SOCIAL
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1975 - 1978

HANSARD 2 Q. column 77

11 February 1975.

Social. Sec - Genrl

Adjustment of pensions, gratuities and other benefits

*18. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

Whether consideration has been given to annually adjusting pensions, gratuities and other benefits administered by his Department, in accordance with fluctuations in the cost-of-living index; if so, with what result; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

Yes. Such an adjustment is, however, for various reasons impracticable. The benefits to which a member of a pension fund becomes entitled depend largely on the contributions made by him and his employer during his membership and greater benefits than those provided for cannot obviously be paid to him. Fluctuations in the cost-of-living index which might occur after his retirement cannot be determined during his membership and it is accordingly not possible to make provision for such fluctuations beforehand. The increase of pensions from public funds is a matter affecting the annual Budget and it is not customary to announce Budget proposals otherwise than during the Budget speech of the Minister concerned.

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A GUIDE TO SOCIAL PENSIONS

compiled by

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HANSARD 10
18/4/75

Question Columns 751 - 52
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Pensions for Bantu

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

(1) How many Bantu persons were at the end of 1974 in receipt of (i) old age, (ii) blind persons', (iii) disability and (iv) war veterans' pension;

(2) how many of these persons were receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of each category of social pension;

(3) what was the average annual amount paid per person during 1974 to Bantu in receipt of each category of social pension;

(4) (a) how many Bantu ex-servicemen who applied for but did not qualify for ald age pension were given *ex-gratia* payments during 1974 and (b) what was the average amount paid per person;

(5) what will be the maximum basic pension payable per annum to Bantu persons in respect of (a) old age, (b) blind persons', (c) war veterans' and (d) disability pension in terms of the Budget for the financial year 1975-'76;

(6) (a) what will be the maximum free income allowed per annum to qualify for a maximum social pension and (b) what will be the means plus pension limitation.

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The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

In respect of pensions administered by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development my reply is as follows:

(1) (i) 168 514.

(ii) 4 638.

(iii) 54 410.

(iv) Nil.

(2) Old age—57 803.
Blind—1 177.
Disability—22 095.

(3) Old age—R111-03.
Blind—R110-62.
Disability—R116-16.

(4) (a) 9.

(b) R116-30 per annum.

(5) (a) to (d) Up to 30 September 1975—R135. As from 1 October 1975—R180.

(6) (a) R80.

(b) Up to 30 September 1975—R215 per annum. As from 1 October 1975—R260 per annum.

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HANSARD 15 Q . 1040

23 May 1975.

Pensions for aliens resident in Republic

320. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

What is the number of aliens resident in the Republic who are in receipt of (a) old age, (b) war veterans', (c) disability and (d) blind persons' pensions.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

The information is not readily available.

HANSARD 17

Q .1094

6 June 1975.

Crisis clinic in Johannesburg X

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

(1) Whether the crisis clinic administered by his Department in Johannesburg is still in operation; if not, why not; if so, during what hours for each day of the week;

(2) whether further consideration has been given to extending such clinics to other centres; if so, (a) to which centres and (b) from what date; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes. Between 17h00 and 01h00 each day of the week.

(2) Yes.

(a) Cape Town and Durban.

(b) Cape Town: As soon as suitable accommodation can be found.
Durban: The matter is still under consideration.

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See also WAGES

U.P. plan for SA labour

11/8/72 The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — South Africa, which was entering its third major industrial revolution, would have to opt for a more extensive social welfare system in future, Dr Gideon Jacobs, MP, the United Party's chief spokesman on Labour, said in Durban at the week-end.

Addressing a Young South Africans symposium on the Urban Black, he said that once a country had become fully industrialised it had the choice of diverting its immense economic resources into one of three main avenues.

"It could either concentrate on mass consumption (American) or on the development of an extensive social welfare system (British) or on prestige projects (Russians).

"In view of our population composition and the disparity in wealth between the haves and have-nots we will have to opt for a more extensive social welfare system," Dr Jacobs said.

REASONS

Rapid economic growth was essential to South Africa for a number of reasons:

- To sustain a growing population, which was expected to reach 50-million by 2000.
- To meet a growing defence expenditure, presently standing at about R1 000-million and likely to increase.
- To counter the activities of political agitators. In this sense, South Africa must expand economically or we will explode politically," he said.

GROWTH

South Africa had all the basic ingredients required for rapid non-inflationary economic growth.

"The Achilles heel in our whole economic system, however, is the insufficiency of high level skills, and unless this situation can be rectified, South Africa will continue to have high rates of inflation which will in turn impede our economic growth."

Outlining his priorities for a new initiative in labour, he said the most important consideration was to implement labour and training policies dictated by the human economic needs of the country and its people, and not by ideological considerations.

He called for trade union rights for Blacks, the removal of statutory discriminatory measures, including job reservation, equal pay entailing equal

Social-Security-General

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE SENATOR J.P. VAN DER SPUY, MINISTER VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING EN VAN VOLKSWELSYN EN PENSIOENE BY 'N BESPREKING VAN DIE DIENS VAN BARMHAR IGHEID SE WERKSAAMHEDE TYDENS DIE SINODE-SITTING VAN DIE N.G. KERK IN SUID-AFRIKA, KAAPSTAD, 22 OKTOBER 1975

(Embargo: 10.00 nm. : 22 Oktober 1975)

U het my versoek om vannaand met u gedagtes te wissel oor die samewerking tussen die Staat en die Kerk soos dit tot uit-drukking kom in die werksaamhede van die Departemente van Nasionale Opvoeding en van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene. Daarmee het u aan my 'n interessante maar gedugte uitdaging gestel. Die beperkte tyd tot my beskikking laat my nie toe om die insiggewende historiese verloop aan u te skets of die filosofiese grondslae van hierdie vrugbare vennootskap met u te bespreek nie. Enkele riglyne moet nietemin aangedui word.

Histories gesien het die patroon in ons land só ontwikkel dat daar oor die jare heen 'n noue en hartlike samewerking tussen die Staat en die Kerk bestaan het op gebied van die onderwys en opvoeding. Méér bepaald is dit vandag nog die geval op gebied van die buitengewone onderwys wat onder die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding ressorteer en waarmee die Kerk ook ten nouste gemoeid is. Andersyds het die baanbrekerswerk wat die Kerk saam met die Staat op welsynsgebied gelewer het, die grondslag gelê van die patroon van die welsynsdienste wat vandag bestaan.

Twintig jaar voor die Groot Trek het die N.G. Kerk in Kaapstad 'n weeshuis opgerig en dit die betekenisvolle naam Suid-Afrikaanse Weeshuis gegee. Die geskiedenis vermeld ook die feit dat die Sinode van die N.G. Kerk reeds in 1880 aandag gegee het aan sake soos die agteruitgang van 'n deel van die volk en die vraagstuk van die opvoeding van afhanklike kinders. Voor 1920 het versorging deur middel van inrigtings reeds aansienlike afmetings aangeneem. In die tien jaar vanaf 1881 tot 1891 is byvoorbeeld twee weeshuise, twee tehuise vir afhanklike bejaarde mans en vroue, 'n inrigting vir dowes en blindes

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op Worcester, en 'n herstellingsoord vir armes in die lewe geroep. In 1894 stig die Kerk die eerste vakskool, in 1895 die eerste arbeidsburo en in 1898 die eerste nedersetting te Kakamas vir die rehabilitasie van gesinne. Hierdie patroon van samewerking word vandag nog voortgesit en ek kan sonder vrees van teëspraak sê dat dit 'n gelukkige en bevredigende samewerking was wat tot nou toe ryke vrugte afgewerp het.

Laat ons dit aan die ander kant ook erken dat hierdie soort situasie baie maklik tot misverstand en wrywing kan lei. Wanneer twee instansies so intiem gemoeid is met dieselfde saak en bedrywig is op dieselfde terrein, dan bring dit onvermydelik die gevaar mee dat daar verskille kan wees in benadering en metode en dat selfs 'n belangebotsing nie uitgesluit is nie. Soos wanneer twee broers saam op dieselfde plaas boer of twee vennote in dieselfde sakeonderneming saamwerk, is daar altyd die risiko van oorvlueling en inmenging wat uiteindelik kan strek tot nadeel van die gemeenskaplike saak wat albei dien. Daarom is dit nodig dat daar by sodanige samewerking 'n baie duidelike verstandhouding sal wees tussen die betrokke twee partye en 'n baie suiwere omlyning van die regte, pligte en verantwoordelikhede van elkeen. Ook hier is dit waar dat duidelike grenslyne goeie buurskap verseker en dat oorskryding van die grenslyne deur een party op die terrein van die ander die goeie verstandhouding en samewerking kan vertroebel.

Op welsynsgebied is ons in Suid-Afrika in die bevoorregte posisie dat daar 'n duidelike werkverdelingsooreenkoms tussen die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene en die kerkgebonde en private welsynsorganisasies is. Die Staat is hoofsaaklik verantwoordelik vir die statutêr gerigte maatskaplike werk- en welsynsdienste wat deur die kerkgebonde en private welsyns-organisasies onderneem word, en vir die lewering van dienste wat om die een of ander rede nie deur die private sektor onderneem kan word nie, hoewel dit kragtens die werkverdelingsooreenkoms die verantwoordelikheid van die private sektor is. Laasgenoemde reëling is getref om te verseker dat geen persoon of gesin in

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die land wat dienste benodig, dit ontbeer omdat die instansie wat dit moet lewer, nie in 'n bepaalde gebied bestaan of nie in staat is om dit te lewer nie.

Die kerkgebonde en private welsynsorganisasies is verantwoordelik vir die breë terrein van gesinsorg en gespesialiseerde dienste. Die werkverdelingsooreenioms maak ook daarvoor voorsiening dat sekere statutêre dienste wat tradisioneel deur welsynsorganisasies onderneem is, soos aannemings, deur hulle behartig kan word. So ook kan verslae vir die kinderhowe oor gevalle waarmee welsynsorganisasies handel, deur die beamptes van die Departement na die howe gekanaliseer word. Kragtens die werkverdelingsooreenkoms bestaan daar dus 'n duidelike basis vir samewerking tussen die Staat, die Kerk en private welsynsorganisasies op die terrein van welsynsdienslewering.

Die Staat het ook nog die oorhoofse funksie van beplanning en koördinering van welsynsdienste en die neerlê van standaarde. Wat beplanning en koördinering betref, het die Staat deur middel van die Nasionale Welsynswet voorsiening gemaak dat hy deur die private sektor van raad en advies gedien kan word. Dit is een van die belangrike funksies van die Nasionale Welsynsraad wat in hierdie verband bygestaan word deur sy vier gespesialiseerde kommissies, naamlik die Kommissies vir Gesinslewe, Welsynsbeplanning, Welsynsorganisasies en Maatskaplike werk. Op plaaslike vlak is welsynsbeplanning en koördinasie aan streekwelsynsrade opgedra.

Die lede van die Rade en Kommissies word hoofsaaklik uit die geledere van die kerkgebonde en private organisasies aangestel. Die Nasionale Welsynswet het dus verdere kanale geskep vir oorlegpleging, skakeling en samewerking tussen die Staat, die Kerk en private welsynsorganisasies.

U is daarvan bewus dat die Kerk sterk verteenwoordig is in hierdie Rade en Kommissies en ek wil graag waardering uitspreek vir die onbaatsugtige dienste wat die verteenwoordigers van die Kerk tans in hierdie Rade en Kommissies lewer.

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Ek verwys nog kortliks na die dienste van die Kerk wat deur die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene gesubsidieer word omdat dit 'n verdere aanduiding is van die aanvullende wyse waarop die Staat en die Staat en die Kerk op die welsynsterrein beweeg.

Die Kerk het 49 ouetehuise in die Republiek en twee in Suidwes-Afrika wat voorsiening maak vir die versorging van 3 359 bejaardes; 26 kinderhuise waar 3 644 kinders versorg kan word; en drie inrigtings vir die behandeling van alkoholiste. Hierdie inrigtings het plek vir 68 mans en 12 vroue.

Die Departement subsidieer die poste van 197 maatskaplike werkers wat hoofsaaklik by gesinsorgdienste betrek is. Die totale bedrag wat by wyse van subsidie ten opsigte van al die subsidieerbare dienste van die Kerk gedurende die afgelope boekjaar is, beloop ietwat meer as drie miljoen rand.

Waar die Kerk met sy optrede op welsynsgebied so nou in die welsynsdienslewering van ons land vervleg is dat dit inderdaad 'n geïntegreerde deel daarvan is, lê dit voor die hand dat die samewerking tussen die Staat en kerkgebonde welsynsorganisasies in die toekoms eerder hegter as losser sal word.

Ten opsigte van die onderwys en opvoeding bestaan daar in Suid-Afrika ewe-eens 'n besondere tradisie van samewerking tussen die Staat en die Kerk. In die eerste jare na die volksplanting het die onderwys geheel en al van die Kerk uitgegaan wat hom darna steeds heelhartig beywer het vir sowel die godsdiensonderwys as die gewone onderwys. Die Sinode het reeds sedert 1842 'n vaste Onderwyskommissie vir die bevordering van sowel die burgerlike as die godsdienstige onderwys. Die Kerk was ook deurgaans onvermoeid bedrywig met die onderwyswetgewing van die land, veral ten opsigte van taal- en godsdiensonderrig. Die Staat het gewoonlik van sy kant die Kerk in hierdie wetgewing geken en baie van die wetsbepalinge in ons onderwys-wetgewing is die resultaat van hierdie samewerking tussen Staat

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en Kerk. Ook in die skoolkomitees en skoolrade wat verantwoordelik is vir die praktiese beheer van die onderwys op plaaslike vlak, het die Kerk en sy verteenwoordigers nog altyd 'n toonaangewende rol gespeel. Dit is dus duidelik dat die verhaal van die samewerking tussen Staat en Kerk soos 'n goue draad deur die geskiedenis van die onderwys in ons land loop.

Wat is egter die huidige opset? Die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding is in die eerste plek gemoeid met die toepassing van die breë nasionale onderwysbeleid, soos dit vasgelê is in die Wet op die Nasionale Onderwysbeleid (1967). Binne die raamwerk van hierdie wet is die Minister verantwoordelik vir die neerlegging van 'n nasionale gekoördineerde onderwysbeleid ten opsigte van sekere fasette van die onderwysstelsel. Hy is verder ook verantwoordelik vir die handhawing van die Christelike en nasionale karakter van die onderwys en opvoeding in ons land.

U stem hopelik met my saam dat ons land besonder gelukkig is om 'n Regering te hê wat van sy kant nog altyd soveel erkenning gee aan die godsdiens en die Christelike opvattinge van die Kerk. Ons het geen Staatskerk nie en wil dit ook nie hê nie, maar ons Regering het nog altyd die standpunt en die opvattings van die Kerk gerespekteer en met 'n simpatieke oor geluister na die menings van die leiers van die Kerk. Dit is een van die kosbare erfenisse van die verlede dat die godsdiens en die Kerk so ingeweef is in ons volkslewe dat geen regering dit kan of wil verontagsaam nie.

Die Staat se goedgesinde samewerking met die Kerk blyk onder andere uit die besondere plek wat aan godsdiensonderrig in ons onderwysprogram toegeken word. Godsdiensonderrig is in elke openbare skool verpligtend gemaak tot standerd 10 en aan elke onderwyserskollege en universiteit word aan aspirant-onderwysers die metodiek van godsdiensonderrig geleer. Voorts moet kragtens goewermentskennisgewing R1192 in die Staatskoerant van Junie 1975 ook op universiteitsvlak uitvoering gegee word aan die bepalings wat verseker dat onderwysers deur hul opleiding

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toegrus sal wees om reg te laat geskied aan die Christelike karakter van die onderwys, soos voorgeskryf in die Wet op die Nasionale Onderwysbeleid, 1967. So is daar ook aan ons onderwysdepartemente organiseerders van godsdiensonderrig verbonde wat moet toesien dat die godsdiensonderwys in alle skole tot sy reg kom. Dit word bereken dat daar in die primêre skool meer as 100 uur per jaar gewy word aan godsdiensonderrig en meer as 50 uur per jaar in die sekondêre skool. Daar teenoor word deur die Kerk self, uitgesonderd die bywoning van eredienste, gemiddeld 30-35 uur per jaar gewy aan direkte godsdiensonderrig aan die skoolgaande kind, met ander woorde die skool en die onderwysowerhede doen in hierdie opsig meer as die Kerk self.

Die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding is verder ook meer in die besonder gemoeid met die opvoeding van die gestremde kind en die inrigtings vir buitengewone onderwys. Hierdie werksgebied het betrekking op die volgende kategorieë van gestremde kinders: die gehoorgestremdes (dit wil sê dowes en swakhorendes), die gesiggestremdes (dit wil sê blindes en swaksiendes), die serebraal gestremdes, die epileptici, die liggaamlik gestremdes en die gesstelik vertraagdes. Wat die buitengewone onderwys betref, kom die eer aan die Kerk toe dat hy in menige opsig die baanbreker was, die voorloper wat vir die Staat die weg gewys het. Dit is 'n historiese feit waarop die Kerk met reg trots kan wees. Nog voordat die Staat die nood van hierdie kinders besef het, het die Kerk hom hul lot aangetrek en op eie inisiatief en uit eie middele die voortou geneem om in die behoefte te voorsien.

Dit is nie nodig om hier in besonderhede uit te wei oor die nederige ontstaan van die onderwys van die gestremde kind in die moeilike beginjare nie. In 1881 is die Doofstomme- en Blinde-Instituut te Worcester gestig. Die onderwys het begin in klein, gehuurde geboutjies met weinig toerusting en min geld. Later het die Kaapse Onderwysdepartement hom ontferm, maar daar was geen vaste subsidieformule nie en die finansiële hulp het van jaar tot jaar gewissel.

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Die jaar 1928 was 'n belangrike keerpunt. Toe is die Beroeps- en Spesiale Skolewet deur die Parlement op die wetboek geplaas en die verantwoordelikheid vir buitengewone onderwys het oorgegaan in die hande van die destydse Unie-Onderwysdepartement. Vaste reëlings is neergelê vir die beheer oor en die finasiering van die skole vir buitengewone onderwys.

Die volgende belangrike gebeurtenis was die publikasie van die omvattende verslag oor die afwykende kind in 1945. Alle aspekte van die buitengewone onderwys is deeglik ondersoek en 'n beleid vir die toekoms is neergelê. Dit het gelei tot die aanname van die Wet op Buitengewone Onderwys (Wet no. 9 van 1948) wat beskou kan word as die Magna Carta van die buitengewone onderwys in Suid-Afrika. Dit het onder meer gehandel oor sake soos verpligte onderwys vir gestremde kinders, die kategorieë van gestremde kinders waarvoor die Regering verantwoordelik sou wees, die kriteria vir die toelating van kinders, die toewysing van kinders na spesiale skole, die pligte, magte en verantwoordelikhede van bestuursliggame, die formule vir die betaling van subsidie (sowel vir lopende as kapitale uitgawes), gelde wat deur ouers betaal moet word, die mate van staatsbeheer, inspeksie deur amptenare van die onderwysdepartement en alle sake rakende die administrasie van skole en die ontwikkeling van buitengewone onderwys in ons land. Hierdie wet is in 1967 vervang deur die Wet op Onderwysdienste (Wet no. 41 van 1967) wat in wese op dieselfde beginsels berus en oor dieselfde sake handel.

Hierdie wetgewing het nie alleen 'n suiwer grondslag gelê vir die samewerking tussen staat en Kerk in die bestuur van die skole nie, maar het ook vir die skole, en dus onregstreeks vir die Kerk, 'n veel gunstiger finansiële bedeling gebring as wat voorheen die geval was. In 1966 is 'n verbeterde subsidiegrondslag ingestel en het die finansiële bydrae van die Staat nog ruimer geword. In dieselfde mate het die Kerk se geldelike verpligtinge steeds minder geword sodat die Staat vandag die leeue-aandeel dra in die finansiering van die skole. In die geval van die meeste skole beteken dit dat hulle tans ongeveer 85 -90% van hul lopende uitgawes van die Staat ontvang.

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Ingevolge artikel 5(1) van die Wet op Onderwysdienste bestaan die hulptoelae aan ondersteunde spesiale skole uit die volgende:-

(1) die volle salarisse en lone van alle goedgekeurde personeel, inslutende die administratiewe en koshuis-personeel;

(2) 'n onderhoudstoelae van hoogstens R200 per jaar ten opsigte van 'n behoeftige leerling wat in 'n koshuis inwoon;

(3) die volle vervoerkoste van behoeftige inwonende leerlinge en hul begeleiers by toelating en ontslag en met die lang vakansies in die winter en somer;

(4) die volle vervoerkoste van en na die skool van nie-inwonende leerlinge;

(5) 'n toelae van hoogstens R30 per jaar ten opsigte van 'n behoeftige nie-inwonende leerling wat middag-etes by die skool nuttig;

(6) in die geval van behoeftige kinders die betaling van mediese koste, paramediese behandeling en kunsmatige mediese hulpmiddele en apparaat wat nodig is vir die program van buitengewone onderwys;

(7) nege-tiendes van die kapitaaluitgawes deur die Minister goedgekeur ten opsigte van geboue en die aankoop van persele;

(8) die volle koste van hulpmiddels vereis vir onderwys van 'n gespesialiseerde aard wat verskaf word;

(9) driekwart van alle ander uitgawes deur die Minister goedgekeur.

Om vir u verder 'n aanduiding te gee van die omvang van die Staatse bemoeienis met buitengewone onderwys en van die staatshulp aan ondersteunde skole, wys ek graag op die volgende insiggewende feite: Vir Blanke gehoorgestremde kinders is daar tans ses staatsondersteunde skole met 884 leerlinge en twee skole met 'n gesamentlike inskrywing van 500 leerlinge vir gesigsgestremdes. Vir epileptiese kinders is daar twee skole met 212 leerlinge en vir liggaamlik gestremde kinders een skool met 'n leerlingtal van 165. Daar is verder 10 skole vir serebraal gestremdes

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wat voorsiening maak vir 1 505 leerlinge. Dit gee 'n totaal van 3 226 kinders in staatsondersteunde skole wat deur 1 080 personeellede, onderwysend en nie-onderwysend, bedien word. Die nuutste byvoegings waarvoor die Departement verantwoordelikheid aanvaar het, is die skole vir outistiese kinders en die opleidingsentrums vir geestelik vertraagde kinders. Een skool vir outistiese kinders en 33 opleidingsentrums is reeds tot staatsondersteunde inrigtings verklaar, terwyl drie aansoeke nog op afhandeling wag.

Gedurende die finansiële jaar 1974/75 het die Departement se bydrae tot die salarisse en ander lopende uitgawes van hierdie skole R7 091 455 beloop. Toekennings van staatsfondse vir kapitale uitgawes het in dieselfde boekjaar R1 688 535 bedra. Dit is miskien nie so goed bekend dat die Departement ook ruimskoots behulpsaam is met staatslenings aan skole vir die aankoop van persele en die oprigting van geboue indien die skole nie self die nodige fondse kan vind nie. In die boekjaar 1974/75 was daar bouprojekte by die skole aan die gang ter waarde van R15 777 650 wat deur middel van sulke lenings gefinansier is.

As ons die reuse-bydrae in aanmerking neem wat die Staat tot die oprigting en instandhouding van skole maak, dan spreek dit vanself dat die Staat die nodige maatreëls moet tref om te verseker dat die fondse op bevredigende en doeltreffende wyse bestee word. Die Staat is die vader van die volk en is in laaste instansie ook die liggaam wat verantwoordelik is vir die welsyn van al sy kinders, ook wat hul opvoeding betref. Hy moet ook aan die volk verantwoording doen oor die wyse waarop hy hierdie verpligting nakom. Die Staat is ook die bewaarder van die land se skatkis en die ontvanger van belastings - hy moet dus ook deur die Parlement aan die belastingbetalers rekenskap gee van die aanwending van staatsfondse. In die lig van hierdie oorwegings is dit seker nie 'n onbillike eis van die Staat nie dat hy oor die nodige seggenskap en masjinerie sal beskik om kontrole uit te oefen oor die wyse waarop die skole

die fondse bestee en oor die standaard van opvoeding wat hulle aanbied.

Die Wet op Onderwysdienste maak dus ook voorsiening vir die beheer deur die Departement oor die bestuur en onderwys van die skole. Volgens die Wet is die Staat in finale instansie verantwoordelik vir die onderwys van alle opvoedbare kinders op wie die Wet van toepassing is, dus ook van die gestremde kind. Finale goed- of afkeuring van die optrede van die beherende liggaam of bestuursliggaam van die skool berus by die Minister. Die Wet maak egter ook voorsiening daarvoor dat sekere magte en funksies aan 'n bestuursliggaam oorgedra kan word. Die volgende bepalings van die Wet is van belang ten opsigte van die magte en pligte van 'n bestuursliggaam en die verantwoordelikheid van die Minister:

(1) dit is die prerogatief van die Minister om te besluit of 'n bepaalde inrigting wel tot 'n staatsondersteunde skool verklaar sal word;

(2) 'n bestuursliggaam moet sy statuut, wat voorsiening vir regspersoonlikheid insluit, aan die Minister vir goedkeuring voorlê;

(3) die Minister kan sy verteenwoordigers aanwys in die bestuursbliggaam van 'n skool, maar die Kerk behou nog altyd die meerderheidstem, dit wil sê die getal verteenwoordigers van die Staat is minder as dié van die Kerk;

(4) die bestuursliggaam kan eiendom wat met staatsubsidie aangekoop is, in sy naam transporteer, maar hy mag dit nie verkoop, verruil, verhuur of op enige ander wyse vervreem sonder die goedkeuring van die Minister nie;

(5) die Staat mag homself vergewis van die aard en gehalte van die onderwys wat verskaf word en behou dus die reg voor van inspeksie deur sy amptenare;

(6) daar word ook aan die Minister die mag verleen om die verklaring van 'n skool tot 'n ondersteunde skool in te trek indien dit nie bevredigende diens lewer nie of nie die voorwaardes waarop 'n subsidie betaal word, nakom nie;

11/...

(7) laastens kan die Minister, in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies, en na voorafgaande oorlegpleging met die betrokke bestuursliggaam, die instandhouding en die bestuur van en die beheer oor 'n ondersteunde skool aan die Regering oordra by wyse van kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant.

Die vraagstuk van die samewerking tussen die Staat en die Kerk, of dan wel die verhouding tussen die twee, is so oud soos die Christendom self. Uit die voorgaande sal dit vir u duidelik wees dat die Staat en die Kerk, in elk geval dan in Suid-Afrika, mekaar wedersyds nodig het ter aanvulling en ondersteuning van mekaar sodat elkeen aan sy eie hoogste roeping kan beantwoord. Daar is terreine van die volkslewe waar die idealisme, die geloof en die liefde wat die Evangelie verkondig, absoluut onmisbaar is. Die barmhartigheid, opoffering en sedelike waardes van die Kerk van Christus is eienskappe waarsonder geen volk kan klaarkom anders as tot sy eie skade nie. Daarsonder sou ook die staat en die volk sedelik weerloos en geestelik arm wees soos iemand wat die stem van sy eie gewete miskèn en verontagsaam.

Indien die Staat en die Kerk getrou bly aan die rol wat deur God vir hulle bepaal is, behoort daar geen stryd of botsing van belange tussen hulle te wees nie. Hulle sal dan in die beste sin van die woord vennote wees wat saamwerk om elk op sy eie terrein en op sy besondere manier Gods wil uit te voer: die Staat om die verhouding tussen mens en mens te reël en die Kerk om die verhouding tussen die mens en sy Skepper te reël.

Die Staat sal graag, in samewerking met die Kerk wil voortgaan op die weg wat in die verlede gebaan is en op die fondamente wat so deeglik gelê is. In 'n welwillende gees van vennootskap sal die Staat graag skouer aan skouer met die Kerk verder wil voortbou aan veral die buitengewone onderwys en ons welsynsdienste wat albei 'n sieraad is nie net vir ons staatsbestel nie maar ook vir ons Christelike maatskappy.

12/...

In dié gees bring ek dankbare hulde aan die werksaamhede van die Diens van Barmhartigheid van die Kerk. Mag God se onmisbare seën in die toekoms net so kennelik daarop rus as in die verlede.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION BY REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

PRETORIA

22 OKTOBER 1975

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Hansard 1
Tuesday 27th January 1976 col 10.

Amending of War Pensions Act

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

Whether consideration has been given to amending the War Pensions Act with a view to improving benefits for members of the Citizen Force or national servicemen; if so, what is the (a) nature and (b) extent of such improved benefits; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

Yes, the (a) nature and (b) extent of the improved benefits are still under consideration.

Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply to the question, is he in a position at this stage to state whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce amending legislation during the present session?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to reply to that, since I have not had the time to study it, as the hon. member will appreciate.

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Hansard no 1

Rehabilitation centres

16. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) What is the (a) total number of inmates in and (b) estimated *per capita* monthly cost of (i) rehabilitation centres and (ii) registered rehabilitation centres;

(2) how many such inmates have been committed for treatment for (a) alcoholism and (b) drug addiction;

(3) (a) how many such institutions were established during the past year, (b) what are their names and (c) where are they situated.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) (i) 431 on 31 December 1975.

(ii) 489 on 31 December 1975.

(b) (i) R115.

(ii) Varies from R100 to R300.

(2) (a) 892.

(b) 28.

(3) (a) One.

(b) West Rand Detoxification Centre.

(c) Roodepoort, Tvl.

Welfare work in big trouble

STAR. 29/1/76.

Crisis intervention might well be the only service welfare organisations can afford to give during the current tight financial situation.

Most are nervously watching their coffers drain and living a desperate hand to mouth existence.

Few expansion projects are being discussed as agencies are running hard just to keep up with their basic costs.

Instead of expanding where the need for more services is desperate, several agencies are faced with the dilemma of whether they should cut back services to keep going.

This would mean that only desperate cases could be dealt with.

Goodwill

But the agencies are also optimistic that public goodwill which always comes to the fore in crises, will rally around.

Phoenix House, a rehabilitation centre for drug abusers, has already been rescued by public funds.

Faced with closure at the beginning of November a campaign was launched in which R30 000 was raised from the public in two months.

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is probably one of the worst off agencies in South Africa.

It is expecting a debt of R200 000 at the end of its financial year.

Its appeals for help have reached Government corridors in Pretoria, and have been discussed in Johannesburg boardrooms.

Optimistic

The society is fairly optimistic that it will get the help to carry on.

Its Pretoria office is hoping to break even this year after pruning least R1 000 from each of its departments.

Its last financial statement showed a deficit of R19 000.

The society has also cut down on its advertising and posts that fall vacant are not being filled.

"We might have to confine our activities to crisis situations only," said Mrs Freda Rautenbach, the society's director.

Dire straits

African Self Help is also in dire financial straits. Mrs Diana Coulton, its treasurer, said: "We will have to raise at least R50 000 this year to come out on top. Last year we had a shortfall of R20 000 on our creche account."

The expected cost per child a day at the organisation's 31 creches is expected to rise from 29c to 35c this year.

The West Rand Board gives a subsidy of 7½c a child. Mrs Coulton said African Self Help could not afford to cut its standard of food supplied to children at the creches.

Because of the desperate need for day care centres for Black children in Soweto, the organisation is going ahead with its plan to accommodate about 140 more children at seven creches.

Bequests

At the end of December the Society to Help the Civilian Blind was R25 000 in the red — "But we have had some bequests since then and probably only owe about R7 000 now," said the manager, Mr Charles Tucker.

The financial crisis of the African Children's Feeding Scheme forced them to cut their work load by half in 1974.

At the end of their last financial year the scheme was R32 000 in the red.

"We met this with bequests," said the organising secretary, Miss Kay Glynn.

Reserves

She said the scheme had some reserve funds which it could call on if necessary.

The South African Mental Health Society is expecting a shortfall of about R4 000 at the end of its current financial year.

Some of its branches — such as Johannesburg and Pretoria — are gravely concerned about their financial plight.

The Director of Cripple Care, Mr Harold Parker, said an all out effort was being made to economise and increase the revenue from the Easter Stamp Fund.

"We haven't shelved any projects, but we have cut down on our bursary scheme for post graduate training," said Mr Parker.

The National Council for the Deaf is having severe money problems which have resulted in staff problems as well.

The director, Mr Noel Gaum, said the council could not afford to give its staff salary increases at the end of last year.

Five of the council's staff walked out to better paid jobs and if the council wants to fill these posts it has been told it will have to raise salaries.

"We will just have to cut down some of our essential services. But we will have to increase our salaries otherwise we will have no staff."

— Marian Shinn

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Hansard 2 col 145 2/2/76

War veterans' pensions for Bantu

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

How many Bantu were in receipt of war veterans' pensions at the end of 1975.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

67 Bantu were in receipt of war veterans' pensions paid by my Department of Bantu Administration and Development at the end of 1975.

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Pensions and grants

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

How many persons are at present receiving (a) old age pension, (b) war veterans' pension, (c) blind persons' pension, (d) disability pension and (e) maintenance grants.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

As on 31 December 1975 in the Republic and South West Africa.

(a) 133 777.

(b) 15 363.

(c) 836.

(d) 23 969.

(e) 18 983.

War veterans' pensions

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

How many persons who served (a) during the Anglo-Boer War, (b) during the 1906 Zulu Rebellion, (c) with the Protesting Burgher Forces in 1914, (d) during the 1914-'18 War, (e) during the 1939-'45 War, (f) during the Korean War and (g) in any other war, are at present receiving war veterans' pension.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

As on 31 December 1975 in the Republic and South-West Africa.

(a) 674.

(b) 11.

(c) 306.

(d) 4 198.

(e) and (f) 10 174.

(g) Nil.

War Pensions Act

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

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Bantu persons are receiving (i) benefits owing to war disabilities, (ii) widows' benefits and (iii) dependants' benefits in terms of the War Pensions Act, 1967.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

As on 31 December 1975 in the Republic and South-West Africa.

	(a)	(b) and (c)	(d)
(i)	11 186	2 073	1 191
(ii)	2 675	715	612
(iii)	658	67	84

Statistics are not available in respect of Coloureds and Indians separately.

FOOTNOTES:

(1) Respe

(2) P. Ra and B Unive

(3) Raup,

(4) RP 19

(5) Op.ci

(6) Cf. f Colum

(7) Commi An. 8

(8) ibid.

(9) M. Li Compa

(10) Op.ci

(11) Op.ci

972.

l Development", in H.M. Southworth elopment and Economic Growth (Cornell

Hansard 4 col 2444
16/4/76

August 11, 1966, Volume 17,

Occupancy of the Rural Areas

rica", Journal of Commonwealth and 974, pages 56-7.

CAPE TIMES 4/3/76

Benefit society 'still economically viable'

Staff Reporter

THE ORANJE BENEFIT SOCIETY, which controls the monies of between 25 000 and 30 000 railway employees, was "most definitely" still in an economically viable position; a chartered accountant told the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

Mr Julius Zabow was giving evidence at the trial of Albertus Wynand Gideon Heydenrych, the former general secretary of the society, and Mr Jan Antoon Brandt, the former chairman, who both pleaded not guilty last week to eight counts of fraud involving more than R1m.

The State alleges that the men assisted a Paarl business man, Mr Leonard John Grundlingh, in raising loans totalling R1 066 527,70 by binding the Oranje Benefit Society as a guarantor for the repayment of the loans and the relevant finance charges, while they were not authorized to act in this way.

Mr Zabow, a chartered accountant in the firm of the society's auditors, H Tarley and Company, said that he was disturbed when he read the minutes of the society's executive committee meeting held on July 27, 1971.

The society was not authorized to issue guarantees and there had been no authorization for a R317 000 loan from the society to Mr Grundlingh, as there was "nothing in it" for the society.

When he questioned Mr Heydenrych about this, he did not receive satisfactory answers.

Mr Zabow said that the chief purpose of the Oranje Benefit Society was to meet the benefits to which its members were entitled.

It controlled the monies of between 25 000 and 30 000 members and offered sickness, death and gratuity benefits.

"Some of this money is used to pay widows and orphans."

Mr Zabow said that the nett asset value of the society, without providing for the guarantees issued by the accused, was R4 743 000 at the end of 1971.

The case continues today.

Mr Justice Diemont sat with two assessors, Mr J G Smit and Mr C H van Gend. Mr F W Kahn SC, assisted by Mr D Uys, appeared for the State. Mr Heydenrych and Mr Brandt were not represented.

(1) 266
(2) 284

Inflation hits donations as costs soar

Graeme Addison

This is the "Year of the Crunch" for South African welfare societies.

With inflation hitting everyone's purse the societies are finding it increasingly difficult to "touch" firms and individuals for big donations.

Meanwhile the costs of providing welfare are soaring. And State subsidies to the voluntary welfare organisations are generally regarded as far too low.

"We've seen the crunch coming for three or four years — and now it's here," says Mr Cecil Kerr, chairman of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

SHORTFALL

This body is in a critical situation — facing a R200 000 shortfall on the current year's expenditure of between R500 000 and R550 000.

Unless the State makes an emergency grant or money can be found from other sources the society will have to cut back drastically on its services to children, broken homes, creches, and counselling.

Department of Social Welfare and Pensions officials this week began to investigate the financing of the society and there is a chance that the State may be persuaded to make an emergency grant of R200 000.

That will help for the present, but will not solve the society's problem.

"Basically," says Mr Kerr, "the partnership between the State and private sectors is out of balance.

"The State meets only about 25 percent of the costs of running the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society. The State's share should, we feel, be in the region of 60 percent, with 40 percent coming from our fund-raising."

State subsidies so as to be free to assign social workers to group therapy.

Mr Cecil Kerr believes that case work is the foundation of social welfare but he points out that welfare societies are hamstrung by the high cost of professional services and are thus unable to devote time and expertise to research and planning.

"The result is frustration for the welfare body," he says.

Now, many welfare spokesmen are demanding that, where the State imposes a role on the voluntary societies, it should pay for that service fully.

These spokesmen are afraid of having their names used in the Press because they fear cut backs in subsidies.

One area where the State imposes a duty is where a children's court finds a child in need of care, on any one of nine different legal grounds. The child is then committed to a home.

But these homes are owned and run by private welfare bodies and the R43 a month State subsidy is nowhere near enough to pay for the child's upkeep.

So the welfare societies have to dig into their pockets yet again.

AGED

Much the same set-up occurs in homes for the aged. Here the very frail require almost constant attention, along with medicines and nursing care.

State pensions do not cover these costs and, in spite of State subsidies for the homes, the welfare societies are hard put to pay all the bills.

At a welfare conference last year Mrs Eska Dowling offered the counsel of Edmund Burke: "Never despair. But if you do, work on in despair."

HUGE PART

The professional services of qualified men and women who hold university degrees in social work make up a huge part of any society's budget.

According to Mrs Mary Uys, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, the State's subsidies for these social workers fall way below the actual costs to societies employing them.

The annual State grant for a White social worker is R3 300 — one notch below the starting salary of a degreed person. The subsidy does not take account of transport, secretarial services, rent, clothes, or other accessories.

The subsidy for a Coloured social worker is R2 550 a year. For a Black male it is R1 980, and for a Black female, R1 860.

BALANCE

These race differentials mean that any society wanting to pay equal salaries for all degreed people irrespective of colour has to make up the balance from its own funds.

To make matters worse, the State does not automatically subsidise all social workers. After a certain number have been granted subsidies the society concerned has to justify further applications for subsidies.

This is usually done by showing that each social worker has a certain "case load" — the number of cases on hand involving visits to homes, interviews, and supervision.

But the case load system has been criticised because it forces the social worker to deal with individuals instead of — as may well be the need — larger group problems.

This point was put forcefully to The Star in an interview with Mrs Eska Dowling, director of the SA National Council for Child Welfare.

Mrs Dowling said some societies had foregone

STAR 18/3/1976

Welfare state regarded as a threat

The welfare state — taking Britain as the example — has been condemned so often by South African politicians that to many people any kind of State welfare spending seems like a threat to the national fibre.

The Calvinist philosophy of the National Party holds that "charity" must come from the people themselves and not the State.

But is charity enough?

This is the question welfare workers are asking as the demands on their services escalate.

South Africa today is a very different society from the thinly scattered farming community that nurtured the love of one's "volk."

OPPOSED

Mr Geoff Oldfield, MP for Umbilo and the United Party's spokesman on welfare matters, says his party opposes the creation of a welfare state but recognises quite clearly the need for welfare reform.

"Many State subsidies are hopelessly inadequate," he says.

In Parliament last week, many of South Africa's welfare societies were accused of creating their own "little puppet kingdoms."

In his introduction to the latest report of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr H P J van Vuuren called for a dramatic reorganisation of the 2 000 welfare organisations in South Africa.

These organisations contend that they carry the main burden of care for the crippled, orphans, the aged, and mentally handicapped people.

They allege that the State can hardly criticise them for shortcomings when its own stake in welfare is so limited.

PENSIONS

Although the department's budget is one of the highest annually presented to Parliament, an examination of the figures shows that most of the money goes in routine pension payments and not on services.

Commenting on Mr van Vuuren's report, an editorial in Die Transvaler cautioned against a State takeover of welfare.

"The share of private welfare enterprise must not be curbed and public initiative must be further stimulated for this work," said the editorial.

"We don't want to become a welfare state."

