assess a case and submits a brief report within 24 hours.

After studying the circumstances, the field worker writes an extensive report, which is presented to court.

Sometimes the social worker recommends that the child be taken to a place of safety. There are about 40 private homes in Langa and Guguletu.

Said Mrs Venter: "Our prime interest is to protect the children. Our staff members are very effective in this regard as they are well-trained and are skilful in decision-making.

"We take immediate action when the plight of a child is highlighted. We are also trying to educate the community about how to treat the children."

Sometimes when alleged perpetrators of child abuse are charged, the social workers prepare the child for the event.

"They help to familiarise the child with the procedure of the court. This process is very difficult because children get upset quite easily," Mrs Venter said.

The socio-economic and political circumstances of the underprivileged should be improved to eliminate the deep causes of child abuses.

"Factors such as the lack of houses and poverty can cause stress. Parents may displace their anger on the children," Mrs Venter said.

CASE ONE

■ **THANDI** (not her real name) is 11 year-old who was abandoned by her parents when she was four. For the past seven years, she has been staying with foster parents in Nyanga.

Unlike other children, Thandi has never been school.

On September 7, her foster mother asked her to fetch something from a neighbour. At that time, the neighbour, a 28 year-old man, was alone in the house.

The man asked Thandi to look for matches as it was dark in the house.

She obliged but as she was looking for the matches, the

man grabbed her and put her on the bed. Then he forcibly had sex with her.

A woman lodger at the house noticed that Thandi was walking with great difficulty. She then told Thandi's foster mother who approached the neighbour about the matter. The neighbour denied that he did "something" with Thandi.

He also offered R4 the foster mother so that she should not report the matter. Thandi was taken to hospital and later she was placed in Place of Safety in Guguletu.

CASE TWO

■ **AFTER** the parents of Kholeka (10) died in November

1987, she went to stay with her aunt and uncle in a two-roomed core house in Khayelitsha.

During the week, Kholeka's aunt goes to work at 6.30 am while her uncle leaves the house two hours later.

Early this year, Kholeka's aunt became suspicious that her husband was having sexual relationship with Kholeka. This was after she found bloodstains in her husband's underwear. The man said he knew nothing.

In June, Kholeka's aunt again found bloodstains.

At that stage, Kholeka became sick and the uncle suddenly became protective. Her aunt recommended that she should be sent to a clinic but the uncle brought her medicine.

Eventually Kholeka was sent to the clinic. She told the nurse that her uncle had been having sex with her.

She was then examined and later referred place of safety.

CASE THREE

■ **LENA**, a six year-old girl, stays with her mother at a backyard shack in Guguletu. Her mother has a boyfriend who normally takes Lena to school in the morning. Both Lena's mother and the boyfriend used to drink heavily.

On September 15, Lena's teacher noticed during physical training class that Lena could not perform well. She moved with great difficulty.

The teacher asked Lena what the problem was. Lena told her that her mother's boyfriend used to force her sex with him.

The teacher sent her to Red Cross and later a Child Welfare Society was called in. In an interview with Wandile Ncapai, a Child Welfare Society social worker, Lena said her mother's boyfriend used to have sex with her.

He used to give either R1 or 50 cents in order to keep her quiet.

Sometimes her boy-friend threatened to kill her or stop giving her money should she tell anyone about the sexual activities.

Lena said this had been going on for a long time

Explaining the action taken Mr Ncapai said the child was removed from her mother and was placed in place of safety.

"In this case we are convinced that the mother cannot provide adequate care for the child. We are also planning to lay a charge against the man," he said.

ring on Cape Town's doorstep

■ CASE Four deals with physical abuse

Molo is a 8-year-old Sub-A pupil who lives in Khayelitsha. He is a first born of a four-member family.

His parents came to Cape Town in 1980 and had no fixed mode before they moved to

Khayelitsha in 1985.

Molo's plight became noticeable in early March. He used to come to school in dirty clothes and was always hungry. He could not concentrate in class.

On the following day, Molo came to school with multiple

bodily wounds some of which were septic.

He was also heavily bandaged and his shirts and trousers had bloodstains. Molo said he sustained the injuries when his parents beat him.

He said his father had used a hose-pipe and his mother the

heel of her shoe.

Molo's teacher decided to take the injured child to her house.

The Child Welfare contacted Molo's parents but both were un-cooperative. Consequently Molo was placed in a place of safety.

Shout NO! Annie tapes advice to abused kids

8 Times 4/12/88

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By GWEN GILL

ANNELINE KRIEL wants the kids of South Africa to shout.

Not as a general rule, but when an adult — be they stranger or friend — tries to touch them in places where they don't want to be touched

The lovely former Miss World gives this noisy advice in a combined tape and book presentation designed to tell South African kids that they have the right to say no to child molestation.

The package, called Kids Rule OK, has a foreword by Warrant Officer Grant Robertson, co-ordinating officer of South Africa's Child Protection Units.

Shocked

"Like everyone else I've been shocked by the recent publicity. If just one child learns to say no from this tape, it will be worthwhile.

"They're never too young to learn," she said, as she hugged little Lovemore Moyo, who is just 15 months old.

The words and music of Kids Rule OK are by a former Johannesburg primary school teacher, mother-of-three Gill Katz

The package will be available later this month at a variety of outlets.

LOVING HUG ... Anneline Kriel with tiny tot Lovemore Moyo Picture: MARGOT WILLIAMS

Child Welfare appeals ^{star 5/12/88} (298) for help in supplying toys

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is urgently appealing to Johannesburg's residents for help in finding a Christmas gift for each of the less fortunate children it cares for during the coming festive season.

"For most of these children it will be the only gift that they receive, as most of them are from families that are unable to buy food, let alone Christmas gifts," the Society said.

Gifts need not be very expensive or very big because, for these children, the thought counts for more than the actual cost.

The Society has, however, stressed that all gifts should preferably be in a good condition, if not new, as these children are already required to make do with "hand-me-downs" for almost all their other needs.

A new gift told a child that he or she was special, that someone really cared, the Society said.

Anyone who would like to make this a special Christmas for one of Johannesburg's unfortunate children is invited to contact Ms Jacqui Koopman at the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society on (011) 331-0171.