Yet while this opposition to State intrusion in the field remains, welfare organisations find themselves denied a potential gold mine for fund-raising — a State-run lottery.

Another possibility is a Community Chest — something that has already been moderately successful in Cape Town and Durban.

Dr Selma Browde, Progressive-Reform Party member of the Johannesburg City Council, feels that a chest could succeed here.

PROTECTION

Dr Browde says the Prog-Ref Party believes the State should uplift depressed communities and should also protect individuals against unforeseeable hardships.

The State should also implement nationally co-ordinated schemes for primary health care, contributory pensions and the care of the aged, the infirm, and the handicapped.

"In other words, the state should provide a basic 'net' below which no-one can fall. The minimum being provided by the State leaves the field free for action by private groups," says Dr Browde.



Mrs Mary Uys, director of the Child Welfare Society — "State subsidies are too low."



Dr Selma Browde: "A Community Chest could be the answer."

As the charitable institutions cut back, who will help him?

STAR
24/3/1976

Why welfare is in need of major overhaul

Johannesburg, being the most highly populated as well as the wealthiest city in South Africa, has attracted a conglomerate of agencies working for and collecting money for people with almost every known disability — physical, mental or social.

There are about 450 registered welfare organisations in the Regional Welfare Board of the Southern Transvaal's area.

With branches that stretch through the Western Transvaal to Mafeking, they total 621 agencies.

The security and expansion of these organisations rests mainly on the effectiveness of amateur or part-time fund-raisers.

If a fund-raising promotion fails, the disabled people, in whose name money was collected, are held back in their rehabilitation.

Many organisations overlap in the tasks they do, but each is too jealous of its autonomy to join forces with similar organisations.

The Johannesburg Co-ordinating Council of Registered Welfare Organisations went into recess last year after many unsuccessful attempts to convince local agencies of the need to co-ordinate.

Overlapping

A revamped version of the council is in embryo stage, and should emerge shortly.

Those who have struggled for years to get the different agencies to work together feel that manpower and money are wasted by overlapping and being unaware of what others in the same field are planning.

For example, there are at least 24 homes and training centres for the mentally disabled in the Johannesburg area.

Many welfare workers feel it would have been more beneficial if existing institutions were enlarged rather than totally new ones being set up.

Others feel that the Department of Social Welfare is too lax on allocating welfare organisation numbers.

"If the work is already being done by one agency, the applicant should be asked to join forces rather than branch out on his own," said one.

Yet others feel that this would swamp enthusiasm of those keen to help out in the welfare field.

Actual figures and statistics of Johannesburg's welfare agencies are hard to come by.

The most up-to-date information on what welfare services are available is contained in a comprehensive book published in 1974 which was compiled by Avis Schreier, a lecturer in community paediatrics at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Amateurs

It categorises the services available, and briefly states the extent of their services.

The only office which keeps records of the finances of all the welfare organisations is the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Its files are not open for public scrutiny, despite the fact that all organisations publish income and expenditure accounts and balance sheets in their annual reports.

The Star was refused permission to look into these financial records by the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr J P van der Spuy, as this information was "confidential."

Most of the welfare agencies are run by amateurs who are elected at annual meetings, and have little experience in the practicalities of the agency they run.

Those who have the qualifications and ability to do something for the agency usually do so in a part-time volunteer capacity.

A number of the larger agencies, particularly national bodies, are now being run by professional people applying business methods.

The financial manager of one national body told the Van Rooyen Commission last year that her task was to make as much money as possible for the organisation, and that meant competing with other welfare organisations for the money in people's pockets.

If competition was healthy for the business sector it was also healthy for welfare, she maintained.

The methods used by welfare organisations to raise money are generally the same.

State lotteries

There are annual street collections, cake sales, fêtes, bequests, gala premières, Christmas and Easter stamps, letters of appeal, Christmas cards, the sale of diaries and pens, State and provincial subsidies and municipal grants.

The most popular fairy godmothers of welfare are the large commercial, industrial and mining companies, who are regularly besieged to dig into their pockets for worthy causes.

An amount for donations is usually set aside in their budgets.

Community chests and state lotteries have been talked around in circles for years, and the Van Rooyen Commission asked businessmen and agencies their opinions.

There were few fierce objections to either.

Smaller bodies usually live a hand-to-mouth existence — paying their bills when donations come in.

They plan extensions to special schools, homes and training centres, and then go to the public for financial support.

The public usually rallies around in times of crisis. In two months Phoenix House was rescued by public donations worth R30 000.

The Boys Town fire had people digging into their pockets and forking out about R150 000, and more money is expected from the industrial sector.

One of the regular moans from "welfare" is that it is the agencies with the hard-luck stories to tell or those who have public appeal that have least struggle for money to keep going.

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Hansard 10
col 683
30/3/76

TUESDAY, 30 MARCH 1976

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Social workers in Natal: Coloured welfare

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

(1) (a) How many social workers are at present employed in Natal by his Department and (b) how many posts for social workers employed by welfare organizations in Natal are at present subsidized by his Department;

(2) whether the Durban Child W... Society recently submitted an ... cation in regard to certain po... Coloured social workers; if so, ... what was the nature of the ap... tion, (b) to how many posts ... application apply, (c) what was ... decision of his Department and ... what were the reasons for such ... sion.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, ... HOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Welfare for Coloured persons in ... Republic is a matter which has ... delegated to the Executive of ... Coloured Persons Representative Co... Social workers employed and the ... sidization of social workers employed ... Coloured Welfare organizations ... fore relate to the Administration ... Coloured Affairs. I have ascertained ... the reply to the question is as follows:

(1) (a) 1.

(b) 14.

(2) Yes.

(a) Subsidization of two additional social worker posts and ... supervisor's post.

(b) 3.

(c) The Administration of Coloured ... Affairs did not approve the ... plication.

(d) According to the latest ... figures Durban has a Coloured ... population of 43 000 and ... terms of prescribed standards ... qualifies for a maximum of ... social worker posts at private ... welfare organizations. Twelve ... such posts have already been ... approved for subsidy purposes, ... namely seven at the Durban ... Child Welfare Society; one at the ... Christelike Maatskaplike Raad ... of Durban; one at the Natal ... University Community Project; ... one at NICRO; one at the ... Mental Health Society and one ... at SANCA. An excessive number of social worker posts has, ... therefore, already been made available to the Durban area. In view of the countrywide shortage of social workers, the available manpower has to be utilized as economically as possible.

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Hansard 10 col 729
2/4/76

Means test for war veterans' pensions, 1914-'18

11. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

Whether consideration has recently been given to abolishing the means test for war veterans' pensions in respect of veterans of the 1914-'18 war; if so, with what result; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

No. The matter was considered during 1974. Attention in this connection is invited to the statement made by me during the debate on my Department's vote on 11 October 1974. Vide Hansard columns 5149 to 5150. The reasons given at that time still apply, namely that there is no moral justification for abolishing the means test for the war veterans of the 1914-'18 war and not to do so in respect of the war veterans of the 1939-'45 war.

*12. Mr. C. W. EGLIN—Withdrawn.

SUNDAY EXPRESS 4/4/76

'Special' premium rates for Blacks

By HELEN ZILLE

BLACKS pay more for life insurance policies than Whites — unless they have special qualifications that entitle them to "normal rates."

This was uncovered this week in the latest Express investigation into discriminatory practices in commerce.

Johannesburg's two largest life insurance companies, African Eagle Life and Sanlam, both load life premiums for Blacks unless they fulfil certain qualifications.

For African Eagle these are:

- A university degree or a similar qualification.
- A salary of R500 a month or more.
- Application for a policy with a premium of at least R40 per month.

Sanlam exempts Blacks from extra rates if:

- They are teachers with a salary of at least R1 200 a year.
- They are ordained ministers of religion in a recognised denomination.
- They are graduates.
- They earn at least R3 000 a year.

On certain African Eagle policies the premiums for Blacks are loaded by much as 50 per cent. others. five years are ad

to the applicant's age, which in terms of cash means a difference in premiums of between R2 and R27 for different policies.

Comprehensive figures for Sanlam were not available. A spokesman said: "Overall one has to discriminate. It is not a discrimination aganst colour but against a higher risk."

A Sanlam actuary claimed the company's premium rates were based on statistics of the Actuarial Society of South Africa that show the mortality rates of Blacks between the ages of 25 and 55 to be 20 to 40 per cent higher than those of Whites.

An actuarial spokesman for African Eagle admitted there were no reliable statistics on Black mortality rates.

(1) Social - Soc - Genl

2 ~~63~~

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All-race social worker body

Weekend Argus Reporter

WHITE, Coloured and African social workers met at the Red Cross Hospital, Rondebosch, today to form a new multiracial professional association, the Society for Social Workers (Western Cape).

They hope it will give them more influence than that wielded by the three separate organisations — one for social workers of each race — which may be phased out later if members decide that the new association makes them unnecessary.

The newly elected chairman, Miss Helen Starke, said one of the first aims of the new society would be to investigate problems caused by Africans in the Western Cape being regarded as temporary residents, and to suggest solutions.

The new society grew out of joint seminars arranged by the three older professional associations.

After the first seminar in October, a committee was formed to look into some of the questions that had been raised. And when members reported back at the second seminar last month they suggested that the new society should be formed.

'We decided to form a completely new multiracial one rather than throw open the doors of an existing organisation to other races, so that no one would feel like a guest at meetings.'

The treasurer, Mrs Diana Bishop explained.

It really does seem absurd that people of different races who work together should attend meetings of separate professional organisations.

I hope the separate racial associations will be phased out in the Western Cape.

Miss Starke said if all the 70 social workers at the inaugural meeting joined the new society it would have a bigger membership than any of the three separate organisations for the different races.

RAPPORT 11/4/76

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Wit en bruin trek saam in welsyn

Van Ons Kaapstadse Kantoor

'N VEELRASSIGE vereniging van maatskaplike werkers in Wes-Kaapland is gisteroggend by die Rooikruis-Hospitaal in Kaapstad gestig. 'n Maatskaplike werkster van Uskor, die Maties se welsynorganisasie, is die voorsitter.

'n Bestuur is gekies wat bestaan uit mej. Helen Starke (voorsitster), mev. Hettie Rose (vise-voorsitster), mej. Amelia Nelson (sekretaresse), mev. Berinda Larney (assistent-sekretaresse), mev. di. Bishop, penningmeesteres, en die addisionele lede is: mnr. Tommy Bantom, mnr. Temba Mxube, dr. Blanche de Wet, mnr. Lionel Louw, mnr. Peter Templeton en mev. Toy Wolmarans.

Volgens mej. Starke sal die nuwe vereniging maatskaplike werk as beroep en die belang van maatskaplike werkers beter kan bevorder as die drie bestaande afsonderlike verenigings van blankes, Kleurlinge en Bantoes.

In die verlede het die bestaan van afsonderlike verenigings werksaamhede dikwels belemmer. Die nuwe vereniging, wat bekend sal staan as die Wes-Kaaplandse Genootskap vir Maatskaplike Werkers, sal hopelik vir Suid-Afrikaanse maatskaplike werkers groter erkenning op internasionale vlak bring.



MEJ. HELEN STARKE



MEV. HETTIE ROSE

Oorweeg

Mev. Bishop, wat ook voorsitster is van die bestaande blanke vereniging, het gesê dat elke afsonderlike vereniging sal kan besluit of hulle wil bly voortbestaan of in die nuwe verenigings opgaan.

Individuele maatskaplike werkers sal kan aansluit by die vereniging van hul keuse. Sy self sal haar posisie as voorsitster van die blanke vereniging nou moet oorweeg.

Sowat sewentig mense het die stigtingsvergadering bygewoon. Volgens mev. Bishop is hulle baie verteenwoordigend van Wes-Kaaplandse maatskaplike werkers. Daar is ook ander maatskaplike werkers wat laat blyk het dat hulle nie ten gunste van so 'n veelrassige organisasie is nie.

Sy verneem dat daar planne is om in Transvaal 'n soortgelyke vereniging van maatskaplike werkers van alle rasse te stig.

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SUN-TIMES (EXTRA) 18/4/76

Nicro officials explain complaints

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

CAPE TOWN vagrants complained this week that they were being "ill-treated" by the housekeeper of the vagrants' shelter established by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Harrington Street, Cape Town.

Officials of Nicro admitted this week that there were several "problems" at the shelter but said that this was due to the fact that the people being housed at the shelter for 10 cents a night, "are among the most difficut to work with".

In interviews this week, several vagrants complained that they were "ill-treated" at the shelter, but a Sunday Times investigation disproved this.

The building in which the vagrants are housed "to keep them out of prison and give them a place to sleep other than in sewerage drains, mountain caves and park benches" is neat and obviously well-cared for.

Women have beds and mattresses to sleep on and men use thick felt mats and are given blankets.

Each vagrant has a locker in which they keep their worldly possessions" and coffee and bread are given to them when they arrive at the shelter.

A Nicro official showed me two cupboards filled with clothing which were donated by sympathizers and which will be dished out "just before winter".

The fact the clothes have not yet been distributed was one of the complaints levelled at the people who manage the shelter—a Muslim couple.

Complaints that they were not allowed to enter the building before 7 o'clock were explained by an official as a "necessary thing".

"The businessmen in the area object to the vagrants hanging about the street outside while they are still doing business. As we have the use of this building from the Public Works Department as an experiment, we cannot afford complaints or the place will be closed down."

The shelter was the only one of its kind in South Africa and was operating on a shoestring budget. More are planned in other areas and other cities if it is decided that the experiment was a success.

One vagrant, Mr A H Lategan, complained bitterly about the "body lice" at the shelter.



Mr A H Lategan — alleges vagrants are ill-treated at the Nicro shelter for vagrants.



Cyril Stober — also claims ill-treatment at Nicro home for vagrants.

A Nicro official agreeed that this problem existed.

"We are dealing with people who have come here with body lice and we do our best to combat the problem. We are about to buy a special kit at great expense, so that we can eliminate the problem," an official explained.

The official denied emphatically the allegation that the housekeeper gave away the food donated to the shelter by the canteen section of a Cape Town branch of a national chain store.

"This isn't a regular thing and there are people here who can prove to you that the housekeeper and her husband buy and eat their own food."

Mr Cyril Stober said he would prefer the shelter to be run by a qualified Coloured social worker because "the housekeeper and her husband don't know how to handle people".

The Nicro official said he thought it would be impossible to get a trained social worker to live at the shelter "and this would be necessary". The main problem, however, was that Nicro would not be able to afford it.

On complaints by vagrants that they are "manhandled" at the shelter, the official said that the vagrants often become abusive and threaten the housekeeper and fight among each other and it sometimes becomes necessary to handle them "hard".

They are not however assaulted.

The housekeeper showed me two bottles of methylated spirits which she had confiscated from two inmates the previous night after a struggle.

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Bishop calls on Whites for aid

Cape Times 27/9/76

Staff Reporter

NOT MANY Whites were supporting organizations of which Blacks were the beneficiaries, the Rt Rev George Swartz, Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, said last week.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda), Bishop Swartz said South Africa was divided into two groups: The first consisted of those who cared about others and the second consisted of those who did not care. Unfortunately those who did not care were in the majority he said.

Thousands of children were dying of malnutrition every year, he said. Many people were living under poor conditions and this contributed to the high suicide and divorce rates.

Appeal

He appealed to people to help Cafda by either joining the staff or by making financial contributions to ensure the smooth running of the organization.

Cafda understood the frustration of the Black man. However, that did not mean that it approved of the violent way in which the Black man was expressing his grievances.

Bishop Swartz urged people not to stop helping the organization, because by so doing the poor Black people would be hardest hit because of a situation over which they had no control.

The organization had played a leading role in the squatter problem and the other projects it had undertaken last year were encouraging.

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Welfare to move closer to blacks

* 17/12/76

The role of Government social workers in black areas is being revamped in the light of findings based on work done with 200 children detained in the September march in Johannesburg.

Mrs Marian Kruger, chief professional officer in charge of welfare services in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development on the Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle, said it was thought that its probation officers could achieve far more if they moved into the communities which they served.

No final plans had been laid, Mrs Kruger said. "But much thinking is going on."

One of the suggestions has been to have the department's probation officers become much more involved in Soweto by using mobile offices. They will then be within easy reach of the people who want to discuss problems.

Another idea is to have group discussions with the children released from detention.

Mrs Grietjie Botha, a probation officer who deals with problems of the detained children, said she wanted to try to canalise their energies.

"If they have something they want to talk about they will be guided through the right channels, not demonstrate about it," she said.

Mrs Botha worked with the children and their parents from September 27 when the Security Police at John Vorster Square called in the department's welfare section — until November 10 when the children were released.

The children were interviewed individually and Mrs Botha then spoke to the parents.

About 50 children were detained at John Vorster Square where Mrs Botha had a makeshift office in the basement.

She saw 159 children at Modderbee prison near Benoni.

Mrs Kruger said the probation officers established a good working relationship with the Security Police who called them when the children were about to be released.

"We established a modus operandi that no child would be released tion without seeing a probation officer.

"We felt that if there were social problems at least we should know about them."

The children are now under the care of probation officers who will help them get reference books, have their births registered, work with family relationship problems, and also arrange Children's Court hearings so that grandparents can get foster-care grants for children in their care.

Riots: Insurance firms pay out

Most insurance firms seems to have paid out claims for damage caused in the riots . . . without waiting for the findings of the Cillie Commission into them.

An exception is Santam, which had policies covering a lot of government property damaged in the riots.

The chairman of the South African Insurance Association, Mr Christopher Plummer, said that in some cases firms had admitted liability.

One insurer said his firm was still assessing claims, but at least half had been paid out.

About R200 000 was involved, he added.

He stressed that payments had been made on a basis of the firm not being committed to policyholders in the case of further trouble.

The insurer said that in some cases cover had been cancelled or the firm had decided not to issue new cover.

But no clauses had been removed from existing policies to reduce liability, he went on.

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Hansard 3 Q cols 265 – 268
10/2/77

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Members of Welfare organizations/commissions

399. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) What are the (a) names and (b) qualifications of the members of the (i) Welfare Organizations Commission, (ii) Social Work Commission, (iii) Family Life Commission and (iv) Welfare Planning Commission and (c) when was each of these members appointed;

(2) whether any other commissions have been appointed by him; if so, (a) what commissions, (b) when and (c) what are the (i) names and (ii) qualifications of the members;

(3) what was the cost of each commission in each year from 1974 to 1976.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1)

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i)	Regular Members		
	Dr. R. McLachlan (Chairman)	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Prof. D. J. Eloff	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Mrs. A. J. Ackermann	B.Sc., H.E.D.	1.7.1971
	Mrs. A. Franzsen	Dip. Comm.	1.7.1971
	One Vacancy	—	
	Additional Members		
	Prof. J. E. Pieterse	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Mr. J. P. Mouton	Matric	1.7.1971
(ii)	Regular Members		
	Prof. I. J. J. van Rooyen (Chairman)	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Dr. J. F. J. Hattingh	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Mrs. E. M. Dowling	M.A.	1.7.1971
	Dr. H. C. Lambrechts	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Prof. G. K. Engelbrecht	D.Phil	23.3.1976
	Additional Members		
	Prof. J. E. Pieterse	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Mr. L. W. van Tonder	B.A.	23.3.1976
(iii)	Regular Members		
	Mr. G. J. van Zyl (Chairman)	M.A.	1.7.1971
	Prof. J. D. G. v.d. Merwe	D.Phil (Sociology)	1.7.1971
		D.Phil (Psychology)	1.7.1971
	Dr. P. W. Venter	B.D., Ph.D	1.7.1971
	Mrs. J. M. Raath	Teacher	4.6.1975
	Prof. L. C. Gerdes	M.A.	1.7.1971
	Additional Members		
	Prof. J. E. Pieterse	D.Phil	29.1.1975
	Mr. F. P. Pieterse	M.A.	
(iv)	Regular Members		
	Prof. E. Theron (Chairman)	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Prof. F. H. Francisco-La Grange	M.A.	1.7.1971
	Dr. G. J. Davidtsz	B.D., LL.D	1.7.1971
	Mrs. J. Reynolds	B.A.	1.7.1971
	Dr. W. L. D. Venter	D.Phil	1.7.1971
	Additional Members		
	Prof. J. E. Pieterse	D.Phil	13.4.1972
	Dr. J. J. Kruger	D.Phil	

(2) No.

(3) Financial year.

(i)	1973-'74	R1 929,53
	1974-'75	R1 373,17
	1975-'76	R1 651,36
(ii)	1973-'74	R1 445,26
	1974-'75	R1 362,44
	1975-'76	R 758,76
(iii)	1973-'74	R1 092,95
	1974-'75	R1 744,69
	1975-'76	R1 115,01
(iv)	1973-'74	R1 855,91
	1975-'75	R2 010,78
	1975-'76	R1 055,87

Hansard 8 Q cols 642-643
15/3/77

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Beggars in the major cities

*12. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) Whether his Department has investigated the problem of persons begging in the major cities of the Republic; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not;

(2) whether his Department takes any steps to assist beggars; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(3) what steps are taken by his Department to assist physically handicapped persons who resort to begging.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) No. Begging by members of the population group for which my Department is responsible is not a major problem.

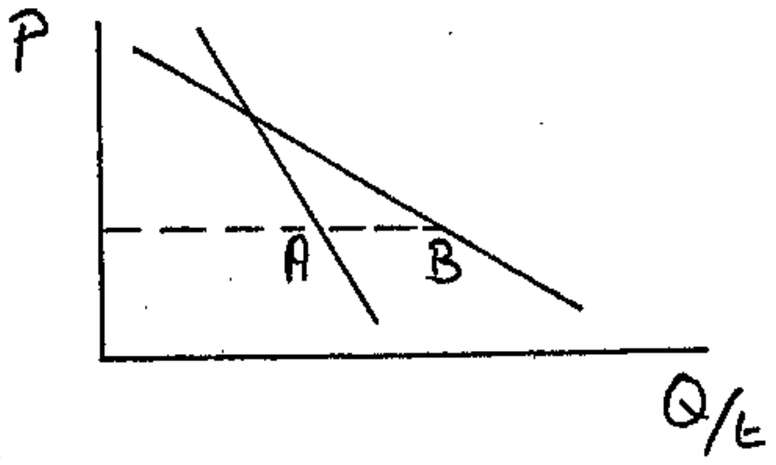
(2) My Department's social pension schemes and scheme for social relief are well known and available to persons requiring and qualifying for assistance.

(3) Handicapped persons need not resort to begging. Those *bona fide* in need of assistance can be assisted under the one or the other of the schemes referred to under (2).

12. Which of the following is most likely to have a high price elasticity of demand ?

1. Cigarettes.
2. Motor car tyres.
3. Chocolate ice cream.
4. Food.
5. Shoelaces.

13. Given two straight line demand schedules, the coefficient of price elasticity of demand at point B (on the same horizontal line as A) is



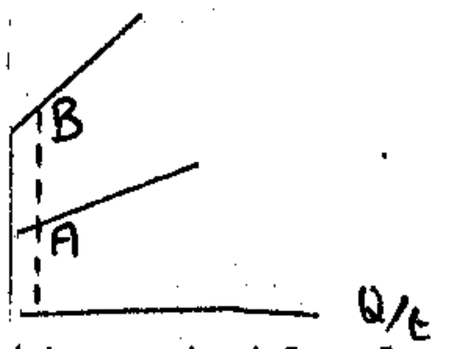
1. Less than at point A.
2. More than at point A.
3. Equal to that at point A.
4. Dependent on the supply curve.
5. One cannot say.

14. Price elasticity of supply is defined as

1. $\Delta Q/P \times Q/\Delta P$
2. $P/\Delta P \times \Delta Q/Q$
3. $\Delta Q/Q \times \Delta P/P$
4. $\dfrac{\%\text{ change in quantity demanded}}{\%\text{ change in price}}$
5. $Q/P \times \Delta P/\Delta Q$

15. Given two straight line supply schedules, the coefficient of price elasticity of supply at B (on the same horizontal line as A, but vertically above a) is

1. Less than at point A.
2. More than at point A.
3. Equal to that at point
4. One cannot say.
5. None of the above.



16. A rise in the price of re d probably lead to

1. A fall in the demand
2. A rise in the supply
3. A leftward shift in erators.
4. A rightward shift in erators.
5. A leftward shift in erators.

17. Income elasticity of dem

1. $Y/Q \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
2. $\Delta Q/Y \times \Delta Y/Q$
3. $Q/\Delta Q \times Y/\Delta Y$
4. $Q/Y \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
5. $\Delta Q/\Delta P \times P/Q$

(3) When such cases come to the notice of the Department consideration is given to the possibility of granting a disability pension.

(2) Appropriate steps are taken when necessary. Each case is treated on its merits.

(1) No. Begging by Indians has as yet not presented itself as a major problem.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(3) what steps are taken by his Department to assist physically handicapped persons who resort to begging.

(2) whether his Department takes any steps to assist beggars; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(1) Whether his Department has investigated the problem of persons begging in the major cities of the Republic; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not;

Beggars in major cities

(10) Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

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Thomas Q ... 689-690 22/3/77

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS 1A

CLASS EXAMINATION : 23rd April 1975

This exam counts 10% towards final results at the end of the year.

Multiple choice questions must be answered on the special sheet of paper provided. Don't forget to write your name and number on that sheet.

* * * * * * * * * *

1. Economics' claim to being a science rests on its

   1. Attempt to give precise guidance.
   2. Use of experiments to establish theories.
   3. Foundation on the observation of facts.
   4. Explanations being phrased in technical terms.
   5. Analytical techniques of reaching conclusions.

2. An economic theory is

   1. A statement of fact about observable facts.
   2. An explanation of how people behave.
   3. An hypothesis based on a particular state of affairs.
   4. An explanation of economic behaviour.
   5. An idea which is useful to practice.

3. Choice is fundamental to economics because

   1. People find it difficult to choose.
   2. Resources are scarce in relation to wants.
   3. Choosing makes people happy.
   4. Opportunity costs depend on choices.
   5. Prices depend on people's choices.

4. Which of the following is not considered in Economics ?

   1. Water in a canal.
   2. Water in a reservoir.
   3. Distilled water.
   4. Water in the Atlantic Ocean.
   5. Mineral water in bottles.

5. Which of the following could be considered as investment ?

   1. Purchase of shares through the Stock Exchange.
   2. Opening an account with a Building Society.
   3. Buying a factory complex.
   4. Building a block of flats.
   5. Buying National Savings Certificates.

(*9) Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Beggars in major cities

(1) Whether his Department has investigated the problem of persons begging in the major cities of the Republic; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not;

(2) whether his Department takes any steps to assist beggars; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(3) what steps are taken by his Department to assist physically handicapped persons who resort to begging.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

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

(1) No. The Administration of Coloured Affairs does not have the machinery to undertake such an extensive investigation.

(2) The social pension scheme and the scheme for social relief of the Administration of Coloured Affairs are well known and available to persons needing assistance, and who qualify and apply therefor.

(3) Physically handicapped persons need not take to begging. Persons requiring *bona fide* help can be assisted under one or other of the aforementioned schemes.

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6. The law of increasing (relative) cost is <u>incompatible</u> with

   1. A p.p. frontier going from NW to SE.
   2. A p.p. frontier being a "bowed-out" curve.
   3. The law of Diminishing Marginal Returns.
   4. A p.p. frontier of constant slope.
   5. A p.p. frontier of varying slope.

7. Choose the statement that is incorrect.

   Specialisation and division of labour

   1. Lead to economics of mass production.
   2. Are limited by the extent of the market.
   3. Lead to more economic interdependence.
   4. Cannot exist in say the Soviet Union where the price system does not operate.
   5. Would still be beneficia exactly alike.

8. Which one of the following m drawing up a production-possibility fro

   1. Total resources.
   2. Quanity of money.
   3. Money income.
   4. Prices.
   5. Allocation of resources

9. The law of diminishing margi that, as more and more of a variable h a fixed amount of another input :

   1. Total product will dimin its of the variable input will be that commodity.
   2. A diminishing amount of be needed in order to produce equal t.
   3. Increases in total prod because the extra units of the var e.
   4. The relative shortage o use increases the total product to b er.
   5. Increasing costs will c to diminish.

10. In an economy in which ther nstant amounts of resources, and unchangin

    1. To increase the product ires an increase in the produc
    2. To decrease the product ssitates a decrease in production
    3. To increase the product mpossible.
    4. To increase the product crease in the production of consumer
    5. None of the above.

11. Price elasticity of demand

    1. Measured by the slope (
    2. A measure of the respor demand to changes in price.
    3. The ratio of the change in price over the change in income.
    4. None of the above.
    5. Two of the above.

Question:

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION replied to Question *16, by Mr. L. F. Wood:

Beggars in major cities

(1) Whether his Department has investigated the problem of persons begging in the major cities of the Republic; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not;

(2) whether his Department takes any steps to assist beggars; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(3) what steps are taken by his Department to assist physically handicapped persons who resort to begging.

Reply:

(1) No. The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioners and Welfare Officers including those of local authorities are fully aware of the facilities for and assistance to physically handicapped, and others.

(2) Yes. There are five workshops for the blind of which one is run by the Ciskei Government. Two others are subsidized by Homeland Governments and two by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. There are also five handicraft centres run by various Homeland Governments. Irrespective of the centres mentioned there are at least four sheltered employment workshops run by private welfare organizations. National Councils are also actively assisting in placing handicapped Bantu in employment on the open labour market or at border industries. Old-age and disability pensions are paid to those who qualify in terms of the provisions of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37/1973).

(3) Steps taken are in the form of assistance given for admission to existing institutions where the people concerned are provided with employment.

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(295)

Liaison between Departments

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

(1) Whether there is a liaison between his Department and the welfare divisions of the Department of (a) Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations, (b) Indian Affairs and (c) Bantu Administration and Development; if so, on what basis; if not, why not;

(2) whether his Department undertakes the co-ordination of welfare planning for all race groups; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) on what basis; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes. An Interdepartmental Consultative Committee on Welfare Matters on which all the Departments concerned are represented, meets regularly to discuss developments in the welfare field and matters of mutual interest.

(2) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Each Department undertakes the co-ordination of the welfare planning of the population group for which it is responsible. Co-ordination on an inter-racial basis is accomplished, as far as is necessary, by means of the Interdepartmental Consultative Committee on Welfare Matters already referred to.

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Social workers

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

(1) How many registered social workers are at present in the employ of (a) his Department and (b) welfare organizations subsidized by his Department;

(2) (a) on what basis and (b) to what extent are the salaries of social workers in the employ of welfare organizations subsidized by his Department;

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) 331.

(b) 709.

(2) (a) and (b) One notch less than the annual commencing salary of a Professional Officer (Welfare) in the Civil Service which at present amounts to R3 630 per annum. An additional subsidy of R300, R600 and R800 per annum is payable in respect of supervisory posts, control posts and chief control posts respectively.

(3) The various subsidy schemes of the Department are at present being reviewed. It is not usual to furnish particulars of any such schemes beforehand and it is not possible at this stage to give any indication as to when the matter will be finalized.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Inquiry calls for an all-race social council

29/4/77 RDM

RDM
29/4/77
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Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—The Council for Social Workers will go multinational if the Government accepts the recommendation of a committee of inquiry.

The committee, whose report has been tabled in Parliament, says evidence was "overwhelmingly in favour that the Council for Social Workers should be multinational".

The committee recommended that "Black social workers, together with Whites, Indians and Coloureds should have regional representation on the Council for Social Workers."

This could perhaps be an interim arrangement until homelands "made necessary provisions for their citizens" the committee said.

At the beginning of March last year there were 3 110 White social workers and 618 Blacks. Africans formed 8,1 per cent of social workers, Coloureds 6,25 per cent and Indians a mere 2,23 per cent.

The committee said that in various statements, the Government had stated that in areas where Whites, Indians and Coloureds had common interests, all three groups could be represented on statutory bodies in evidence.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development supported the idea of independent legislation for the social work profession but said that the registration of social workers would have to comply with the broad policy that "every Black person was a citizen of a specific homeland."

The committee said that Black social workers must register as social workers in the homeland of which they are citizens.

"Until such time as the homelands themselves can do the registration, the registering body in the Republic can do the registration at the request of the homelands, and keep registers of each independent Black nation."

The establishment of a council for social workers was supported in principle by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

It recommended that it should also be represented in the council in order, among other things, "to protect the interests of the Black nations."

The department may, at a later date, take over limited aspects of the law, such as the registration of Black social workers.

Hansard 14 col 1035 5/5/77

Social workers

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

(1) How many registered social workers are at present in the employ of (a) his Department and (b) welfare organizations subsidized by his Department;

(2) (a) on what basis and (b) to what extent are the salaries of social workers in the employ of welfare organizations subsidized by his Department;

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 20 Indians.
2 Whites.

(b) 53.

(2) (a) On the basis of posts approved by the Department.

(b) One notch below the commencing salary of an Indian social worker appointed to the Departments' service.

(3) (a) No increases are envisaged at this stage.

(b) Falls away.

Hansard 15 col 1084 12/8/77

295

Social workers

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

(1) How many registered social workers are at present in the employ of (a) his Department and (b) welfare organizations subsidized by his Department;

(2) (a) on what basis and (b) to what extent are the salaries of social workers in the employ of welfare organizations subsidized by his Department;

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Whites 34
Bantu 45

(b) 117.

(2) (a) and (b) The compensation payable has at present been fixed as follows:
Males: R1 980 per annum plus 20%.
Females: R1 860 per annum plus 20%.

(3) (a) and (b) Subsidies will be increased if and when salary scales for Bantu social workers in the employ of the Government are revised by the Public Service Commission.

ARGUS 8/6/77

295

New social welfare system planned

The Argus Political Staff

A NEW social welfare system is being devised, the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr T. N. H. Janson, disclosed last night.

He said details of the new dispensation would hopefully be announced soon so that all interested parties could consider them.

Opening the congress of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Sustersvereniging in Pretoria, he said the underlying philosophy was one of greater community participation in welfare services. It was hoped that such involvement would not only stimulate welfare services, but would also lead to better recognisance of the welfare potential and needs of the community.

It was hoped that this would result in a welfare programme which created greater stability for the whole community.

He believed the Church and other welfare institutions would have a substantial role to play under the new dispensation.

GREATER STABILITY

While churches have played an important role in welfare services in the past, it seemed to him that a new era was being entered which would require greater co-ordination of welfare services.

His interpretation of the signs of the times was that increasing emphasis would in future have to be put on the elimination of conditions which lead to social deterioration.

In the past, the emphasis seemed to be much on curing the condition rather than eliminating its causes.

He said he believed the Church would be the conscience of the community in the future as it had been in the past.

(295)

Natal Mercury 14/7/77

The sadness that is St. Gabriel's

● JENNY DYER visits St. Gabriel's Home for Unmarried Mothers in Sherwood and finds little but inactivity and apathy among the unmarried mothers waiting for their babies to be born.



A GROUP of dejected mothers with nothing to do but wait until their time comes to leave the home.

'THE MAIN PROBLEM IS MONEY'

THERE'S an atmosphere of inactivity and apathy in the quiet, pleasant house which is St. Gabriel's Home for Unmarried Mothers in Sherwood.

Fifteen toddlers lie in cots staring at the ceiling during the day while their mothers are at work — those who are fortunate enough to have jobs.

Those who don't sit around the home all day. They cannot knit blankets or clothes for their babies because there is no money to buy wool.

Take the case of Cheryl (not her real name).

Cheryl was a happy, well - adjusted 15-year old schoolgirl hoping to get a switchboard and typing job after finishing school in two years time — then she was raped and became pregnant.

Her family could cope with her pregnancy until her condition became obvious and the neighbours began to gossip.

"My parents didn't want anyone to know. They were very upset," she said. "It's a shameful thing."

Cheryl did not want an abortion because she feels it is "the worst sin", but she has made the agonising decision to have her baby adopted.

She has been at the home (the only one of its kind in Natal), since the middle of last month. Her baby is due in October. She would like to learn typing during the day but there is no one to teach her.

Cheryl is lucky — her parents care enough to visit her at the home. Other girls are ostracised by their families, making them bitterly aware of the stigma and shame still associated with husbandless mothers.

St. Gabriel's offers food and shelter but little security because they have to leave once their babies are born and they have work.

Many girls — like Cheryl — had to leave school before learning a skill so their chances of finding a decently paid job are minimal.

"The schools won't have them when they are pregnant and they normally don't want to return afterwards," said Sister Gladys Lawler, the tireless woman who runs the home.

St. Gabriel's is part of a complex which includes the Mary Asher Home for the Aged, St. Thomas's for under - privileged children, a home for the blind and St. Michael's for working girls.

St. Gabriel's houses 24 mothers and 30 children (some mothers have other children), and is always filled to capacity.

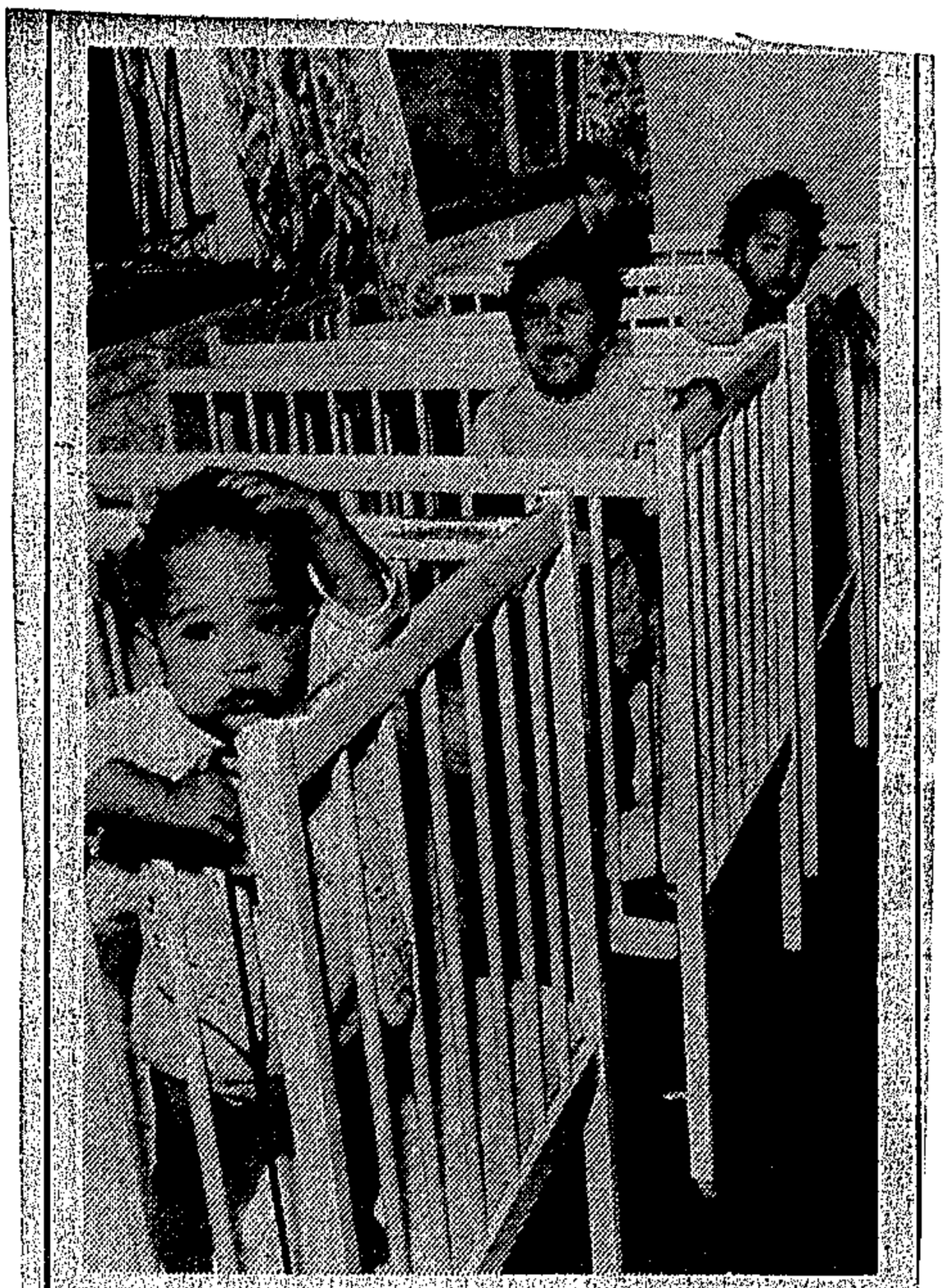
Few babies are given up for adoption. Some girls get maintenance from the fathers of their children but they are mainly supported by the home which is helped by service associations, the Durban Council of South African Coloured Women and public donations.

No one counsels the girls although they have group lectures on various subjects like contraception.

The mothers need encouragement and motivation to achieve goals and realise they have a valuable place in society but without stimulation they become increasingly alienated and unable to cope with life.

"The main problem is money," said Sister Lawler, "the girls are here for months on end and there's no income."

"It would be nice if members of the public would support a girl for, say, six months . . ."



BEING confined to a cot all day waiting for mum to come home is no fun — as the expressions on the faces of these toddlers prove.

D D, 15/7/77. (295)

A thought for the cripple

During this particular time when circumstances are making life increasingly marginal for all of us, it's not only heart warming but reassuring to hear that a lot of people are working hard to help others with real problems.

A number of projects are quietly moving along in East London and following are just a few of them.