Kliptown feeding scheme in trouble

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stovs
12/8

By Helen Grange

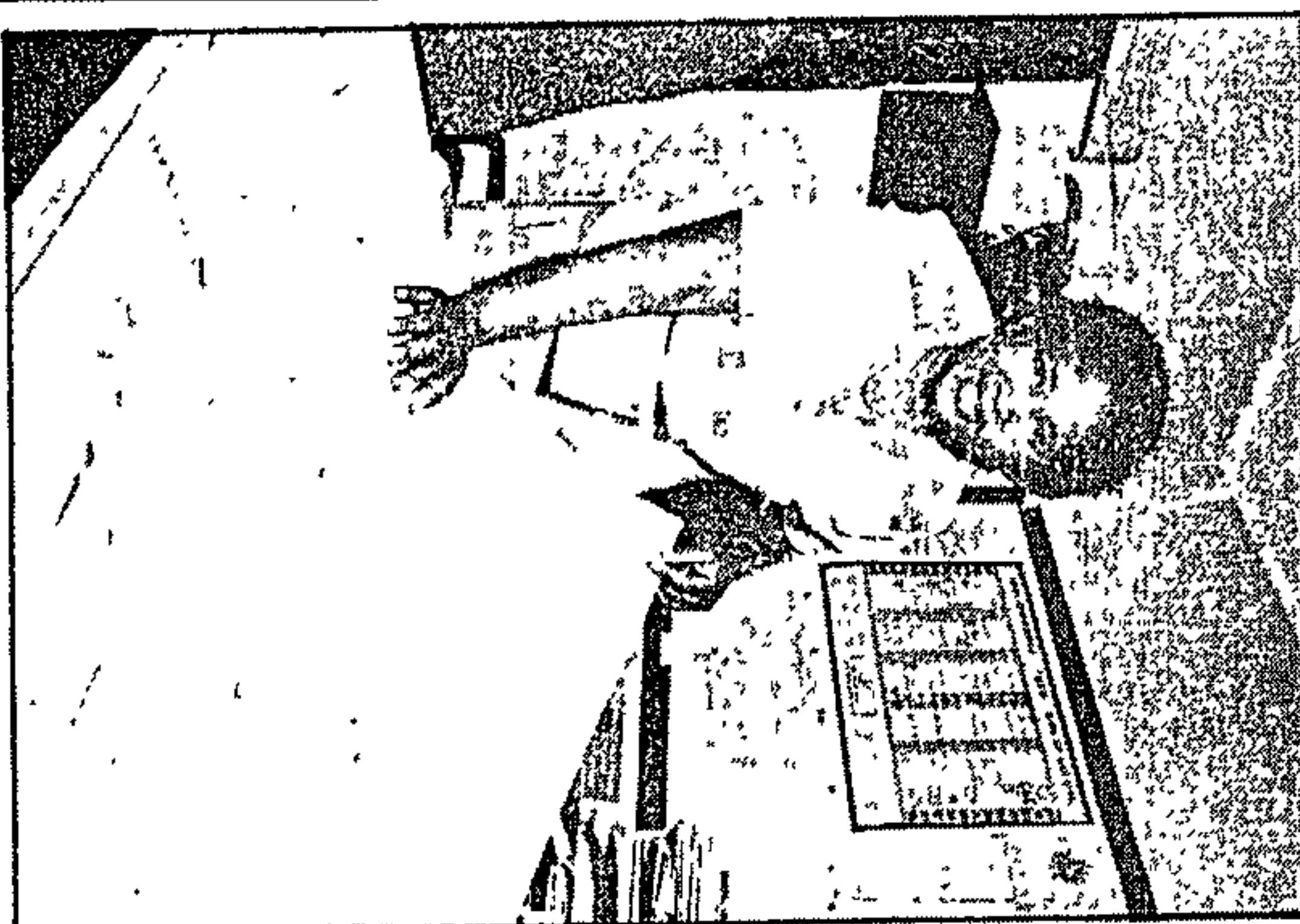
The Christian Children's Home and Youth Mission, a group of concerned individuals feeding children squatting on Kliptown Racecourse in Dlamini, Soweto, is applying for a fund-raising number

The mission, run by Mrs Muriel Sigasa, has been working among neglected children for the last 10 years. It also conducts a Sunday School.

The child squatters on Kliptown Racecourse are fed by the mission's soup kitchen, which is no longer able to support the growing population. Many dependents are orphans without medical care and clothing.

Mrs Sigasa is hoping to collect public contributions for food and clothing, a community centre and aid projects.

Community upliftment



Mrs Christina Sithole... her commitment today was moulded by her own poverty and problems.

Guiding light for any ^{Star 5/12/88} retarded black child

The belief that increased participation by all contributes to a better future for all underlines Mrs Christina Sithole tireless battles for better facilities for underprivileged people.

Mrs Sithole, director of the Department of Community Services in Diepmeadow, is responsible for the establishment of the first protective workshop in the Transvaal for black mentally retarded children which opened recently.

She says of the Tswelopele Protective Workshop in Soweto "My commitment to community upliftment was moulded by my underprivileged background."

Sport, libraries

Boasting an MA in mental health theory and practise, and presently working with mentally retarded patients, Mrs Sithole is also responsible for all Diepmeadow's community needs from sport activities to libraries.

A former probation officer, she joined the Witwatersrand Mental Health Society and was chief social worker with the Soweto Council before her appointment to her present position two years ago. During her years as a probation officer she worked with uncontrollable children.

She says, "The question which hit me was why do these pathologies prevail? Looking back on my own childhood the answer was quite blatant. Poverty, lack

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By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

of recreational facilities and educational opportunities are just a few of the contributing factors."

As a child, Mrs Sithole grew up in the rural community of Hammanskraal on the outskirts of Pretoria. She was reared with seven siblings under the watchful eye of a protective mother.

Her father worked in the city and she says as a child she hardly spent time with him.

"I missed having a father figure, but I also know it was no fault of his. We needed money and there was no work on the farm. With the little my father earned there was no way that he could afford to visit us regularly," says Mrs Sithole.

Poverty was an ever-present reminder of the hardships her family would have to endure.

She says: "I had to travel about 25 km to school. It was not easy because I also had to tend to the meuefields as well as being a herd girl."

As a result of her mother's deteriorating health the family were forced to leave the village and move to Johannesburg. The change to urban life was drastic and unnerving, says Mrs Sithole.

"Initially, I thought life was easier in the towns because no longer did I fetch water or wood. But before long the disadvantages of township living became apparent.

"I realised the difference between haves and have-nots. The have-nots had to be content with overcrowding and poor facilities."

Her frustrations increased when constantly faced with obstacles, but determined and with renewed fighting spirit, Mrs Sithole devoted all her energy to grassroot community projects.

For 20 years she served on the Human Sciences Research Council working committee and submitted a paper on education and facilities for the black disabled child.

Looking back, she says "The most rewarding of all my efforts as a social worker is that I can help people to help themselves."

"But, more importantly, I have realised that when working at grassroot level the community themselves need to determine their own lives."

GREAT XMAS GIFTS FOR COMPUTER BOFFINS!

Weekend operation nets 29 juveniles

Police to step up raids on bars, clubs

Police are poised to crack down on hotel and nightclub owners selling liquor to children throughout the country after 29 juveniles were found in clubs and bars in Johannesburg during a huge police raid on Friday night.

The weekend raid, one of the biggest of its kind in the country, resulted in charges against the managers of four establishments — the Chelsea Hotel, Little Rosebath Hotel, the Kiss Kiss disco and the Twilight Zone disco in the Ambassador Hotel

Narcotics Bureau

More than 500 policemen and policewomen from the Witwatersrand Uniform Branch, Narcotics Bureau and Child Protection Unit took part in the operation, commanded by Lieutenant-General Mulder van Eyck.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, his deputy Mr Leon Wessels, and their wives were also present. There was also a large contingent of reporters.

General van Eyck said the police were concerned about juvenile crime.

"We have been worried for a long time about juve-

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

nile crime in Johannesburg and the lack of control over children. We will carry out more of these operations because we cannot allow the situation to continue.

"We found that certain premises were overcrowded and under-age people were being served liquor at unlicensed premises. We can't allow people just to make money out of children," said General van Eyck.

At least another 64 suspects were arrested on charges ranging from prostitution to possession of Mandrax. Eighteen motorists were also detained on drunken driving charges.

Other premises raided were: The Europa Hotel, Mogambo's, Maxini's, Moon City, San Lorenzo disco, The Quirinale Hotel, Midnight Star, The Thunderdome, The Dome of Carlton and Boobs disco.

Cash and gambling machines worth more than R600 000 were also seized at the International Casino in High Point, Hillbrow. Five management members were arrested and the particulars of 25 alleged gamblers were taken. They will be issued with summonses soon.



The Bella Napoli in Pretoria Street, Hillbrow, was one of those raided by police, who later had to use dogs to disperse hundreds of patrons who gathered on the pavement after the night. Fights also broke out between police and patrons.

Picture by John Hogg.

Coping with a new SA

Children had to deal with a changing South Africa and, to do so, had to re-orientate themselves emotionally, Dr E H Venter, a Ministers' Council representative, said last night.

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Speaking at the Johannesburg College of Education's graduation ceremony, she said a reappraisal was currently taking place in South Africa.

"Children are exposed to these powerful feelings. The question that arises

is: how does the child regard the reasons responsible for awakening these feelings? This confusion generates uncertainty, a desire for self-assertion, and attitudes that prevent communities from reaching compromises.

"The facts of the situation require that children must be able to deal with a changing South Africa. To cope, children not only need to know what these implications are, but they also need to re-orientate themselves emotionally."

Star 6/12/88

Group needs permission to collect 298

By Helen Grange

The Christian Children's Home and Youth Mission, a group of concerned people feeding children squatting on Kliptown racecourse in Dlamini, Soweto, is applying for a fund raising number.

The mission, run by Mrs Muriel Sigasa, has been working among neglected children for the past 10 years. It also conducts a Sunday school.

The child squatters on Kliptown racecourse are fed by the mission's soup kitchen, which is no longer able to supply the growing population adequately.

Mrs Sigasa hopes to collect money for food, clothing, a community centre and aid projects.

By YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

A CONVICTED sodomist, who has been molesting boys for more than 19 years, yesterday told the Parow Regional Court he "felt I couldn't go on without the boys" and that he was driven by an "evil force".

At a previous hearing, Johannes Jacobus Van Zyl, 34, of Louis Leipoldt Street, Goodwood, pleaded guilty to 10 charges of sodomy, indecent assault and assault which he committed over a period of 10 years.

Yesterday a probation officer, Mr Hendrick van Niekerk, told the court that Van Zyl had been sexually molested at the age of six. At the age of nine, he was regularly sexually abused, and at 14 was molested on a daily basis.

Asked about the diagnosis of Professor T Zabow that Van Zyl was a homosexual paedophile, Mr Van Niekerk said: "He is a paedophile and it was impossible to say that the offences would not recur."

Due to Van Zyl's low intelligence

Sodomist: 'I was driven by an evil force'

C.M. Times 7/12/88

level, he was not suitable for psychotherapy and Mr Van Niekerk suggested group therapy as a "step" towards rehabilitation.

When Van Zyl took the stand he said: "I'm sorry about the offences and I promise not to do it again."

He said he did not want to go to prison where a man had "offered me sex". He said he was prepared to do any community work.

The magistrate, Mr A L Laubscher, asked him why he had not done anything in the 19 years to stop. Van Zyl said: "It was like an evil force that drove me on."

The hearing was adjourned to December 13 and Van Zyl, in custody since August, was remanded.

Mr A L Laubscher was the magistrate. Mr M Gerber prosecuted. Mrs G Koelma appeared.

Help the children

Sowetan
7/12/88 (298)

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society on Sunday made an urgent appeal to the people of Johannesburg to once again help the Society find a Christmas gift for each of the less fortunate children it cares for during the coming festive season.

To do this the Society still needs to collect more than 3000 gifts before the end of November.

For most of these children it will be the only gift they will receive, as most of them are from families that are unable to buy food, let alone Christmas gifts.

Gifts need not be very expensive or big, as it is more the thought that counts for these children than the actual cost of the gift. The Society did however stress that all gifts should preferably be in a good condition if not new, as these children are already required to make do with "hand me downs" for almost all their other needs.

Anybody who would like to make this a special Christmas for one of the unfortunate children of Johannesburg, is invited to contact Jacqui at the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, 331-0171.

City teacher convicted for sex assaults on three boys

Cape Times 8/12/88 298

Court Reporter

AN "EXCELLENT music teacher" was yesterday convicted in the Wynberg Regional Court of sexually assaulting three primary school boys.

Paul Marcelle, 46, of Dean Lane, Newlands, pleaded guilty to indecently assaulting a boy at SACS Junior School in Newlands in 1985 and another boy at Muizenberg Primary School in 1986.

He also pleaded guilty to attempting to indecently assault a third boy at Muizenberg Primary School in 1986.

Mr Leslie McEwan, the headmaster of SACS, said Marcelle was "an excellent music teacher".

There had been an incident where two boys had bunked and gone to Marcelle's house where he had shown them magazines depicting semi-nude women and given them cool drinks.

Months later there was an incident where a boy was fondled.

Mr McEwan reprimanded Marcelle severely and asked him to resign. Marcelle was deeply remorseful and "seemed so sincere".

"To me it seemed as if it was just a one-off thing. He was so open about

the incident. He asked me for a testimonial and I gave him one. It would have been totally and utterly stupid to write 'there had been an incident of sexual abuse' at the bottom of that testimonial," he said.

When he was telephoned by the principal of Muizenberg Primary School, Mr Rex Just, who asked about Marcelle, Mr McEwan did not mention the indecent assault. He told Mr Just only about the boys who had bunked school.

"It was the wrong decision and I can only apologise. I was influenced by Mr Marcelle's sincerity."

When he heard that a boy had been molested at Muizenberg Primary, "my reaction was one of total horror".

"I had misjudged the situation and that a grown-up could do that type of thing."

The magistrate, Mr A S McCarthy, asked him why he had asked Marcelle to resign if he thought this was "the end of his sexual indiscretions".

Mr McEwan said: "I thought it would be a lesson for him and I thought it would have been embarrassing for him to stay."

The hearing continues today.

Mr P Mostert prosecuted. Mr J Muller, instructed by Mr D P Rondi, appeared for Marcelle.

Aug 9/12/88

Main sex ring suspect found dead

Crime Reporter 298

ONE of the main suspects in police investigations into child-sex networks in the Cape has been found dead in his Gardens flat.

Police believe Mr Eric von Gericke may have taken a drug overdose — but the exact cause of death will be established when an autopsy is done.

Mr von Gericke was arrested in August after his name was uncovered during a country-wide investigation into child-sex rings.

NATIONWIDE APPEAL

He was held — allegedly just before leaving Cape Town — after police made a nationwide appeal for information about his whereabouts.

The arrest is thought to have followed a large cash withdrawal from a bank.

A police spokesman said today Mr von Gericke, an artist in his 60s, was found by a friend, Mr Michael Crosthwaite, about 8.15am yesterday.

At the time of his death police were investigating eight charges of contravening the Sexual Offences Act.

Mr von Gericke was due to appear in court again on January 31.

Sex ring 'leader' takes overdose

By JIM FREEMAN

ONE of the alleged ringleaders of the countrywide child sex ring, the extent of which has horrified South Africans over the past few months, was found dead in his Gardens flat yesterday.



Mr Eric von Gericke

Mr Eric von Gericke, 60, apparently committed suicide.

Police sources said an autopsy would still be held, but it appeared as if Mr Von Gericke had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets.