The indefatigable Dr Margaret Fuller is scouting for warm clothing for children and adults through the East London and Border Society for the Care of Cripples. She says: "If you will stop a moment and think how inadequately clad crippled persons in wheelchairs are suffering in this winter weather, surely some of us could spare something from our wardrobes."

Dr Fuller reports also that a retired commercial teacher has made it possible to start typing and shorthand classes for severely crippled people. "If we had more typewriters we could help many more to earn a living."

She asks that anyone who can help contact the society in East London.

Mayor Joe Yazbek passed along some information from his wife, Bertha, for one of her favourite charities, the 'South African Christmas Stamp Fund. That group is responsible for getting a mobile TB clinic now used in the Coloured townships. On its daily trips it dispenses injections and tablets and it is slated to be used to carry out a door-to-door immunisation campaign.

In this way it is hoped cases of pulmonary tuberculosis will be reduced.

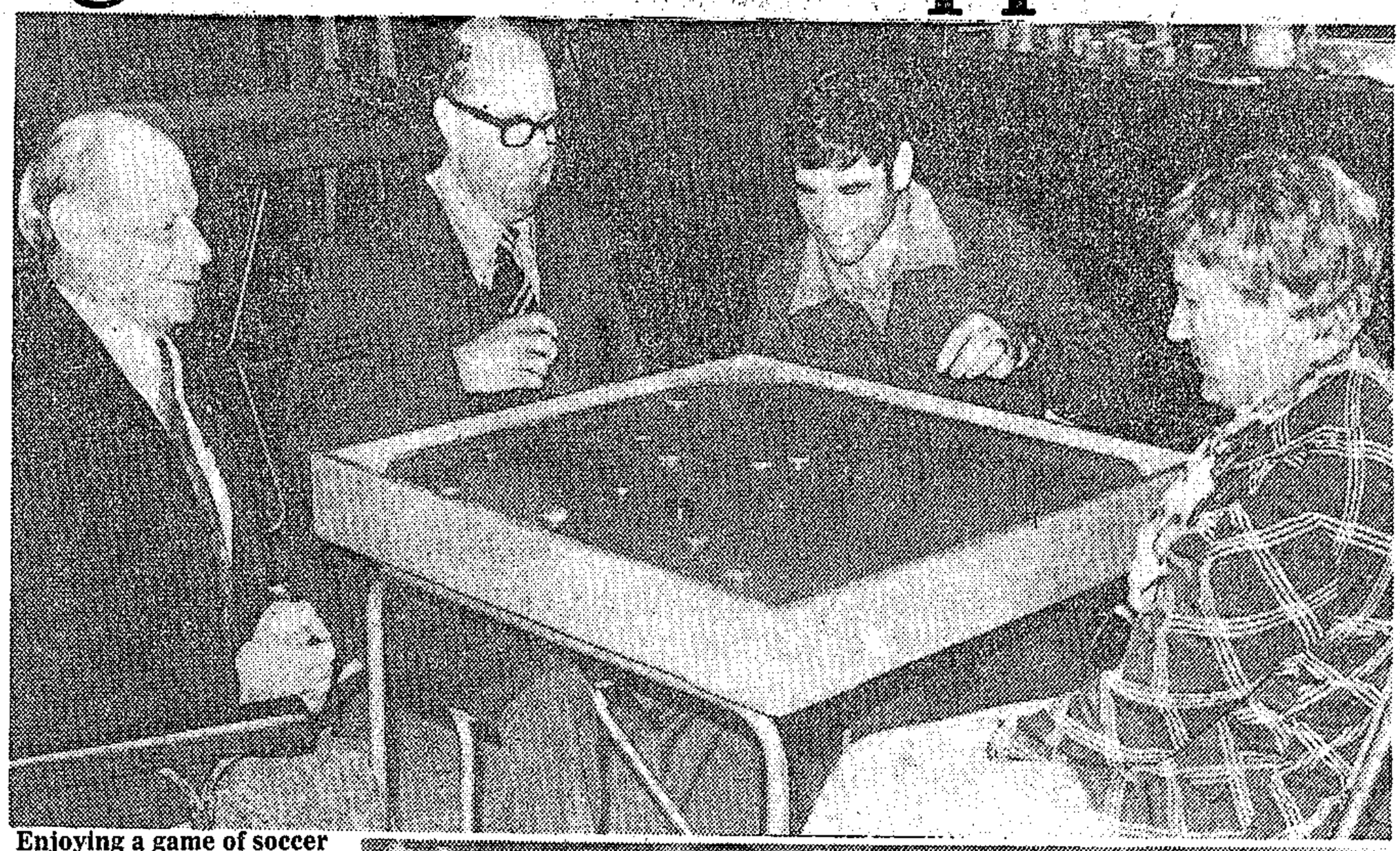
Mrs Yazbek includes a report by Dr J. van Heerden, medical officer of health for East London.

"Sometimes one wonders if all this effort and expense is really worth it," Dr Van Heerden said. "Of course it is. Tuberculosis is a strange disease and its incidence is dropping in certain parts of this country, but unfortunately we can not say the same for East London and its environs. East London has the highest annual risk rate of infection among blacks and Coloureds in the country.

"Suffice it to say that all existing tuberculosis control measures must thus be extended, despite the existing financial situation."

So the Christmas stamps are given a boost by the work of the Yazbeks and other volunteers of good will.

Eleanor Mortlock, president of the Protea Paraplegics Club, came by to explain her group's purposes and report that Mr Yazbek had issued them a permit for a street collection which will be held tomorrow.



Enjoying a game of soccer draughts at a social evening for handicapped people at the Stirling Presbyterian Church hall in East London were, from left, Mr Gilford Kayser, Mr Arthur Wakeford, Mr Errol Niemack and Mrs Mercia van Zyl.

The 25 members of the club are all severely handicapped people, confined to wheelchairs. Principal project now is a weekly social get-together on Tuesday nights in the Presbyterian Church hall in Cecil Lloyd Street.

"We have games suitable to particular disabilities," Miss Mortlock said, "and it's a chance for them to meet people in similar situations. We also get tickets to Guild Theatre productions, to events at the library hall and to cinemas and drive-ins."

Right now transport is by six private cars of members but this, she said, is not only inefficient in terms of petrol use but limits the number who can participate. Her goal is to raise enough money to buy a mini-bus and it is for this tomorrow's street collection is being held.

"I know it's a big project," Miss Mortlock said, "but we hope to have annual collections from now on along with cake and jumble sales. If we don't get it this year, we'll work for it next year and the year after."

So these are just a few of the good things people are doing to help other people and if you are of a mind to add to their numbers, there's an almost unlimited variety of projects going. Getting involved might just be a great way of forgetting one's own problems.

—Barbara Hutmacher



Mr Michael Nel, left, and Mrs Norman Lindstrom have a game of carpet bowls at a social evening for handicapped people at the Stirling Presbyterian Church hall in East London.

Welfare requests 'to grow'

The Department of Social Welfare and Pensions is expecting requests from its regional offices for increases in their poor relief budgets.

Dr D Louw, one of the under secretaries, said no requests had yet been received "as the financial year has recently started, but some regions have informed us that we can expect representations from them."

He said most regions had noticed an increase in the number of families applying to relief schemes administered by the department.

These were for food rations and rent subsidies on a temporary basis while there was no family income.

Dr Louw said figures had not been compiled on the increase "but we are giving attention to the matter."

These schemes were available only to whites as the departments of Bantu Administration, Coloured and Indian affairs all administered their own poor relief schemes, he said.

Regional offices of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions were usually expected to keep within their budgets, "but we will probably have to give them more money," said Dr Louw.

(295)

DE NOVO ENIG IN S.A.

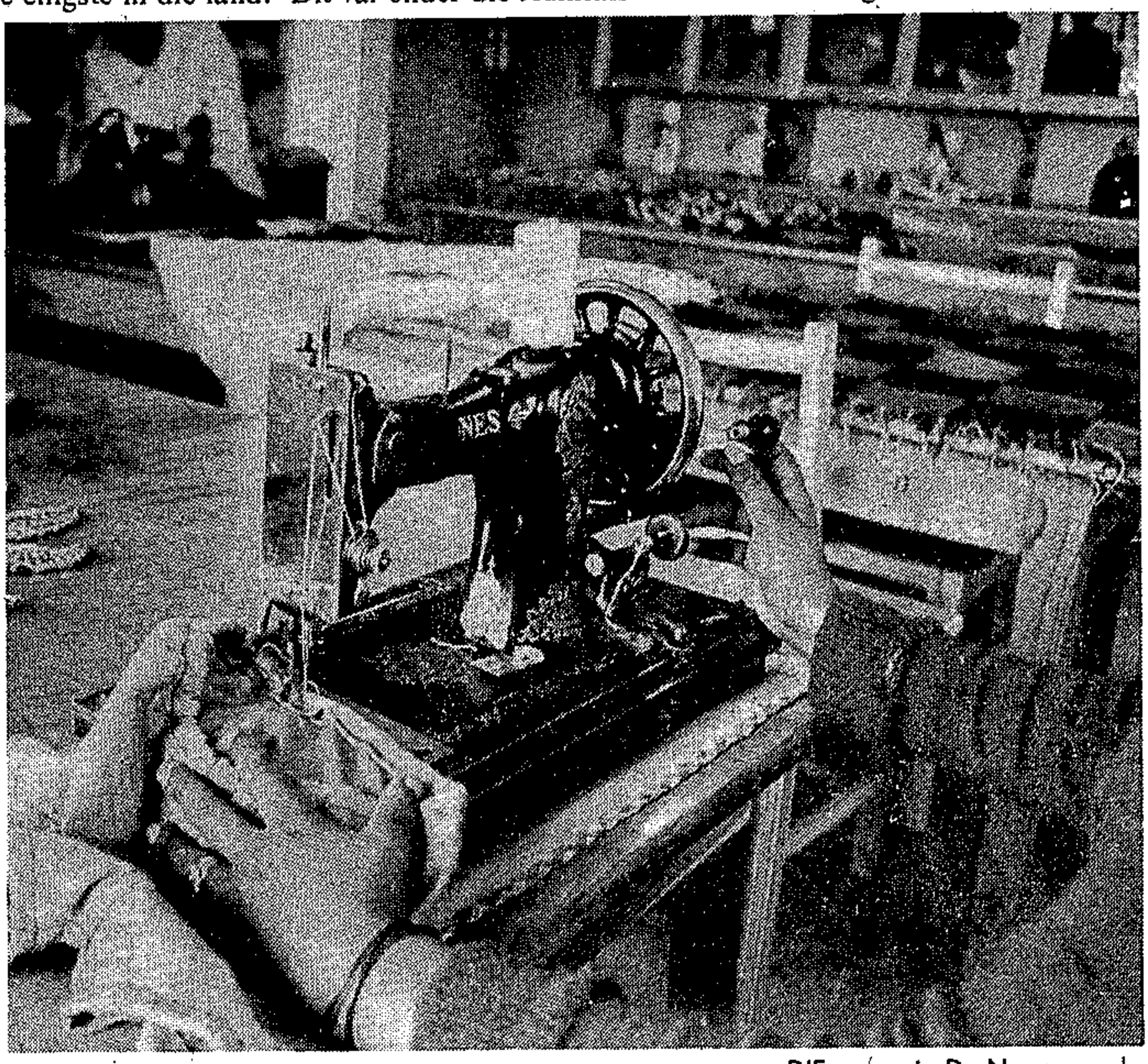
Wrakke word hier nuwe mense

DIE Burger 22/7/1977

Van Ons Verteenwoordiger

STELLENBOSCH.

BY De Novo word van wrakke nuwe mense gemaak. Hierdie rehabilitasiesentrum vir bruin alkoholiste naby Kraaifontein is tans nog die enigste in die land. Dit val onder die Administrasie vir Kleurlingsake.



By Worcester is die N.G. Sendingkerk nou besig om 'n soortgelyke sentrum tot stand te bring.

De Novo het nou 152 manlike en 46 vroulike pasiënte. Die getalle word nou tot 232 beperk.

Die getalle het die laaste jaar baie gedaal. Eers was hier sowat 300 mans en ongeveer 60 vroue. Die daling is moontlik omdat daar nou meer daghospitale en klinieke is. Waarskynlik ook omdat drankpryse so gestyg het, sê mnr. B. J. von Waltsleben, die superintendent, wat al veertien jaar aan die hoof staan. Die behandelingsprogram is nou meer intensief. Dit verseker dat inwoners vir 'n korter tydperk aangehou word. Baie welslae word met behandeling behaal.

Die klem het van werkterapie na maatskaplike werkbehandeling verskuif met die inwerkingstelling van 1972 af van die Wet op Rehabilitasiesentrums vir Kleurlinge (Wet 1 van 1971). Dit is die eerste wet wat die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad gemaak het. Die stigma van 'n werkkolonie, wat De Novo eers was, is hiermee opsygeskuif. Die belangrikheid van werkterapie as deel van die rehabilitasie kan nogtans nie onderskat word nie.

Die meeste pasiënte word deur landdroshowe hierheen verwys. Vanjaar was hier net sestien vrywilligers. Baie pasiënte is by hul aankoms geestelik sowel as liggaamlik heeltemal afgetakel. Feitlik niemand dros nie. Die ergste gevalle is die spiritusdrinkers — na raming sowat 5 persent.

Volgens syfers kom die meeste inwoners uit die distrikte Wynberg, Bellville, Worcester en Johannesburg, en nie van die Bolandse plase soos mens sou dink nie. Hulle kom meestal uit swak omgewings en ook nuwe huisvestingsprojekte.

Tevore was baie plaasarbeiders gekry, maar nou nie meer nie. Mnr. Von Waltsleben dink dit is toe te skryf aan die groter belangstelling onder die boere vir hul werkers. Hulle kry beter huisvesting en aandag word aan vryetydsbesteding geskenk. En drank is nou ook duurder sodat hulle nie daarvoor geld het nie, sê hy.

Die multi-dissiplinêre benadering word by De Novo gevolg. Die inwoners kry die geriewe waarbinne hulle persoonlike en maatskaplike probleme kan verwerk of leer hanteer. Hulle word voorberei om binne die gemeenskap aan te pas en die werklikheid te aanvaar en hul liggaamlike en geestelike herstel word sover moontlik tot stand gebring.

Die alkoholiste word eers medies ondersoek. Nuwelinge word vir veertien dae onder waarneming geplaas om vas te stel of daar geestelike afwykings of onttrekkingsimptome is.

Die eintlike behandeling begin dan deur groepterapie of individuele besprekings met die maatskaplike werkster. Lesings word weekliks gehou en rolprente vir groepe vertoon oor alkoholisme.

By hul aankoms word nuwelinge in Groep C geplaas. Soos gevorder word — afhangende van die pasiënt se insig, samewerking en aanpassing — word hy na Groep B bevorder en uiteindelik na Groep A. Dan kry die inwoner 'n enkelkamer en is hy ook gereed vir uitplasing.

Die behandelingstydperk tot by uitplasing duur gewoonlik ses tot agt maande. Na uitplasing is daar 'n toesigtydperk van gemiddeld drie tot ses maande.

Die terrein van De Novo, met sy goed toegeruste werkwinkels en landboubedrywighede, beslaan 197 ha. Die geboue is in afwisselende kleure. Produkte is vir eie gebruik. Die afdeling waar die inwoner geplaas word, word bepaal deur sy vorige ondervinding, belangstelling en liggaamlike toestand. Die volgende ambagte word aangebied: skrynwerkery, skilder, messelary, loodgieterswerk, kabinetmakery, matrasmakery en stoffeerwerk. Skoene en klere word ook herstel.

Die inwoners doen al die bou- en herstelwerk wat op De Novo nodig is. Mnr. Von Waltsleben teken die planne. Ook die meubels en ingeboude kaste word vir die sentrum gemaak. Dit is deel van die terapie.

DIE vroue in De Novo maak al hul klere self en doen ook herstelwerk vir die tehuis vir bejaardes en verswaktes. Pasiënte word ook aangemoedig om hul vrye tyd nuttig te bestee. Hiervoor is ook 'n afdeling ingerig. Artikels wat hier gemaak word, word nie verkoop nie, maar gewoonlik aan familielede geskenk. Dit dra by om familiebande te verstewig. Die vroue dra oorrokke van verskillende denimkleure. Die mans gaan oorskakel na safaripakke om van die kakiedrag weg te kom wat hulle met die gevangenisse in verband bring. Voorligting word by die sentrum oor gesinsreëling, geslagsiektes en tering gegee en alle behoeftige vroulike inwoners na die gesinsreëlingskliniek by die Tygerberg-Hospitaal verwys. Hierdie foto is in 'n werkwinkel by De Novo geneem.



'N TEHUIS vir verswakte bejaardes en jonger mense met sowat 250 inwoners is ook op De Novo. Die superintendent van die rehabilitasiesentrum en sy administrasie is ook daarvoor verantwoordelik. Hier sit 'n klompie bejaardes in die son.

D.D. 22/7/77

Flats may get care centre

(295)

EAST LONDON — Garcia Flats, the council's economic development in Cambridge, may get its own day care centre for pre-school children.

This is the plan of the East London Society for Early Childhood Education which has made a study on the effects of group living on children and it has been enthusiatically accepted by the city council.

The chairman of the society, Mrs P. A. Matthews, said the Department of Community Development had allocated a piece of land near the flats for a day care centre, but this development would have to wait until funds were available.

"In the short-term, the council has agreed to let us have a three bedroomed flat on the ground floor where we can look after six children at a time and the council is putting in a landscaped play area for the children of the flats."

Mrs Matthews said service clubs had shown an interest in providing for the centre and it was hoped to start on August 1.

"There are 136 economic flats and there are mostly young married people with young children. We have interviewed the parents, but unfortunately we have not had a very good response.

"People don't seem to realise the importance of the development of pre-school children, especially when both parents work."

Mrs Matthews said it would not be possible to offer the service free as rent would have to be paid for any day care centre and the salary of a person to run the centre.

"We are not going to drop the idea if we can help it, but in view of the poor response, we will hold another meeting to see where we go from here."

A councillor on the housing portfolio, Mrs E. Kemp, said the council was most enthusiastic about the idea and had got permission from the Department of Community Development to go ahead with the day care centre for pre-school children at the flats.

"We have advertised for objections to the scheme and the matter will come before the Action Committee again," Mrs Kemp said. — DDR.

— DDR.

Jobs for cripples appeal

295

D.D. 25/7/77

EAST LONDON — There had been a large increase in the number of handicapped Coloured people referred to the East London Benevolent Society for aid during the past year, the president, Dr M. S. Fuller, told the annual meeting yesterday.

She appealed for more aid to these people, the creation of sheltered employment, and the inclusion of women in this employment.

"With the rocketing cost of living, women have to work as well as men and can no longer just live on government grants," she said.

Dr Fuller also appealed for more housing to be made available to these people.

The Mayor, Mr J. Yazbek, in the chair, said the problem would snowball.

"Our own department of housing is overtaxed at the moment, but we are doing our best," he said.

The secretary-treasurer of the society, Miss J. V. Cotterrell, said the society had assisted 101 families during the year who were in difficulties as a result of extended unemployment or sickness.

She welcomed the restoration of the municipal grant to the original figure of R1 200, which had been cut to R750. DDR

Age difference bridged by cash

The difference between an old man and an elderly gentleman is ... money. And the strange thing is that there are so many old men (and women) around, when it is quite simple to become an elderly gentleman (or lady).

Old age does not arrive as suddenly, as dramatically, or as tragically as does death. The process is so slow that people, in the main, are unaware that earning power is tapering off until it is too late to do much about it.

Yet old age is no less devastating to earning power than is death. Life too long can be as cruel as death too soon. And the tragic thing is that it is so easy to do something about it.

By saving part of what you earn you can end up being financially successful at age 65 or sooner.

You cannot control the length of your lifespan or your health. You cannot be sure of what your future earnings will be — except through assurance.

With assurance you leave nothing to chance. You control your destiny; you do the right thing that other successful people do and feel good about. Assurance is the only investment that gives you today that feeling of security and accomplishment.

Statistics can be dry reading, but at times they can also be most revealing.

For example, a 20th Century Fund study disclosed that of every 100 men over the age of 65, there were 36 who had no income of their own whatsoever; 38 had less than R1 000 a year; 11 had between R1 000 and R2 000 a year; and only 15 had more than R2 000 a year, Therefore, 85 per cent come to old age virtually empty handed!

Also revealed in the study was the fact that of every 100 retired men, 56 had been laid off because of age; 26 were laid off because of health; and only 18 had had a choice.

And as far as savings were concerned, 87 per cent of all those interviewed had less than R5 000; 63 per cent had less than R1 000; 53 per cent had less than R500; and 24 per cent had nothing!

No doubt there are some of you reading this today who think it does not apply to you as you are still fairly young. Never were thoughts so far from the truth. NOW can even be almost too late, despite your youth.

Why is that? Quite simple. A large number of people become uninsurable for health reasons, yet they may still continue to increase their family and so carry a heavier burden of responsibility.

Presumably you wish your children to have a good education — probably go on to university. Assurance can help take care of that.

As far as your home is concerned, presumably you will wish your wife to inherit an asset and not a debt .... to have a home with as low monthly costs as possible, in which to live and raise your children. Assurance can help take care of that.

Presumably you want your lifetime partner to have a lifetime income. Not to be dependent upon your children, and your children not to have their mother dependent upon them. Assurance can help take care of that.

And as for yourself ... presumably you want financial security that comes from protection against the only three things that can destroy your income — death, disability and old age. Assurance can help take care of that.

All this in addition to financial security in retirement plus ... the final service that can be performed for any person — burial — also costs money. And assurance can also help take care of that!

Let us assume you would like a bag of apples each week. You could buy an apple tree, plant it, fertilise it, protect it against freezing cold, burning heat, insects, blights, wait and nurture it, and hope and pray the tree will grow enough good apples.

Or you could have the fruiterer deliver a bag of apples to you each week. Why buy trees when all you need is fruit?

And why do people buy investments, and watch them, and worry about them, and shift from one investment to another when all they want is income, which assurance will provide without all that worry and trouble?

Do you have a plan for the future? If so, is it up to date? If not, why not? A businessman runs his business according to a plan. A builder constructs a building according to a plan. Battles are fought according to a plan.

Assurance is the time-tested, proven way of making financial plans, and of making them come true.

But take heed. Do not overextend yourself. Buy only what you can afford. It is of no value to you or to anyone else if you can afford only R10 000 cover, but allow yourself to be talked into taking R20 000.

It has to be paid for, regularly and over a period. If you take too much you will find yourself falling behind in the payments and all will be the losers.

Listen to a qualified consultant; someone who knows the business through and through. Let him work out your estate, your minimum requirements for the future, compare the cost of that with your current and anticipated financial commitments. He will then advise you on how much to take. It can always be increased later.

The one thing you must NOT do is leave yourself uninsured. This would only leave you as a burden on your family and, equally bad, unable to live after retirement.

Too much paid out

Large amounts of pensions monies are still being paid out on withdrawal and applied to other purposes, and this remains a serious deficiency in South Africa's pension legislation, according to the assistant general manager of Sanlam, Mr F. J. Marais.

He told the conference of the Association of Pension and Provident Funds: "It is almost unbelievable that legislation which is so progressive in many respects should be lacking in this vital aspect".

How to increase your pension

What is a retirement annuity, who needs one and why? Bearing in mind today's "galloping inflation" I would say, to start, that everyone needs one, if only to supplement his or her company pension ... if they have one to come!

Essentially a retirement annuity is a private pension plan. It is usually purchased through an insurance company, with a view to providing or supplementing income for old age, when one's flow of ready cash begins to dry up.

Like most insurance policies, it is more productive when purchased young.

So why contribute to any other pension scheme? Just listen to a group of pensioners talking among themselves and you will soon realise.

Few people during their working life make adequate provision for their old age — although most believe they are doing so. And often it is left too late.

Usually inflation and the rising cost of living makes heavy inroads into carefully accumulated savings, something few could foresee.

It is not easy to make adequate provision. Planning ahead in today's economic climate is an exacting operation, even for those who have an expert knowledge of money and finances generally. So how much more difficult must it be for the layman?

Starting point is to sit down and make a simple sum to determine the amount you could reasonably expect to get from your company's pension fund plus any really safe investments you may have made over the years. Then work out what your actual financial commitments will be once you stop contributing to a pension fund and paying income tax at a higher level.

Once that is done, decide how much money you will need to fill the gap ... but remember, costs some time in the future will be higher, not lower or the same as today!

In today's climate of inflation and instability, a wise person will not try to cut things too fine, but will make ADEQUATE provision for the future, and that means ensuring his or her income on retirement will be what would seem today to be an excellent working salary.

Probably the best example of this is the story of the man who was put into suspended animation for 100 years. When he awoke he got in touch with his savings bank and asked what was his current balance.

When told it was R7 million he went wild with excitement and asked if he could use the telephone to ring an estate agent. Told he could, he spoke for a few minutes and was then interrupted by the operator: "If you wish to speak for another three minutes, please deposit R500 000 in the box"!

But on a more serious note, a retirement annuity is an excellent way of providing for your retirement because, if nothing else, it causes you to save, and could bring you much greater returns, when you need it most, than many other forms of saving.

What is more, retirement annuities have great income tax advantages in that contributions up to R3 500 a year may be deducted from your taxable income.

With an annuity, the retirement age can be at any time between 55 and 68. One third of the end capital may be taken in cash and the balance used to buy an annuity (pension). And such a pension is usually payable for a MINIMUM of ten years, despite the fact that the assured may die within months of retirement.

Some thought must be given to the annuity, however, even on retirement. Should you commute the one-third into cash, that amount is tax free up to a limit of R45 000, with the balance taxable at the average tax rate.

Your income on the balance of two-thirds which then starts is fully taxable, and thus increases the marginal and average tax rates.

And the tax deductions previously enjoyed from contributions falls away, thus increasing the average rate of tax.

So it is important that the actual maturity value of the retirement annuity date is carefully planned and, in many cases, it would be advantageous to arrange that it occurs in the fiscal year AFTER retirement.

The taxable income is then likely to be lower, with a corresponding drop in average tax rate and, consequently, much less tax payable in respect of the lump sum arising from the retirement annuity. Otherwise, full working income, plus the lump sum, plus the pension income for the balance of that year; plus provident funds and deferred compensation and, in fact, any gratuities of any kind received on retirement, will all come into the tax reckoning.

295

SA 'not so bad' — black women

The Argus Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Black South African women at an international conference here think Kenyans have 'a wrong impression' of life in South Africa, a Kenyan newspaper said today.

In a report headlined 'Apartheid not so bad say black South Africans,' the influential Daily Nation quoted four women as saying they were used to life under the apartheid system in South Africa and did not see anything wrong with it.

Mrs P. Ntuli, an executive member of the women's organisation, Zenzele, in Natal/KwaZulu said, although her children went to black schools, blacks and whites could learn together in South Africa, according to the Nation.

Blacks and whites could also mix socially 'in some places,' including some multiracial hotels.

Salaries offered to whites by the South African Government were higher than those offered to blacks.

WITH FAMILY

'I do not feel bad about it. I am happy with my family. When I was in university I was taught that after my education I should be prepared to work for my country, and that is what I am doing,' Mrs Ntuli said.

Mrs Ntuli works for a Government welfare department in South Africa, the Nation reported.

The Nation quoted Mrs N. Sali, the president of Zenzele in the Ciskei and an educator with nutrition adviser services, as saying she did not want to be asked about politics, although she supported the views of Mrs Ntuli and fellow Zenzele organisers Mrs Eunice Mazibuko from Natal and Mrs W. N. Jordaan.

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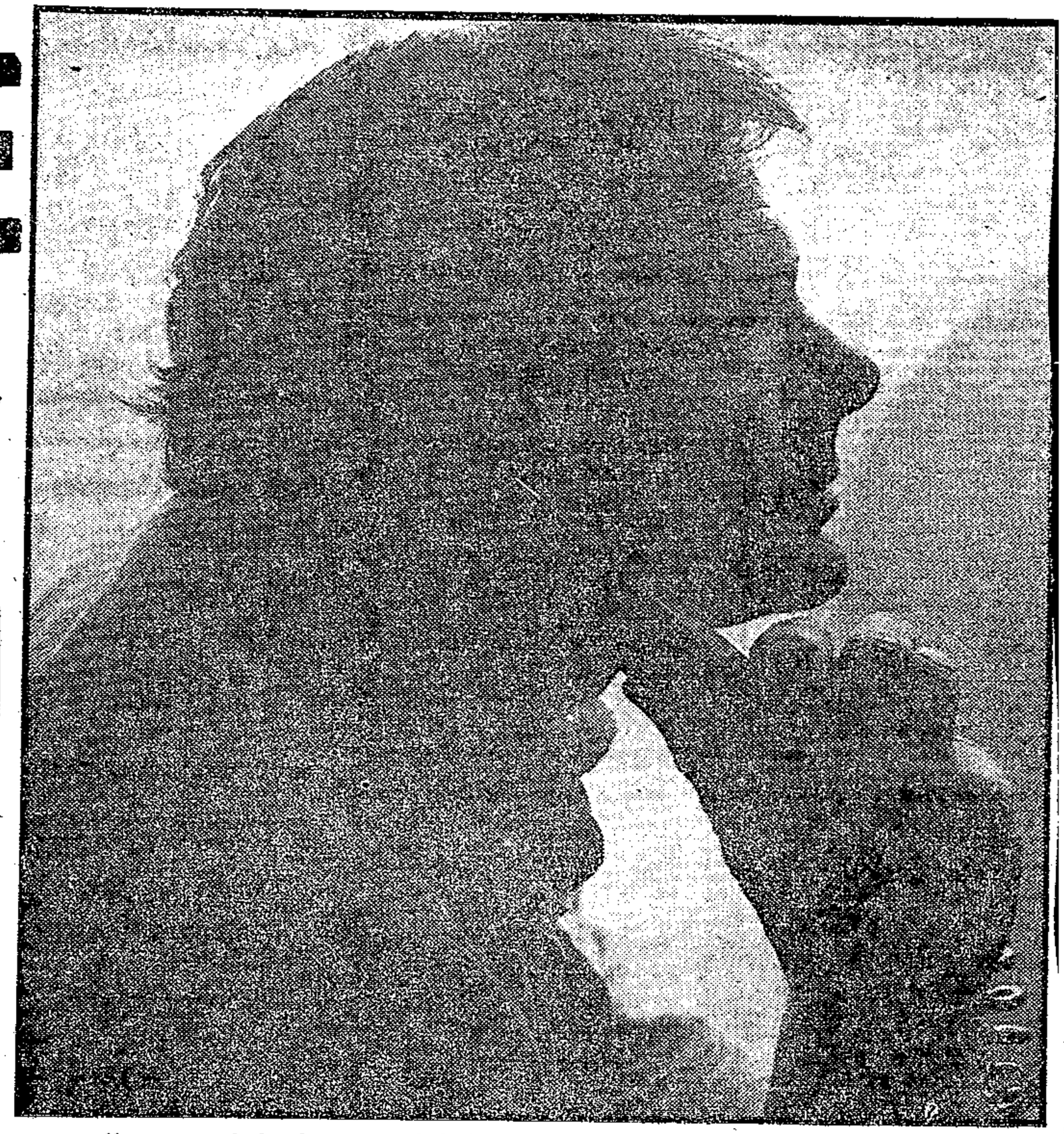
SEVERING THE LIFELINE

If new Bills succeed, it could be the end of the organisation that cares

Sunday Tribune 23/10/77

Lifeline's counselling service operates 24 hours a day and is manned by volunteers from all sections of the community. They pledge to keep their work completely confidential.



Report by Liz Hamilton

THREE Bills related to existing welfare legislation will come before Parliament next year. If passed, every social service organisation in the country will be affected. In particular, voluntary counselling organisations, such as Lifeline, will no longer be able to carry on.

The Bills seek to prohibit anyone but fully qualified social workers from carrying out counselling or training work.

Lifeline, an organisation manned by a roster of trained lay men and women, will be forced to close down in 1977 if the Bills are passed, leaving an unbridgeable gap in the network of social services.

Protests against the Bills have been sent from welfare bodies throughout South Africa, including Lifeline's national executive, and Lifeline, Durban.

The Durban director of Lifeline, Mrs Joan Stewart, said: "Since its inception in December 1971, Lifeline (Durban) has fulfilled a much-needed role in providing immediate help for anyone who phones in. There is a trained counsellor available 24 hours a day.

"We are there to listen to a caller's problems, to tide him over, and where possible, to tell him where he can seek further help. In this way, we work very closely with professional welfare bodies."

Joan Stewart adds: "We are *not* anti social workers. On the contrary, there is a great need for more Government subsidies, on a broader basis than at present, to provide for more trained personnel in all areas of welfare work.

"We would welcome a trained social worker at Lifeline. In the current situation there will never be enough people to bridge the gap if voluntary organisations are forced to reduce their services or to close down."

Is Lifeline really necessary?

A leading Durban psychiatrist said: "Lifeline presents the finest first-aid organisation in psychiatry. Its services are invaluable, and its great role is in supplementing and complementing the social work and community nursing service agencies that go to sleep with the chickens."

Jan van der Merwe, assistant director of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (S.A.N.C.A.) said:

"Lifeline is unique. To replace Lifeline — if it were possible — would cost a hell of a lot of money. I believe that social work should be done in the community, by the community and Lifeline fulfills this role by providing a body of highly trained and carefully selected lay men and women. It affords a neutral point for anyone with a problem."

A Durban woman psychiatrist: "If Lifeline helps two or three callers a day — or even a week — its services are invaluable. People often reach the end of their tether when doctors are just not immediately available to help them. Often, too, a sympathetic ear is all that is necessary to avert a major crisis."

And a spokesman for Alcoholics Anonymous: "It would be tragic if A.A. were deprived of Lifeline's assistance in bringing relief to the suffering alcoholic. Often Lifeline is instrumental in helping an alcoholic to recognise the fact that his drinking is the root cause of his problems, and to encourage the caller to seek further help through A.A.

"Together, A.A. and Lifeline have rescued innumerable men and women and their families from a life of abject misery."

Lifeline's Durban branch has a roster of 107 trained telephone counsellors. Volunteers come from all sections of the community.

Why do they give up their free time for help?

As one professional man put it: "I feel grateful that life has been so good to me. When I see all the suffering around me it makes me think: 'There, but for the Grace of God, go I'. Lifeline work gives me the chance to make my own small contribution to the community. It's a constant reminder how fortunate I am."

Lifeline work is highly disciplined, and counsellors are pledged to keep their work completely confidential.

"Confidentiality is vital," Joan Stewart said. "Many callers are prompted to ring us because of the anonymous nature of our service. In many cases they are too shy to seek help openly. In others, they simply don't know where to turn to for help. It's interesting that out of 505 calls last month, 114 were referrel cases."

Potential counsellors undergo a thorough two-part training programme. Before learning about the problems they will be called on to deal with, they are encouraged to learn more about themselves and their motives.

"To become aware of another I must give something of myself" is the theme for the opening session, which leads to a course aimed at personal growth.

During Part 1, a psychologist examines carefully-worded questionnaires filled in by each volunteer. Part 2 of the course involves a series of lectures and group work in such diverse subjects as spiritual counselling, marital problems, alcoholism, drug dependency, sexual problems, anxiety and depression, bereavement, Indian marriage customs — touching on many of the problems which counsellors encounter on the telephone.

Volunteers work in small groups, and a group leader's report is filled in for each phase. On the final evening, each volunteer is called on to make a self-assessment, and there follows an interview with Joan Stewart and a previous director of Lifeline.

Telephone counsellors work a 4-hour shift. Trouble teams are also available on standby around the clock to deal with urgent problems which cannot be handled over the phone. These include potential suicides and problems where

LIFELINE

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QUOTE

Lifeline provides the finest first-aid organisation in psychiatry. Its services are invaluable.

Durban psychiatrist.

QUOTE

It would be tragic if A.A. were deprived of Lifeline's assistance in bringing relief to the suffering alcoholic.

Alcoholics Anonymous spokesman.

violence to others is threatened. Two people — usually a man and a woman — go out on the assignment.

Joan Stewart handles drop-in cases during business hours, where face-to-face counselling is requested.

There is also a team of caring counsellors who visit people who are lonely or ill at home. In this field Lifeline works closely with T.A.F.T.A.

There are 152 branches in the world. South Africa has nine centres and two satellite organisations — including the new drop-in centre in Soweto.

All Lifeline funds have to be raised by voluntary means, and Durban alone needs R1 400 a month to operate. This covers salaries of its director, assistant and secretary, and the running costs of its centre in Adrain Road.

Lifeline was born in 1963 with a branch in Sydney, Australia. By midnight the following day, 111 serious calls had been registered.

Founder of the organisation, Methodist minister Alan Walker was appalled by the loneliness he encountered in the big city and the inadequacy of existing social work agencies to cope with the problem. While he thought about a solution, the ringing of a telephone supplied the key.

One morning at 2am, a young married woman rang him, sobbing. "I cannot sleep," she said, "I've come to the end. I must speak to someone."

For half an hour she poured out her troubles to Alan Walker — a total stranger.

When he asked: "Why did you ring me?" she replied she had seen him on television "and it is so easy to talk on the phone because you can't see the tears trickling down my face."

The telephone is impersonal, yet intimate — and available to nearly everyone. It is cheap and provides the first point of contact — often the only real contact a caller has made in years.

For some, a phone call to Lifeline averts tragedy.

"Please help me, I've reached the end — I just can't go on. Life has no meaning for me any more." With endless patience, the counsellor explores the caller's problems with him. Sometimes this is enough to give him back hope and avert a crisis. Sometimes a trouble team is required to go and talk personally to the caller — and occasionally to hospitalise him.

Not all calls to Lifeline are as desperate. Yet each call has been prompted by someone's particular need. It may be a teenager with parental problems — or the mother of a teenager desperate with worry about her child's behaviour. It may be an alcoholic trying to communicate his misery; a lonely old woman whose pet has just died; a wife whose husband beats her; a man who cannot find work and whose family are without food.

Will Lifeline survive? That question will be answered when the three Bills come before Parliament in the coming months. One thing is certain. The closure of Lifeline would be an irreparable loss.

(Lifeline's Durban number is 333333.)

It's slow death to kick us off the streets, say Durban's beggars



A blind woman beggar who sits regularly at the corner of West Street and Field Street begging for money she needs to live. Thousands of Durban people know her.

ONE BITE AWAY FROM STARVATION

Sunday Tribune 23/4/77

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

DURBAN'S street beggars said this week that they will face slow death by starvation if they are kicked off the streets as charities do not have the facilities or money to care for them.

Durban City Councillor Cornelius Koekemoer vowed recently to clear Durban streets of beggars as they were an eyesore which harmed the City's image.

"Durban is fast becoming like Cairo or India for its professional beggars," he said.

According to Mr Koekemoer, the reponsibility for beggars falls directly on Government aid schemes or on charitable organisations who receive grants from the council.

However, a survey conducted by the **Sunday Tribune** disclosed that in most cases no one was in a position to help. The beggars themselves say that unless they appeal directly to the public from the streets they will starve.

Of 10 beggars interviewed only one received help from the Government — a R30 pension every two months. The others relied entirely on street earnings to feed and clothe themselves.

Report coming

Head of Welfare in the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Barry Johnstone, said he could not comprepared and would be published this month.

Mr Koekemoer said some beggars were earning up to and above R4 a day but all the beggars interviewed said they were lucky if they collected more than R1 a day.

One of them is a disabled black mineworker, injured in a hit-and-run accident some years ago.

Sixty-two-year-old Mr William Nkhize sat outside Durban Post Office from 9am to 12pm, and then on the corner of Field Street and West Street from 12.30pm to 3.30pm. He collected R1,92.

Mrs Phindiwe Zoba, a hunchback who walks with extreme difficulty, said she was forced to beg because she could not get a job.

She had approached various charities but they were unable to help her. She said she did not qualify for a pension or a disability grant. The authorities have said they cannot help her.

Charities

She earns about R1,50 a day to feed herself and three children.

Mr Alister Mackinlay, director of the Durban Community Chest, said it was not the responsibility of Council-aided charities to help beggars.

Charities, he said, were already hard pressed to meet their commitments and could not take in more people.

Mr Koekemoer said that in most cases police could not act. Beggars could not be charged with vagrancy as many possessed small amounts of money when arrested.

"The police can hold them for a few hours and then have to release them. Of course, they go straight back to the streets," he said.

He blamed the Government and said it should supply money and facilities to help the destitute of all races.