The police Child Protection Unit (CPU) in the Peninsula named Mr Von Gericke as one of the masterminds behind the child sex scandal that saw the arrests of dozens of Cape Town men, among them ministers of religion, church officials and teachers.

Members of the CPU revealed that Mr Von Gericke helped to run the network from his flat in the heart of Cape Town.

According to police, a doctor summoned an ambulance to Mr Von Gericke's flat in Camp Street, Gardens, at 8.45am yesterday.

A police spokesman, Captain Hendrik Opperman, confirmed that a number of charges of alleged child sex abuse were being investigated against Mr Von Gericke.

Both Capt Opperman and the CPU refused to comment on his death and the charges laid against him.

However, Capt Opperman confirmed that Mr Von Gericke appeared to have taken an overdose of tablets.

No crime was suspected, he added.

Mr Von Gericke was due to appear in the Wynberg Regional Court in connection with the child abuse charges on January 31.

His previous court appearance was on August 16, six days after Brigadier Leon Mellet of the Ministry of Law and Order announced in Cape Town that the huge sex network had been uncovered.

Mr Von Gericke was not asked to plead, but was released on R5 000 bail.

Several other men either arrested or investigated in connection with alleged participation in the ring of abuse, have committed suicide.

1

Child abuse under the spotlight soon

Special national conference to be held next year

By SOPHIE TEMA

WITNESSES or victims should report cases of child abuse to social workers or the police as a matter of urgency, says the Department of Health and Welfare.

The Minister, PJ Badenhorst, announced this week that his department was planning to hold a national conference next year on the high incidence of sexual, mental and physical abuse of children.

All the relevant government departments, child

and family welfare organisations, churches, cultural organisations, educational authorities and other interested parties would be invited, he said.

The move by the department follows recent police investigations that revealed details of widespread sexual abuse of children in Pretoria and the Reef.

Out of concern about the problem the department has decided to institute a national child protection register and to adapt social work services so that social

workers will be available to handle child abuse cases 24 hours a day, wherever the need exists.

A standing committee composed of representatives from the department and welfare organisations is at present formulating strategies for preventive action.

The department and family care organisations have 1 287 social workers in service who handle an estimated average of 7 200 cases of child abuse or neglect a month.

The latest problem that

has been unearthed in some black areas is the abuse of mentally handicapped children - mostly very young girls.

Places like Soweto, the Vaal and Katlehong on the East Rand have become the focus of the latest developments, but only a few reports have been made to the police.

Incidents have been cited of mentally handicapped girls aged between 12 and 14 years who have been victims of rapes.

In some cases the culprits responsible for molesting the girls are let off the hook because the girls are unable to give satisfactory evidence in court.

The case of EM is one of the most pathetic. EM, who is mentally unbalanced and hydrocephalic, gave birth to a child at the age of 11 years.

The man responsible for her pregnancy was living in a shack as a sub-tenant in the backyard of her Katlehong home.

Whenever her parents were not home and an opportunity presented itself the man would have sex with her. When he discovered she was pregnant he moved away.

Only after he had left did her parents discover he had been responsible for the girl's pregnancy.

ENS is between 13 and 14 years-old and lives with her mother - the breadwinner of the family - her brother and grandmother in a backyard shack.

She was the victim of a taxi driver who enticed her by giving her 50 cents to R1 to have sex with her.

At the time the taxi driver was staying in their neighbourhood as a sub-tenant in a backyard shack.

When her mother found out he had been abusing the girl she put a stop to their meetings.

But the man influenced her to tell her mother she was going with a friend to a teacher's home.

She left and did not return home. Her mother started a search for her and later traced her to a house where she had been placed by the taxi driver.

Her mother went to the house but was told the girl had gone to Pretoria.

Her mother did not think of reporting the matter to the police.

But since ENS has gone missing from her home the taxi man has also disappeared.

It's that trouble time again folks - uKhisimusi ufikile

SOMETHING I saw on my way to work this week reminded me that it is nearly that time of year I have come to dread. The Johannesburg municipality "Christmas carols" bus told me "uKhisimusi ufikile".

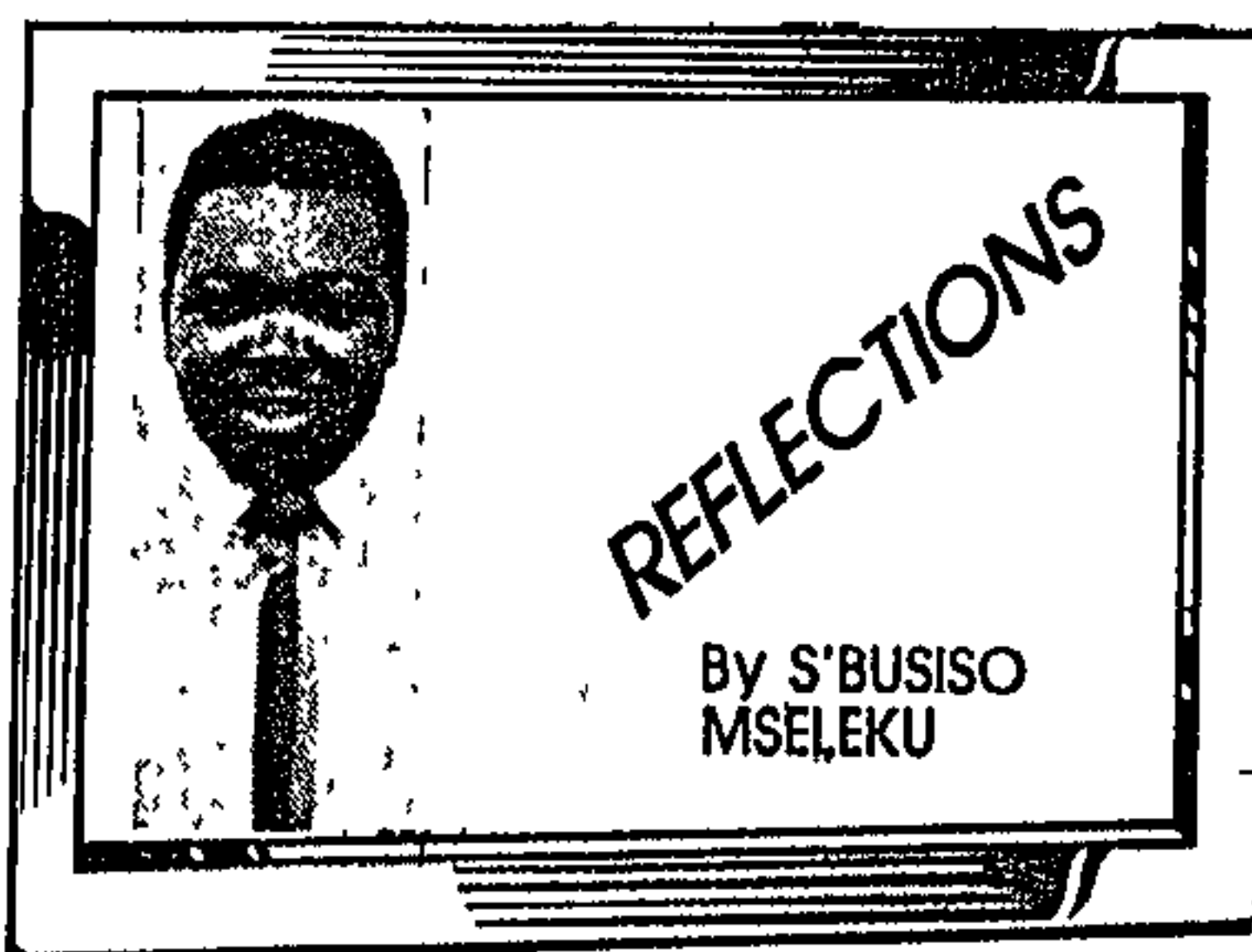
Over the years as I have grown up, I have begun to dislike occasions like abo "Khisimusi" nabo "Gudi" - Christmas and Easter.

As a kid I used to enjoy Christmas.

This was the time of the year when we saw our relatives and schools would be closed.

We would not eat our usual slice of brown bread and a mug of "umbhubhudlo" (sugar water), but two slices of white bread - "ikhekhe" (cake) - and a glass of Kool-aid.

But as I grew up I started to question these festivities. Of what significance is Christmas to us darkies? I am not against Christianity and what it stands for, but the things that come with the season are no good.



Gone now is the spirit of goodwill. Christmas has now become a time of mourning - a time when road accidents increase.

This is also a time when people buy things they don't need. They have their bonuses and

nothing will stop a guy from buying a car falling apart on "voetstoots".

This is also the time when you will see guys like myself, "amagoduka" carrying loads and loads to the homelands.

It is a time, too, for seeing many people decorated like Christmas trees. Like the two-year-old wearing a three-piece suit, bow-tie and a top hat eating an ice-cream and a pie.

After this care-free period is over, we have to get things back into perspective.

Right now the shops are bedecked with "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" signs. All these will go down on December 31 and "Back to School" signs will take their place.

Then it's back to normal. The children will demand new uniforms, school books and fees.

Now the "mashonisa" comes in. You will go cap in hand to beg him to lend you money. He will gladly help at an interest rate of 100 percent.

You will be indebted to him till the end of the year when you will repay him with your bonus.

I am sitting on the fence watching. The only thing I can say is. "HAYIKHONA! KUNZIMA!"

Xmas can be a time for giving to under-privileged children

By SIBUSISO MABASO

THE Central Transvaal Round Table Area is throwing a Christmas party for more than 3 000 under-privileged children in Johannesburg tomorrow.

The organisation has planned a special treat for the kids, including a circus.

Public relations officer Graham Beyleveld said traditionally Christmas

was a joyous time of giving and receiving.

"We organise something different each Christmas for under-privileged children," he said.

"Christmas for them was not a special time as Father Christmas did not exist for those who had no families, money and knew very little about being loved."

11/12/88
C/press

Music in the ear for Mohlakeng orphans

Clips 11/11/88

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By SELLO SERIPE

THE plight of the Mthetwa orphans of Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, has touched the hearts of the members of the D-Day

musical play.

Part of the proceeds from their performances at the Ramosa Hall will go to the destitute children.

According to actor Lu-

cas Wa Sefako the shows will start at 7pm at the hall and admission is R5.

The four orphans, are Nisoaki, 7, Masperekies, 13, Mamikies, 15, and Molantsoa, 20.

Their mother died in December last year. Their father, only known as "Mosothe", deserted them.

Meanwhile, the Krugersdorp Advice and Self-help Centre, which operates from Kagiso Two Apostolic Faith Mission Church, will throw a Christmas party for the orphans, aged and needy tomorrow.

The organisation's spokeswoman, Emily Mogashoa, said the event would be held at the church from 10am onwards.

Indecent assaults: Man pleads innocent

Case Times 2/12/88 Court Reporter 298.

A MILNERTON man yesterday pleaded not guilty to indecently assaulting boys at various times over a period of seven years.

Mr Kenneth Lucas, 43, of Koeberg Road, did not disclose the basis of his defence. One of the boys gave evidence in camera.

The state alleges that Mr Lucas indecently assaulted four boys at Brooklyn or Milnerton on various occasions between March 1981 and July this year.

It alleged that one boy, aged 14, was indecently assaulted during March 1981, another between July 1986 and July 1988, another between June 1987 and June this year and another, aged 13, during January last year.

Mr Lucas also pleaded not guilty to alternative charges of committing or attempting to commit indecent acts with the boys.

Bail of R500 was extended and the hearing was adjourned to January 10.

Mr M J Langenhoven was the magistrate. Mr D J Brand prosecuted. Mr S Weiner appeared for Mr Lucas.



THE Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr David Neppe, presented **Kids Rule ... OK** to Charles Madikane of the Twilight children during the launch. Looking on are Bradley Taljaard and Michelle Katz.

Suffer less the children

Sowetan 14/12/88 298

KIDS RULE ... OK.

This is an informative book about sexual abuse and explosive devices that was launched by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr David Neppe, last week.

The booklet is written by Gill Katz — a Johannesburg primary school teacher and a mother of three who felt "it was imperative that children must be informed as to how to cope with sexual molestation and the ever-hanging threat of bombs".

The illustrated booklet, which also has a music cassette based on it, is written in the type of language children

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

can understand. It narrates simple guidelines like: "No one should touch your private parts". It goes on to explain what private parts are and what a child should do when that rule is broken.

For children who cannot read a music tape with songs in both English and Afrikaans carries the message and the rules.

Both the tape and the booklet are endorsed by the South African Police, Childline, and the paediatric department of the Johannesburg General Hospital.



COL Zwane: "Charges have been laid."

Parents of ^{Sowetan} abused child lay ²⁹⁸ charge

THE parents of an eight-year-old Soweto girl who has been sexually abused for the last two years have laid charges with the police after the child identified a 19-year-old man as the alleged molester.

Neither the child nor her family may be identified in terms of the Children's Act.

The plight of the girl, a Sub-B pupil in Meadowlands, was brought to the attention of the *Sowetan* by her teacher whose concern grew when the child began to behave strangely.

Raped

The teacher said she questioned her mother about the child's usage of a sanitary pad which she saw during a toilet inspection.

The mother said her child was raped and that a young man had been doing

By THEMBA MOLEFE

it on a daily basis since the beginning of last year.

On being questioned the girl said a young man had waited for her each morning when she went to school and also when she returned home in the afternoon. He took her to his home where he and his three younger brothers indecently assaulted her.

Hunting

The teacher said the man stopped assaulting the girl after a relative undertook to take the child to school and fetch her in the afternoon.

Soweto police spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Zwane, who was approached by the *Sowetan* to investigate the matter, yesterday said the girl's mother and grandmother had laid charges after the child identified a 19-year-

old man and his three brothers, aged between nine and 11 years.

He said charges could not be formulated against the three boys because of their age.

- Col Zwane said the police were still hunting for Mr Sandi Machakati (36) in connection with an investigation of alleged sexual abuse of girls aged between six and 11 years.

- He said the girls were taken from the Pimville, Klipspruit and Kliptown areas, after being promised money or sweets, to an open veld behind Baragwanath Hospital where they were sexually molested. This had been continuing for about a year.

Any person with information about the whereabouts of Mr Machakati may contact Captain Breedt at (011) 945-1600 at the Kliptown Police Station.

Mother and friend jailed for child abuse

By Celeste Louw

A 28-year-old man and the mother of two young children were sentenced to four years' jail each by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday for abusing the children.

Mr S Visagie sentenced Dennis Hooper of Mark Street, Newlands to an effective two years' imprisonment on each of two counts of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm to a boy of four years and a girl of five.