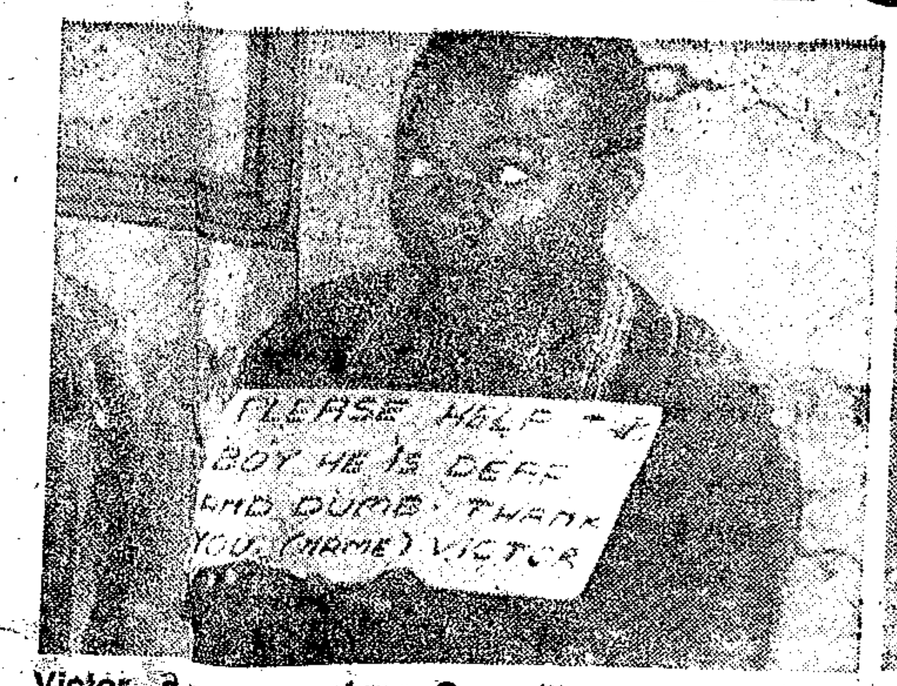
He said beggars should be sent to places of safety where they could learn skills to make them useful members of society.



A crippled beggar in Smith Street gratefully accepts a coin from a passer-by



Disabled mineworker William Nkhize, on the streets of Durban. He received R1,92 in a six-and-a-half-hour shift



Victor, a young umfaan Councillor Koekemoer says should be sent to a place of safety



An albino crippled beggar sits outside a shop in Smith Street begging for money to buy food

No. R. 2437 25 November 1977

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE DISABILITY GRANTS ACT, 1968 (ACT 27 OF 1968)

Under section 15 of the Disability Grants Act, 1968 (Act 27 of 1968), read with Proclamation R. 275 of 1971, I, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister of Coloured Relations, hereby further amend, with effect from 1 October 1977, the regulations made under the said section 15 and published by Government Notice R. 1812, dated 4 October 1968, as amended, by—

(a) the substitution in regulation 11 (2) (a) for "four hundred and sixty-two rand" of "five hundred and ten rand";

(b) the substitution in regulation 11 (2) (b) for "seven hundred and fourteen rand" of "seven hundred and sixty-two rand"; and

(c) the substitution for regulation 17 of the following regulation:

"PAYMENT OF DISABILITY GRANTS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES TO PERSONS MAINTAINED OR RECEIVING TREATMENT IN CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS

17. (1) If at any time any grantee is being maintained or is receiving treatment in any institution at the expense of the State or in a State or State-aided institution receiving grants-in-aid from the State, no disability grant or other allowances shall be paid to him or on his behalf under the Act or these regulations from the first day of the month immediately following the month in which he is admitted to such institution at the expense of the

No. R. 2437 25 November 1977

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP ONGESKIKTHEIDSTOELAES, 1968 (WET 27 VAN 1968)

Kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Ongeskiktheidstoelaes, 1968, (Wet 27 van 1968), gelees met Proklamasie R. 275 van 1971, wysig ek, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge, hierby, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1977, die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens genoemde artikel 15 en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1812 van 4 Oktober 1968, soos gewysig, verder deur—

(a) in regulasie 11 (2) (a) "vierhonderd twee-en-sestig rand" deur "vyfhonderd-en-tien rand" te vervang;

(b) in regulasie 11 (2) (b) "sewehonderd-en-veertien rand" deur "sewehonderd twee-en-sestig rand" te vervang; en

(c) regulasie 17 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"BETALING VAN ONGESKIKTHEIDS- EN ANDER TOELAES AAN PERSONE WAT IN SEKERE INRIGTINGS ONDERHOU WORD OF BEHANDELING ONTVANG

17. (1) Indien 'n begiftigde te eniger tyd in 'n inrigting op koste van die Staat of in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting wat geldelike bydraes van die Staat ontvang, onderhou word of behandeling ontvang, word daar vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat onmiddellik volg op die maand waarin hy in sodanige inrigting op koste van die Staat of in sodanige staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting opgeneem word tot die laaste dag

(c) in such institution, otherwise than at the expense of the State or in a State or State-aided institution, being a hospital intended for the treatment of persons suffering from any acute illness; or

(d) for a period not exceeding three months in any State or State-aided institution being a hospital intended for the treatment of persons suffering from any chronic illness.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the Secretary may at his descretion pay a social pension and any allowance granted to any pensioner referred to in that subregulation or any portion thereof to such pensioner or to any other person or to the management of the State or State-aided institution in which such pensioner is being so maintained or treated, for disbursing on behalf of such pensioner for such period as the Secretary may deem fit.".

H. H. SMIT, Minister of Coloured Relations.

(c) in sodanige inrigting, anders as op koste van die Staat of in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting, wat 'n hospitaal is wat bestem is vir die behandeling van persone wat aan 'n akute ongesteldheid ly; of

(d) vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting wat 'n hospitaal is wat bestem is vir die behandeling van persone wat aan 'n chroniese ongesteldheid ly.

(2) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), kan die Sekretaris na goeddunke 'n maatskaplike pensioen en enige toelae wat aan 'n pensioentrekker in daardie subregulasie vermeld, toegeken is, of enige gedeelte daarvan, aan die pensioentrekker of aan 'n ander persoon of aan die bestuur van die staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting waarin die pensioentrekker aldus onderhou of behandel word, vir besteding ten behoewe van die pensioentrekker betaal vir dié tydperk wat die Sekretaris goedvind.".

H. H. SMIT, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge.

State or to such State or State-aided institution up to the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which he is discharged from such institution or such State or State-aided institution: Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a grantee maintained or receiving treatment—

(a) in a home for the aged as defined in section 1 of the Aged Persons Act, 1967 (Act 81 of 1967);

(b) in a home for handicapped persons;

(c) in such institution, otherwise than at the expense of the State or in a State or State-aided institution, being a hospital intended for the treatment of persons suffering from any acute illness; or

(d) for a period not exceeding three months in any State or State-aided institution being a hospital intended for the treatment of persons suffering from any chronic illness.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the Secretary may at his discretion pay a disability grant and any allowance granted to any grantee referred to in that subregulation or any portion thereof to such grantee or to any other person or to the management of the State or State-aided institution in which such grantee is being so maintained or treated, for disbursing on behalf of such grantee for such period as the Secretary may deem fit.".

H. H. SMIT, Minister of Coloured Relations.

No. R. 2438 25 November 1977

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE WAR VETERANS' PENSIONS ACT, 1968 (ACT 25 OF 1968)

Under section 15 of the War Veterans' Pensions Act, 1968 (Act 25 of 1968), read with Proclamation R. 272 of 1971, I, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister of Coloured Relations, hereby further amend, with effect from 1 October 1977, the regulations made under the said section 15 and published by Government Notice R. 1810, dated 4 October 1968, as amended, by—

(a) the substitution in regulation 10 (2) (a) for "four hundred and sixty-two rand" of "five hundred and ten rand";

(b) the substitution in regulation 10 (2) (b) for "seven hundred and fourteen rand" of "seven hundred and sixty-two rand"; and

(c) the substitution for regulation 16 of the following regulation:

"PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO WAR VETERANS MAINTAINED OR RECEIVING TREATMENT IN CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS

16. (1) If at any time any pensioner is being maintained or is receiving treatment in any institution at the expense of the State or in a State or State-aided institution receiving grants-in-aid from the State, no pension or allowances shall be paid to him or on his behalf under the Act or these regulations from the first day of the month immediately following the month in which he is admitted to such institution at the expense of the State or to such State or State-aided institution up to the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which he is discharged from such institution

van die maand wat die maand waarin hy uit sodanige inrigting of sodanige staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting ontslaan word, onmiddellik voorafgaan, geen ongeskiktheidstoelae of ander toelaes ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies aan of ten behoewe van hom betaal nie: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie regulasie nie van toepassing is nie op 'n begiftigde wat onderhou of behandel word—

(a) in 'n ouetehuis soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Bejaarde Persone, 1967 (Wet 81 van 1967);

(b) in 'n tehuis vir gestremde persone;

(c) in sodanige inrigting, anders as op koste van die Staat of in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting, wat 'n hospitaal is wat bestem is vir die behandeling van persone wat aan 'n akute ongesteldheid ly; of

(d) vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting wat 'n hospitaal is wat bestem is vir die behandeling van persone wat aan 'n chroniese ongesteldheid ly.

(2) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1) kan die Sekretaris na goeddunke 'n ongeskiktheidstoelae en enige toelae wat aan 'n begiftigde in daardie subregulasie vermeld, toegeken is, of enige gedeelte daarvan, aan die begiftigde of aan 'n ander persoon of aan die bestuur van die staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting waarin die begiftigde aldus onderhou of behandel word, vir besteding ten behoewe van die begiftigde betaal vir dié tydperk wat die Sekretaris goedvind.".

H. H. SMIT, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge.

No. R. 2438 25 November 1977

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OUDSTRYDERSPENSIOENE, 1968 (WET 25 VAN 1968)

Kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Oudstryderspensioene, 1968 (Wet 25 van 1968), gelees met Proklamasie R. 272 van 1971, wysig ek, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge, hierby, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1977, die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens genoemde artikel 15 en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1810 van 4 Oktober 1968, soos gewysig, verder deur—

(a) in regulasie 10 (2) (a) "vierhonderd twee-en-sestig rand" deur "vyfhonderd-en-tien rand" te vervang;

(b) in regulasie 10 (2) (b) "sewehonderd-en-veertien rand" deur "sewehonderd twee-en-sestig rand" te vervang; en

(c) regulasie 16 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"BETALING VAN PENSIOENE EN TOELAES AAN OUDSTRYDERS WAT IN SEKERE INRIGTINGS ONDERHOU WORD OF BEHANDELING ONTVANG

16. (1) Indien 'n pensioentrekker te eniger tyd in 'n inrigting op koste van die Staat of in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting wat geldelike bydraes van die Staat ontvang, onderhou word of behandeling ontvang, word daar vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat onmiddellik volg op die maand waarin hy in sodanige inrigting op koste van die Staat of in sodanige staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting opgeneem word tot die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand waarin hy uit sodanige inrigting of sodanige staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting ontslaan word, onmiddellik voorafgaan, geen pensioen of toelaes ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies aan of ten behoewe van hom betaal

or such State or State-aided institution: Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a pensioner maintained or receiving treatment—

(a) in a home for the aged as defined in section 1 of the Aged Persons Act, 1967 (Act 81 of 1967);
(b) in a home for handicapped persons;
(c) in such institution, otherwise than at the expense of the State or in a State or State-aided institution, being a hospital intended for the treatment of persons suffering from any acute illness; or
(d) for a period not exceeding three months in any State or State-aided institution being a hospital intended for the treatment of persons suffering from any chronic illness.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the Secretary may at his discretion pay a social pension and any allowance granted to any pensioner referred to in that subregulation or any portion thereof to such pensioner or to any other person or to the management of the State or State-aided institution in which such pensioner is being so maintained or treated, for disbursing on behalf of such pensioner for such period as the Secretary may deem fit.".

H. H. SMIT, Minister of Coloured Relations.

No. R. 2439 25 November 1977

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1968 (ACT 26 OF 1968)

Under section 17 of the Blind Persons Act, 1968 (Act 26 of 1968), read with Proclamation R. 273 of 1971, I, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister of Coloured Relations, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1977, the regulations made under the said section 17 and published by Government Notice R. 1811, dated 4 October 1968, as amended, by—

(a) the substitution in regulation 13 (2) (a) for "four hundred and sixty-two rand" of "five hundred and ten rand";

(b) the substitution in regulation 13 (2) (b) for "seven hundred and fourteen rand" of "seven hundred and sixty-two rand"; and

(c) the substitution for regulation 19 of the following regulation:

"PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO BLIND PERSONS MAINTAINED OR RECEIVING TREATMENT IN CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS

19. (1) If at any time any pensioner is being maintained or is receiving treatment in any institution at the expense of the State or in a State or State-aided institution receiving grants-in-aid from the State, no pension or allowances shall be paid to him or on his behalf under the Act or these regulations from the first day of the month immediately following the month in which he is admitted to such institution at the expense of the State or to such State or State-aided institution up to the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which he is discharged from such institution or such State or State-aided institution: Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to a pensioner maintained or receiving treatment—

(a) in a home for the aged as defined in section 1 of the Aged Persons Act, 1967 (Act 81 of 1967);

(b) in a home for handicapped persons;

nie: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie regulasies nie van toepassing is nie op 'n pensioentrekker wat onderhou of behandel word—

(a) in 'n ouetehuis soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Bejaarde Persone, 1967 (Wet 81 van 1967);
(b) in 'n tehuis vir gestremde persone;
(c) in sodanige inrigting, anders as op koste van die Staat of in 'n staats-of staatsondersteunde inrigting, wat 'n hospitaal is wat bestem is vir die behandeling van persone wat aan 'n akute ongesteldheid ly; of
(d) vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting wat 'n hospitaal is wat bestem is vir die behandeling van persone wat aan 'n chroniese ongesteldheid ly.

(2) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1), kan die Sekretaris na goeddunke 'n maatskaplike pensioen en enige toelae wat aan 'n pensioentrekker in daardie subregulasie vermeld, toegeken is, of enige gedeelte daarvan, aan die pensioentrekker of aan 'n ander persoon of aan die bestuur van die staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting waarin die pensioentrekker aldus onderhou of behandel word, vir besteding ten behoewe van die pensioentrekker betaal vir dié tydperk wat die Sekretaris goedvind.".

H. H. SMIT, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge.

No. R. 2439 25 November 1977

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP BLINDES, 1968 (WET 26 VAN 1968)

Kragtens artikel 17 van die Wet op Blindes, 1968 (Wet 26 van 1968), gelees met Proklamasie R. 273 van 1971, wysig ek, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge, hierby, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1977, die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens genoemde artikel 17 en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1811 van 4 Oktober 1968, soos gewysig, verder deur—

(a) in regulasie 13 (2) (a) "vierhonderd twee-en-sestig rand" deur "vyfhonderd-en-tien rand" te vervang;

(b) in regulasie 13 (2) (b) "sewehonderd-en-veertien rand" deur "sewehonderd twee-en-sestig rand" te vervang; en

(c) regulasie 19 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"BETALING VAN PENSIOENE EN TOELAES AAN BLINDE PERSONE WAT IN SEKERE INRIGTINGS ONDERHOU WORD OF BEHANDELING ONTVANG

19. (1) Indien 'n pensioentrekker te eniger tyd in 'n inrigting op koste van die Staat of in 'n staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting wat geldelike bydraes van die Staat ontvang, onderhou word of behandeling ontvang vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat onmiddellik volg op die maand waarin hy in sodanige inrigting op koste van die Staat in sodanige staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting opgeneem word tot die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand waarin hy uit sodanige inrigting of sodanige staats- of staatsondersteunde inrigting ontslaan word, onmiddellik voorafgaan, geen pensioen of toelaes ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies aan of ten behoewe van hom betaal nie: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie regulasie nie van toepassing is nie op 'n pensioentrekker wat onderhou of behandel word—

(a) in 'n ouetehuis soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Bejaarde Persone, 1967 (Wet 81 van 1967);

(b) in 'n tehuis vir gestremde persone;

Easing isolation

295

THE accident rate in the lower socio-economic groups is higher than among the more affluent. There are more burning accidents, stabbings and people who don't drive often misjudge distance and speed, says Dawn Hare, a Cripple Care social worker, who works with a group of 20 disabled people at Ocean View, near Kommetjie.

A paraplegic herself, Dawn was injured at the age of 15. Now she is a dynamic and empathetic organiser and Chairman of the Paraplegic Games Association.

Every week her group of handicapped meet. They enjoy each other's company, Dawn arranges tea and they engage in activities such as weaving, pottery and basket work.

'The worst problem that faces a badly disabled person,' says Dawn, 'is isolation.'

Then there is a dismally inadequate income which needs to be supplemented. 'A disabled person will receive a R42,50 disability grant per month and if he is married and has children it could go up to R120,' says Dawn.

'The handcrafts that are made at the workshop include tablemats, coasters, clothes hangers, building blocks, basketwork, artificial flowers, pottery and weaving.

'Our biggest problem, however, is transport,' Dawn says. 'I'm the only one providing transport. Far more people could come if they could get there. It takes three trips around the township, for me to collect my group. What we really need are volunteers.'

● Phone Dawn Hare at 8-1882 or 8-4602 if you are interested in volunteering or in buying some of the wares.

KERI SWIFT



TOP: Making building blocks and coasters for drinks.

BOTTOM: Marthinus Levine, blind potter.

Photographs: ROBIN BROWN

Hansard 3 dd col 155-6, 17/2/78

(297)

Hobos

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

(1) Whether his Department has investigated complaints concerning the number of hobos in the Durban area; if so, (a) what was the result of the investigation and (b) what steps have been taken or are contemplated; if not, why not;

(2) whether consideration has been given to investigating the hobo problem throughout the Republic; if so, what steps have been taken or are contemplated; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Representations have been received.

(a) A survey to determine the extent of the problem is at present being undertaken.

(b) A decision on the steps necessary, will be taken as soon as the result of the survey is available.

(2) An investigation in other urban centres will be considered after the result of the survey in Durban is known.

ole op hul plase het nie

1. aan die stigting van 'n skool op
, waarom nie?

2. al u inroep as u besluit om 'n skool

3. ler en voorgestel om 'n plaaskool
ja, wie?

4. u plaaswerkers skool toe. Indien nie,
an wel skool toe en na watter skool?

5. ter werk sal lewer as u 'n skool gehad
het vir hul kinders. Indien so, waarom?

6. Dink u dat, met die ontwikkeling van u plaas, u geleidelik meer ervare en opgeleide werkers nodig sal hê, vir tegniese, administratiewe en soortgelyke werk. Indien ja, spesifisser.

7. Het u enige probleme in verband met kinders van u werkers wat elders skoolgaan? Indien ja, spesifiseer.

SA WERKER NOU BAIE BETER AF

Rapport 23/4/78

WERKSVOORREGTE vir die swart werker in Suid-Afrika het in die laaste vyf jaar aansienlik verbeter. Meer as een uit drie maatskappye het in dié tydperk hul pensioen- en groeplewensvoorregte vir die swartman baie verstewig.

So sê mnr. Monty Hilkowitz, hoofbestuurder van die Liberty-Lewensgenootskap. Hy het in New York gepraat by die jaarlikse konferensie vir Internasionale-Werkersvoorregte, in dié stad se World Trade-Sentrum.

Mnr. Hilkowitz se referaat het dit bo twyfel getoon dat plaaslike sowel as oorsese maatskappye in Suid-Afrika self verbeteringe ten opsigte van werksvoorregte vir hul swart werkers tussen 1973 en 1977 gemaak het, in 'n poging om diskriminasie op grond van kleur teen te werk.

Hy het na 'n opname van Liberty-Lewens verwys, waarin die werksvoordele van die 100 vernaamste maatskappye in Suid-Afrika ondersoek is.

Hierdie opname het getoon dat 46 uit die 100 geen onderskeid op grond van kleur ten opsigte van werksvoorregte maak nie, terwyl net 16 uit die 100 minimaal gedifferensieer het.

Sewentig uit die 100 was Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappye en die oorblywende 30 takke van oorsese ondernemings. Die aantal wat nie onderskei nie, of net 'n geringe onderskeid maak is dieselfde vir die Suid-Afrikaanse as vir die oorsese maatskappye.

Die ongeveer 830 000 staatsamptenare is ook by die opname ingesluit, waar dit geblyk het dat daar in dié sektor géén onderskeid ten opsigte van pensioenvoorregte volgens ras gemaak word nie.

„Ons opname," het mnr. Hilkowitz gesê, „het ook 'n radikale vernouing van die loongaping aangetoon.

„Aangesien werksvoordele aan salarisse gekoppel word, het die bestaande gaping voordele nog geraak. 'n Opgawe van gemiddelde lone in 1966 en 1967 wys egter dat die groei in blanke salarisse in alle bedrywe laer was as dié vir swart en bruin personeel.

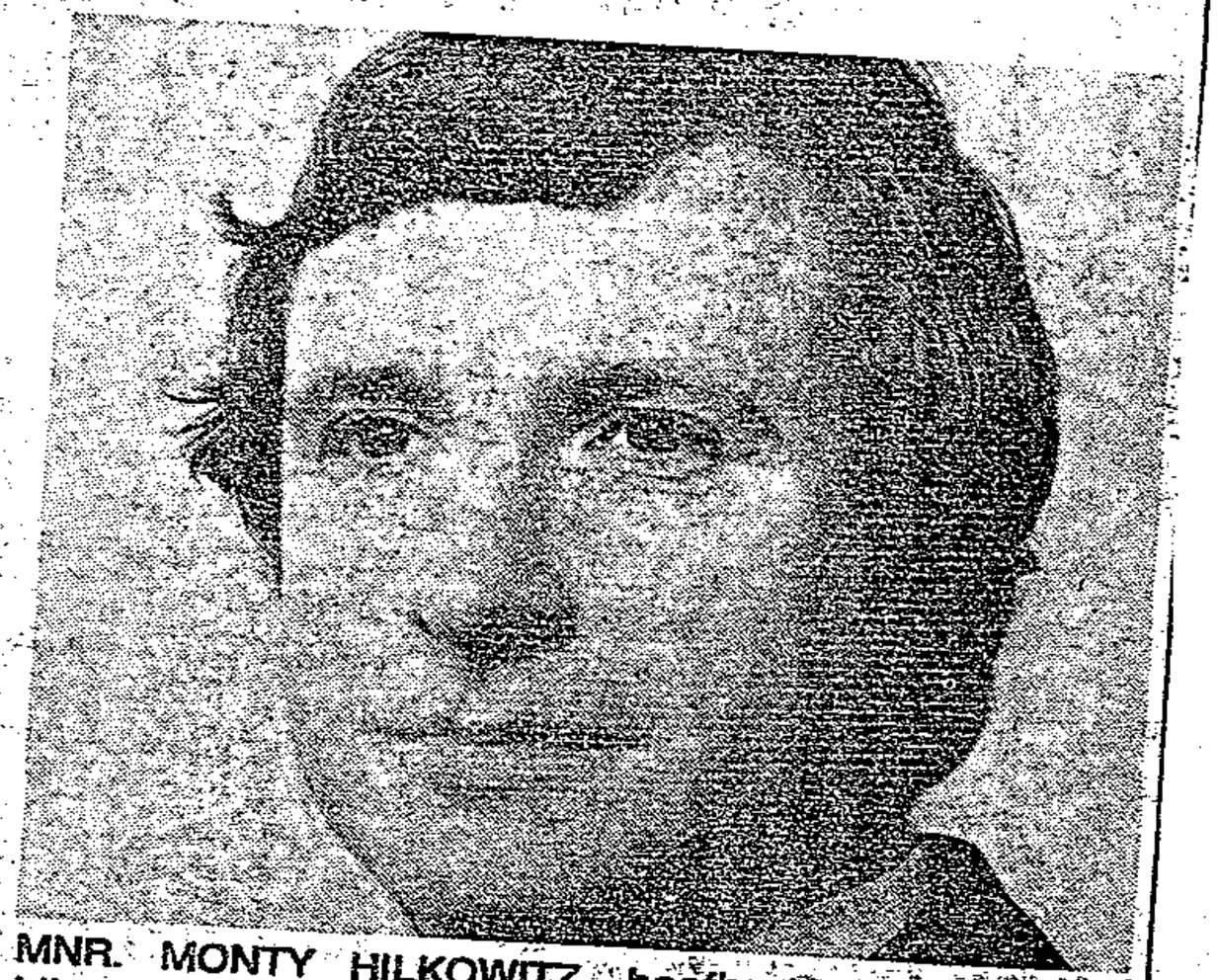
„In die mynbedryf het lone vir swart werkers ses keer vermenigvuldig, teenoor net drie keer vir blanke werkers, terwyl in die algemene vervaardigingsbedryf die verhouding drie tot twee ten gunste van die swartman was." Mnr. Hilkowitz het gesê dat die Sullivan-beginsels — 'n niediskriminerende indiensnemingskodifikasie wat Pastoor Leon Sullivan, 'n direkteur van General Motors, vir Amerikaanse maatskappye in Suid-Afrika geformuleer het — reeds deur talle Suid-Afrikaanse asook die ongeveer 350 Amerikaanse maatskappye in die Republiek toegepas word.

„Ons opname het gevind dat hierdie beginsels, nou al geruime tyd deur die meeste werknemers in Suid-Afrika toegepas word," het mnr. Hilkowitz gesê. „Hoewel Sullivan dié benadering met sy kodifikasie geformuleer het en die struktuur vir verandering vasgelê het, glo ek dat hierdie neiging en benadering op alle gebiede van die Suid-Afrikaanse leefwyse reeds lank aan die ontwikkel was."

Met verwysing na die struktuur van werksvoordele in Suid-Afrika het mnr. Hilkowitz beklemtoon dat, anders as in verskeie Westerse lande, werksvoorregte bykans heeltemal deur die private sektor gefinansier word.

Staatsvoorregte is minimaal. Voorregte soos die Amerikaanse „Social Security" en die Britse „National Insurance" is feitlik totaal onbekend in Suid-Afrika.

Mnr. Hilkowitz se toespraak het verder bestaan uit 'n oorsig om die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomiese klimaat, 'n samevatting van dié land se pensioen- en groeplewensvoorregte, statutêre oorweging, die bestaande werkersvoorregte, belasting en beleggings.



MNR. MONTY HILKOWITZ, hoofbestuurder van die Liberty-Lewensgenootskap, ... die swart werker se voorregte in Suid-Afrika het aansienlik verbeter

for black social workers vacant where they cannot be filled by males.

The fund raising bill confers wide powers. On the instructions of the minister, an inspector may enter and search at any time the premises of any individual or organisation he suspects to be involved in fund raising. Any member of the public is entitled to suggest to the new Director of Fund Raising that a raid would be a good idea.



Janson . . . creeping control

SOCIAL WELFARE (297)

Controlling the money

FM 5/5/78

Three revamped welfare bills had their first reading in Parliament at the end of March, but now the second reading debate has been postponed until later in the session. This has given the new Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, F W de Klerk, a chance to hear the protesting delegations which are still knocking at his door.

He has been listening. Small anomalies in the bills are being cleaned up before the second reading.

More significant objections have also been met — for instance the proposed Council for Social and Associated Workers, a committee of social workers, will no longer have the power to impose a fine of up to R500 on anyone whom it considers might be poaching on social workers' territory. Now at least a senior magistrate will hear the case, instead of the interested party.

The Social and Associated Workers Bill, says Punt Janson, the deputy minister introducing the bills, will enhance the professional status of social workers, and put them on a par, in government eyes, with doctors, lawyers, and architects.

The bill defines anyone "diagnosing, preventing, treating or eliminating social malfunctioning or preventing social instability" during the course of salaried work, as practising social work, unless they fit another occupational heading — like priest or personnel worker.

The real problems of social work, say critics of the bill, have been left unresolved. Welfare workers question the need to restrict entry to a field in which there is a huge need for workers. They claim that the state is tightfisted when it comes to creating posts, and, says Michael Hough, professor of social work at Fort Hare, it tends to leave posts

This measure looks to some as if it were aimed at preventing "affected organisations," already prevented from raising funds overseas, from raising them in SA.

Some churches are wondering how much of the welfare work they have traditionally undertaken will be allowed to continue. They will still be allowed to raise funds from church members for church causes. But how broadly will the director define "church causes?" Not all doubts are allayed by Janson's statement that they will be unfettered.

The fund raising bill requires that each charity submit an account of its financial activities to the director. Unless the director demands much better auditing than the financial reports of some established charities currently show, he will learn very little.

The director will have the power to suspend or prohibit an organisation from fund raising — even unsolicited donations may not be accepted.

The revised version of the National Welfare Bill has lost much of the controversial content of the original — for instance a welfare body will be deregistered if it is working outside its brief, or if it fails to function, but not if it is in competition with another organisation.

Cape Times 16/5/78

~~(1) 327~~
(2) 297

Stern opposition to welfare bills

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. – The official Opposition vigorously opposed two of three controversial welfare bills before Parliament yesterday, and in the case of one – the Fund Raising Bill – the PFP recorded its strongest possible objection by moving that it be read "this day six months".

The party's chief spokesman on social welfare, Mr Horace van Rensburg, said the Fund Raising Bill gave the minister and his proposed director of fund-raising "unfettered powers to wield the powers of life or death over fund-raising organizations".

He said there was consensus that there should be a system of "enlightened control" over fund-raising activities. But the bill went much further, and created a system whereby organizations deriving funds from the public could simply have their "life support turned off" if the government did not approve of them.

A provision which empowered the Minister of Social Welfare, Mr F W de Klerk, to prohibit the collection of funds if he deemed it in the public interest was particularly unacceptable, Mr Van Rensburg said.

In effect, this meant the minister has "absolute and unchallenged control" over the existence and activities of all fund-raising organizations.

Mr Van Rensburg also objected to a provision which brought the collection or acceptance of contributions from abroad into the ambit of the legislation. He warned that this could be used to prevent any funds entering South Africa intended to assist in legal defence or in helping the "hapless victims of the government's apartheid legislation and actions".

Earlier, the PFP opposed the second reading of the National Welfare Bill, and moved that it be referred to a select committee.

However, the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Mr Punt Janson, rejected the proposal.

State control

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said the bill emphasized State control to the detriment of social welfare itself, put far too much power in the hands of too few, and created small racially-segregated councils on a regional basis.

He also expressed concern at the apparent attempt to move away from private initiative and towards more State control, saying the bill not only provided for the State President to appoint members and the chairman of the proposed National Welfare Advisory Council, but also empowered the minister to designate the chairmen of various regional boards.

"This movement away from private initiative to State control is symptomatic of so much of what the government does. They seem to have this genius for the overkill," he said.

He was also concerned that provision was not made for the council to report to Parliament, that there was no link between the National Council and local social work, and that there was no provision for representation of all races in the council.

Replying to the debate, the Minister, Mr F W de Klerk, said it was wrong to say that the National Welfare Bill would prohibit welfare organizations from giving aid across the colour line.

It was the aim of the government to help them to stand on their own feet in the field of welfare. It was also the hope that white involvement in welfare services for the black and Indian peoples would in time disappear.

Of the approximately 240 representations received by his department on the introduction and content of the bill, Mr De Klerk said that by the Opposition's own admission there were 3 900 welfare organizations in South Africa.

Many of the 240 representations received were merely duplications sent by various local branches of the same national organization.

Some organizations were not opposed to the bill in principle, but perturbed about the language in the published draft legislation.

The major portion of the representations had been received after the publication of the draft legislation. These had been studied and taken into account in the drafting of the legislation now before the House.

Experience

Earlier, Mr R B Miller (NRP Durban North), supporting the bill, said the minister should say whether it was the intention that the South African Welfare Advisory Council should be multiracial. How else would coloured and Indian people get the necessary experience if they did not serve on the council?

Mr Dan Rossouw (SAP Port Elizabeth Central) said the bill would serve to streamline welfare services and his party would support it.

Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) called the bill 'the most contentious piece of legislation to be placed before Parliament this session".

The whole policy of social welfare in South Africa was at stake. He had been made to understand that the present policy was based on partnership between the State and private citizens, but the bill abolished the concept of partnership.

The public would be discouraged from giving money to welfare organizations if they were controlled by the State, he said. Furthermore, organizations would not be able to raise funds if they were not registered in terms of the Fund Raising Bill.

He said the minister should have called a congress of all welfare organizations to discuss the legislation before it was brought to Parliament.

The second reading was approved by 126 votes to 16, the NRP and SAP supporting the government. – Sapa

in Parliament

Bill won't impede groups – De Klerk

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. – It was absolutely wrong to say that the National Welfare Bill would prohibit welfare organizations from giving aid across the colour line, the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr F W de Klerk, said last night.

Replying to the second reading debate on the bill, Mr De Klerk said the co-operation that existed between the State, churches and other welfare organizations would in no way be affected by the provisions of the bill. It was scandalous to suggest the bill would prohibit welfare organizations giving funds to whomever they wished.

"The only control will be under the Fund Raising Bill to ensure that the money raised is used for the purpose for which it is collected."

The Fund Raising Bill has yet to be debated.

Mr De Klerk said the Welfare Bill guaranteed the freedom of welfare organizations.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) had talked of welfare organizations being placed in a strait-jacket, and had asked for a select committee to study the bill. He had, however, failed to motivate this request.

To appoint a select committee now would be a motion of no-confidence in the two expert commissions – the Van Rooyen and Aurette commissions – which had studied the bill.

By calling for the South African Welfare Advisory Council to be multiracial, the PFP had tried to create the impression that the government was against contact and that it was sabotaging co-operation in this field with other race groups.

The government's standpoint was clear, as it had been set out in a circular to welfare organizations, namely that it was policy that the various groups should serve their own people.

Turning to the question on whether the proposed South African Welfare Council would be multiracial, Mr De Klerk said: "In principle, yes – but we are first going to discuss it and consult with the organizations concerned, and if those (PFP) members believe in their own standpoints they must applaud me for this". – Sapa

(297) 23/10/78 The Natal Mercury

CITY BEGGARS

BEGGARS are creeping back on to Durban's streets in greater numbers than before.

"I have to do it," an Indian woman dressed in heavy yellow clothes told the Mercury as she begged in West Street. "My husband and children have left me and I'm very sick."

Her plea is similar to most of the hordes of beggars who operate daily in the central Durban area.

They all claim they are sick, blind or crippled. The majority are between 40 and 50 years old.

No definite figures are available but a Port Natal Administration Board search a year ago revealed 34 Africans begging in the central area but that figure appears to have risen sharply.

About half the beggars admitted to receiving some form of pension but said it was not enough.

Although most said they made only a few cents and only a few admitted getting more than R5-a-day, a Government survey conducted last year showed that some make up to R15 a day, a finding supported by Miss Julie Hogg, organising secretary of the Natal Bantu Blind Society.

Miss Hogg is sceptical of claims by beggars that they have no other form of making money. "We have had cases where a blind person leaves the basket work here to go and beg because it is more profitable.

"To some it is a way of making money. Apparently some beggars leave quite a big estate when they die."

Officials behind the Government survey came to the conclusion begging is often "a life time vocation" by people unable to resist the temptation of easy money.

The question of organised networks behind the beggars was raised by some social workers, but dismissed by the police as a "bit exaggerated."

Mrs. Rita Kinnear, public relations officer for the Durban Publicity Association, told how she had seen a "lame and blind" beggar walk very comfortably over to a nearby rubbish tin and search it.

The Durban City general by-laws say that "no person shall within the city solicit alms in public thoroughfares or from door-to-door or endeavour by exposure of wounds, deformities or begging letters to obtain or gather alms."

A City Police spokesman said they normally acted on complaints but people generally decline to press charges. "We can only ask the beggars to move on," said the spokesman.

"We can't really apprehend a person like that though," he said. "If you do the public turns on you. A lot of people tend to sympathise with beggars."

His words were echoed by Captain W. E. Stemmett of the Durban Central Police Station. "If they get to court they normally get warned," he said.

"We do take steps but if we had to arrest them all and send them to jail the prisons would not be equipped to cater for all the cripples," said Captain Stemmett.

"It's the public who's to blame," said Miss Hogg. "If they didn't support the beggars they would look for honest work."

- **Some are 'earning' R15 a day**
- **We can do little say police**
- **It's the public who are to blame, says social worker**



Self-help body preparing to set up shop

STAR 3/11/78

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Johannesburg's self-help movement is launching a marketing co-operative which is to put self-help into business.

The aim is to set up a self-help shop providing a permanent market for the large variety of goods being produced by independent self-help organisations.

A leading Johannesburg department store has offered floor space for this purpose to JOBS (the Johannesburg organisation to boost self-help for the unemployed).

JOBS has offered to pay the salary of a manager for the operation for at least the first three months.

This is in keeping with the policy of JOBS to stimulate and facilitate self-help while ensuring that those receiving its assistance will stand on their own feet eventually.

The constitution of the marketing co-operative and the details of its operations are still being worked out.

But it is clear that this development means a major boost to self-help.

The co-operative stems from the efforts of JOBS to co-ordinate self-help in the Johannesburg area.

The need for a marketing organisation was spelled out clearly at a meeting of about a dozen self-help groups called by JOBS in September under the title of SHARE (Self-help Action Resources).

It was the first of a series of regular meetings envisaged for the purpose of sharing ideas, examining problems and setting goals for the self-help movement.

The SHARE Co-operative, as it has been named, holds many advantages:

- The new marketing outlet will boost sales of self-help products, creating additional income for those already engaged in self-help and making room for more unemployed to join the self-help groups.
- Joint marketing will show up clearly which goods sell and which don't. That means no time or material will be wasted on goods which are difficult to sell, while items for which there is a great demand can be produced in greater quantities or sold at higher prices.
- The "sharing" of marketing knowledge extends beyond the SHARE shop being set up in the department store. Thus a group which has been unable to meet the demand for pillow cases in its Soweto neighbourhood has opened up a potential market for other schemes by informing them of the situation.

Self-help groups which would like to join the SHARE Co-operative should write to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41-5420 mornings only).

New JOBS woman

JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed, has appointed its second full-time employee.

She is Miss Charlotte Eales, a community development worker who has been active in Johannesburg's coloured community as an employee of the Cripple Care Association of the Transvaal.

Miss Eales will continue to concentrate on the coloured community in her new post as assistant to the co-ordinator of JOBS, Mr Iain McNeill.

In particular she is anxious to assist the present efforts to promote self-help in Riverlea Extension, one of the most poverty-stricken coloured areas.

The other full-time employee of JOBS is Mr Griffith Zabala, whose prime concern is self-help in Soweto.

Mr McNeill is employed on a part-time basis.

★ ★ ★

JOBS has provided R120 to pay for the tools required by a coloured plumber who needed them to find work after having served a term of imprisonment. The man has paid back R20 of the loan so far.

★ ★ ★

A self-help and crafts sale is being held this Saturday at a private home in 11 North Road, Killarney, Johannesburg.

Any self-help schemes wishing to take part in the sale should call Mrs Ina Perlman at 724-4441.

She is also organising a similar sale elsewhere for December 2 and would be prepared to accommodate self-help schemes which want to sell their products at that sale.

★ ★ ★

JOBS is a catalyst for self-help in the Johannesburg area. It invites requests for assistance from groups of people which require a loan, machinery or materials to create self-help work for the unemployed.



Miss Charlotte Eales . . . a new helper for JOBS.

Polio victims start project

By Karen Fredman

A number of polio victims in Soweto have decided to start self-help projects that will eventually make them self-sufficient.

Seven girls in Jabavu who have finished school plan to start a sewing industry as a means of rehabilitating themselves and supplementing their disability grants.

They are considering making and altering special clothing for the disabled.

Another group of 10 girls from Diepkloof and Klipspruit plan to make traditional African costumes which are to be marketed through major stores.

The Cripple Care Association of the Transvaal will provide supervisors and instructors for the groups.

Both groups are desperately short of sewing machines and materials for their projects.

Anyone who can assist is asked to telephone Miss K Lisa or Miss A Kwadi at Cripple Care: 41-8331.



Representatives of eight of the self-help schemes, whi ch are launching a "SHARE" marketing co-operative for self-help products, are displaying their wares out side the JOBS office in Parkview. They are, from left, Mrs Leonary Khanyile of Ukukhanya Candles, Mrs Wil helmina Lekalakala of the unemployment advice bureau of the Ikagang Women's Club of Diepkloof, Mrs Angie Hlahane of Imizamo Yethu (Our Efforts), Mrs Maria Hlomuka of the YWCA Women's Club of Dube and of the Soweto thrift club, Mrs Rebecca Molefe of Itekeng, Mrs Mnana Mogale of the Entokzweni Women's Club, and Mrs Mantuka Maisela of Masimanyane (Let's come together).

pp 1-4, 11-12, 43 + 3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 887 OF 1978

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS

DRAFT REGULATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978 (ACT 100 OF 1978); FUND-RAISING ACT, 1978 (ACT 107 OF 1978); SOCIAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKERS ACT, 1978 (ACT 110 OF 1978)

The draft regulations under the above-mentioned Acts are published herewith for general information.

The draft regulations under the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978, deals only with the procedure for the election of the first Council for Social and Associated Workers. The other regulations and the rules under the said Act will be promulgated after consultation by the Minister with the first Council.

Any person desiring to comment on the contents of the draft regulations, may do so in writing to the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions, Private Bag X63, Pretoria, 0001, on or before 31 January 1979.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 887 VAN 1978

DEPARTEMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN EN PENSIOENE

KONSEPREGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, 1978 (WET 100 VAN 1978); DIE WET OP FONDSINSAMELING, 1978 (WET 107 VAN 1978); DIE WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE EN GEASSOSIEERDE WERKERS, 1978 (WET 110 VAN 1978)

Die konsepregulasies kragtens bogenoemde Wette word hiermee vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

Die konsepregulasies kragtens die Wet op Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, 1978, handel slegs oor die prosedure vir die verkiesing van die eerste Raad vir Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers. Die ander regulasies en die reëls kragtens die betrokke Wet sal na oorlegpleging deur die Minister met die eerste Raad uitgevaardig word.

Enige persoon wat kommentaar op die inhoud van die konsepregulasies wil lewer, kan dit op of voor 31 Januarie 1979 skriftelik aan die Sekretaris van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene, Privaatsak X63, Pretoria, 0001, rig.

NOTICE 888 OF 1978

REGULATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"appellant" means any organisation which has noted an appeal in terms of regulation 24 (1);

"chairman", in relation to a regional welfare board, executive committee or welfare committee, means the person designated in terms of the Act and these regulations as chairman of the said board or of such committee or who presides at any meeting of the said board or such committee in terms of these regulations;

KENNISGEWING 888 VAN 1978

KONSEPREGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, 1978

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"appellant" 'n organisasie wat 'n appèl ingevolge regulasie 24 (1) aangeteken het;

"die Wet" die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978);

"geregistreerde adres", met betrekking tot 'n welsynsorganisasie, die adres in die Republiek wat by die sekretaris van die streekwelsynsraad waardeur bedoelde organisasie as 'n welsynsorganisasie geregistreer is as

"deputy-president" means the deputy-president referred to in section 2 (5) of the Act;

"executive committee" means the executive committee appointed in terms of section 11 (4) (a) of the Act;

"legal representative" means counsel or an attorney;

"president" means the président referred to in section 2 (5) of the Act;

"registered address", in relation to a welfare organisation, the address in the Republic registered with the secretary of the regional welfare board by which the said organisation is registered as a welfare organisation, as the address at which the said organisation will accept service of any notice in terms of the Act or these regulations;

"respondent" means any welfare organisation or other organisation to which a registration certificate has been issued which is the subject of an enquiry in terms of section 14 of the Act;

"the Act" means the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978); and

"welfare committee" means a welfare committee appointed in terms of section 11 (5) (a) of the Act;

and every word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall bear that meaning.

QUORUM FOR AND PROCEDURE AT MEETINGS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WELFARE COUNCIL

2. (1) The majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the council.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, a decision of the majority of the members present at a meeting of the council shall be the decision of the council.

3. (1) The secretary of the council shall notify every member of the council in writing at least 21 days before the date determined for the holding of the meeting of the date and time whereon and the place where a meeting of the council shall be held.

(2) Such notice shall be accompanied by an agenda approved by the president and setting out the matters to be considered at the said meeting of the council.

(3) Every member of the council shall attend every meeting of the council, unless he has been granted leave by the president to be absent from such meeting.

4. (1) The president shall preside at all meetings of the council.

(2) In the absence of the president from a meeting of the council, the deputy-president shall preside at such meeting.

(3) If the president as well as the deputy-president are absent from a meeting of the council the members of the council present at the said meeting shall elect a member of the council who is so present to preside at such meeting.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 3 (2), no matter not included in the agenda referred to in that regulation shall be considered at any meeting of the council, unless the majority of the members present at such meeting consents thereto.

(2) Any member of the council may, at least one month before any specified meeting of the council, inform the president of any matter which he desires

die adres geregistreer is waar bedoelde organisasie betekening van enige kennisgewing ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies sal aanvaar;

"respondent" 'n welsynsorganisasie of ander organisasie waaraan 'n registrasiesertifikaat uitgereik is wat die onderwerp van 'n ondersoek ingevolge artikel 14 van die Wet is;

"onderpresident" die onderpresident in artikel 2 (5) van die Wet bedoel;

"president" die president in artikel 2 (5) van die Wet bedoel;

"regsverteenwoordiger" 'n advokaat of prokureur;

"uitvoerende komitee" 'n uitvoerende komitee ingevolge artikel 11 (4) (a) van die Wet aangestel;

"voorsitter", met betrekking tot 'n streekwelsynsraad, uitvoerende komitee of welsynskomitee die persoon wat ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies as die voorsitter van bedoelde raad of van so 'n komitee aangewys is of wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies by 'n vergadering van bedoelde raad of so 'n komitee voorsit;

"welsynskomitee" 'n welsynskomitee ingevolge artikel 11 (5) (a) van die Wet aangestel;

en het 'n woord waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, daardie betekenis.

KWORUM VIR EN PROSEDURE BY VERGADERINGS VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WELSYNSRAAD

2. (1) Die meerderheid van die lede van die raad vorm 'n kworum by 'n vergadering van die raad.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie regulasies, is 'n beslissing van die meerderheid van die lede aanwesig by 'n vergadering van die raad, die beslissing van die raad.

3. (1) Die sekretaris van die raad moet minstens 21 dae voor die datum wat vir die hou van die vergadering bepaal is, elke lid van die raad skriftelik in kennis stel van die datum en tyd waarop en die plek waar 'n vergadering van die raad gehou sal word.

(2) So 'n kennisgewing moet vergesel gaan van 'n sakelys wat deur die president goedgekeur is en wat die sake vermeld wat by die betrokke vergadering van die raad oorweeg sal word.

(3) Iedere lid van die raad moet iedere vergadering van die raad bywoon, tensy hy deur die president verlof verleen is om van sodanige vergadering afwesig te wees.

4. (1) Die president sit voor by alle vergaderings van die raad.

(2) In die afwesigheid van die president van 'n vergadering van die raad, sit die onderpresident op sodanige vergadering voor.

(3) Indien die president sowel as die onderpresident van die raad van 'n vergadering van die raad afwesig is, kies die lede van die raad wat by bedoelde vergadering aanwesig is 'n lid van die raad wat aldus aanwesig is om by dié vergadering voor te sit.

5. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 3 (2), word geen aangeleentheid wat nie in die sakelys bedoel in daardie regulasie vermeld word nie, by enige vergadering van die raad oorweeg nie, tensy die meerderheid van die lede wat by sodanige vergadering aanwesig is daartoe instem.

(2) 'n Lid van die raad kan minstens een maand voor 'n bepaalde vergadering van die raad die president verwittig van enige aangeleentheid wat hy verlang

NOTICE 889 OF 1978

DRAFT REGULATIONS UNDER THE FUND-RAISING ACT, 1978

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"appellant" means any fund-raising organisation or other organisation which has noted an appeal in terms of regulation 11 (1);

"banking institution" means a banking institution registered under the Banks Act, 1965 (Act 23 of 1965);

"building society" means a building society registered under the Building Societies Act, 1965 (Act 24 of 1965);

"chairman", in relation to a board, means the member of such board designated as chairman under section 17 (9) of the Act or the person lawfully presiding at any meeting of such board;

"chief social welfare officer", in relation to any region, means the officer in charge of the regional office of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions in such region or any person lawfully acting in his stead;

"contracting party" means any person with whom a fund-raising organisation, registered branch or holder has entered into an agreement as contemplated in section 7 (3) of the Act;

"financial statements" means the financial statements referred to in regulation 13 (1);

"financial year" means the financial year referred to in regulation 16;

"legal representative" means counsel or an attorney;

"local committee", in relation to any board, means a committee appointed under section 19 of the Act and to which such board has delegated any of its powers or functions under the Act;

"market value", in relation to immovable property, means the value which such property may reasonably be expected to fetch in the open market in a bona fide sale on the date in question;

"official languages" means the official languages of the Republic;

"Post Office Savings Bank" means the Savings Bank referred to in section 52 of the Post Office Act, 1958 (Act 44 of 1958);

"region" means a region established under section 5 of the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978);

"registered address", in relation to a fund-raising organisation, registered branch or holder, means the address in the Republic registered with the Director as the address at which such fund-raising organisation, registered branch or holder will accept service of any notice in terms of the Act or these regulations;

"respondent" means any fund-raising organisation, registered branch, other organisation or person to which or to whom an authority, registration certificate or temporary authority has been granted or issued which is the subject of an investigation or enquiry under section 5 (5) or 8 of the Act;

"subsidised service" means any independent service rendered or activity carried on by a fund-raising organisation or registered branch to or for the benefit of the public and in respect of which such fund-raising organisation or registered branch is receiving financial assistance from the State;

"the Act" means the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978);

and every word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall bear that meaning.

KENNISGEWING 889 VAN 1978

KONSEPREGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE WET OP FONDSINSAMELING, 1978

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"amptelike tale" die amptelike tale van die Republiek;

"appellant" iedere fondsinsamelingsorganisasie of ander organisasie wat 'n appèl ingevolge regulasie 11 (1) aangeteken het;

"bankinstelling" 'n bankinstelling geregistreer kragtens die Bankwet, 1965 (Wet 23 van 1965);

"bougenootskap" 'n bougenootskap geregistreer kragtens die Bouverenigingswet, 1965 (Wet 24 van 1965);

"die Wet" die Wet op Fondsinsameling, 1978 (Wet 107 van 1978);

"finansiële jaar" die finansiële jaar in regulasie 16 bedoel;

"finansiële state" die finansiële state in regulasie 13 (1) bedoel;

"geregistreerde adres", met betrekking tot 'n fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak of houer, die adres in die Republiek wat by die Direkteur geregistreer is as die adres waarby sodanige fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak of houer betekening van enige kennisgewing ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies sal aanvaar;

"gesubsidieerde diens" enige onafhanklike diens wat gelewer word of aktiwiteit wat deur 'n fondsinsamelingsorganisasie of geregistreerde tak aan of vir die voordeel van die publiek voortgesit word en ten opsigte waarvan sodanige fondsinsamelingsorganisasie of geregistreerde tak finansiële bystand van die Staat ontvang;

"hoofvolkswelsynbeampte", met betrekking tot 'n streek, die beampte in bevel van die streekkantoor van die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene in bedoelde streek of enigiemand wat wettiglik in sy plek optree;

"kontrakterende party" enigiemand waarmee 'n fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak of houer 'n ooreenkoms soos in artikel 7 (3) van die Wet bedoel, aangegaan het;

"markwaarde", met betrekking tot vaste eiendom, die waarde wat redelikerwys verwag kan word wat sodanige eiendom in 'n bona fide-verkoping op die ope mark op die betrokke dag sal behaal;

"plaaslike komitee", met betrekking tot 'n raad, 'n komitee wat kragtens artikel 19 van die Wet aangestel is en waaraan sodanige raad enige van sy magte of funksies onder die Wet gedelegeer het;

"Posspaarbank" die Posspaarbank bedoel in artikel 52 van die Poskantoorwet, 1958 (Wet 44 van 1958);

"regsverteenwoordiger" 'n advokaat of 'n prokureur;

"respondent" 'n fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak, ander organisasie of persoon waaraan of aan wie 'n magtiging, registrasiesertifikaat of tydelike magtiging verleen of uitgereik is en wat die onderwerp van 'n ondersoek kragtens artikel 5 (5) of 8 van die Wet is;

"streek" 'n streek wat kragtens artikel 5 van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978), ingestel is;

"voorsitter" met betrekking tot 'n raad, die lid van sodanige raad wat kragtens artikel 17 (9) van die Wet as voorsitter aangewys is of die persoon wat wettiglik by 'n vergadering van sodanige raad voorsit;

en het elke woord waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, daardie betekenis.

APPLICATION FOR AN AUTHORITY OR TEMPORARY AUTHORITY OR FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ANY BRANCH OF A FUND-RAISING ORGANISATION

2. (1) Application for any authority or temporary authority or for the registration of any branch of a fund-raising organisation shall, subject to the provisions of sections 4 (1) (c) and 28 (1) of the Act, be made to the Director in form of Schedule I.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in subregulation (1) contained, any such application for a temporary authority to collect contributions in the area or any part of the area of one region only, may be made to the chief social welfare officer of the region concerned.

(3) If any authority under section 4 (1) of the Act is granted to any organisation which has simultaneously with the application for such authority applied for the registration of one or more branches of such organisation, the application for such registration shall, for the purposes of section 5 (1) of the Act, be deemed to have been made by a fund-raising organisation.

(4) No application for an authority under subregulation (1) shall be granted—

(a) unless the Director is satisfied that the provisions of regulation 3 have been complied with; and

(b) unless such application has been received by the Director before the expiration of the period referred to in the notice published in terms of the said regulation 3 in respect of such application or unless the late submission of the application is for good cause shown, condoned by the Director.

(5) The Director or chief social welfare officer, as the case may be, shall inform the applicant in writing of any application under this regulation rejected by the Director or chief social welfare officer.

(6) Every authority or temporary authority shall be granted in the form of Schedule II or III respectively, and every registration certificate shall be issued in the form of Schedule IV.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR AUTHORITY

3. (1) The notice referred to in section 4 (1) (b) of the Act shall—

(a) state the name and address of the organisation making the application referred to in the said section;

(b) contain a statement to the effect that application will be made to the Director by the said organisation for an authority under section 4 (1) of the Act to collect contributions from the public for the objects and in the area briefly mentioned in the notice and that any person or group of persons may within the period of 21 days immediately following the date of the publication of such notice lodge with the Director, in writing, any objection which he or they may wish to make against the granting of such authority; and

(c) be published in one of the official languages in a newspaper substantially appearing in that language and in the other official language in a newspaper substantially appearing in the last-mentioned language

AANSOEK OM 'N MAGTIGING OF TYDELIKE MAGTIGING OF VIR DIE REGISTRASIE VAN 'N TAK VAN 'N FONDSINSAMELINGSORGANISASIE

2. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van artikels 4 (1) (c) en 28 (1) van die Wet word 'n aansoek om 'n magtiging of tydelike magtiging of die registrasie van 'n tak van 'n fondsinsamelingsorganisasie by die Direkteur gedoen in die vorm van Bylae I.

(2) Ondanks enigiets tot die teendeel in subregulasie (1) vervat, kan sodanige aansoek om 'n tydelike magtiging om bydraes in die gebied of enige gedeelte van die gebied van slegs een streek in te samel, by die hoofvolkswelsynbeampte van die betrokke streek gedoen word.

(3) Indien 'n magtiging kragtens artikel 4 (1) van die Wet verleen word aan 'n organisasie wat gelyktydig met die aansoek om sodanige magtiging aansoek gedoen het om die registrasie van een of meer takke van sodanige organisasie, word die aansoek om sodanige registrasie, vir die doel van artikel 5 (1) van die Wet, geag deur 'n fondsinsamelingsorganisasie gedoen te wees.

(4) Geen aansoek om 'n magtiging kragtens subregulasie (1) word toegestaan nie—

(a) tensy die Direkteur tevrede gestel is dat aan die bepalings van regulasie 3 voldoen is; en

(b) tensy sodanige aansoek deur die Direkteur ontvang is voor die verstryking van die periode bedoel in die kennisgewing wat ingevolge die betrokke regulasie 3 ten opsigte van sodanige aansoek gepubliseer is, of tensy die laat voorlegging van die aansoek om goeie redes deur die Direkteur gekondoneer is.

(5) Die Direkteur of hoofvolkswelsynbeampte, na gelang van die geval, moet die aansoeker skriftelik in kennis stel van enige aansoek kragtens hierdie regulasie wat deur die Direkteur of hoofvolkswelsynbeampte van die hand gewys is.

(6) Iedere magtiging of tydelike magtiging word in die vorm van Bylae II of III onderskeidelik verleen en iedere registrasiesertifikaat word in die vorm van Bylae IV uitgereik.

KENNISGEWING VAN VOORNEME OM AANSOEK OM 'N MAGTIGING TE DOEN

3. (1) Die kennisgewing in artikel 4 (1) (b) van die Wet bedoel, moet—

(a) die naam en adres vermeld van die organisasie wat die aansoek doen wat in die betrokke artikel bedoel word;

(b) 'n verklaring te dien effekte bevat dat aansoek deur die betrokke organisasie by die Direkteur gedoen sal word om 'n magtiging kragtens artikel 4 (1) van die Wet om bydraes van die publiek in te samel vir die doelstellings en in die gebied wat kortliks in die kennisgewing vermeld is en dat enige persoon of groep persone binne die periode van 21 dae wat onmiddellik op die datum van publikasie van sodanige kennisgewing volg, skriftelik by die Direkteur enige beswaar wat hy of hulle teen die verlening van sodanige magtiging wil maak, kan indien; en

(c) in een van die amptelike tale gepubliseer word in 'n nuusblad wat hoofsaaklik in daardie taal verskyn en in die ander amptelike taal in 'n nuusblad wat hoofsaaklik in die laasgenoemde taal verskyn en wat

and, which is in the case of each of the said newspapers, circulating in the area in which the contributions are intended to be collected, or if separate newspapers in each of the official languages are not so circulating, be published in both official languages in a newspaper so circulating.

(2) If publication of the notice referred to in subregulation (1) is effected on different dates in different newspapers, the date on which such notice is last published shall, for the purposes of calculating the period of 21 days referred to in the said subregulation, be deemed to be the date on which such notice was published provided that the last-mentioned date shall be a date not more than seven days later than the date on which such notice was first so published.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE GRANTING OF AN AUTHORITY

4. Every objection under section 4 (2) of the Act shall—

(a) be lodged with the Director, in writing, within 21 days from the date of the publication of the notice referred to in regulation 3;

(b) fully state the grounds for such objection;

(c) contain the full name and address of the person or persons lodging the objection;

(d) be signed by the person or persons lodging the objection.

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITIES, TEMPORARY AUTHORITIES AND BRANCH CERTIFICATES GRANTED OR ISSUED UNDER THE ACT

5. It shall be a condition of every authority, temporary authoritity or registration certificate granted or issued under the Act—

(a) that such authority, temporary authority or registration certificate shall not be transferable;

(b) that contributions shall be collected under or by virtue thereof only for the purposes and in the area and in the name of the fund-raising organisation, registered branch or holder specified in such authority, temporary authority or registration certificate;

(c) that the fund-raising organisation, registered branch or holder to which or to whom it has been granted or issued shall—

(i) forthwith deposit to the credit of such organisation, registered branch or holder in an account which it or he shall open with a banking institution, building society in the Republic or the Post Office Savings Bank, all moneys, including anything that can be exchanged for or converted into money, received by it;

(ii) except in the case of a holder who is not an organisation, keep minutes of the proceedings of any meeting held by such fund-raising organisation, registered branch or holder;

(iii) accept service of any notice in terms of the Act or these regulations at its or his registered address;

(d) that the reference number assigned to and endorsed on such authority, temporary authority or registration certificate by the Director or chief social welfare officer shall be displayed in a prominent

in die geval van elk van die bedoelde nuusblaaie sirkuleer in die gebied waarin beoog word om die bydraes in te samel, of indien afsonderlike nuusblaaie in elk van die amptelike tale nie aldus sirkuleer nie, gepubliseer word in beide amptelike tale in 'n nuusblad wat aldus sirkuleer.

(2) Indien publikasie van die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel op verskillende datums in verskillende nuusblaaie geskied, word die datum waarop sodanige kennisgewing laaste gepubliseer is vir die doel van berekening van die tydperk van 21 dae in die betrokke regulasie bedoel, geag die datum te wees waarop sodanige kennisgewing gepubliseer is, tensy die laasgenoemde datum nie 'n datum is wat meer as sewe dae later is as die datum waarop sodanige kennisgewing eers aldus gepubliseer is nie.

BESWARE TEEN DIE VERLENING VAN 'N MAGTIGING

4. Iedere beswaar kragtens artikel 4 (2) van die Wet moet—

(a) binne 21 dae vanaf die datum van die publikasie van die kennisgewing bedoel in regulasie 3 skriftelik by die Direkteur ingedien word;

(b) volledig die redes vir sodanige beswaar vermeld;

(c) die volledige naam en adres bevat van die persoon of persone wat die beswaar indien;

(d) onderteken wees deur die persoon of persone wat die beswaar indien.

VOORWAARDES VAN MAGTIGINGS, TYDELIKE MAGTIGINGS EN TAKSERTIFIKATE KRAGTENS DIE WET VERLEEN OF UITGEREIK

5. Dit is 'n voorwaarde van iedere magtiging, tydelike magtiging of registrasiesertifikaat wat kragtens die Wet verleen of uitgereik word—

(a) dat sodanige magtiging, tydelike magtiging of registrasiesertifikaat nie oordraagbaar is nie;

(b) dat bydraes daarkragtens slegs ingesamel mag word vir die doel en in die gebied en in die naam van die fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak of houer wat in die magtiging, tydelike magtiging of registrasie sertifikaat vermeld is;

(c) dat die fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak of houer waaraan of aan wie dit verleen of uitgereik is—

(i) onverwyld alle geld, insluitende enigiets wat in geld verwissel of omgesit kan word, wat hy ontvang tot die krediet van sodanige fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak of houer in 'n rekening deponeer wat hy by 'n bankinstelling, bougenootskap in die Republiek of die Posspaarbank moet oopmaak;

(ii) behalwe in die geval van 'n houer wat nie 'n organisasie is nie, notule hou van die verrigtings van 'n vergadering wat deur sodanige fondsinsamelingsorganisasie, geregistreerde tak of houer gehou word;

(iii) betekening van 'n kennisgewing ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies by sy geregistreerde adres sal aanvaar;

(d) dat die verwysingsnommer wat deur die Direkteur of hoofvolkswelsynsbeampte toegewys is aan en wat geëndoseer is op sodanige magtiging, tydelike magtiging of registrasiesertifikaat, in 'n opvallende

NOTICE 890 OF 1978

DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKERS

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "agent" means any person designated in writing by a candidate to represent him at an event referred to in regulation 14 (1) or 15 (1);

(ii) "applicant" means any person who makes an application;

(iii) "application" means an application referred to in regulation 11;

(iv) "ballot paper" means the ballot paper referred to in regulation 13;

(v) "ballot paper envelope" means the ballot paper envelope referred to in regulation 12 (4) (b);

(vi) "candidate" means any person nominated in terms of regulation 7;

(vii) "declaration of identity" means the declaration of identity referred to in regulation 12 (4) (c);

(viii) "documents envelope" means the documents envelope referred to in regulation 12 (4) (a);

(ix) "election" means the first election of members of the council in terms of section 5 of the Act;

(x) "returning officer" means the returning officer appointed in terms of regulation 4;

(xi) "official languages" means the official languages of the Republic;

(xii) "polling day" means the day which follows immediately on the expiry of the period mentioned in the notice published in terms of regulation 11;

(xiii) "polling officer" means a polling officer appointed in terms of regulation 18 (1);

(xiv) "registration number" means the registration number appearing on the registration certificate issued in terms of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), to a social worker as defined in that Act;

(xv) "the Act" means the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978 (Act 110 of 1978);

(xvi) "vacancy" means a vacancy on the council;

(xvii) "voter" means any person who is entitled to vote at an election in terms of regulations 2 and 3;

and every word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall bear that meaning.

ELECTION OF FIRST COUNCIL

Qualification of voters

2. Subject to the provisions of regulation 3, every social worker is entitled to record one vote at an election in respect of every vacancy which exists.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 2, no social worker shall be entitled to vote at an election if, on the day on which he casts his vote, he is—

(a) not resident in the Republic;

(b) mentally ill as referred to in the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973); or

(c) detained in prison.

Returning officer

4. The Minister shall, with a view to the election, appoint a returning officer as soon as possible after the commencement of the Act, who shall exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred or imposed upon him under these regulations.

KENNISGEWING 890 VAN 1978

KONSEPREGULASIES VIR DIE VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE RAAD VIR MAATSKAPLIKE EN GEASSOSIEERDE WERKERS

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "aansoek" 'n aansoek in regulasie 11 bedoel;

(ii) "aansoeker" iemand wat 'n aansoek doen;

(iii) "agent" iemand wat skriftelik deur 'n kandidaat aangewys is om hom by 'n geleentheid in regulasie 14 (1) of 15 (1) bedoel te verteenwoordig;

(iv) "amptelike tale" die amptelike tale van die Republiek;

(v) "die Wet" die Wet op Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, 1978 (Wet 110 van 1978);

(vi) "dokumentekoevert" die dokumentekoevert in regulasie 12 (4) (a) bedoel;

(vii) "identiteitsverklaring" die identiteitsverklaring in regulasie 12 (4) (c) bedoel;

(viii) "kandidaat" iemand wat ingevolge regulasie 7 genomineer is;

(ix) "kieser" iemand wat ingevolge regulasies 2 en 3 geregtig is om by die verkiesing te stem;

(x) "registrasienommer" die registrasienommer wat op die registrasiesertifikaat verskyn wat ingevolge die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965), aan 'n maatskaplike werker soos in daardie Wet omskryf, uitgereik is;

(xi) "stembeampte" 'n stembeampte ingevolge regulasie 18 (1) aangestel;

(xii) "stembrief" die stembrief in regulasie 13 bedoel;

(xiii) ""stembriefkoevert" die stembriefkoevert in regulasie 12 (4) (b) bedoel;

(xiv) "stemdag" die dag wat onmiddellik volg op die verstryking van die tydperk vermeld in die kennisgewing gepubliseer ingevolge regulasie 11;

(xv) "vakature" 'n vakature op die raad;

(xvi) "verkiesing" die eerste verkiesing van lede van die raad ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet;

(xvii) "verkiesingsbeampte" die verkiesingsbeampte ingevolge regulasie 4 aangestel;

en het 'n woord waaraan daar in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, daardie betekenis.

VERKIESING VAN EERSTE RAAD

Kwalifikasies van kiesers

2. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 3, is iedere maatskaplike werker geregtig om by 'n verkiesing een stem uit te bring ten opsigte van iedere vakature wat daar bestaan.

3. Ondanks die bepalings van regulasie 2, is geen maatskaplike werker geregtig om by 'n verkiesing te stem nie, indien hy op die dag waarop hy sy stem uitbring—

(a) nie in die Republiek woonagtig is nie;

(b) geestesongesteld is soos in die Wet op Geestesgesondheid, 1973 (Wet 18 van 1973), bedoel;

(c) in 'n gevangenis aangehou word.

Verkiesingsbeampte

4. Die Minister stel, met die oog op die verkiesing, so spoedig moontlik na die inwerkingtreding van die Wet 'n verkiesingsbeampte aan wat die bevoegdhede uitoefen en die werksaamhede verrig wat kragtens hierdie regulasies aan hom verleen of opgedra word.

Notice of election

5. The returning officer shall within 14 days after his appointment as returning officer publish a notice to the effect that nominations of candidates for the election of eight members of the council may be submitted to the returning officer up to the date and hour specified in the notice.

6. The notice referred to in regulation 5 shall be published in the *Gazette* in both official languages at least three weeks before the date specified therein and in one of the official languages in a newspaper substantially appearing in that language and which is distributed throughout the Republic and in the other official language in a newspaper substantially appearing in the language last referred to and which is so distributed.

Nomination of candidates

7. No person shall be accepted as a candidate for election as a member of the council, unless he is nominated in writing as such candidate before the expiry of the time determined in the notice referred to in regulation 5 by two persons who are entitled to vote at such election and he otherwise complies with the requirements of section 6 (1) of the Act and he accepts such nomination in writing.

8. A nomination in terms of regulation 7 shall be invalid, unless it contains the full names and registration number of the person who is nominated in terms of that regulation and of the persons by whom he is so nominated.

9. If not more than eight candidates are nominated in terms of regulation 7, the returning officer shall forthwith declare the candidates who were so nominated to be duly elected members of the council and he shall cause to be published a notice to that effect *mutatis mutandis* in the manner referred to in regulation 6.

10. (1) If a candidate dies before or on the polling day and not more than eight candidates remain, the election shall be stopped immediately and the returning officer shall forthwith declare the said candidates to be duly elected members of the council and he shall cause to be published a notice referred to in regulation 9.

(2) If a candidate dies before or on the polling day and more than eight candidates remain, the election shall be proceeded with as if the candidate who died had not been nominated in terms of regulation 7 and any votes recorded in his favour shall be ignored at the determination of the result of the election.

Election

11. If more than eight candidates are nominated in terms of regulation 7, the returning officer shall within 14 days after the expiration of the period specified in the notice referred to in regulation 5 cause to be published a notice *mutatis mutandis* in the manner referred to in regulation 6 to the effect that during the period of one month before the polling day, referred to in the last mentioned notice, an election of eight members of the council shall be held from amongst the persons so nominated, that such election shall take place by ballot and that a ballot paper shall be obtainable on a written application from the returning officer.

12. (1) The application referred to in regulation 11, shall—

(a) state the name and residential address and postal address of the applicant and his registration number;

Kennisgewing van verkiesing

5. Die verkiesingsbeampte moet binne 14 dae na sy aanstelling as verkiesingsbeampte 'n kennisgewing publiseer tot dien effekte dat nominasies van kandidate vir die verkiesing van agt lede van die raad tot op die datum en uur in die kennisgewing vermeld by die verkiesingsbeampte ingedien kan word.

6. Die kennisgewing in regulasie 5 bedoel moet minstens drie weke voor die datum daarin vermeld in albei amptelike tale in die *Staatskoerant* en in een van die amptelike tale in 'n nuusblad wat hoofsaaklik in daardie taal verskyn en wat dwarsdeur die Republiek versprei word en in die ander amptelike taal in 'n nuusblad wat hoofsaaklik in laasbedoelde taal verskyn en aldus versprei word, gepubliseer word.

Nominasie van kandidate

7. Niemand word as 'n kandidaat vir verkiesing as 'n lid van die raad aanvaar nie, tensy hy voor die verstryking van die tyd in die regulasie 5 bedoelde kennisgewing bepaal, skriftelik deur twee persone wat geregtig is om by sodanige verkiesing te stem as so 'n kandidaat genomineer word en hy andersins aan die vereistes van artikel 6 (1) van die Wet voldoen en hy skriftelik sodanige nominasie aanvaar.

8. 'n Nominasie ingevolge regulasie 7 is ongeldig, tensy dit die volle name en registrasienommer van die persoon wat ingevolge daardie regulasie genomineer word en van die persone deur wie hy aldus genomineer word, verstrek.

9. Indien nie meer as agt kandidate ingevolge regulasie 7 genomineer word nie, verklaar die verkiesingsbeampte onverwyld die kandidate wat aldus genomineer is tot behoorlik verkose lede van die raad en moet hy 'n kennisgewing tot dien effekte *mutatis mutandis* op die wyse in regulasie 6 vermeld, laat publiseer.

10. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat voor of op die stemdag te sterwe kom en nie meer nie as agt kandidate oorbly, word die verkiesing onmiddellik gestaak en verklaar die kiesbeampte bedoelde kandidate onverwyld tot behoorlik verkose lede van die raad en moet hy 'n kennisgewing soos in regulasie 9 bedoel, laat publiseer.

(2) Indien 'n kandidaat voor of op die stemdag te sterwe kom en meer as agt kandidate oorbly, word daar met die verkiesing voortgegaan asof die kandidaat wat gesterf het nie ingevolge regulasie 7 genomineer was nie en word enige stemme wat op hom uitgebring was of word by die bepaling van die uitslag van die verkiesing geïgnoreer.

Verkiesing

11. Indien meer as agt kandidate ingevolge regulasie 7 genomineer word, moet die kiesbeampte binne 14 dae na die verstryking van die tydperk in die in regulasie 5 bedoelde kennisgewing vermeld, 'n kennisgewing *mutatis mutandis* op die wyse in regulasie 6 vermeld laat publiseer tot dien effekte dat gedurende die tydperk van een maand voor die stemdag in laasgenoemde kennisgewing vermeld 'n verkiesing van agt lede vir die raad gehou sal word uit die persone wat aldus genomineer is en dat sodanige verkiesing sal geskied by wyse van geslote stembrief wat op skriftelike aansoek van die verkiesingsbeampte verkrybaar is.

12. (1) Die aansoek in regulasie 11 bedoel, moet—

(a) die naam en woonadres en posadres van die aansoeker en sy registrasienommer vermeld;

(b) contain a statement that a ballot paper to vote at the election specified in the application has not previously been issued to him, or if such a ballot paper has been issued to him, the reasons why he again applies for a ballot paper; and

(c) be signed personally by the applicant in the presence of two witnesses above the age of 18 years who shall sign the application as witnesses.

(2) (a) The returning officer shall allocate a serial number to every application received by him in terms of regulation 11 and affix the date on which he has received it thereon.

(b) If more than one application is received from the same applicant, the same serial number shall be allocated to all those applications.

(c) All applications received by the returning officer in terms of regulation 11, shall lie for inspection by the public free of charge during normal office hours up to and including the polling day.

(3) If the returning officer—

(a) is satisfied that an application complies with all the requirements of subregulation (1) and that the reasons, if any, mentioned therein in terms of subregulation (1) (b), justify such a step; and

(b) has no reason to suspect that any information furnished in the application is false or that the application is not signed as referred to in subregulation (1);

he shall approve the application and he shall forthwith send the documents mentioned in subregulation (4) by registered post to the applicant, or hand it over to him or to someone authorised thereto, in writing, by him after he has endorsed the serial number allocated by him to the application in terms of subregulation (2) (a) on the declaration of identity.

(4) The documents which the returning officer shall send to the applicant in terms of subregulation (3), are—

(a) a documents envelope addressed to the returning officer and on which the words "voting documents" appear;

(b) a ballot paper envelope on which only the words "ballot paper" appear;

(c) a declaration of identity which shall be completed and signed by the applicant in the presence of two witnesses above the age of 18 years, who shall countersign it and in which his full names, address and registration number shall be furnished and in which he shall declare that he has not previously voted in the election specified therein and that he was resident in the Republic at the time of the commencement of the Act;

(d) a ballot paper as referred to in regulation 13;

(e) instructions as to how the applicant shall proceed to cast his vote and the procedure to be followed in returning the documents referred to in subregulation (4).

13. (1) A voter shall cast his vote by personally making a mark X in the square appearing on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wants to vote.

(2) The ballot paper referred to in subregulation (1) shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 10 (2), contain in alphabetical order of family names, the full names of all the candidates nominated in terms of regulation 7 and against each such name an open square

(b) 'n verklaring bevat dat 'n stembrief om by die verkiesing in die aansoek vermeld te stem nie voorheen aan hom uitgereik is nie of, indien so 'n stembrief aan hom uitgereik was, die redes vermeld waarom hy weer om 'n stembrief aansoek doen; en

(c) persoonlik deur die aansoeker in die teenwoordigheid van twee getuies bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar onderteken word wat die aansoek as getuies moet onderteken.

(2) (a) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet aan elke aansoek ingevolge regulasie 11 wat deur hom ontvang word 'n volgnommer toewys en die datum waarop hy dit ontvang het daarop aanbring.

(b) Indien meer as een aansoek van dieselfde aansoeker ontvang word, word dieselfde volgnommer aan al daardie aansoeke toegewys.

(c) Alle aansoeke wat ingevolge regulasie 11 deur die verkiesingsbeampte ontvang word, lê kosteloos ter insae van die publiek gedurende normale kantoorure tot en met die stemdag.

(3) Indien die verkiesingsbeampte—

(a) oortuig is dat 'n aansoek aan al die vereistes van subregulasie (1) voldoen en dat die redes, as daar is, wat ingevolge subregulasie (1) (b) daarin vermeld word, so 'n stap regverdig; en

(b) geen rede het om te vermoed dat enige inligting in die aansoek verstrek onwaar is of dat die aansoek nie onderteken is soos in subregulasie (1) bedoel nie;

keur hy die aansoek goed en moet hy onverwyld die stukke in subregulasie (4) vermeld per aangetekende pos aan die aansoeker stuur of aan hom of aan iemand wat skriftelik deur hom daartoe gemagtig is, oorhandig nadat hy die volgnommer wat hy ingevolge subregulasie (2) (a) aan die aansoek toegewys het op die identiteitsverklaring geëndosseer het.

(4) Die stukke wat die verkiesingsbeampte ingevolge subregulasie (3) aan die aansoeker moet stuur, is—

(a) 'n dokumentekoevert geadresseer aan die verkiesingsbeampte en waarop die woord "stemdokumente" voorkom;

(b) 'n stembriefkoevert waarop slegs die woord "stembrief" voorkom;

(c) 'n identiteitsverklaring wat deur die aansoeker voltooi en onderteken moet word in die teenwoordigheid van twee getuies bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar wat dit moet medeonderteken en waarin sy volle name, adres en registrasienommer verstrek moet word en waarin hy verklaar dat hy nie voorheen in die verkiesing daarin vermeld, gestem het nie, en dat hy ten tye van die inwerkingtreding van die Wet in die Republiek woonagtig was.

(d) 'n stembrief soos in regulasie 13 bedoel;

(e) voorskrifte oor hoe die aansoeker te werk moet gaan om sy stem uit te bring en die prosedure wat by die terugsending van die in subregulasie (4) bedoelde stukke gevolg moet word.

13. (1) 'n Kieser bring sy stem uit deur persoonlik in die vierkant wat op die stembrief voorkom teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, 'n X merk aan te bring.

(2) Die stembrief in subartikel (1) bedoel bevat, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 10 (2), in alfabetiese volgorde van familiename, die volle name van al die kandidate wat ingevolge regulasie 7 genomineer is en teenoor iedere sodanige naam 'n oop vierkant

SOCIAL SECURITY,
- General (297)

19/1/79

8-12-79

-19-11-79

(X)

I

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)

TELEPHONE 69-8531 EXT. 303 & 304

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
RONDEBOSCH,
CAPE, 7700,
SOUTH AFRICA.

30th October 1978

The Dean,
Faculty of Arts,
U.C.T.

Dear Mr. Dean,

I have recently returned from a visit to the United States as the guest of the United States Government. I was granted special leave by the University to enable me to undertake this trip.

My itinerary was mapped out in consultation with the International Institute of Education in Washington, D.C. I

KENNISGEWING 45 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS
WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Die Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging van Kathu, Posbus 330, Kathu, 8446 (WO 3185).

Doelstellings

1. *Welsyn*

(a) Om die belange van alle sorgbehoewendes te bevorder.

(b) Om inrigtings op te rig wat nodig mag wees vir die bevordering van die doelstellings van die Vereniging.

2. *Algemeen*

(a) Om bevordering van die volksein deur onder andere die gebruik van Afrikaans in gesproke en geskrewe vorm, en die studie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis aan te moedig.

(b) Om liefde vir die Kerk in te boesem en hom in sy stryd teen maatskaplike euwels te steun.

(c) Om die bestendiging van 'n Christelike gesinslewe te bewerkstellig.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 19 JANUARY 1979 No. 6273 21

NOTICE 45 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF
WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—"Die Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging van Kathu", P.O. Box 330, Kathu, 8446 (WO 3185).

Objects

1. *Welfare*

(a) To promote the interests of all people in need of care.

(b) To establish institutions that may be necessary to further the objects of the Association.

2. *General*

(a) To promote the national identity by encouraging, *inter alia*, the use of Afrikaans in the written and spoken form and the study of South African History.

(b) To inspire love for the Church and to support the Church in its campaign against social evils.

(c) To work for the consolidation of Christian family life.

KENNISGEWING 45 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aanspek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Die Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging van Kathu, Posbus 330, Kathu, 8446 (WO 3185).

Doelstellings

1. *Welsyn*

(a) Om die belange van alle sorgbehoewendes te behartig.

(b) Om inrigtings op te rig wat nodig mag wees vir die bevordering van die doelstellings van die Vereniging.

2. *Algemeen*

(a) Om bevordering van die volkseie deur onder andere die gebruik van Afrikaans in gesproke en geskrewe vorm, en die studie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis aan te moedig.

(b) Om liefde vir die Kerk in te boesem en hom in sy stryd teen maatskaplike euwels te steun.

(c) Om die bestendiging van 'n Christelike gesinslewe te bewerkstellig.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die
Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(19 Januarie 1979)

NOTICE 45 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—"Die Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging van Kathu", P.O. Box 330, Kathu, 8446 (WO 3185).

Objects

1. *Welfare*

(a) To promote the interests of all people in need of care.

(b) To establish institutions that may be necessary to further the objects of the Association.