The 25-year-old mother was sentenced to two years' imprisonment each on two counts of child abuse. Two years was conditionally suspended for five years.

The court was told that the woman had asked Hooper to discipline and punish the children because she was pregnant and could not cope with them.

In September this year the children were taken to hospital. One of the boy's arms had two fractures and the girl also had a fractured arm.

Both children had black eyes and facial injuries.

Hooper and the woman were granted R1.000 bail each pending appeals against sentences.

Star 16/12/88

(298)

Call on police for proof-of-age ruling

Vice raids cut back nightclubs' business

By Craig Kotze and
Grant Shimmin

Johannesburg nightclub owners have reported a considerable drop in business since police began their anti-vice operations recently.

And Sanca, the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, has urged that serious consideration be given to revoking the licences of premises which sell liquor to under-age juveniles.

According to many nightclub owners approached by The Star yesterday, the drop in custom was because many younger patrons had been "scared off".

Young patrons crowd many venues countrywide, especially during the holiday season.

One nightclub owner has appealed to police to make it mandatory for clubgoers, or people out drinking, to carry identity documents.

Police have warned of a relentless campaign to combat the exploitation of juveniles by certain nightclubs and other premises.

On Wednesday night detectives raided more than 60 premises in Johannesburg alone. In all, 1 668

premises were raided country-wide.

"This is only the introduction. We will go ahead, on a continuous basis, with these operations," said Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Lieutenant Peet Bothma.

Sanca and the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society welcomed the latest operation, in which 1 546 people were arrested.

Sanca said. "We welcome the SAP's raid on illegal drug and alcohol dealings."

Suspend licences

"This supports our fight against our problem of alcohol and drug abuse, and positively shows that society chooses to accept that alcohol and drugs are potentially dangerous substances.

"The responsibility to deal with the problem must be accepted by the community as a whole, and cannot only be executed by an organisation such as Sanca.

"It is about time the real perpetrators — the suppliers of alcohol to people under 18 — be brought to book.

"Serious consideration should be given to suspending or withdrawing the licences of such people."

Police also said yesterday that a

noticeable improvement in the vice situation in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, had already been seen an earlier raid. Narcotics detectives had kept up the pressure in the area.

But nightclub owners have also said how difficult it was to screen all patrons.

One said it was difficult to stop people under 18 from entering because many looked older than their real ages.

Only those who "looked under 18" were stopped and asked to produce identification.

He said customers found it insulting to be asked to prove their age.

Another owner said he has started asking all customers for identification. But this was detrimental to business because those turned away simply went to other clubs.

He appealed to police to make the task of nightclub owners easier by releasing a statement saying any person who went out drinking had to carry proof of age.

It would take only a few weeks before the regular younger frequenters of nightspots realised that they would not be admitted without the necessary proof.

Project cares for school drop-outs

w/c ARGUS 17/12/88 (298)

Weekend Argus Reporter

BETWEEN 25 000 and 30 000 coloured children in the Peninsula left school in 1986 and 1987 before completing their first year of formal education, according to Mr Amien May of the Young Peoples Project.

The Lansdowne organisation was founded in 1986 to cater for young school drop-outs by keeping them together and giving them a sense of belonging.

"Reasons for such a high drop-out rate are numerous, but we have found that most have to do with socio-economic conditions of the families.

"Our major aim is to remove them from the streets and get them back to school if we can. Some will hopefully become useful members of the community when they grow up and not jailbirds," said Mr May.

The organisation faces many problems, the main one being finance for a proper building.

"We have been trying since our formation to raise the issue with the authorities — from

the city council to the Tricameral authorities for assistance to no avail.

"Our major priority is to get a proper building to operate from. It was only recently that the city council gave us forms to complete but still said we would have to wait for another two years before they could do anything.

Fieldworker

"We hope to grow and help all children, irrespective of race," said Mr May.

The organisation has employed a fieldworker to liaise with schools all over the Peninsula to get details of drop-outs and the general backgrounds of the children.

Mr May appealed to the public for toys, new or old.

● From December 17-20, some of the children will be at Cavendish Square in Claremont and at Landdrost Motors, Lansdowne Road, for those who wish to donate toys. Mr May can be contacted at 77 7225 during working hours.



Picture: HANNES THIART, Weekend Argus

SOME of the children catered for by the Young Peoples Project with Mr Amien May.

Man who blew lid off child abuse to quit police force

By GWEN GILL

THE young man behind scores of arrests on child abuse charges in recent weeks, Warrant Officer Grant Robertson, is leaving the police force at the end of this month.

High profile Grant, 25, who led the team that put actor Don Lamprecht and radio personality Tinus Esterhuyzen in the dock in October, leaves the force to fulfil his lifelong dream to become a teacher.

He will join his old Durban school, Glenwood High, as guidance teacher when the new term starts on January 17.

The policeman would not comment on his resignation this week.

"I've always wanted to be

an educational psychologist," Grant told the Sunday Times in a recent interview. His new job will obviously be a step towards this ambition.

His BA degree in social science, teaching diploma and honours in psychology should stand him in good stead, as will his experience with abused children.

"I've personally spoken to 150 sexually abused kids, and dozens of others who've been abused in other ways.

"And I've mixed with hundreds, maybe thousands, in discos and on street corners."

248 Tribute

Since his cover was blown during child protection unit raids two months ago, Grant Robertson has been coordinating the activities of CPUs around the country.

In the interview he paid tribute to the men and women who still could not be named "because they're out there, in the clubs, at games arcades, taking calls at 2am in the morning, working day

and night to bring abusers to justice."

But he became a hands-on cop again this week as he took to the streets until 4am on Thursday morning as part of the nationwide team which raided nightclubs, searched out child molesters in video arcades and made 1 500 arrests. The young Durbanite, eldest of three children, believes he was cheeky in suggesting to top policemen back in 1985 that a juvenile crime unit was needed in his home town.

But the suggestion paid dividends. In 1986 he set up the first CPU in Durban, followed by a similar unit in Cape Town and the Johannesburg unit in February this year.

soon became obvious. Glyn Day, a well-known Cape Town actor, was arrested and imprisoned for child molestation, and the media headlined horrifying tales of child pornography, sexual abuse and paedophilia.

A shocked public rushed to tip off the units about possible child abuse, and affected children were at last able to report abuse to a caring authority.

Incidents which had gone unreported before were brought to the attention of the units and police in towns where CPUs have not yet been set up.

"In on-going cases, accused people, ranging from post office workers to an opera singer, are waiting to appear in court."

Warrant Officer Grant Robertson who will realise his lifelong ambition to become a teacher when he joins his old school in January

Picture: HERMANN PAINCZYK



Man jailed for sodomising children over 19-year period

cap Times 27/12/88 Court Reporter *298*

A CONVICTED sodomist, who has been sexually molesting boys between the ages of seven and 17 over a 19-year period, was yesterday effectively jailed for five-and-a-half years by a Parow regional magistrate.

Johannes Jacobus van Zyl, 34, of Louis Leipoldt Street, Goodwood, pleaded guilty to 10 charges of sodomy, indecent assault and assault which he committed over a period of 10 years, between October 1978 and May this year.

Earlier the court heard that Van Zyl, employed by the South African Transport Services, had been sexually molested by an 18-year-old man at the age of six. At the age of nine, he was regularly sexually abused and at 14 years old, he was daily molested.