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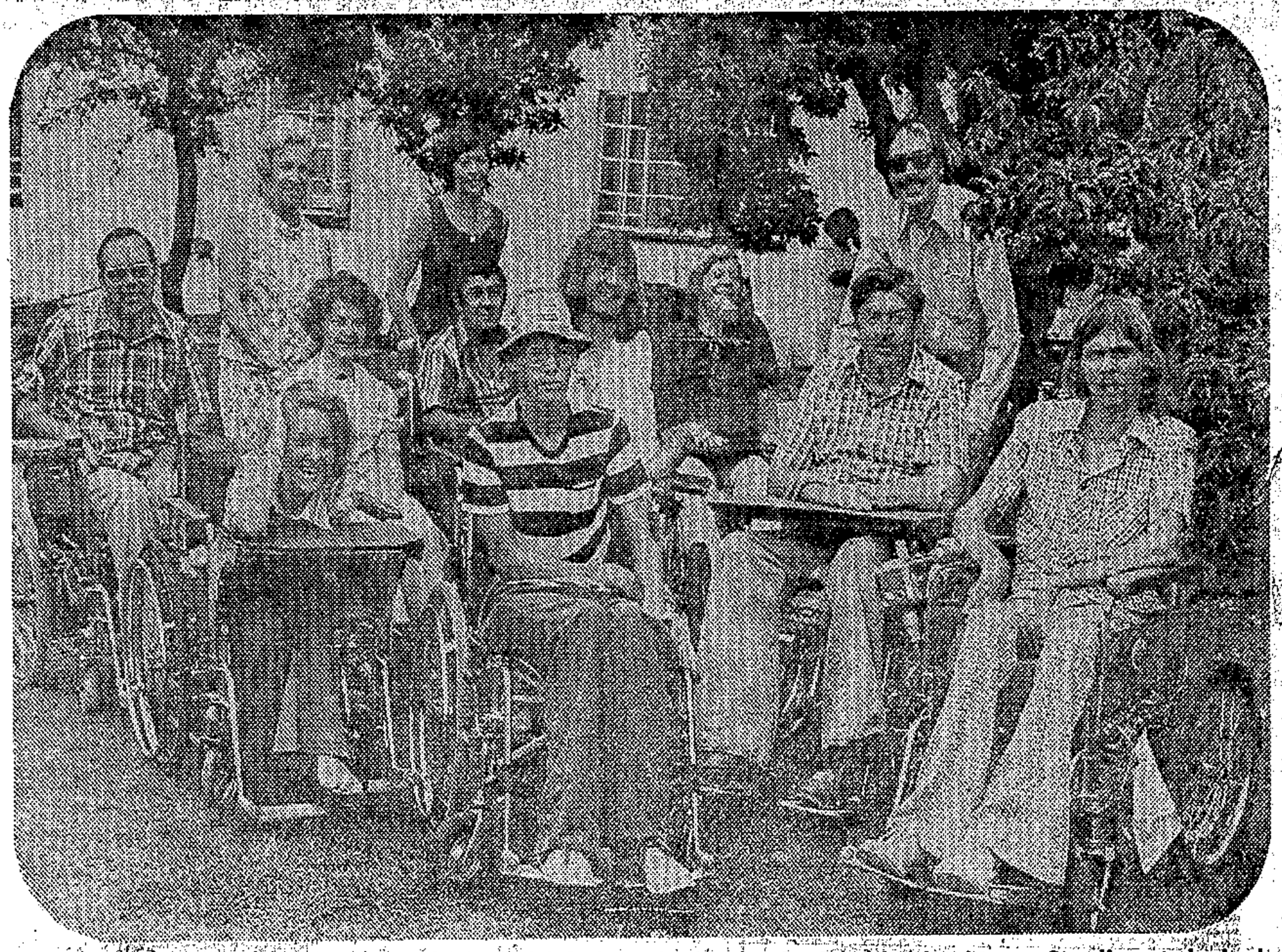
(a) To promote the national identity by encouraging, *inter alia*, the use of Afrikaans in the written and spoken form and the study of South African History.

(b) To inspire love for the Church and to support the Church in its campaign against social evils.

(c) To work for the consolidation of Christian family life.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the
National Welfare Board.

(19 January 1979)



HOME SWEET HOME — Some of the quadriplegics who live at the Qasa, Linden homes. Standing at the back on the left is Leonora Brill and her daughter, Rika.

When a welfare number means happiness for handicapped

By Annabelle Ward

Who would have thought that four little digits could change the lives of South Africa's quadriplegics?

The acquisition of welfare organisation number 3192 will mean security and happiness in future for these people who, due to partial or total paralysis in all four limbs, are confined to wheelchairs.

There are an estimated 1 000 of them in South Africa and, with a disability income of only R95 a month, life can be grim for those who have no close family or friends to look after them.

Since the Quadriplegic Association of South Africa (Qasa) became the 18th organisation to receive a national welfare number, its fund-raising prospects have brightened considerably. Yet WO 3192 was acquired only at the end of last year after a protracted battle with the authorities which culminated in a Supreme Court appeal.

"We must find out what we are allowed to do," said Mrs Leonora Brill, one of the Qasa committee members. But one thing seems certain — the association will now be able to make direct appeals to the public.

The prime aim of Qasa is to provide quads with accommodation and a secure future. Their prototype, a R30 000 communal home in Linden which they opened in January last year, has since been followed up with the acquisition of another home in nearby Fourth Avenue. It was bought for Qasa by the Linden Dutch Reform Church in October and it will be officially opened some time later this year.

The back garden of the Fourth Avenue home conveniently joins that of the Fifth Street house, and, by breaking down a concrete wall, the 12 quads who share the houses can communicate with each other.

Mrs Brill's daughter, Rika, a trained social worker runs the homes and looks after the four women and eight men.

One of the residents in Chantal Fouche, the former Springbok who became a quadriplegic at the age of 13 after a trampoline accident.

She was named The Star's Unsung Heroine of 1977 in recognition of her personal courage and the work she has done for Qasa. "I'm lucky, that I still have a home to go to," she said. "But some of these poeple haven't. Maybe one day we will have enough money to build a home for all the quads who need it."

Since the Linden project has been successfully launched, Qasa branches have been formed in Pretoria and Durban with a view to doing the same.

"Quadriplegics worry about what will happen to them if their families die, and their families worry about this too," said Mrs Brill. "By providing homes we are providing peace of mind."

Means limit for social pensions

Hansard 3 (115) 21/2/79

*20. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

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(1) What is the last date on which the means limit for social pensions was raised;

(2) whether consideration has been given to raising the limit; if so, (a) what decision was arrived at and (b) what were the reasons for the decision; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) 1 October 1972.

(2) The means test is reviewed regularly.

(a) Not to effect any change at this stage.

(b) The necessary funds are not available at present for such a step.

Hansard 3(119) 21/2/79 297

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

Whether he has given consideration to exempting, for purposes of the means test, a portion of the earnings of disability pensioners who are in sheltered employment; if so, to what extent will such earnings be exempted; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

No. The salaries of persons working in sheltered employment factories are already being subsidized by the State.

Welfare services

Hansard 5 (383) 9/3/79

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

297

What amount was spent by his Department on (a) welfare services and (b) child welfare services during each financial year from 1972-'73 to 1977-'78.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

	1972-'74	R6 893 915
	1973-'74	R8 639 319
	1974-'75	R13 356 041
	1975-'76	R13 490 415
	1976-'77	R15 727 739
	1977-'78	R18 326 563
(b)	1972-'73	R16 509 777
	1973-'74	R19 389 270
	1974-'75	R22 794 147
	1975-'76	R25 510 644
	1976-'77	R28 311 430
	1977-'78	R31 767 734

KENNISGEWING 212 VAN 1979

NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, No. 79 VAN 1965

AFWYSING VAN AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

Die Nasionale Welsynsraad het die aansoek om registrasie van The Welfare Organization of the Southern African Cystic Fibrosis Association, Bothasig, Kaapstad, afgewys op grond daarvan dat die organisasie nie 'n welsynsorganisasie is soos bedoel in artikel 1 (xviii) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, No. 79 van 1965, nie.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 212 OF 1979

NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, No. 79 OF 1965

REJECTION OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS WELFARE ORGANISATION

The National Welfare Board has rejected the application for registration of The Welfare Organization of the Southern African Cystic Fibrosis Association, Bothasig, Cape Town, on the grounds that the organisation is not a welfare organisation as envisaged in section 1 (xviii) of the National Welfare Act, No. 79 of 1965.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 213 VAN 1979

NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, No. 79 VAN 1965

AFWYSING VAN AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

Die Nasionale Welsynsraad het kragtens artikel 19 (4) (b) (v) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, No. 79 van 1965, die aansoek om registrasie van The South African Parkinsonian Association, Durban, afgewys.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 213 OF 1979

NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, No. 79 OF 1965

REJECTION OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A WELFARE ORGANISATION

The National Welfare Board has, in terms of section 19 (4) (b) (v) of the National Welfare Act, No. 79 of 1965, rejected the application of the South African Parkinsonian Association, Durban.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 205 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Goedehoop, Posbus 3116, Bloemfontein, 9300 (WO 3205).

Doelstellings

1. Om dranksugtiges, verdowingsmiddelverslaafdes of enige uitgeworpene, om watter rede ook al, te huisves.

2. Om diesulkes op te voed, geestelik te bearbei en te lei na Jesus Christus en Sy Kerk.

3. Om hulle te help deur self te werk en so in eie behoeftes te voorsien en weer selfrespek te herwin.

4. Om sulke persone te help om weer aan te pas en in die samelewing opgeneem te word.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 205 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Goedehoop, P.O. Box 3116, Bloemfontein, 9300 (WO 3205).

Objects

1. To accommodate alcoholics, drug dependants or and other people who are outcasts for any reason whatever.

2. To educate such people, minister to their spiritual needs and lead them to Jesus Christ and His Church.

3. To assist them in finding jobs in order to provide for their own needs and regain their self-respect.

4. To help these people to adjust and take their place in society.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 206 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Bakenpark Kleurling Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging, Medicanstraat 48, Bakenpark, Bethlehem (WO 3209).

Doelstellings

(a) Om die belange te beskerm en die welsyn te bevorder van die kinders en hulle gesinne in die dorp en distrik van Bethlehem;

(b) om, waar nodig, daarvoor te sorg dat uitvoering gegee word aan enige wetgewing wat voorsiening maak vir die beskerming van kinders en die behoud van die gesinslewe;

(c) om die liggaamlike, sedelike en geestelike welsyn van kinders hetsy binne of buite 'n inrigting, te bevorder;

(d) om alle pogings wat daarop gemik is om 'n verbetering op maatskaplike en opvoedkundige gebied te bewerkstellig aan te moedig en te help bevorder;

(e) om gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede en ellende en ook gevalle waar kinders mishandel word of misdade gepleeg het, of daar gevaar bestaan dat dit sal gebeur, te ondersoek en te hanteer;

(f) om te trag om die gesondheid van die gemeenskap en in besonder van moeders en kinders, deur middel van die nodige voorsorgmaatreëls te bevorder;

(g) om met ander verenigings of inrigtings wat dieselfde doelstellings nastreef, saam te werk.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 206 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Bakenpark Coloured Child and Family Welfare Society, 48 Medican Street, Bakenpark, Bethlehem (WO 3209).

Objects

(a) To protect the interests and promote the welfare of the children and their families in the town and District of Bethlehem;

(b) to ensure, where necessary, the implementation of any legislation that makes provision for the protection of children and the preservation of family life;

(c) to promote the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of children inside as well as outside institutions;

(d) to encourage and to help promote all endeavours aimed at effecting improvements in the social and educational fields;

(e) to investigate and deal with cases of neglect, poverty, misery, child abuse and cases where children have committed crimes or where the danger exists that this may happen;

(f) to endeavour to promote the health of the community and of mothers and children in particular by means of the necessary precautionary measures;

(g) to co-operate with other associations or institutions that have the same objects.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 207 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Upington Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging, Posbus 668, Upington, 8800 (WO 3210).

Doelstellings

(a) Om die belange te beskerm en die welsyn te bevorder van die Kleurling kinders in die dorp en distrik van Upington;

(b) om, waar nodig, daarvoor te sorg dat uitvoering gegee word aan enige wetgewing wat voorsiening maak vir die beskerming van kinders en die behoud van die gesinslewe;

(c) om die liggaamlike, sedelike en geestelike welsyn van kinders hetsy binne of buite 'n inrigting, te bevorder;

(d) om alle pogings wat daarop gemik is om 'n verbetering op maatskaplike en opvoedkundige gebied te bewerkstellig aan te moedig en te bevorder;

(e) om gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede en ellende en ook gevalle waar kinders mishandel word of misdade gepleeg het, of waar daar gevaar bestaan dat dit sal gebeur, te ondersoek en te hanteer;

(f) om te trag om die gesondheid van die gemeenskap en in besonder van moeders en kinders, deur middel van die nodige voorsorgmaatreëls te bevorder;

(g) om met ander verenigings of inrigtings wat dieselfde doelstellings nastreef, saam te werk.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 207 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Upington Child and Family Welfare Society, P.O. Box 668, Upington, 8800 (WO 3210).

Objects

(a) To protect the interests and promote the welfare of the Coloured children in the town and District of Upington;

(b) to ensure, where necessary, the implementation of any legislation that makes provision for the protection of children and the preservation of family life;

(c) to promote the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of children inside as well as outside institutions;

(d) to encourage and promote all endeavours aimed at effecting improvement in the social and educational fields;

(e) to investigate and deal with cases of neglect, poverty, misery, child abuse and cases where children have committed crimes, or where the danger exists that this may happen;

(f) to endeavour to promote the health of the community and of mothers and children in particular by means of the necessary precautionary measures;

(g) to co-operate with other associations or institutions that have the same objects.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 208 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNS-ORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Christengemeentes Welsynsorganisasie vir Kleurling Bejaardes, Posbus 688, Upington, 8800 (WO 3211).

Doelstellings

(a) Om 'n direkte diens te lewer om in die behoeftes van die Kleurlingbejaardes te voorsien in die area wat binne die werksgebied van die Organisasie val;

(b) om die werk te bevorder en om te dien as forum vir die bespreking van gemeenskaplike belange en vraagstukke deur verteenwoordigers of organisasies wat bejaardesorg onder Kleurlinge onderneem;

(c) om wonings en dienssentrums op te rig, aan te koop en te onderhou en om goedgekeurde behuisingskemas te onderneem ten opsigte van Kleurlingbejaardes;

NOTICE 208 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Christengemeentes Welsynsorganisasie vir Kleurling Bejaardes, P.O. Box 668, Upington, 8800 (WO 3211).

Objects

(a) To render a direct service to provide for the needs of aged Coloured persons in the area in which the Organisation is active;

(b) to promote the activities of organisations that undertake the care of the aged among Coloured people and act as a forum for the discussion of common interests and problems by representations of such organisations;

(c) to erect, purchase and maintain houses and service centres and to initiate approved housing schemes for aged Coloured persons;

(d) om die werk van verskillende plaaslike Welsynsorganisasies wat belangstel in of betrokke is by welsynwerk onder Kleurlingbejaardes, te koördineer en die liggame van advies te dien.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

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(d) to co-ordinate the activities of various local welfare organisations that are interested in or concerned with welfare work among aged Coloured persons and to give advice to these bodies.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 209 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

Die aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om registrasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

Naam, adres en registrasienommer.—Meyerton Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging, Posbus 148, Meyerton, 1960 (WO 3182).

Doelstellings

(a) Om die belange te beskerm en die welsyn te bevorder van die kinders en gesinne van die dorp en die distrik Meyerton;

(b) om, wanneer nodig, uitvoering te laat gee aan enige wetgewing opgestel vir die beskerming van kinders en die behoud van die gesinslewe;

(c) om die fisiese, geestelike en morele welsyn van die kinders sowel binne as buite inrigtings te bevorder;

(d) om alle pogings wat tot maatskaplike en opvoedkundige verbeterings bydra, aan te moedig en te ondersteun;

(e) om enige gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede of nood, of van kindermishandeling, of gevalle waar kinders om die een of ander rede 'n misdaad gepleeg het of waar daar die gevaar bestaan dat kinders hulle aan misdaad skuldig kan maak, te ondersoek en daaraan aandag te skenk;

(f) om daarna te streef om die gesondheid van moeders en kinders te bewaar deur middel van voorkomende maatreëls wat met hierdie doel getref word;

(g) om met ander liggame of instellings saam te werk wat soortgelyke doelstellings het;

(h) om die doelstellings ten opsigte van werk onder Kleurlinge, Indiërs en Bantoes soos volg te bereik:

(1) Deur so ver moontlik regstreekse dienste aan hierdie groepe onderskeidelik deur Kleurlinge, Indiërs en Bantoes te laat lewer;

(2) deur die Kleurlinge, Indiërs en Bantoes aan te moedig, op te lei en te help om in groter mate deel te neem aan, en deur hulle dienste te benut vir werk in hul onderskeie gemeenskappe;

(3) deur die aanstelling van 'n Kleurling-, Indiër- en Bantoesubkomitee of -subkomitees in oorleg met die gepaste departemente van die sentrale regering en die plaaslike owerheid en met enige ander gepaste plaaslike Kleurling-, Indiër- of Bantoe-instansie, waardeur die welsynsdienste gekanaliseer kan word. Die bevoegdhede en funksies van hierdie subkomitees sal in 'n addendum van die Konstitusie, getitel "Opdrag", uiteengesit word;

(4) deur die vorming van 'n Kleurling-, Indiër- en Bantoe-Kindersorgvereniging (of soortgelyke liggame), in oorleg met die departemente en organisasies vermeld in paragraaf (h) (3) hierbo en met die bystand van bestaande Kleurling-, Indiër- en Bantoesubkomitees, te bevorder of aan te moedig;

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APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Meyerton Child and Family Welfare Society, P.O. Box 148, Meyerton, 1960 (WO 3182).

Objects

(a) To protect the interest and to promote the well-being of the children and families of the Town and District of Meyerton;

(b) when necessary, to cause effect to be given to any legislation framed for the protection of children and the conservation of family life;

(c) to promote the physical, mental and moral welfare of the children either inside or outside an institution;

(d) to encourage and assist all efforts tending to social and educational improvements;

(e) to investigate and deal with any cases of neglect, poverty or distress or of cruelty to children, or in which from any cause, children have committed any crime or there is a risk that they may be led into crime;

(f) to seek to conserve the health of mothers and children by means of preventive measures undertaken to this end;

(g) to co-operate with other bodies or institutions whose aims are similar;

(h) to implement the objects in regard to the work among Coloureds, Indians and Bantu in the following manner:

(1) By rendering direct services to the groups as far as possible by Coloureds, Indians and Bantu respectively;

(2) by encouraging, educating and directing a wider participation of the Coloured, Indian and Bantu people and by the utilisation of their services in child welfare work, for their own respective community;

(3) by the appointment of a Coloured, Indian and Bantu Subcomittee or Subcommittees in consultation with the appropriate departments of the central government and the local authority and any other appropriate local Coloured, Indian or Bantu body, through which the welfare services can be canalised. The powers and functions of these Subcommittees shall be prescribed in an addendum to the Constitution designated as "Terms of Reference";

(4) by promoting or encouraging the formation of a Coloured, Indian and Bantu Child Welfare Society (or similar agencies) in consultation with the departments and organisations mentioned above in subparagraph (h) (3), and with the help of existing Coloured, Indian and Bantu Subcommittees;

(5) deur die vorming, waar nodig, van 'n Blanke Advieskomitee wat sal funksioneer gedurende die oorgangstydperk wat nodig is om uitvoering te gee aan bostaande subklousules (1), (2), (3) en (4).

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

(5) by the formation, wherever necessary, of a White Advisory Committee to function during the period of transition necessary to give effect to the above sub-clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

KENNISGEWING 204 VAN 1979

AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIE

[Kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 19 (7) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965)]

ie aansoek van die volgende welsynsorganisasie om strasie ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Nasionale lsynswet, 1965, is toegestaan:

aam, adres en registrasienommer.—Grabouw en rik Kleurling Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging, us 137, Grabouw, 7160 (WO 3181).

Doelstellings

) Om die belange van alle sorgbehoewendes te rtig;

) om inrigtings op te rig wat nodig mag wees vir bevordering van die doelstellings van die Ver- ing;

) om alle pogings wat daarop gemik is om 'n ver- ring op maatskaplike en opvoedkundige gebied te rkstellig aan te moedig en te help bevorder;

) om gevalle van verwaarlosing, armoede en ellende k gevalle waar kinders mishandel word of misdade eg het, of waar daar gevaar bestaan dat dit sal ur, te ondersoek en te hanteer;

) om te trag om die gesondheid van die gemeenskap n besonder van moeders en kinders, deur middel lie nodige voorsorgmaatreëls te bevorder;

om met ander verenigings of inrigtings wat die- e doelstellings nastreef, saam te werk.

. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale elsynsraad.

(aart 1979)

NOTICE 204 OF 1979

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

[Notice in terms of section 19 (7) of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965)]

The application of the following welfare organisation has been granted in terms of section 19 (4) (a) of the National Welfare Act, 1965:

Name, address and registration number.—Grabouw and District Coloured Child and Family Welfare Society, P.O. Box 137, Grabouw, 7160 (WO 3181).

Objects

(a) To serve the interests of all people in need of care;

(b) to erect institutions that may be necessary in order to further the objects of the Society;

(c) to encourage and help promote all endeavours aimed at effecting improvements in the fields of social welfare and education;

(d) to investigate and deal with cases of neglect, poverty, misery, child abuse and cases where children have committed crimes or where the danger exists that this may happen;

(e) to endeavour to promote the health of the community and of mothers and children in particular by means of the necessary precautionary measures;

(f) to co-operate with other associations or institutions with the same objects.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

GE-6348

KENNISGEWING 197 VAN 1979

NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, No. 79 VAN 1965

AFWYSING VAN AANSOEKE OM REGISTRASIE AS WELSYNSORGANISASIES

Die Nasionale Welsynsraad het kragtens artikel 19 (4) (b) (iv) van die Nasionale Welsynswet, No. 79 van 1965, die aansoeke om registrasie van die hieronder-gemelde organisasies afgewys:

Name van organisasies

Die Bedford Beroeps- en Diensklubsentrum vir Oues van Dae, Bedford.

The Coloured Vigilance Association, Bosmont, Johannesburg.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrateur van die Nasionale Welsynsraad.

(16 Maart 1979)

NOTICE 197 OF 1979

NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, No. 79 OF 1965

REJECTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AS WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

The National Welfare Board has in terms of section 19 (4) (b) (iv) of the National Welfare Act, No. 79 of 1965, rejected the applications for registration of the organisations mentioned hereunder:

Names of organisations

The Bedford Occupational and Service Club Centre for the Elderly, Bedford.

The Coloured Vigilance Association, Bosmont, Johannesburg.

M. J. PRINSLOO, Registrar of the National Welfare Board.

(16 March 1979)

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Problem of crippled girls with babies

EAST LONDON — The problem of unmarried mothers is bad but that of crippled girls who have babies is an enormous problem.

The problem was referred to by Miss Nomini Dekile, East London-based social worker for the National Council for Cripple Care.

Miss Dekile has returned from Johannesburg where she received a share of R14 000 allocated to cripple care in South Africa by a welfare fund of the SABC.

Miss Dekile represented Eastern Cape and Border.

She said they used the money solely for the education of cripples.

"But this does not mean we can help everybody, we screen real needy cases," she said.

They had spent R1 223 between January and April this year for the education of 40 cripples. They had received only R800 as their share last year.

The children were scattered at schools in Mdantsane, Border and Transkei. They are at Kama High (Middledrift); Gcisa (Mdantsane); St Johns College (Umtata); Ngcelwane High (Mdantsane); Tembalabantu High School (Zwelitsha); Freemantle High School; Siseko (KWT); St Lukes; David Mama; Jongilanga; Sofuthe; Kwezi; Jabavu (Alice); Mfundo; Xama; Dumisa; Makinana; Dondashe (KWT).

They had to give food to aged cripple and had to provide work opportunities for cripples who had been to school. They tried to help cripples get appliances from hospitals.

A mammoth problem was the children of handicapped people.

"Crippled parents may have anything up to eight normal children whom they cannot bring up because they are crippled.

"These children become our dependants and this is difficult because whatever money we have is earmaked for the cripples and not their offspring.

On unmarried mothers she said:

"As soon as they turn 18 they become pregnant and that becomes our problem."

When the men finished school they also thought of nothing but getting married and had children whom they could hardly support.

Other cripples had aims, most were clerks and there was one who had been to university, she said.

She said in some instances parents of the crippled children helped. In many cases they contributed uniforms.

"But the problem is that when a normal child finishes school through our help, she deserts her handicapped parents to go elsewhere where she leads a completely new life."

She said they were

RENT CONTROL

Seize the nettle!

A year has passed since the first step was taken to dismantle rent control. We should now be in phase two, where only buildings occupied before January 1 1955 are controlled. No proclamation to that effect has appeared yet.

Community Development Secretary Louis Fouché tells the *FM*: "The matter is under consideration and a decision will be arrived at very soon." He is delighted at the way the first year has gone and says few complaints of exploitation have been received from tenants.

The fact that, as Fouché puts it, "landlords and their representatives such as SAPOA have really played their part," may be ascribed to the Minister walking softly and carrying a big stick. Marais Steyn made no bones that if there was any nonsense, control would be re imposed.

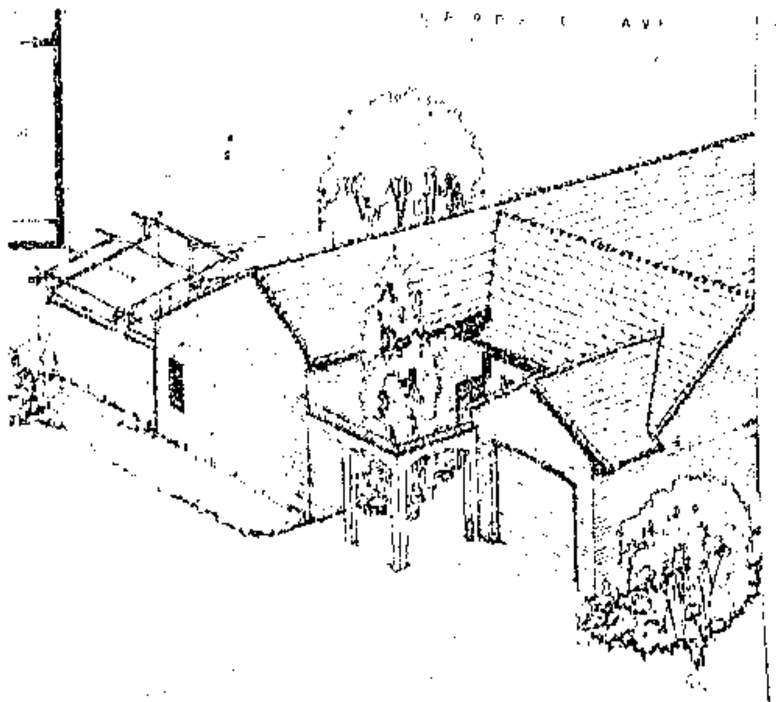
It was understandable that the government should proceed cautiously at the start. The Fouché commission itself noted that "the total abolition of rent control would be an ideal step to take but ... conscious of the danger of increase in rentals (particularly at a time when demand may again strongly exceed supply) which may follow such a step, as well as the political implications ..." therefore recommended "that rent control be phased out ..."

There were no riots in the streets during phase one and it seems superfluous to prolong the agony of decontrol another year. The government should go straight to final removal, retaining if necessary the 10% limit on rent increases during the first two years.

It was estimated that in phase one 63 000 dwelling units, or 26% of all units under rent control, would be freed and in the second year a further 18% would be exempt. As phase one took in 5% of the total number of dwelling units, phase two would take in an even smaller number thus leaving a minuscule percentage to be freed a year hence.

By removing control immediately investors would be provided with an incentive to build housing which in itself would act as a form of rent control through the supply and demand mechanism. The longer control is retained the higher building costs rise and the more difficult it becomes to keep rents down.

Away with it — now.



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or a Roman-Dutch law of trusts. It is, source-wise, *ius tripertitum* but, in its end-product, *ius civile.*

§ 8. THE ENGLISH LAW OF TRUSTS

A short account of the English law of trusts[95] is necessary, if only in order to understand what it was that the English officials and settlers of the nineteenth century thought they were introducing into South Africa.

The practice of granting land to uses (ie for the benefit of some person or object) goes back to the eleventh century in England and was common by the thirteenth.[96] The grantee was called the feoffee to uses, the grantor the feoffor and the beneficiary the *cestui que* use. Arrangements of this sort, by which a man entrusts land to another, are likely to be found in all ages and places, because a variety of reasons, hones[illegible] suggested for t[illegible] are the needs [illegible] country, the re[illegible] by the rules of t[illegible] the disorders o[illegible] landowners we[illegible] enterprises and [illegible] of their lands if t[illegible] is possible or nec[illegible]

By the fifteent[illegible] deficiencies of th[illegible] to uses. The c[illegible] remedies depend[illegible] cal with possessi[illegible] a remedy at com[illegible] intervened in or[illegible]

[95] The best account[illegible] (1967); there is a co[illegible] *Restatement of the Law of Trusts* 2 ed (1959) in the [illegible] G T Bogert *The Law of Trusts and Trustees* 2 ed (1951–5). For England see G W Keeton *The Law of Trusts* 9 ed (1968); Underhill *Law Relating to Trusts and Trustees* 12 ed by P T Oerton (1970); Lewin *Practical Treatise on the Law of Trusts* 16 ed by W J Mowbray (1964); P H Pettit *Equity and the Law of Trusts* 3 ed (1974); Hanbury's *Modern Equity* 9 ed by R H Maudsley (1969); Parker & Mellows *The Modern Law of Trusts* 3 ed (1975). For the social background see G W Keeton *Social change in the law of trusts* (1958).

[96] There is a clear short account in Simpson *An Introduction to the History of the Land Law* (1961) ch 8. See further Scott op cit Introduction; J B Ames *Lectures on Legal History* (1913) 246ff; *Lectures in Anglo-American Legal History* (1908) II 737; O W Holmes 'Early English Equity' (1885) 1 *Law Quarterly Review* 162; *Lectures in Anglo-American Legal History* (1908) II 707; T Plucknett *A Concise History of the Common Law* 4 ed (1948) 544–5, 566–9; F Pollock & F W Maitland *The History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I* 2 ed (1898) II 228–39; W Holdsworth *A History of English Law* 3 ed (1945) IV 407–80; F W Maitland *Equity* 2 ed 1936 lectures 3 and 4. A South African treatment is to be found in Coertze op cit 15–53. For Scots law see C Kelly & J Cole-Hamilton *Trusts* (1927); *Encyclopaedia of the Laws of Scotland* 15 p 171.

[97] F W Maitland in (1885) 1 *LQR* 324, (1886) 2 *LQR* 481, (1888) 4 *LQR* 24 286, reprinted in *Collected Papers* (1911) I 329, 358, 407; J B Ames *Lectures in Legal History* XVI; P Bordwell in (1920–1) 34 *HLR* 592, 717; N D Hurnard in 69 *English Hist Rev* 529.

the refusal of a feoffee to uses to hold the land on behalf of the beneficiary. The chancellor could interrogate the feoffee under oath and so oblige him to disclose the fact and terms of the use under which he held, even if this was not in writing. He could also by threats of imprisonment force the feoffee to respect the terms of use.

An older generation of historians had recourse to fanciful analogies with the fideicommissum,[98] the canon law or the Germanic institution of *Treuhand* and *Saalman*[99] to explain this intervention on the part of the chancellor. In truth there is no more evidence for connecting the use with these precursors than with the Islamic *waqf*.[1] Transfers of property for defined purposes occur everywhere and the notion of good faith or conscience is common to most if not all legal systems.[2] It was natural for the chancellor to make an effort to enforce uses. What was unusual was that this effort led to a recog-[illegible] of equitable owner-[illegible] governed by many of

[illegible] never have occurred [illegible]te systems of courts, [illegible]ble for the chancellor [illegible]ming to do so, much *bonorum possessio* left *res. A* grants land to [illegible] a proper case com-[illegible]e and to transfer the [illegible]ast to hold it for *C.* [illegible]w about legal estates, [illegible]perhaps misleadingly [illegible]not *ius in re* but *ius in* [illegible]re able to shut their [illegible] granted no *ius* at all [illegible]onscience, in accord-[illegible]*onam*. The difference [illegible]ommon law and in equity encouraged the thought that the interests protected by the two systems must be fundamentally different.

FRIDAY, 27 APRIL 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply: (742) 27/4/79

Vagrancy problem in Durban area

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

(1) Whether his Department has completed its survey in regard to the vagrancy problem in the Durban area; if so, (a) what was the result of the survey and (b) what steps have been or are contemplated; if not, when is the survey expected to be completed;

(2) whether consideration has been given to investigating the vagrancy problem in other urban areas; if so, which areas; if not, why not;

(3) whether legislation is to be introduced during the current session in regard to this matter.

†The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes.

(a) A total of 103 White vagrants were located in the Durban area.

(b) A fair number have been committed to rehabilitation centres and registered rehabilitation centres and others have been either admitted to homes for the aged or were placed in employment. In addition an officer of my Department has been specially assigned to attend to vagrants in the area.

(2) Yes. Surveys like the one in Durban have been undertaken in all areas where my Department has regional or branch offices.

(3) The matter is still receiving attention and it is not possible at this stage to say if and when legislation will be introduced.

[98] W Blackstone *Commentaries* II 327; J Story *Commentaries* II § 965; Spence *Equitable Jurisdiction* I 436; Watermeyer CJ in *Jewish Colonial Trust* v *Est Nathan* 1940 AD 163, 178.

[99] O W Holmes in (1885) 1 *LQR* 162; J B Ames in *Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History* (1907–9), II 742f; W Holdsworth *History of English Law* IV 410f; F W Maitland *Equity* 8, 32; D te Winkel *Trustverhoudingen* (1914) 9f.

[1] Khadduri & Liebesni *Law in the Middle East* (1955) I 212–18.

[2] Keeton op cit 15.

Crackdown looms on town vagrants

Ftc 27/4/79

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government is considering the possibility of introducing legislation to deal more effectively with the problem of vagrancy in urban areas.

This was indicated by the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr Schalk van der Merws, when he answered Opposition questions in the Assembly today.

He said the question of legislation was still receiving attention, but it was not possible at this stage to say whether or when it would be introduced.

Surveys had been held in all urban areas where his department had regional or branch offices.

This follows a survey initially held in Durban where 103 white vagrants were found.

Dr van der Merwe said a fair number of these had been committed to rehabilitation centres. Others were admitted to homes for the aged or placed in employment. An officer of his department has also been specially assigned to deal with vagrants in the Durban area.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, New Republic Party spokesman on social welfare who questioned the Minister said today he regarded it as essential that legislation should be introduced.

It would be in the interest of the people concerned and of the community that they should receive treatment.

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3 297

EXPRESSCOPE 'R1-MILLION IN ASSETS'

Cripple Care accused of hoarding money

SUNDAY EXPRESS April 29 1979

THE TRANSVAAL Cripple Care Association has been accused by some of its staff and former staff of hoarding public money and having an outdated attitude to rehabilitation of handicapped people.

By JENNIFER HYMAN

Cripple Care Association chairman Mr E L Klopfer has vigorously denied the allegations and said he is considering taking leave of absence until the matter has been settled.

He said there was a purpose in having money in the bank. "Without the interest we receive on our investments we would have to curtail our activities," he claimed.

He refused to comment on specific items, but claimed a memorandum of complaints defamed him personally.

"I have instructed my attorneys to take action against the people concerned," he said.

The Department of Social Welfare has, according to the Johannesburg Regional Director, Mr T Gericke, reported on the allegations to the Minister, Dr Schalk van der Merwe.

Mr Gericke told the Express there had been an extensive investigation into the association.

But both Dr Van der Merwe, and his Secretary, Mr H van Vuuren, denied knowldge of the report from Cape Town on Friday.

The 12-page memorandum of complaints was originally sent to the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Mr Punt Janson, last September.

It was signed by Mrs Pam Herr, secretary of the association for more than two years; Miss Charlotte Eales, a former social worker with Cripple Care; Mrs Jenny Nienaber, a worker with the association; and association member Mr D Mathee.

They claimed Cripple Care was possibly the wealthiest welfare organisation in South Africa — yet thought the best method of serving its clients' interests was by having money in the bank, rather than by spending it on the provision of services to the physically disabled.

Mrs Herr said this week the association had assets close to R1-million.

The memorandum claimed:

- In 1977 Cripple Care had to write-off buildings to the value of R56 513 for the first time in its more than 40 years of existence — in order to show a deficit. It would otherwise have shown a surplus of R25 000.
- Out of its 1978 budget of approximately R170 000, the association allocated only R2 400 to rehabilitation and welfare work among Blacks and R150 for wheelchairs and other equipment for Blacks.

Mrs Herr said the association's policy was that when wheelchairs used by Whites became "a bit run down" they were passed on to Blacks.

Mr Klopfer claimed 70% of all money spent by Cripple Care was to the benefit of non-Whites.

- Despite surplus funds within the organisation, money from the Springbok Radio and Radio Bantu Christmas Funds was not all spent as intended by the sponsors.

Mrs Herr said that a substantial amount of money donated by the public was swallowed up in general funds.

- The fundraising committee undertook no major activity in 1977 because it was told that Cripple Care did not need a major fundraising project
- The fundraising committee did not know what it is was raising money for.

When members asked Mr Klopfer to nominate a project, they were told to raise money for blankets and food parcels. But, as a member of the committee, he should have been aware that blankets were donated by the Department of Plural Relations and the Rand Daily Mail through Operation Snowball, while food was bought at reduced prices.

Mrs Herr said she had to turn down a R60 000 donation because there was no specific project to offer the donor.

- Cripple Care engaged in "poor relief" — charitable handouts which would not be necessary if properly orientated rehabilitation work was undertaken among handicapped people.
- The association believed in protecting and caring for the disabled, not taking note that, apart from their physical disabilities, they were ordinary people with the same aspirations as anyone else.
- Although money was collected to benefit members of all racial groups, no services, other than home visits, had been rendered to the Black and Coloured communities until very recently, while no service at all was provided to the Indian community.
- The memorandum said the organisation was being run by an acting secretary, formerly the bookkeeper. It had recently lost the services of three social workers. The acting social work supervisor had left and all social workers fell under the acting secretary-bookkeeper. There were no para-medical staff and the committee was not prepared to pay an experienced person to supervise the social workers.
- The organisation appeared to have a policy that, wherever possible, clients should be referred elsewhere for help.
- Cripple Care was at the mercy of a committee ignorant of the needs of the disabled and favoured the belittling title of "Cripple" to arouse sympathy from the public although it was despised by handicapped people themselves.
- The committee, which did not have anyone in any way connected with the field of social work or disabilities, would not allow any deviation from what it considered social work to be — case work.



● The Cripple Care logo ... staff maintain the word "cripple" was used to arouse sympathy.

'Substantial public donations swallowed up in general funds'

Mrs Nienaber said that group therapy — a group of people sharing a particular problem and discussing it jointly with a social worker — was becoming recognised as a more effective form of social work than working with individual cases.

She had been hired by Cripple Care as a group worker but Mr Klopfer had insisted that social workers concentrate on individual cases.

Mrs Nienaber said she had once applied on behalf of a disabled South African Railways employee, who earned R500 a month, for a pair of feet extensions which cost R80.

"This man was really trying to uplift himself," she said.

"He had just bought a little house for his family and couldn't afford the feet extensions.

"But I was turned down — he wasn't poor enough."

All the signatories to the memorandum told the Express no-one with any pride or dignity would approach Cripple Care for help because of its "poor relief" image.



● Minister of Health Dr Van der Merwe: He hadn't seen controversial report.

Taxed by the Express with those allegations, Mr Klopfer retorted angily:

"We have commitments to handicapped people who will starve or be evicted from their houses unless we feed them and pay their rent arrears.

"This group of social workers wanted to lecture the handicapped. We don't want lecturers, we want case workers."

He said no request for wheelchairs was ever refused.

The association had allocated R1 200 to pay rent arrears for handicapped people in Soweto; had started a training school in Benoni and a workshop in Orlando.

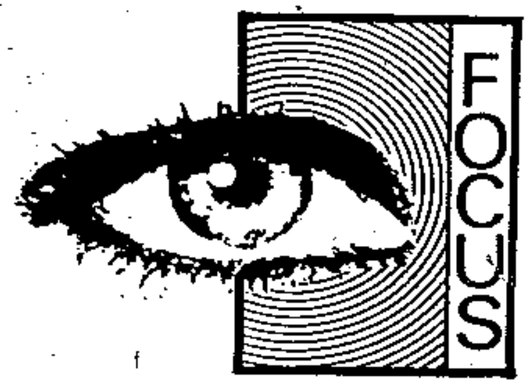
He denounced the signatories to the memorandum as trouble-makers who had no experience.

Mrs Herr, he said, was the main culprit.

He said she had behaved to the detriment of the association and would have to be dismissed.

Mrs Herr said she had asked to be dismissed — she refused to resign in deference to the wishes of Black staff members.

Building a community spirit



CT 23/5/79

— and helping a burdened family along the way

THE RANGE is a complex of several small blocks of flats, dumped in the middle of a wide, treeless tract of dusty ground. So utilitarian are the blocks, that it's hard to tell the front from the back if, indeed, such niceties exist, and any blade of grass or wayward seed that ever took root in the area must quickly have lost heart and given up in the overpowering drabness of its bleak, concrete chill.

Nevertheless, there is a daily hum of life as women peg out colourful washing, men and youths — unemployed or unemployable — play cards or throw dice on an upturned carton. Children, innocently uncaring of the lack of a decent playground, sprawl in games in the dust or run races with empty plastic bottles strung trainlike on a piece of rusty wire.

Sister Pat Geldebloem, the training officer for the Elsies River area and her auxilliary, Mrs Avis Jansen, had invited me to join them on a house-call on the Klein family.

Moedine Klein, at 11 years of age, is not only substitute eyes to her parents, but also the family's collective right-hand.

Because Mr John Klein, 54 and his wife Yvonne, 37 are both blind. Mr Klein works in sheltered employment at the Blind Association. Moedine, when she isn't at school or caring for her brother Jonathon, six, and her little sister, three-year-old Nadia, guides her mother around the shops, noting where products are cheaper than elsewhere, helping her select clothes for the family, judging the quality and price against what she knows her mother can afford. Mrs Klein does the cooking herself, but Moedine is always close at hand to help with vegetable preparation and fetching and carrying.

The two-bedroomed flat is tiny — four uncompromisingly square rooms with a very basic bathroom squeezed in. Mrs Klein does all the housework herself and the flat is immaculately clean — when you can't see whether it's dirty or not, you scrub it top-to-bottom every day anyway, just in case.