Mr A L Laubscher was the magistrate. Mr M Gerber prosecuted Mrs G Koelma appeared for Van Zyl.

Children become the victims in divorce cases

FORTY percent of marriages in South Africa end in divorce and the mental harm that the break ups cause to children is often never considered.

By SIZA KOOMA

This was said by Ms Jane Taylor, a divorce attorney and member of the East Rand Women's Bureau, at a child abuse seminar in Benoni recently.

"It takes a very short time to end a marriage, but the mental abuse that is inflicted on children during the proceedings

and afterwards cannot be comprehended by people who are not in their position," Ms Taylor said.

"It can take up to a year to complete divorce proceedings. It is at this time that the child is put in the middle and pressured by both parents

"Being put on the dock and expected to talk badly of their beloved father or mother and the humiliation and embarrassment they feel if something about their parents' divorce is published in the Press can have the most devastating effects on the child," she said.

Ms Taylor said children cannot understand what is happening between their parents during divorce proceedings. She said it was often very difficult for them to comprehend what was happening around them and they therefore suffered psychologically.

"The image that the custodian creates of the non-custodian on the child can also affect him. Divorced parents tend to be manipulative and vindictive. They are not aware that by talking badly of one parent to the child they can shatter half of his whole world. "The refusal by a

custodian parent to let children visit the non-custodian is another type of mental abuse that divorced parents subject on their children. It could be because of a maintenance dispute, something that could be settled by a court without causing emotional distress to children.

"Some parents go to the extent of offering children material bribes to prevent them going to the other spouse. They have no regard of the children's needs — that they need both parents. "If they are stopped from seeing either, they might be affected

psychologically. Their school performance might deteriorate and they might end up requiring therapy — something that could have been prevented from the beginning. She said that the abuse can be prevented by

parents allowing experts to act as their mediators and see that the needs of the children are taken into consideration before the proceedings start. She said the Law Society was working on proposals of setting up a law that allows a party to be appointed for divorce cases to see that the needs can be prevented by

Children are the victims

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Langa, where home isn't safe for the mini-mobsters

By EDWARD MOLOINYANE
Staff Reporter

GANG warfare in Langa has escalated to the point where some gangsters no longer stay at home because they fear attacks from rivals.

Several people, at least one of them a pre-teenager, have died in recent clashes between the gangs.

Families have been broken up because, in some cases, brother is fighting brother.

These were some of the claims made at a special meeting in the Congregational Church in Langa this week, when the gang problem was discussed.

The meeting, called by the Langa Youth Movement, was attended by 400 people, mostly parents.

PEACEMAKERS

At the end of the meeting a committee of 13 was elected to speak to the leaders of the four gangs to try to persuade them to end the fighting.

The committee will report back to the residents next Thursday. If the gangs agree to lay down their arms, they will be asked to attend a meeting in Langa in an attempt to bring a permanent end to the bloodshed.

Mothers at the meeting, some on the verge of tears, said they were living in constant fear of their sons as they no longer had control over them.

What was more disturbing, they said, was that almost all the gangs consisted of youngsters ranging in age from 12 to 16.

Many of these boys, the meeting heard, had dropped out of school because problems at home, but others had respectable family backgrounds.

Four gangs operate in the township, the meeting was told. They are Black Wadada, Adlerley Boys, TSB and the Ntsaras.

Speakers said that although most of the fighting was confined to clashes between the gangs themselves, the violence inevitably spilled over and affected everybody.

If, for instance, a gangster was not at home when his house was raided by rivals, anyone in the area was liable to be attacked or the house burnt down.

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Year of living dangerously

By JIM FREEMAN

WHILE South Africans sought peace on some fronts in 1988, the country's criminals continued to prowls the empty streets — and video game arcades — undaunted.

The public's stomach turned over violently from August as vice-cops began to unearth more and more horrifying details of child sex rings and abuse across the nation.

The scandal was brought to light when Law and Order spokesman Leon Mellet announced that 29 men, including a minister of religion had been arrested in connection with charges of sexually abusing children.

Six of the men, including two Cape Town men, were charged with forming a sex ring where young boys, one of them eight-years-old, were swapped.

Cape Town's Child Protection Unit cast its dragnet for the two men, suspected to be the masterminds behind the sordid ring, arresting them a week later in Wynberg after they drew R10 000 from a bank.

The next day a Brackenfell man was arrested, bringing to six the number of Cape Town men charged with sexually abusing minors.

One of the men arrested in Wynberg 58-year-old Mr Eric von Gerike, later committed suicide by taking an overdose of tablets in his Gardens flat.

Police said they were investigating 15 charges ranging from sodomy to indecent assault.

Suicide was also the answer for two Transvaal men, one of them a headmaster, whose names had been linked to the scandal.

The police thought they had merely uncovered the tip of the iceberg, a theory proved after the Sunday night screening on television of a programme on child sex abuse.

The telephones at a voluntary aid organisation still haven't stopped ringing.

Possibly the most horrifying aspect of child sex abuse was the discovery of the "pinball parlour prostitutes" — youths who would sell their bodies or services to homosexuals for the price of a video game.

Lurid details of child sex rings come to light in '88

Even before the child sex ring was exposed, child molesters made the headlines with the appearance in court of playwright/producer Glynn Day.

Day was jailed for 4 1/2 years for "indecent and immoral acts with young boys" — mainly his child actors — after pleading guilty on seven counts.

A clinical psychologist described him during evidence as a "clever predator".

Soon after his conviction a Cape Times survey revealed that the sexual abuse of children in Cape Town had more than doubled in less than three years.

Two Capetonians who fell foul of the law abroad were Louis Zehnke and Irene Viljoen, a pair of lovers from Tygerberg who were arrested at Rome's Fiumicino airport with 22 kilograms of heroin in their luggage.

They are still languishing in an Italian jail as the investigation continues.

Another crime that captured the imagination of the public was the attempted murder of Swellendam attorney Mr Chris Taylor and his secretary Mrs Jeanette de Jong.

The two were surprised when they went to work on August 9 to find a box of chocolates, purportedly coming from a manufacturer, inviting Mr Taylor to test the sample and send in his response.

The attorney gave one of the chocolates to Mrs de Jong before eating one himself.

They were laced with arsenic.

Arrested soon after was an Outshoorn dentist, Dr Tinus Stuhlinger, a former boyfriend of Mr Taylor's fiancée.

One of the crimes that spilled over from last year into 1988 was that of the Station Strangler, who still walks free.

The police last year launched one of its most exhaustive manhunt following the abduction, sodomy and strangling of eight young boys — most of whom had disappeared in the vicinity of Belhar station.

The last victim, nine-year-old Calvin Spies, was discovered early in February with his hands bound behind his back with his own clothing.

A week later, a suspect was shot dead by detectives in Belville South following the hunt for a 37-year-old man.

The subsequent inquest revealed that the dead man was apparently not the strangler, but could have been an accomplice.

Another ghastly discovery was made at a Parow home in May, when policemen discovered 11 decomposing bodies in paupers' coffins in the garage.

The director of the Trinity Funeral Parlour, Mr Willem van der Berg, was arrested for fraud. The bodies were allegedly scheduled for cremation, but were removed from their expensive coffins, which were then apparently resold.

Detectives were also given the merry runaround by "The Breakout Gang", three gangsters who escaped from Pollsmoor prison in September.