In spite of their disabilities, the Kleins manage uncomplainingly, but there are obviously areas where they do need help.

Mrs Jansen is a friend and neighbour of the Klein's, which makes it easier for her to understand their problems and difficulties, since she lives with many of them herself.

Quietly, in a friendly fashion, she took details of the names, ages and general health of the family, their work and school situations, and asked if the Kleins had any particular problems, anything at all, that she could help with. The interview was conducted in a chatty, matter-of-fact way and Mrs Klein, shyly at first and then with more confidence, began to open up.

There were several problems, she said, that she didn't know how to overcome. Fairly simple problems it turned out after she'd explained them, but when the best part of your adult years have been sightless, it's natural enough to develop a reserve, an independence, that often makes you struggle with difficulties rather than ask for assistance.

Like the fact that the family's Books of Life had all disappeared after one of the frequent burglaries the family had experienced. To apply for new ones, meant reams of official paperwork and form-filling, and who was to fill them in? Moedine, at 11, was the only sighted one old enough to write, but was unable to understand the "officialese" well enough to give an accurate answer.

Mrs Jansen handled this one in the eminently practical way that the St John Ambulance teaches — "help them to help themselves" — and arranged for Moedine to gather together all the necessary family documents and, in a few days time, she would teach Moedine how to cope for herself, by reading the questions to her parents, checking the answers against the family documents and filling in the forms.

Another of Mrs Klein's problems was that she didn't always know what the smaller children where up to and, whilst all three children displayed an unusual understanding and responsibility, accidents **do** happen and she was fearful that she wouldn't know what to do.

Mrs Jansen's suggestion was that Moedine should take a St John Ambulance first-aid course, which would give her confidence in handling elementary wounds and burns and the knowledge of what to do should a more serious accident take place.

Moedine is having to carry an awful lot of responsibility for such a little girl, but she has been the family "organizer" for many years and it makes sense — because of the circumstances which forces the family to depend on her — to give her some skills and knowledge that will build her self-confidence and enable her to cope more easily with her responsibilities.

Nevertheless, Mrs Jansen recognized that Moedine may run into difficulties because of her youth and the weight of the situation, and made a note to speak to her school principal to make sure her responsibilities were not interfering with her school work. Should problems arise, she'll get him to notify her, and Sister Geldeboem will refer Moedine to the relevant Child Guidance Clinic, so they can be sorted out immediately.

Mrs Klein's other problems were administrative, and Mrs Jansen dealt with each one carefully and concisely, making sure that the Kleins' knew what was available to them in the way of services and rights, promising to check up shortly to see there were no difficulties or bottlenecks.

The essence of the training Mrs Jansen has been given is that she can help her neighbours, in a friendly, community spirit, to help themselves. To know what their rights are in terms of official administration, what services are available and where to go for them, and to give a sympathetic hearing and practical advice when it's out of the sphere of official help. She, in turn, can refer constantly to the St John Ambulance for assistance, extra training and advice.

The problems in the sort of areas in which the auxilliaries are working are enormous and, with the best will in the world, these public-spirited people can never hope to solve all of them.

But, by helping their friends and neighbours, encouraging them to help themselves and each other, and creating a sense of community strength, they are doing a vital and impressive job — for little more than the sense of satisfaction they receive when they've lit the way a little for a couple of blind parents, and eased the burden of responsibility that an eleven-year-old child has been carrying alone.

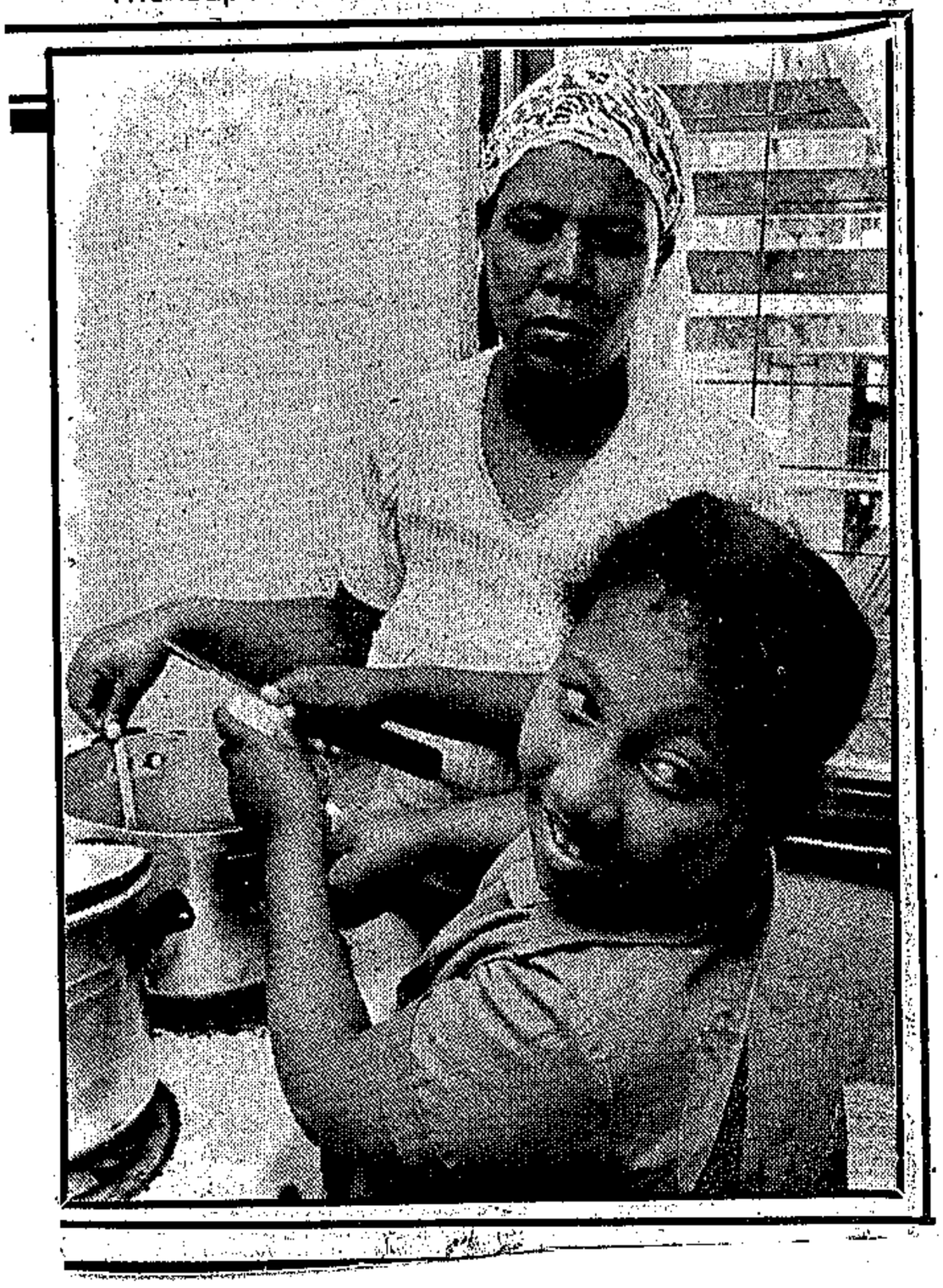
St John Ambulance is a welfare organization that operates largely on public funds, donations and grants. This community project has been sponsored by the Urban Foundation. There is never enough, however, to do everything they would wish and by making a donation, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have, in some way, helped to make life a little easier for families such as the Kleins'.

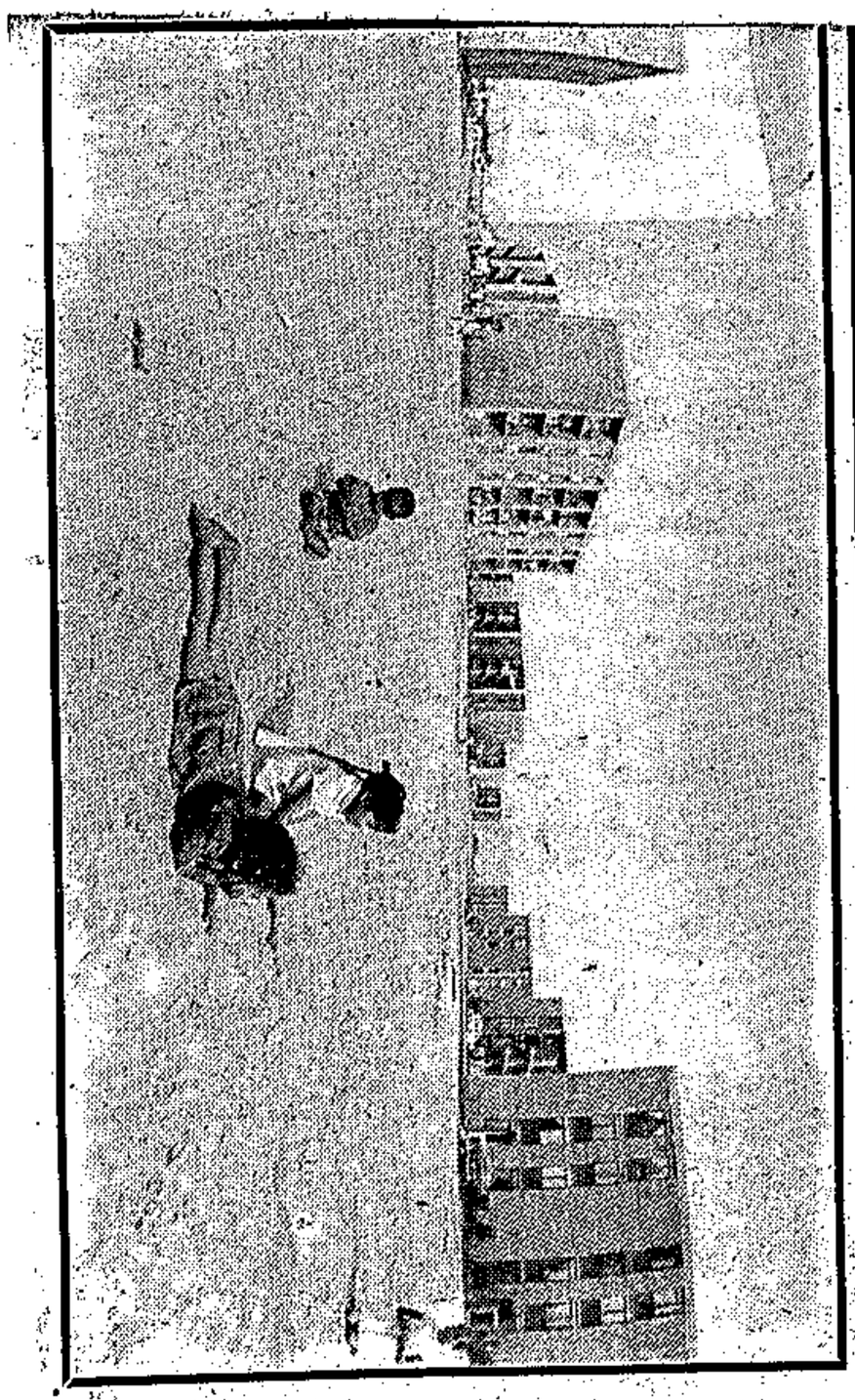
The public often has an image of the St John Ambulance organization as being a host of black-bereted men, running around Saturday rugby fields, wielding a bucket and sponge over injured players. Or perhaps they imagine ketchup-splashed actors busily staging fake disasters, bandaging each other with relish and generally having a good time. That may well be its public image and, in fact, both activities are very important and worthwhile parts of the organization's function which keep it in the public eye.

But it's really the tip of the iceberg. St John Ambulance performs many services which the general public rarely hears about or sees and, without which, a great many people would be a little poorer in spirit and in health.

One such service is the "Block Mother" scheme, which they are pioneering in poorer areas. Based on an American community system, St John Ambulance is training auxiliaries to become neighbourhood aides — giving them courses in first aid; health, budget diets; community services, etc and showing them where they can help themselves and their neighbours — who perhaps do not know how to help themselves.

One such auxiliary is Avis Jansen, a housewife who lives in The Range, Elsie's River.
MAUREEN PITHEY joined her and her instructor on a house call, to find out just what being a block mother entails.







- The Range, Elsie's River — its dusty drabness is not enough to deter the children from play.
- Mrs Avis Jansen teaches Moedine Klein, 11, to fill in official forms, after asking her blind mother the relevant questions. Three-year-old Nadia looks on.
- Mrs Klein does her own cooking, although Moedine is always at hand to help with the vegetables and preparation.

C.T. 22/5/79

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No wavering in missionary zeal of Captain Owen

NIGHT after night a middle-aged Salvation Army officer scours Durban's sordid backwaters in a one-man crusade to salvage as many as he can of the city's down-and-out vagrants who sleep in sewers, derelict buildings, parks or wherever they happen to pass out after dark.

Most of the derelicts who accept Captain Owen Dean's offers of shelter and rehabilitation at the Salvation Army's Men's Residence at 150 Berea Road, have severe drinking problems.

Seven out of 10 are addicted to methylated spirits, code-named blue train or flame. The rest are into gavine, bantu beer or anything with an alcohol content.

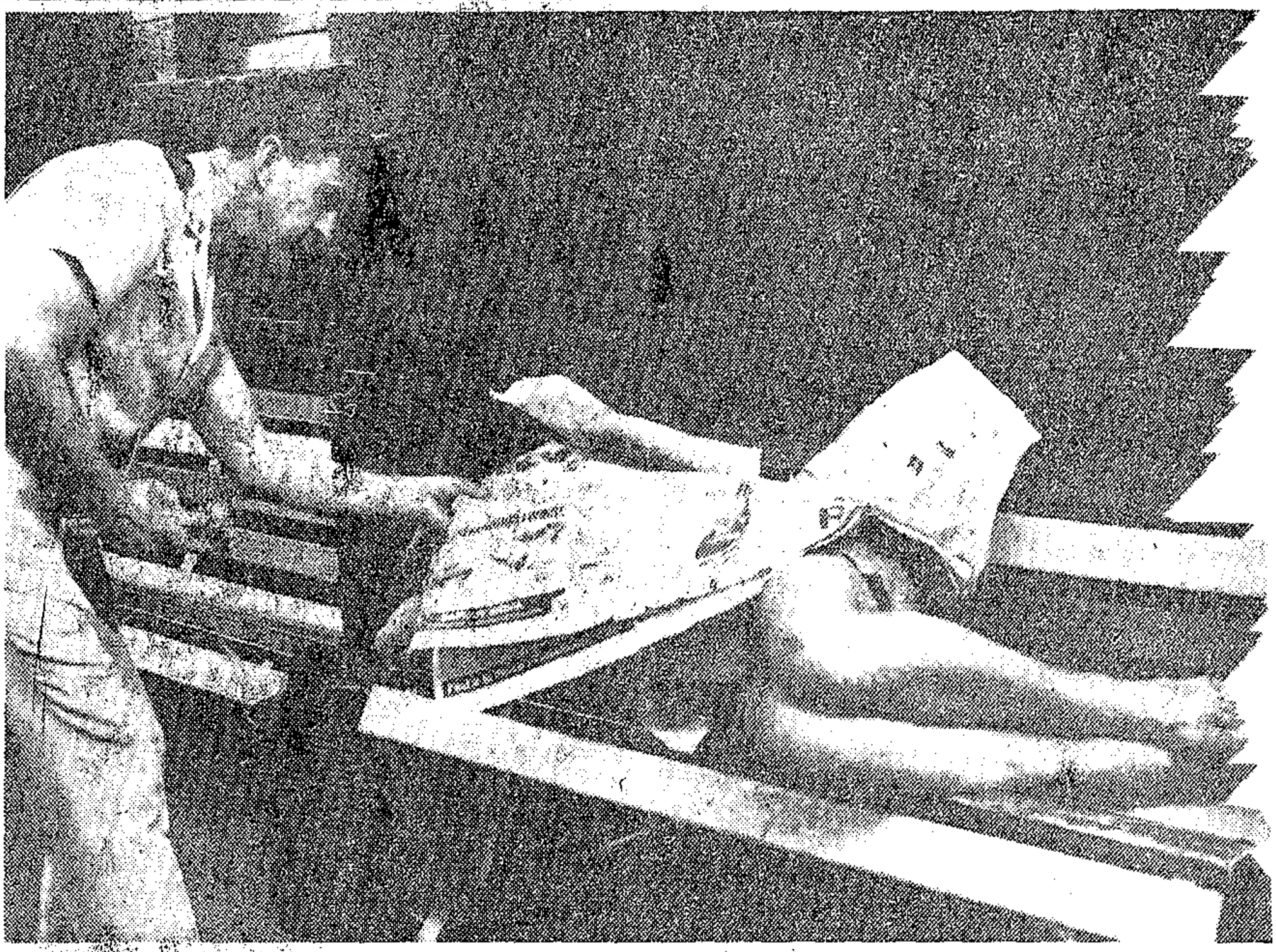
Meths poisoning

All are on-the-outers and some have sunk so low that their bodies and clothes are befouled with their own vomit and excreta. Anyone, else would turn away in disgust at the sight of these besotted, filthy, stinking dregs of manhood covered in suppurating sores where meths poisoning has caused their skin to burst open.

There is no disgust, no wavering,. in the missionary zeal the quiet-spoken Captain Dean displays in extending the hand of help and friendship to even the worst cases.

He is fired with only one abiding ambition — to rehabilitate these victims of circumstances or personal folly and return them to society as useful members of the community.

Heavy odds



CAPTAIN Owen Dean finds another methylated spirits addict passed out under a newspaper blanket on a bench in the city. The man admitted when he had sobered up that he lived on scraps of food scavenged from garbage bins at the back of beachfront hotels. He used to be a wealthy building contractor before he became a meths junky.

Lone crusade to help city's down-and-outs

NATAL MERCURY 26/5/79

"As the new superintendent of the Salvation Army Men's Residence in Durban, his Operation Salvage has achieved a remarkable measure of success in the face of heavy odds. Since he took over five months ago he has "cured" six meths addiction cases who are now leading a normal existence. Even the rate of

Story: Gehri Strauss

Pictures: Jimmy Hutton

only one success a month is regarded as exceptionally good.

With the help of his wife Helen, who is the matron, he runs the Men's Residence where they live with their two young daughters in the house fronting on Berea Road.

The old Lutheran Church behind it has been converted into cubicles to house the 25 old-age pensioners who live there on a permanent basis. They are not alcoholics.

Running costs

They pay R48 to R50 a month for their board and lodging and from this source of income the running costs of the residence are met. Although it is a registered welfare organisation it receives no regular grants or assistance from the authorities.

"It is a heart-breaking fact that in the twilight of their lives the old pensioners have no family or relatives. They sit around all day and just stagnate. I wish people would come along and take them for an outing now and again," Captain Dean says.

The pensioners are, however, the least of his problems. In the former church hall at the back of the property there is a dormitory with 18 beds for the "casuals" — the battlers who are in various stages of rehabilitation. The Captain calls them his "boys".

Turning point

This is the end of the line for the blue train drinkers and their fellow-travellers. For all it is the turning point in their wrecked lives.

When a man at the end of his tether is brought in he is given a hot bath and put to bed between crisp, clean sheets to sleep off the binge. When he awakes the next morning with a hangover and a craving for more drink the drying-out process begins.

"He is given a meal in bed and a couple of tablets that will put him in to a deep sleep for at least 12 hours. Then follows the difficult and agonising withdrawal symptoms, often accompanied by the DTs. This lasts about 24 hours and we have a doctor on stand-by call if necessary," the Captain explained.

Vitamin tablets

After about three days the patient has only the shakes and as soon as his body is free of alcohol he is put on a course of vitamin tablets followed by a week's rest in bed.

Although he has beaten his drink problem two major obstacles stand in the way of total rehabilitation — the need for presentable clothes and a job to make him independent.

"Just to show you how desperately we need clothes, take the case of one of our boys who had to go and look for work today without a pair of shoes on his feet. We had none to give him. Employers looked at his bare feet and chased him away. He came back defeated in mind and body but he didn't seek solace in drink. As soon as we can get him a pair of shoes we will try again," Captain Dean said.

Blanket needed

"I'm sure many people have clothes and shoes they no longer wear that we could use. Winter is almost upon us and we also need more blankets. Most of all we need the public's involvement in what we are doing here," his wife added.

Already a chemist across the road donates vitamin tabs and other medicines.

A nearby butcher sends over a daily supply of soup bones. The Salvation Army provides the ingredients for the free soup and bread which is available at the residence to anyone who asks at 6 p.m.

What, I wondered aloud, drives a man to such dedication and faith in the inherent goodness in his fellow-men? Why did he bother about such human dross? Was the Salvation Army trying to make converts?

"No," said the Captain. "People are often preached to a standstill. We close our mouths and use our hands to get on with the job of practical Christianity. In this case it is to lift our fellow-men up from the wreckage of their lives.

"I have a genuine love for these unfortunates. I care what happens to them. You see, I know what they are suffering because long ago I too walked the same road they are walking now."

"There but for the grace of God go I," is the essence of his motivation. He understands what those on-the-outers mean and what they need when they say: "Captain, help me!".



THE forgotten ones. Paddy Russel is an 84-year-old pensioner who lives in the permanent accommodation section of the Men's Residence. For the past 20 years his home has been this tiny partitioned cubicle furnished with monastic austerity and lit by a naked light bulb. Like the 24 other old-age pensioners there, he has no family or friends to take him for an occasional outing to break the killing monotony of sitting around and waiting.



THE picture of the dormitory occupied by those being rehabilitated from their drinking problems might suggest an atmosphere of despair and rejection. Not so. It radiates strong vibes of hope and determination by the inmates who come from all walks of life.

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, June 26, 1979

R12 000 for schools for blind, deaf

Mercury Reporter

A PRIVATE donation of R12 000 to the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society has brought two of the society's urgent projects closer to reality, and hope of an education to hundreds of blind and deaf children.

The society has been made responsible for raising R500 000 — 10 percent of the cost of the projects which should get under way this year.

This donation — made by a man who does not want to be named — added to the R2 000 collected in Pietermaritzburg on Saturday during the society's annual street collection, has brought the sum raised so far to R75 000.

The main project is the building of a new Durban school for the Indian deaf, comprising all modern facilities for the education of 260 deaf and hard of hearing children and hostel facilities for 210 boarding pupils.

A 90 percent subsidy for the new school — based on the total cost of R4 278 246 — was approved in 1978.

Plans for the new school at Newlands are still with the Department of Public Works for approval.

The building of a new school in Pietermaritzburg to provide facilities for 120 blind and partially sighted pupils at a cost of R1 411 581 has been postponed awaiting approval by the Department of Public Works.

This project will also receive a 90 percent subsidy from the State through the Department of Indian Education.

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'Blind'—training to teach handicapped

IT WAS an historic day when four black teachers of the blind were presented with diplomas in Orientation and Mobility of the Blind.

The presentation was made by the new Minister of Education and Training, Mr F Hartzenberg, at the Gladys Evans Training Centre in Sandton.

POST Reporters

The teachers who qualified are Mrs Jabu Shange, from Vuleka School for the blind, in KwaZulu, Mr Gabriel Mphahlele from Siloe School for the Blind, Pietersburg, Mr Jerry Mathabathe from Groblersdals, Northern Transvaal and Mr Rodney Moseleba from Transkei.

They are qualified teachers who had received special in-service training to teach blind pupils. They were selected from many aspirant teachers for this highly specialised training.

In his presentation speech the Minister of Education and Training expressed gratitude to the South African Guide Dog Association for the help they offered to train the teachers. They are the first blacks in South Africa to become fully trained instructors for blind pupils.

BLINDFOLD

During their training the teachers were blindfolded sometimes for long periods in order to make them familiar with some of the hardships experienced by the pupils they will teach. They were taught to develop other senses to compliment their "handicapped" sense of sight. This will be one of the most important lessons blind children will have to learn if they are to become competent members of the community.

The training is also intended to facilitate the integration of the blind black student with the community, and the opening of opportunities in the labour market. It was thought logical to begin this kind of teaching with the child so that he develops what skills he has learned as he grows.

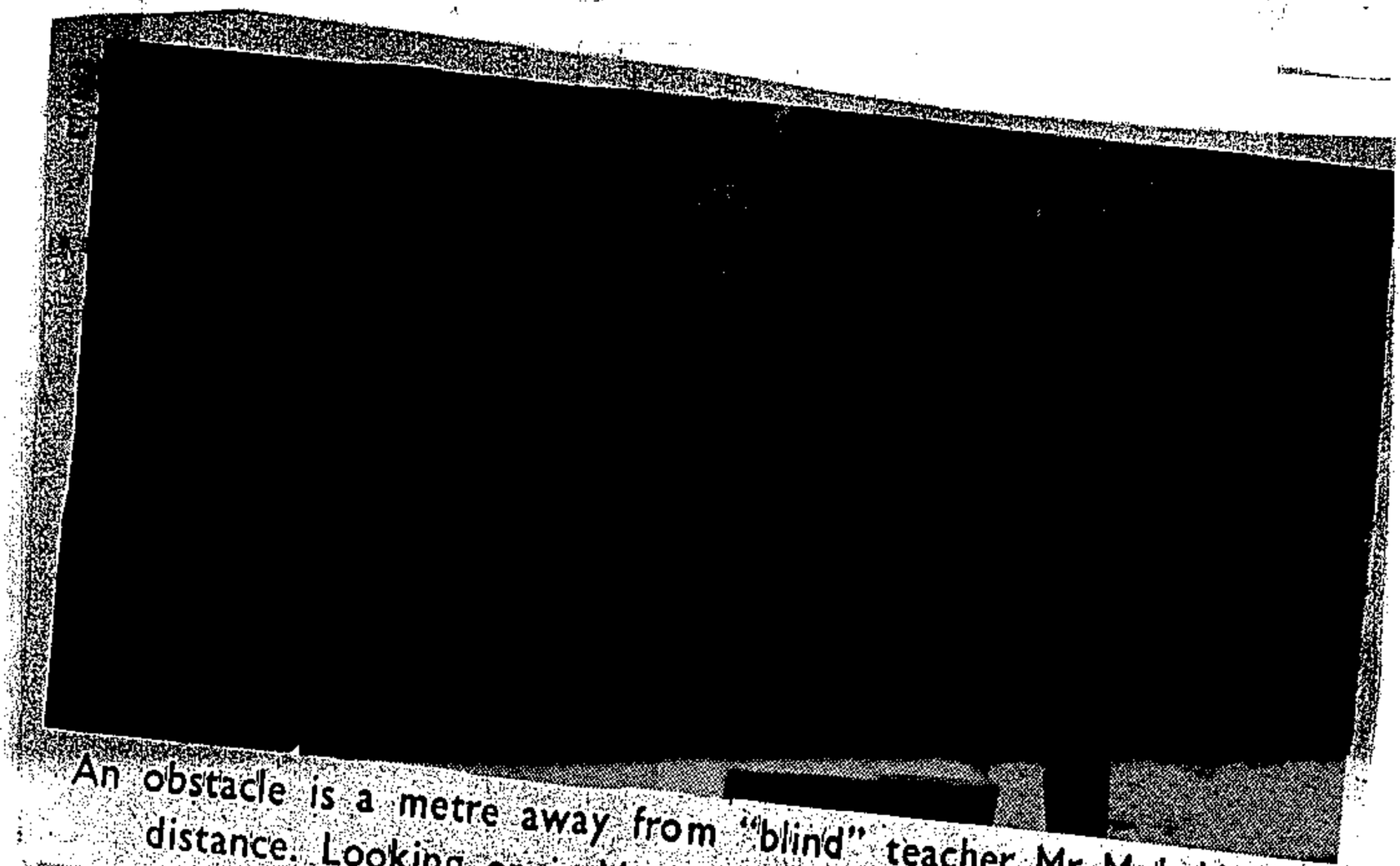
The four teachers have a task of designing and implementing new and tested skills for their pupils. They will be pioneers in most of what the pupils will learn because they will have to make improvisations and necessary changes to what they themselves were taught in order to make learning easier for their pupils.

There were already 2 605 pupils in 15 different specialised schools under the Department of Education and Training at present. There are 510 blind, 1 535 deaf and 560 orthopaedically handicapped and cerebral palsied pupils. The Minister announced that means would be made available by the department to establish more special education schools for black children.

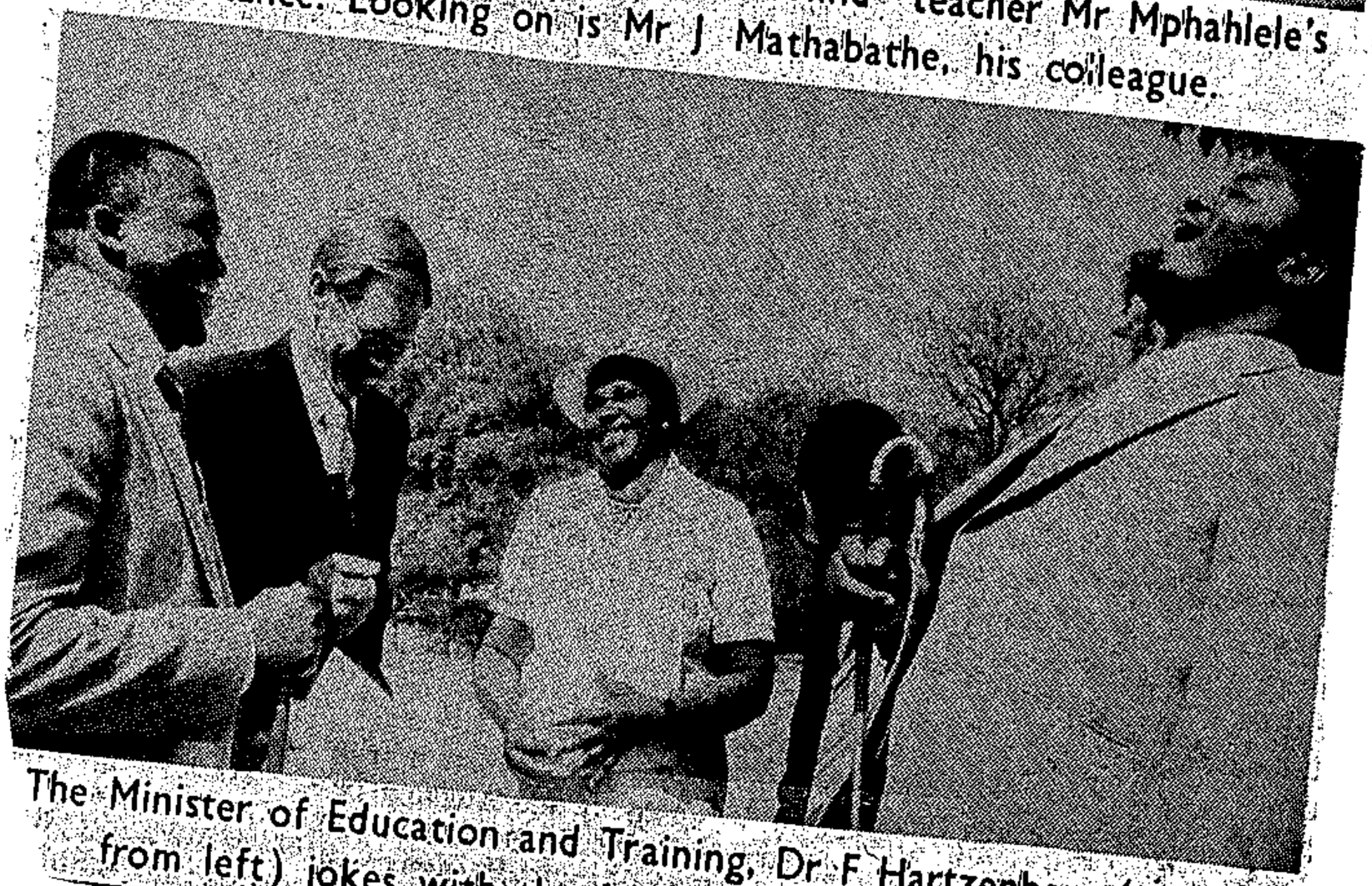
"A survey to establish the incidence of the various types of handicaps is at present being conducted. When the results are known, consideration will be given to the expansion of existing facilities," the Minister said.



Mr G Mphahlele cannot knock himself against any obstacle in his way with a cane-stick in his hand.

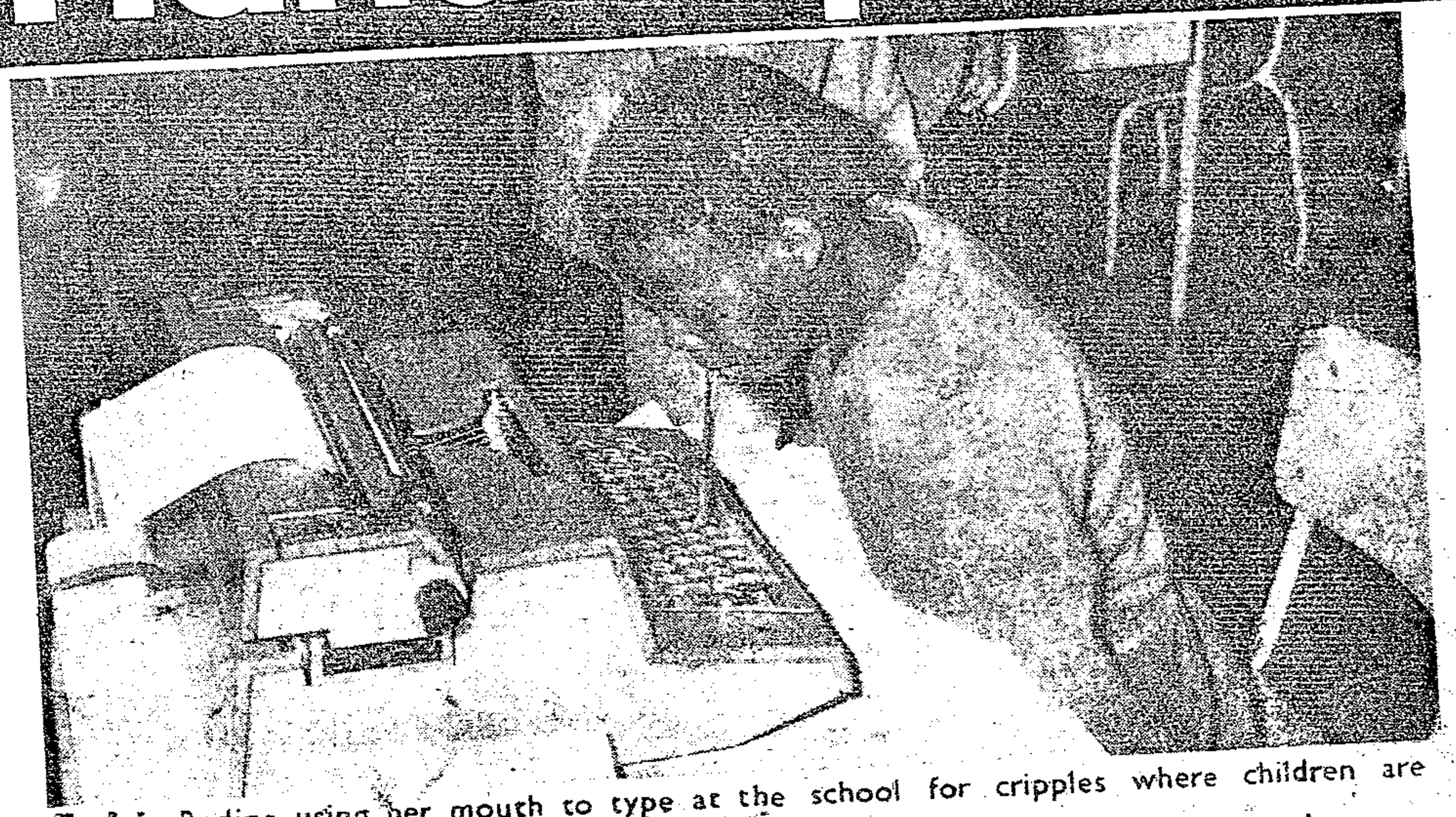


An obstacle is a metre away from "blind" teacher Mr Mphahlele's distance. Looking on is Mr J Mathabathe, his colleague.



The Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzenberg (second from left) jokes with the four instructors for the blind.

Handicap launch pad



Euginia Radine using her mouth to type at the school for cripples where children are taught to live normal lives.

Report and picture by THOMAS KHOSA

SOMEWHERE in the heart of Bophutha-Tswana, handicapped black children are given a chance to normal life and attend school daily.

The place is a few kilometres from Lichtenburg, on a farm known as Gelukspan, smack in the BophuthaTswana homeland. The den for these handicapped children is one institution known as Tlamelang School for Cripples.

POST was taken around the school premises by the vice-principal, Mr T N van der Walt. Children of all ethnic groups live happily together in this institution.

The staff consists of a white principal and his vice, 10 black teachers, a clerk, 10 matrons and a nurse.

The school admits seriously handicapped children from six to 16 years old unable to attend normal school.

No fees are paid for tuition and clothes and transport are also free. The school provides tuition up to standard five and follows the Department of Training and Education syllabus. Standard fives write an external examination.

In the afternoons, tuition is given in a variety of handicrafts batik-work, cane work, hand-knotted woollen mats, sisal work, hand weaving, wood and metal work, machine knitting and waffle weaving.

Mr van der Walt said the work is sold to the public.

The school appeals for donations — cash, clothes, waste, hardwood, tools, wool material, gramophone records, toys, knitting, sewing machines.

Public Relations Officer for British Petroleum (BP), Mr Don Manaka said he would recommend some of the pupils for BP bursaries. This was after he accompanied POST to the school and studied progress reports.

He said: "I am highly impressed. The standard is very high and these children deserve financial assistance."

DD
10/8/79

JUDY PARFITT reports on the variety of work undertaken by handicapped clients of the East London Cripple Care Society and on the need for more contracts to ensure their continued employment.

Thirteen crippled Coloured people in East London face unemployment when their work contract expires soon.

Since January this year, the nine men and four women have been sticking gummed strips onto 100 000 hospital folders.

They are paid between R1,00 and R1,50 a day, which supplements their R47,75 disability grants.

The East London Cripple Care Society, which recruits work for them, tries to sign protected work contracts, enabling the cripples to do work suited to their physical condition at their own pace.

The move to secure protected work for orthopaedically handicapped Coloured people followed a 1975 survey by a social worker at the East London Border Society for Care of Cripples, which revealed 61 men and 16 women might be interested in forming a work group.



Mrs Miriam Buchalter, social worker: funds needed for a new workshop.

The municipality agreed to let the Parkside Centre committee room at a nominal rental as a venue for the work group, and retired businessman Mr Max Fisher approached firms for contracts.

In July last year, 28 men started work for a sweet promotion campaign, attaching rubber bands to thousands of cardboard masks.

The next contract involved trimming rubber gaskets.

Social worker Mrs Miriam Buchalter, who pioneered the scheme, said: "By this time, many 'won't works' had weeded themselves out in a natural process. Numbers dropped to 13, and a hard-core of men moulded themselves into a productive unit."

They were divided into groups of three and, depending on attendance, paid a proportionate amount of the group output weekly.

But work deliveries became erratic, and ground to a halt towards the end of last year.

When the contract sticking gummed labels onto hospital folders was secured this year, numbers had dropped to nine, and it was decided to allow women to join — four did.

The group also busied itself making children's fishing nets, producing 600 in the last two months.

But the folder contract expires shortly, and the Cripple Care centre has appealed to business concerns to pass on cost intensive jobs to the work group.

The centre prefers to undertake commercial ventures rather than develop along craft lines which create marketing problems.

Mrs Buchalter also supervises work activities at the Cripple Care premises in St Lukes Road.

Three black crippled girls are paid piece-work rates to insert rubber washers into thousands of valves.

Retired businessman Mr Max Fisher is teaching two men to service sewing machines, and another assembles acid indicator units for a battery company.

Retired typing and shorthand teacher Mrs F. Giffard teaches six pupils at the centre twice weekly.

Mrs Buchalter said the centre needed funds to build a new workshop on land allocated to it in the Amalinda Common development area, and also hoped to involve the Coloured community in an auxiliary committee.

"We might have to consider a multi-diagnostic workshop if numbers don't justify a workshop for orthopaedically disabled Coloureds only.

"But should hostel facilities be available, country cases might swell the number to make it feasible for the crippled only."

297 10/81

All in a difficult day's work. . .



Mr George Stanley, who injured his back when he fell through a ceiling, assembles acid indicator units for a battery company — one of the protected work contracts secured by the East London Society for the Care of Cripples, for disabled men and women.



also make children's fishing nets for a wholesaler.