Within two days the gang held up a building society in Bergvliet and got away with R2 500.

After numerous car chases that more often than not left the police with empty vehicles, one of the gang was captured. He was shot dead trying to escape after allegedly taking police to where the gang had stashed its gains on the West Coast Road.

The other two men were arrested in Guguletu by a detective of the Peninsula Murder and Robbery Unit.

One of Cape Town's legendary policemen, War-rant Officer Hendrik "Barries" Barnard, died in May during a shootout at a house in Sun Valley.

Also killed was a young constable, Robbie Haw-ton, who answered a call that 35-year-old Chris du Plooy was threatening to commit suicide.

When Const Hawton tried to persuade Du Plooy to surrender his weapon, he was answered by a shotgun blast. Within minutes the house was sealed off by the police and the Riot Squad moved in.

Barnard, known as "The Rambo of the Townships", was fatally wounded trying to recover his young colleagues' body.

The police responded with a fusillade of sub-machine-gun bullets. Du Plooy was eventually killed when a handgrenade was thrown in through his bedroom window.

Police had their hands full with topless bathers Bare breasts on beaches came under the spotlight for the first time in January, when the police received a number of reports of "indecentcy".

The public was largely unmoved and detective said they had more important things to worry about but a fortnight later five women were arrested and charged with indecent exposure on Clifton and other beaches.

Despite assurances during the latter days of winter that a blind eye would be turned on the naturists, the "Boob Patrols" were out in force when the holiday season began.

A number of women were arrested on Clifton for removing their tanga tops, but opted for R100 admission of guilt fines rather than having to bare all to a magistrate.

By Montshiwa Moroke

Prison officials on Friday refused to accept Christmas goodies, from the Free the Children Alliance, for children detained under emergency regulations.

Mrs Dawn Ingle, co-ordinator for the organisation, said the parcels were for delivery to the 159 detainees of 18 years of age and under who were believed to be in detention this Christmas.

Individuals and representatives of member organisations had gathered at the St Anthony's United Church, Pageview, at 9.30 am to wrap the parcels for delivery to prisons where the children are being held.

Mrs Ingle said the presents were taken to Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof), Modderbee Prison, Benoni and the Krugersdorp Police Station.

Jails refuse to accept parcels for children

"We got to Diepkloof Prison where we were made to wait for a long time. We then saw a Major Swanepoel in the women's section, who said there was nobody of 18 years or under being held

"Later, we met a Colonel Steinberg in Section A, who also told us the same thing. We then left

"At Modderbee we were told the parcels would not be accepted in terms of the emergency regulations. They did not confirm or deny whether there were any emergency detainees being held there.

"In Krugersdorp our

members were told at the gates that there were emergency detainees but when they went inside, they were told that emergency regulations prevented the officers from accepting the presents," said Mrs Ingle.

"Christmas is a time for families to get together and especially for children to be shown love. This is our way of showing our love and concern for those who have been deprived of their family environment."

The parcels were later taken to children's homes.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said yesterday: "Donations by organisations, individuals and churches will be accepted at the discretion of the head of the prison, on condition the donations are meant for all prisoners and may be divided among them."

ALLEG CHARC

Vulamehlo



MISS Thandi Shabalala . . . principal and founder of Vulamehlo Creche in KwaZanele Township, near Breyton.

And help ²⁹⁸ the young graduates

80welan 28/12/88

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

VULAMEHLO Creche in KwaZanele township, near Breyton, hosted about 500 guests at its second graduation ceremony recently.

Miss Thandi Shabalala, the principal and founder of the creche established last year, said the ceremony was marked by the presentation of certificates to the graduates who would be entering Sub A next year. Apart from this, there were also drama and musical items from the local youths and a children's beauty contest.

She said this year 48 children graduated compared to 17 last year. The function, held at the local community hall, was made possible by donations from the local businessmen and members of the community.

The creche is presently housed at the community hall. However, next year according to Miss Shabalala, they hope to have a proper creche building, and they would be assisted by the KwaZanele Town Committee to realise this dream. Any company or individual who would like to assist the creche with any equipment can contact Miss Shabalala at (013452) 128.

Debt of Third World contributes to child death toll, says UN

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From PETER JAMES SPIELMANN of the Associated Press in New York

THE debt crisis afflicting Africa and Latin America contributed to the death of 650 000 children in the past year, says a United Nations report.

This slide back into poverty cast a shadow over the substantial progress most nations made in the last decade in fostering better health and education for children and their parents, says the executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), James P Grant, in his annual report, *The State of the World's Children*.

"Throughout most of Africa and much of Latin America, average incomes have fallen by 10-25 percent in the 1980s," said Mr Grant.

As incomes fell, most developing nations cut social services to service their debts to the wealthy nations.

"By far the heaviest consequences are being borne by children.

"In the 37 poorest nations, spending per head on health has been reduced by 50 percent, and on education by 25 percent, over the last few years.

"In many of the countries for which figures are available, child malnutrition is on the increase."

Ten deeply indebted Latin American and Caribbean nations and six in Africa have experienced a slowing down in the reduction of mortality among children under the age of five from 1980 to 1987 compared with their results from 1970 to 1980.

The nations are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Benin, Botswana, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria and Togo, according to Tony Hewett, the deputy director of Unicef's information division.

"For these 16 countries alone, the number of child deaths in the last 12 months is approximately 650 000 more than would have been the case if the 1970-80 rate of decline in under five mortality had continued," said Mr Grant.

He did not include nations convulsed by war or civil strife, such as Angola, Chad, Ethiopia and Mozambique, to limit his estimate of 650 000 annual deaths to strictly economic problems.

The Unicef report notes that "the developing world is now transferring 20 billion dollars a year more to the rich nations than it receives in new aid and loans".

Unicef joined the General Assembly and the UN Conference on Trade and Development in calling for more development aid to the developing world and writing off the debts of some of the most deeply indebted nations.

The impact of the economic crisis tended to cloud the achievements of governments and Unicef, which were saving the lives of at least 2.5 million children yearly, the report said.

Vaccines were now saving the lives of about 1.5 million children each year in the developing world, Mr Grant said.

At the beginning of the 1980s, less than five percent of the Third World's children were immunised and diseases such as whooping cough, measles and tetanus killed up to five million children annually.

Now more than half the developing world's children were immunised and many nations were approaching Unicef's goal of 85 percent immunisation by 1990.

China, with one sixth of the world's children, is believed to have achieved 85 percent immunisation and India, home of 20 percent of the world's infants, is now past the 60 percent mark, the report says.

Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Gambia, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia and Tanzania have almost reached the 85 percent immunisation target and Algeria, Brazil, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan and Turkey are on track to reach 80 to 90 percent coverage by 1990, it says.

A new goal is the immunisation of pregnant woman against tetanus, which extends protection to their newly born, says the report. Only 25 percent of pregnant woman are now immunised and tetanus kills more than 800 000 infants yearly.

In 1980, the World Health Organisation launched a campaign to reduce the death rate from dehydration caused by diarrhoea, then claiming four million children annually.

By promoting the use of inexpensive oral rehydration salts, a simple method for preventing almost all dehydration deaths, 112 nations are saving the lives of 750 000 to one million children annually, the report says.

An expanded education campaign is now needed to teach more parents in developing nations about the technique.

One quarter of afflicted children now receive rehydration therapy and 60 percent of the world's children under the age of five have access to a source of oral rehydration therapy.