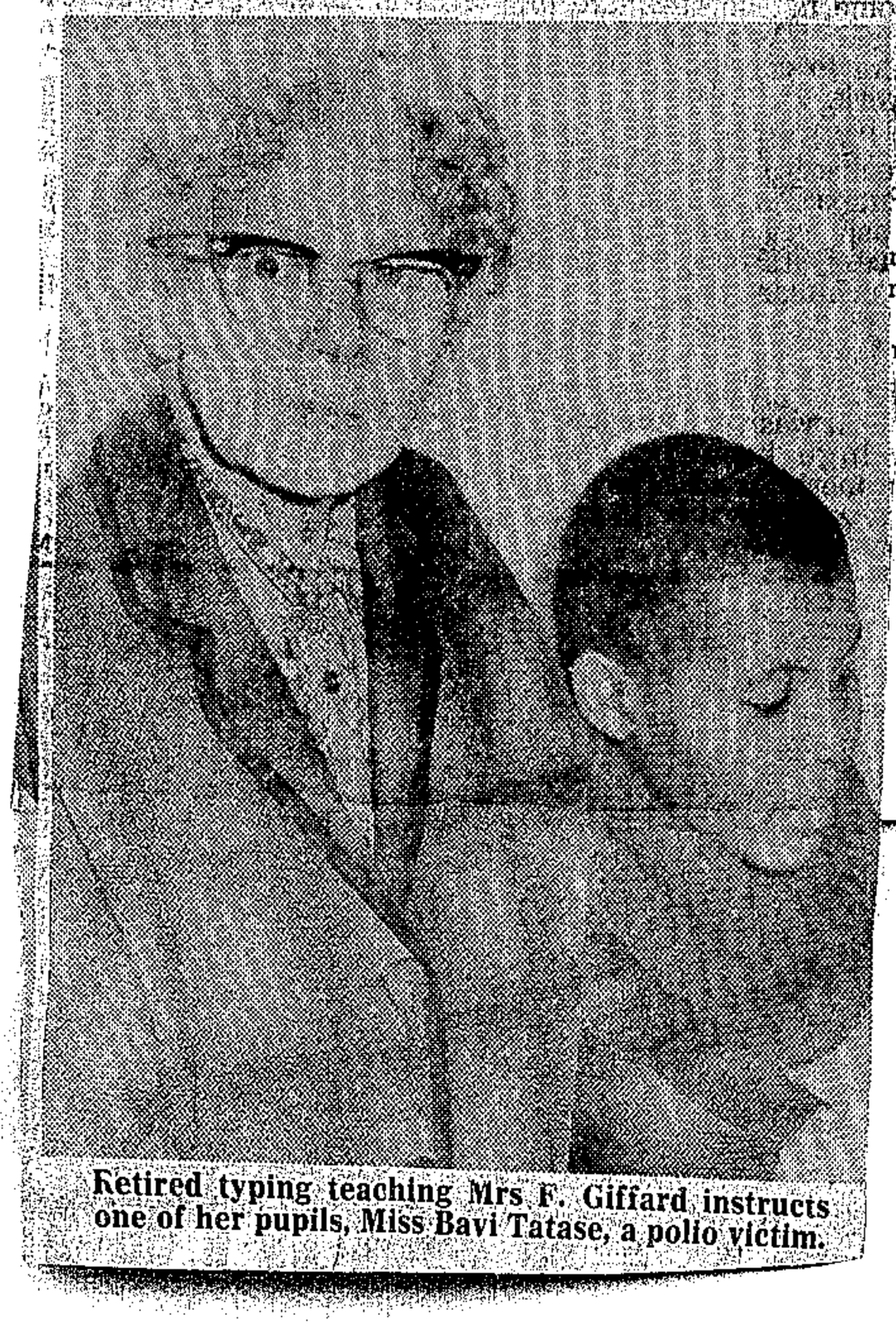
Mr Ronnie Bennett, a cerebral palsy victim, and Mr Piet Ross, who has an artificial leg, trim hospital folders.

29 MS

DAIL



Mr Freddie Johnson (standing), a rheumatoid arthritic, supervises members of the crippled work group sticking gummed strips onto 100 000 hospital folders.



Retired typing teaching Mrs F. Giffard instructs one of her pupils, Miss Bavi Tatase, a polio victim.

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSDIENS-KOMMISSIE

No. R. 1856 24 Augustus 1979

DIT HET DIE STAATSPRESIDENT BEHAAG OM KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 26 VAN DIE STAATSDIENSWET, 1957 (WET 54 VAN 1957), SOOS GEWYSIG, ONDERSTAANDE REGULASIE TE MAAK

Die Staatsdiensregulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 2047 van 11 Desember 1959, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur—

(1) met ingang van 1 Desember 1977, die omskrywing van "huishouding" in regulasie A1.1 deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"huishouding"—

(a) die vrou van 'n beampte of werknemer; en/of

(b) die man van 'n getroude vrouebeampte of -werknemer wat *noodsaaklikerwys* die enigste broodwinner van haar gesin is, omrede haar man—

(i) *permanent* medies ongeskik is om 'n besoldigde betrekking te bekom; en

(ii) se inkomste, uit enige bron, nie die bedrag te bowe gaan wat in paragraaf (d) bedoel word nie; en/of

(297) GOVERNMENT NOTICE G66630

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

No. R. 1856 24 August 1979

THE STATE PRESIDENT HAS, IN TERMS OF SECTION 26 OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1957 (ACT 54 OF 1957), AS AMENDED, BEEN PLEASED TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING REGULATION:

The Public Service Regulations, published under Government Notice 2047, dated 11 December 1959, as amended, are hereby further amended by—

(1) the substitution for the definition of "household" in regulation A1.1 of the following definition with effect from 1 December 1977:

"household" means—

(a) the wife of an officer or employee; and/or

(b) the husband of a married female officer or employee who is necessarily the only breadwinner of her family, on account of her spouse's—

(i) *permanent* medical disablement preventing his remunerative employment; and

(ii) income, from any source, not exceeding the amount contemplated in paragraph (d); and/or

(c) 'n *noodsaaklikerwys* nie-selfonderhoudende kind (met inbegrip van 'n wettig aangenome kind) wat permanent by 'n beampte of werknemer inwoon: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige kind aan 'n naskoolse opvoedkundige inrigting studeer, hetsy binnemuurs of buitemuurs, hy geag kan word lid van die huishouding te wees, dog slegs—

(i) indien hy na skoolverlating geen *permanente voltydse* betrekking (met inbegrip van enige vorm van beroepsopleiding waaraan besoldiging verbonde is) aanvaar het nie, dit wil sê *uitgesonderd* verpligte militêre diens wat hy na skoolverlating moes verrig en/of vakansiewerk of 'n tydelike voltydse betrekking wat hy aanvaar het tussen—

(aa) skoolverlating en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar; of
(bb) skoolverlating en die aanvang van sodanige militêre diens; en/of
(cc) die voltooiing van sodanige militêre diens en die aanvang van die akademiese jaar;

en hy by die aanvang van die akademiese jaar wat volg op die voltooiing van sy skoolopleiding of militêre diensplig, met sy studies aan sodanige inrigting begin het; en

(ii) totdat—

(aa) hy die *minimum* naskoolse kwalifikasie (*of minimum* kombinasie van naskoolse kwalifikasies) verwerf wat hom in staat sal stel om 'n betrekking te aanvaar in dié studierigting waarin hy hom aanvanklik wou bekwaam; of
(bb) die normale voorgeskrewe studietydperk, soos vir bedoelde studierigting deur die betrokke inrigting voorgeskryf, plus een akademiese jaar, verstryk, indien hy as gevolg van swak akademiese prestasies langer as bedoelde studietydperk sou neem om die betrokke kwalifikasie te verwerf; of
(cc) hy die betrokke studiekursus staak; of
(dd) hy van studierigting verander;

watter een van genoemde vier gebeure ook al eerste plaasvind; en/of

(d) 'n familielid van 'n beampte of werknemer wat permanent by hom inwoon en *noodsaaklikerwys* van hom afhanklik is en wie se inkomste, uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die bedrag van die toepaslike maksimum *basiese* maatskaplike pensioen voorgeskryf by regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens—

(i) die Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene, 1973 (Wet 37 van 1973), deur—

(aa) die Minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Blankes; of
(bb) die Minister van Indiërsake ten opsigte van Indiërs; of
(cc) die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling of die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding ten opsigte van Swartes; of

(ii) die Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene vir Kleurlinge, 1974 (Wet 1 van 1974), deur die verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad ten opsigte van Kleurlinge:

Met dien verstande dat waar twee familielede aldus by hom inwoon en van hom afhanklik is en die een familielid normaalweg 'n afhanklike van die ander familielid sou wees, bv. 'n vader en 'n moeder, albei sodanige familielede geag kan word lede van die huishouding te wees slegs indien die helfte van hulle

(c) a child (including a legally adopted child) who is permanently resident with and *necessarily* dependent on an officer or employee: Provided that if such a child studies at an institution for post school education, whether intramurally or extra-murally, he may be deemed to be a member of the household, but only—

(i) if he did not take up any *permanent full-time* employment (*including* any type of vocational training to which remuneration is attached) after leaving school, i.e. *excluding* compulsory military service which he had to undergo after leaving school and/or work during vacations or temporary full-time employment which he had taken up between—

(aa) leaving school and the inception of the academic year; or
(bb) leaving school and the inception of such military service; and/or
(cc) the completion of such military service and the inception of the academic year;

and had commenced his studies at such an institution at the inception of the academic year following the completion of his schooling or military service; and

(ii) until—

(aa) he attains the *minimum* post-school qualification (or *minimum* combination of post-school qualifications) which will enable him to take up employment in the field of study for which he originally intended to qualify himself; or
(bb) the normal duration of the course, as prescribed by the institution concerned, plus one academic year, expires, if it takes him longer than such prescribed period to attain the relevant qualification as a result of poor academic performance; or
(cc) he discontinues the relevant course of study; or
(dd) he changes his course of study;

whichever of the said four events occurs first; and/or

(d) a relative of an officer or employee who is permanently resident with and *necessarily* dependent on him and whose income, from any source, does not exceed the appropriate maximum *basic* social pension as prescribed by regulations promulgated in terms of—

(i) the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973), by—

(aa) the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions in respect of Whites; or
(bb) the Minister of Indian Affairs in respect of Indians; or
(cc) the Minister of Co-operation and Development or the Minister of Education and Training in respect of Blacks; or

(ii) the Social Pension Act for Coloureds, 1974 (Act 1 of 1974), by the Coloured Persons Representative Council in respect of Coloureds:

Provided that where two relatives reside with him and are dependent on him in this manner, and where the one relative would normally have been dependent on the other relative, for instance a father and a mother, both such relatives may be deemed members of his household only if half of their joint income,

gesamentlike inkomste, uit enige bron, hoogstens gelyk is aan die bedrag van die toepaslike maksimum *basiese* maatskaplike pensioen hierbo bedoel; asook

(e) hoogstens twee bediendes (met inbegrip van kinderoppassers) wat in 'n voltydse hoedanigheid by die beampte of werknemer in diens is;";

(2) met ingang van 1 Augustus 1978, die omskrywing van "kamptoelae" in regulasie A1.1 deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"kamptoelae" betaling wat bedoel is om 'n beampte of werknemer te—

(a) vergoed vir redelike uitgawes wat hy, benewens bestaansuitgawes by sy hoofkwartier, noodwendig aan items wat by herberg inbegrepe is en wat nie deel uitmaak van die kampuitrusting wat van regeringswee aan hom verskaf word nie, aangaan wanneer hy in amptelike diens van sy hoofkwartier afwesig is; en

(b) besoldig vir die verswarende omstandighede verbonde aan kamplewe;";

(3) regulasie A10 deur die volgende nuwe regulasie te vervang:

"A10. Die uitreiking van—

(a) 'n prosesstuk weens skuld, vonnis of insolvensiegedinge waarby 'n beampte of werknemer die verweerder is, moet dadelik en tesame met volledige besonderhede aan die betrokke beampte of werknemer se departementshoof gerapporteer word deur—

(i) die griffier of meester van die Hooggeregshof of landdros, na gelang van die geval; en

(ii) die beampte of werknemer wat die verweerder is: Met dien verstande dat daar ten opsigte van 'n bepaalde geding slegs een keer gerapporteer hoef te word;

(b) 'n order deur die hof waarby voorsiening gemaak word vir die administrasie van 'n werknemer se boedel en vir die vereffening van die betrokke beampte of werknemer se skuld in paaiemente of andersins, moet, indien sodanige beampte of werknemer 'n lid is van die Mediese Hulpvereniging van Staatsamptenare, deur die departementshoof onmiddellik nadat hy kennis van die uitreiking van sodanige administrasie onder gekry het, aan die Sekretaris van bedoelde Hulpvereniging gerapporteer word.";

(4) regulasies A15.4 (b), A15.5 en A15.6 deur die volgende nuwe regulasies te vervang:

(a) "(b) indien die omstandighede van 'n getroude vrou in paragraaf (a) (iii) of subregulasie 6 (c) bedoel, of van haar eggenoot, om die een of ander rede sodanig verander dat sy nie meer as 'n afhanklike van haar eggenoot vir doeleindes van die Hulpvereneging of 'n ander mediese hulpvereniging of mediese hulpfonds of mediese bystandsfonds erken word nie of op mediese hulp of voordele uit hoofde van haar eggenoot se bekleding van 'n bepaalde betrekking geregtig is nie, sy, behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf (a) (i) en (ii) en van subregulasie 6 (a) (ii), (b) (ii), (d) en (e), verplig is om lid van die Hulpvereniging te word met ingang van die datum wat volg op die dag waarop haar omstandighede aldus verander het.";

(b) "A15.5 'n Beampte of werknemer wat ingevolge subregulasie 4 verplig is om lid te word van die Hulpvereniging, mag nie sy lidmaatskap vrywillig beëindig nie.";

from any source, does not exceed the amount of the appropriate maximum *basic* social pension as contemplated above; and

(e) not more than two servants (including nursemaids) employed in a full-time capacity by the officer or employee;";

(2) the substitution for the definition of "camp allowance" in regulation A1.1 of the following definition with effect from 1 August 1978:

"camp allowance" means payment designed to—

(a) compensate an officer or employee in respect of reasonable expenses necessarily incurred by him on items which are included in accommodation and which are not part of the camping equipment provided officially while absent from his headquarters on official duty, over and above his normal living expenses at his headquarters; and

(b) remunerate an officer or employee for the aggravating circumstances attached to camp life;";

(3) the substitution for regulation A10 of the following regulation:

"A10. The issue of—

(a) a process for debt, judgment or insolvency proceedings in which an officer or employee is the defendant, shall forthwith and together with full particulars be reported to the head of the department of the officer or employee concerned by—

(i) the registrar or master of the Supreme Court or magistrate, as the case may be; and

(ii) the officer or employee who is the defendent: Provided that, in respect of any particular case, the reporting need only to be done once;

(b) an order of Court whereby provision is made for the administration of an officer's or employee's estate and for the settlement of the relevant officer's or employee's debt in payments or otherwise must, if such officer or employee is a member of the Public Service Medical Aid Association, be reported to the Secretary of the said Association by the head of department immediately after he has received notice of the issue of such administration order.";

(4) the substitution for regulations A15.4 (b), A15.5 and A15.6 of the following:

(a) "(b) if, for any reason whatsoever, a change occurs in the circumstances of a married woman referred to in paragraph (a) (iii) of subregulation 6 (c), or those of her husband, resulting in her no longer being recognised as a dependant of her husband for the purposes of the Association or any other medical aid association or medical aid fund or medical assistance fund, or if she is not entitled to medical aid or benefits by virtue of the particular position which her husband occupies, she shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) (i) and (ii) and of subregulation 6 (a) (ii), (b) (ii), (d) and (e), be compelled to become a member of the Association with effect from the date following the day on which her circumstances so changed.";

(b) "A15.5 An officer or employee who is compelled, in terms of subregulation 4, to become a member of the Association, shall not voluntarily terminate his membership.";

(c) "A15.6 Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie 4—

(a) moet 'n beampte of werknemer wat—

(i) as gepensioeneerde, reeds lid is van die Hulpvereniging; of

(ii) 'n weduwee is van 'n afgestorwe lid van die Hulpvereniging en wat in sy plek lid van die Hulpvereniging geword het;

by aanstelling nie opnuut as lid van die Hulpvereniging ingeskryf word nie;

(b) mag 'n beampte of werknemer wat—

(i) as gepensioeneerde, reeds lid is van 'n ander mediese hulpvereniging of mediese hulpfonds of mediese bystandsfonds; of

(ii) 'n weduwee is wat reeds geregtig is op voordele van 'n ander mediese hulpvereniging of mediese hulpfonds of mediese bystandsfonds uit hoofde van haar afgestorwe eggenoot se lidmaatskap van sodanige vereniging of fonds;

in die lig van die bepalings van artikel 38 van die Wet op Mediese Skemas, 1967 (Wet 72 van 1967), soos gewysig, nie as lid van die Hulpvereniging ingeskryf word nie;

(c) is 'n ongetroude vroulike lid, in die lig van die bepalings van artikel 38 (2) van die Wet op Mediese Skemas, 1967 (Wet 72 van 1967), soos gewysig, verplig om haar lidmaatskap van die Hulpvereniging te beëindig indien sy in die huwelik tree en haar eggenoot lid is van die Hulpvereniging of 'n ander mediese hulpvereniging of mediese hulpfonds of mediese bystandsfonds, indien sy deur die reëls van sodanige ander vereniging of fonds as 'n afhanklike van haar eggenoot erken word, of indien sy uit hoofde van haar eggenoot se bekleding van 'n betrekking in die dienste op gratis mediese hulp of voordele geregtig is;

(d) is 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n werknemer op kontrak, nie verplig om lid van die Hulpvereniging te word nie indien hy binne 30 dae na die datum van sy aanstelling skriftelik kiès om nie lid van die Hulpvereniging te word nie: Met die verstande dat enigiemand wat aldus gekies het, daarnà en vir solank as wat hy sonder onderbreking van diens as werknemer dien, van lidmaatskap van die Hulpvereniging uitgesluit is; en

(e) kan die Kommissie 'n beampte of werknemer, individueel of as een van 'n groep, van lidmaatskap of voortgesette lidmaatskap vrystel op grond van—

(i) bona fide-gewetensbesware of -geloofsbesware wat sodanige beampte of werknemer as individu teen geneeskundige, tandheelkundige, chirurgiese of hospitaalbehandeling het; of

(ii) mediese hulp of voordele waarop 'n groep beamptes of werknemers uit hoofde van hulle aanstelling in bepaalde betrekkings geregtig is.";

(5) met ingang van 1 Januarie 1977 regulasie D1.1 (a) en (b) deur die volgende nuwe regulasie te vervang:

"(a) In die geval van 'n Blanke beampte of werknemer indien sy jaarlikse salaris of loon, met inbegrip van pensioendraende toelaes en die kontantwaarde van pensioendraende voorregte wat IN NATURA verskaf word—

(i) hoër is as die maksimum kerf van die skaal verbonde aan 'n pos van ondersekretaris in die administratiewe afdeling: Hoogsten R17,50 per dag;

(c) "A15.6 Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation 4—

(a) an officer or employee shall—

(i) if he, as a pensioner, is already a member of the Association; or

(ii) if she is a widow and is already a member of the Association by virtue of her deceased husband's membership;

on appointment, not be reregistered as a member of the association.

(b) an officer or employee who—

(i) is, as a pensioner, already a member of any other medical aid association or medical aid fund or medical assistance fund; or

(ii) is a widow and is already entitled to the benefits of any other medical aid association or medical aid fund or medical assistance fund by virtue of her deceased husband's membership of such association or fund;

may, in the light of the provisions of section 38 of the Medical Aid Schemes Act, 1967 (Act 72 of 1967), as amended, not be registered as a member of the Association;

(c) an unmarried female member is, in the light of the provisions of section 38 (2) of the Medical Aid Schemes Act, 1967 (Act 72 of 1967), as amended, required to terminate her membership of the Association if she remarries and her husband is a member of the Association or any other medical aid association or medical aid fund or medical assistance Fund and she is recognised as a dependant of her husband by the rules of such other association or fund or if she is entitled to free medical aid or benefits by virtue of the position her husband occupies in the services;

(d) an employee, excluding an employee on contract, is not compelled to become a member of the Association if he elects, in writing, within 30 days of the date of his appointment, not to become a member of the Association: Provided that any person who has so elected shall thereafter and for so long as he serves as an employee without a break in service, be debarred from membership of the Association; and

(e) the Commission may exempt an officer or employee, individually or as one of a group, from membership or continued membership on the grounds of—

(i) bona fide conscientious or religious objections which the officer or employee, as an individual, may have against medical, dental, surgical or hospital treatment; or

(ii) medical aid or benefits to which a group of officers or employees is entitled by virtue of their appointments in particular positions.";

(5) the substitution for regulation D1.1 (a) and (b) of the following with effect from 1 January 1977:

"(a) In the case of a White officer or employee, if his annual salary or wage, including pensionable allowances and the cash value of pensionable priviliges supplied in kind—

(i) is higher than the maximum notch of the scale attaching to a post of under-secretary in the administrative division: Not exceeding R17,50 per day;

(ii) hoër is as die maksimum kerf van die skaal verbonde aan 'n pos van administratiewe beampte in die administratiewe afdeling maar nie hoër is nie as die maksimum kerf van die skaal verbonde aan 'n pos van ondersekretaris in die administratiewe afdeling: Hoogstens R15 per dag;

(iii) gelyk is aan of laer is as die maksimum kerf van die skaal verbonde aan 'n pos van administratiewe beampte in die administratiewe afdeling: Hoogstens R13,50 per dag.

(b) In die geval van 'n Nie-Blanke beampte of werknemer (alle bevolkingsgroepe):

(i) 'n Werknemer wat volgens plaaslike loonkoerse besoldig word en 'n plaaslike loontipe werknemer wat volgens 'n salarisskaal besoldig word: Hoogstens R3,50 per dag.

(ii) 'n Beampte om gesalarieerde werknemer wie se jaarlikse salaris of loon, met inbegrip van pensioendraende toelaes en die kontantwaarde van pensioendraende voorregte wat IN NATURA verskaf word—

laer is as R1 170: Hoogstens R3,50 per dag;

R1 170 of hoër is maar nie hoër is nie as R4 200: Hoogstens R6 per dag;

hoër is as R4 200 maar nie hoër is nie as R5 820: Hoogstens R9 per dag;

hoër is as R5 820 maar nie hoër is nie as R9 540: Hoogstens R11,50 per dag;

hoër is as R9 540: Hoogstens R14,50 per dag.";

(6) met inging van 1 Januarie 1977 paragraaf (a) van regulasie D2.2 deur die volgende nuwe paragraaf te vervang:

"(a) die verblyfkoste in regulasie D1.1 bedoel, teen die onderstaande tariewe betaal:

(i) R17,50 is: Hoogstens 73c per uur;
(ii) R15 is: Hoogstens 63c per uur;
(iii) R14,50: Hoogstens 60c per uur;
(iv) R13,50 is: Hoogstens 56c per uur;
(v) R11,50 is: Hoogstens 48c per uur;
(vi) R9 is: Hoogstens 38c per uur;
(vii) R6 is: Hoogstens 25c per uur;
(viii) R3,50 is: Hoogstens 15c per uur;"

(7) met ingang van 1 Augustus 1978 regulasie D5.2 (a) en (b) deur die volgende nuwe regulasie te vervang:

"D5.2 Kamptoelae, in plaas van verblyftoelae, is aan 'n beampte of werknemer betaalbaar vir die volle duur van die tydperk wat hy verplig is om te kampeer, teen die tariewe en behoudens die voorwaardes wat die Tesourie op aanbeveling van die Kommissie goedkeur.";

(8) die bedrae in regulasie D6.1 (b) te verander tot onderskeidelik R2 en R1 per dag;

(9) die bedrae in regulasie D7.2 te verander tot onderskeidelik R2, R1 en R3 per dag;

(10) regulasie E4.1 (a) (i) (aa) en (bb) deur die volgende nuwe regulasie te vervang:

"E4.1 'n Beampte of werknemer wat 'n reis per trein, boot of vliegtuig moet onderneem kan in die volgende klasse reis:

(a) Per trein—(i) In die Republiek of die gebied: Eerste klas indien beskikbaar; anders tweede klas;";

(ii) is higher than the maximum notch of the scale attaching to a post of administrative officer in the administrative division, but not higher than the maximum notch of the scale attaching to a post of undersecretary in the administrative division: Not exceeding R15 per day;

(iii) is equal to or lower than the maximum notch of the scale attaching to a post of administrative officer in the administrative division: Not exceeding R13,50 per day.

(b) In the case of a Non-White officer or employee (all population groups):

(i) An employee who is remunerated according to local wage rates and an employee in the local wage category who is remunerated according to a salary scale: Not exceeding R3,50 per day;

(ii) An officer or a salaried employee whose annual salary or wage, including pensionable allowances and the cash value of pensionable privileges supplied in kind, is—

lower than R1 170: Not exceeding R3,50 per day;

R1 170 or higher but not higher than R4 200: Not exceeding R6 per day;

higher than R4 200 but not higher than R5 820: Not exceeding R9 per day;

higher than R5 820 but not higher than R9 540: Not exceeding R11,50 per day;

higher than R9 540: Not exceeding R14,50 per day.";

(6) the substitution for paragraph (a) of regulation D2.2 of the following with effect from 1 January 1977:

"(a) the subsistence allowance mentioned in subregulation D1.1 at the following rates:

(i) R17,50: Not exceeding 73c per hour;
(ii) R15: Not exceeding 63c per hour;
(iii) R14,50: Not exceeding 60c per hour;
(iv) R13,50: Not exceeding 56c per hour;
(v) R11,50: Not exceeding 48c per hour;
(vi) R9: Not exceeding 38c per hour;
(vii) R6: Not exceeding 25c per hour;
(viii) R3,50: Not exceeding 15c per hour;"

(7) the substitution for regulation D5.2 (a) and (b) of the following regulation with effect from 1 August 1978:

"D5.2 Camp allowance, in lieu of subsistence allowance, is payable to an officer or employee who is compelled to camp for the full period during which he stays in camp, at the rates and on the conditions prescribed by the Treasury on the recommendation of the Commission.";

(8) the substitution for the amounts mentioned in regulation D6.1 (b) of the amounts R2 and R1 per day, respectively;

(9) the substitution per day for the amounts mentioned in regulation D7.2 of the amounts of R2, R1 and R3 per day, respectively;

(10) the substitution for regulation E4.1 (a) (i) (aa) and (bb) of the following:

"E4.1 An officer or employee who is required to undertake an official journey by train or boat or by air, may travel in the following classes:

(a) By train—(i) In the Republic of the territory: First class if available, otherwise second class;";

(11) met ingang van 1 Maart 1976 die volgende regulasie F1.4 (j) in te voeg:

"(j) Die uitgawe aangegaan in verband met die aankoppeling van water en elektrisiteit: Met dien verstande dat aankoppelingsgelde wat deel uitmaak van deposito's deur plaaslike owerhede voorgeskryf om die water- en elektrisiteitsverbruik van die inwoners van wonings in hul munisipale gebiede te dek en wat van sodanige plaaslike owerhede verhaalbaar is, nie terugbetaal word nie;";

(12) die bestaande regulasie F1.5 met ingang van 1 April 1976 deur die volgende te vervang:

"F1.5 (a) Aan 'n beampte of werknemer wat op staatskoste oorgeplaas word en wat sy persoonlike besittings vervoer uit—

(i) 'n huis of woonstel by of in die omgewing van sy ou hoofkwartier, welke huis of woonstel hy self ten volle of gedeeltelik gemeubileer het, na 'n huis of woonstel by of in die omgewing van sy nuwe hoofkwartier of na 'n opbergplek; of

(ii) 'n opbergplek na 'n huis of woonstel wat hy self gaan bewoon by of in die omgewing van sy nuwe hoofkwartier of na 'n ander opbergplek;

kan 'n departementshoof 'n bedrag van hoogstens *R200*, indien die oorgeplaaste 'n Blanke is, of hoogstens *R100*, indien die oorgeplaaste 'n Nie-Blanke is, betaal ten opsigte van waardevermindering van persoonlike besittings en as *hulpverlening by die bestryding* van uitgawes wat uit sy oorplasing voortspruit, uitgesonder dié waarvoor elders in hierdie regulasies voorsiening gemaak word.

(b) Aan 'n beampte of werknemer wat op staatskoste oorgeplaas word en wie se oorplasing nie gepaard gaan met die vervoer van persoonlike besittings nie, kan 'n departementshoof 'n bedrag van hoogstens *R20*, indien die oorgeplaaste 'n Blanke is, of hoogstens *R10*, indien die oorgeplaaste 'n Nie-Blanke is, betaal as *hulpverlening by die bestryding* van uitgawes wat uit sy oorplasing voortspruit, uitgesonderd dié waarvoor elders in hierdie regulasies voorsiening gemaak word."

(13) regulasie F4 deur die volgende nuwe regulasie te vervang:

(a) "F4.1 Aan 'n sessie-amptenaar kan, aan die begin en einde van sy sessiediens in verband met 'n Parlementsitting, vervoer op staatskoste na en van Kaapstad verskaf word vir—

(a) hom en 'n lid of lede van sy huishouding op die grondslag wat vir 'n oorgeplaaste beampte of werknemer voorgeskryf is, onderworpe aan sodanige beperkings en voorwaardes as wat die Tesourie op aanbeveling van die Kommissie goedkeur;

(b) sy oormassabagasie/persoonlike besittings, op die wyse in regulasie F1 voorgeskryf, beperk tot—

(i) 225 kg (bruto) in die geval van 'n ongetroude sessie-amptenaar of 'n getroude sessie-amptenaar wat nie deur sy huishouding vergesel word nie; en

(ii) 500 kg (bruto) in die geval van 'n getroude sessie-amptenaar wat deur sy huishouding vergesel word; en

(c) een private en/of een gesubsidieerde motorvoertuig of motorfiets en fietse (met inbegrip van driewiele) op sodanige voorwaardes as wat die Tesourie op aanbeveling van die Kommissie goedkeur: Met

(11) the insertion of the following new regulation F1.4 (j) with effect from 1 March 1976:

"(j) The expenditure incurred in connection with the reconnection of water and electricity: Provided that reconnection fees which form part of deposits required by local authorities to cover water and electricity consumption by occupants of residences in their municipal areas and which are recoverable from such local authorities, shall not be refunded.";

(12) the substitution for regulation F1.5 of the following with effect from 1 April 1976:

"F1.5 (a) to an officer or employee who is transferred at State expense and who moves his personal effects from—

(i) a house or flat at or in the vicinity of his old headquarters, which house or flat was wholly or partly furnished by himself, to a house or flat at or in the vicinity of his new headquarters or to a warehouse; or

(ii) a warehouse to a house or flat for his own occupation at or in the vicinity of his new headquarters, or to another warehouse;

a head of department may pay an amount not exceeding *R200* if the transferee is a White person, or *R100* if the transferee is a Non-White person, in respect of depreciation of personal effects and *to meet expenses* arising from his transfer, other than those for which provision is made elsewhere in these regulations.

(b) to an officer or employee who is transferred at State expense and whose transfer is not coupled with the conveyance of personal effects, a head of department may pay an amount not exceeding *R20* if the transferee is a White person, or not exceeding *R10* if the transferee is a Non-White person, *to meet expenses* arising from his transfer, other than those for which provision is made elsewhere in these regulations.";

(13) the substitution for the existing regulation F4 of the following:

(a) "F4.1 A sessional official may be granted, at the beginning and end of his sessional duty in connection with a Parliamentary session, conveyance to and from Cape Town at State expense for—

(a) himself and a member or members of his household on the basis prescribed for a transferred officer or employee, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Treasury may approve on the recommendation of the Commission;

(b) his excess luggage/personal effects in the manner prescribed in regulation F1, limited to—

(i) 225 kg (gross) in the case of a single sessional official or a married sessional official not accompanied by his household; and

(ii) 500 kg (gross) in the case of a married sessional official accompanied by his household; and

(c) one private and/or subsidised motor vehicle or motor cycle and bicycles (including tricycles), subject to such conditions as the Treasury may approve on the recommendation of the Commission: Provided

dien verstande dat 'n tweede voertuig wat in Kaapstad aangekoop is, uitgesluit is van die voordele van hierdie maatreëls.

(b) F4.2 Aan 'n sessie-amptenaar kan, gedurende sy tydperk van sessiediens of gedurende 'n reses van die Parlement, ten opsigte van homself en/of 'n lid of lede van sy huishouding sodanige reisvoorregte toegestaan word as wat die Tesourie op aanbeveling van die Kommissie goedkeur."

(Wysiging 90)

that the purchase of a second vehicle in Cape Town shall be exempted from the benefits of these measures.

(b) "F4.2 A sessional official may, during his period of sessional duty or during a recess of Parliament, in respect of himself and/or member or members of his household, be granted such travelling privileges as the Treasury may approve on the recommendation of the Commission."

(Amendment 90)

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
	PROKLAMASIES		
R. 179	Staatsdienswet (54/1957): Wysiging van die benaming van die Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge en die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling	1	6630
R. 180	do.: Wysiging van die benaming van die Departement van Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie en die Sekretaris van Binnelandse Sake en Immigrasie	1	6630
R. 181	do.: Wysiging van die benaming van die Departement van Arbeid en die Sekretaris van Arbeid	2	6630
	GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
	Staatsdienskommissie, Kantoor van die		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
R. 1856	Staatsdienswet (54/1957): Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikel 26 van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (54/1957), soos gewysig, onderstaande regulasie te maak	2	6630

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	GOVERNMENT NOTICE		
	Public Service, Department of		
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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2848 PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2848

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PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 182, 1979

DATUM VAN INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, 1978 (WET 100 VAN 1978)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 24 van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde Wet op die eerste dag van September 1979 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Negende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

No. R. 183, 1979

UITVOERING VAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN DIE NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, 1978

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 22 van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978), dra ek hierby met ingang van 1 September 1979 die uitvoering van die bepalings van genoemde Wet op aan die Minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene, behalwe dat ek genoemde bepalings, met uitsondering van die bepalings van Hoofstuk 1—

(a) vir sover hulle op Indiërs betrekking het, aan die Minister van Indiërsake opdra;

(b) vir sover hulle op Kleurlinge betrekking het, aan die Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge opdra; en

(c) vir sover hulle op Swartes betrekking het, aan die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling opdra.

By die toepassing van hierdie Proklamasie beteken die uitdrukking—

"Indiër" iemand wat ingevolge die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet, 1950 (Wet 30 van 1950), as 'n lid van die Indiërgroep geklassifiseer is;

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 182, 1979

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978 (ACT 100 OF 1978)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 24 of the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978), I hereby declare that the provisions of the said Act shall come into operation on the first day of September 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Ninth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

No. R. 183, 1979

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 22 of the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978), I hereby assign, with effect from the first day of September 1979, the administration of the said Act to the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, except that I assign the administration of the said provisions, with the exception of the provisions of Chapter 1—

(a) in so far as they relate to Indians, to the Minister of Indian Affairs;

(b) in so far as they relate to Coloured persons, to the Minister of Coloured Relations; and

(c) in so far as they relate to Blacks, to the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

For the purposes of this Proclamation the expression—

"Indian" means any person classified as a member of the Indian Group in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950);

Train cripples and stop begging — Fuller

EAST LONDON — If seriously crippled Ciskeian children are not given self sufficiency training, hoards of beggars will crowd our streets.

This was spelled out clearly yesterday by Dr Margaret Fuller of the East London and Border Cripple Care Society who said, "I don't know what the Government expects these children to become but beggars and a burden to the state."

Dr Fuller emphasised the need for the Ciskeian Government to cater for crippled children who would in future be a burden on the state if they remained untrained to help themselves and become productive members of their society.

It would be cheaper, she said, for the Government to cater in advance for handicapped children than to support them later as adults.

Not only crippled children needed vocational training, she said, but all handicapped children, like the blind as well.

At the weekend Dr Fuller handed over R20 000 on behalf of the East London and Border Cripple Care Society to the Vukuhambe School for crippled children in Mdantsane. Vukuhambe literally means get up and walk.

But said Dr Fuller, the school requires R200 000 to ultimately school and accommodate 200 pupils. "I hope the Ciskeian Government will provide more funds for the school."

The needs of the handicapped were vast and to cater for them all would be an enormous burden on the emerging Ciskeian government, Dr Fuller said she hoped more sponsors would come forward to alleviate the problem.

Dr Fuller said some white sponsors of her welfare organisation were worried that not enough money was spent on the needs of white children.

"We have done a tremendous amount for the white community but it hasn't all been publicised," she said. — DDR

Vukuhambe — a place of hope

MDANTSANE — Vukuhambe School for Cripple Children in Mdantsane is a place of hope.

The school, the only one in the Cape Province excluding Transkei was opened with 12 pupils, all boys, in January 1977.

The school is a strict partnership between the state and the Dutch Reformed Church.

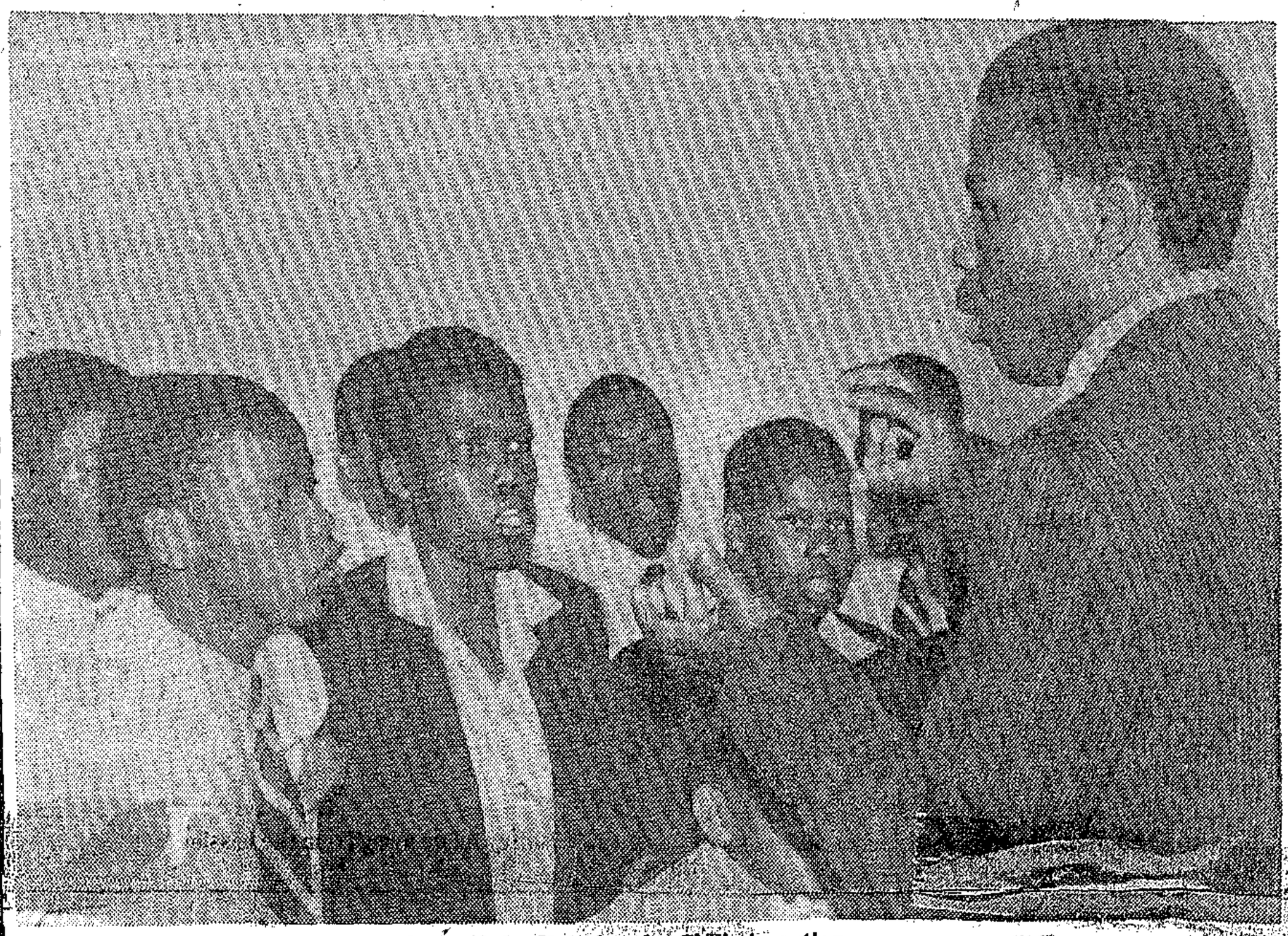
It has an enrolment of 41 boys and nine girls. The girls are transported daily to the school.

There are six teachers, one nurse, two clerks, nine hostel staff.

The aim of the school is to assist and develop cripple children and prepare them for a life of a child as a whole.

There is a big demand for admission at the school, presently there is a waiting list of more than 100 cripple children.

The school is in need of funds and recently it was awarded R20 000 by the East London and Border Child Welfare Society.



Part of the Vukuhambe Choir in action.



Part of the staff who run Vukuhambe.



The pupils at Vukuhambe

Unity call to kids who won trophy

9/11/79 (297) lost

BLACK children must unite to defeat the ends of injustice which wanted to divide them into various ethnic groups, Mr Kwena B P Nteso, prominent social worker for Cripples' Care Association of the Transvaal, said at a presentation ceremony at the Shukumani Higher Primary School, Tembisa, this week.

By PETER SETUKE

The pupils received a floating trophy from Wanda Furnishers of Kempton Park for having been the leading school in a fund-raising campaign for cripples.

Mr Nteso continued: "If you entertain ethnical discrimination, you will find yourselves discriminating even among your own cripples, the mentally retarded and the orphaned according to their languages, which does not alleviate the plight of these unfortunate cousins of yours."

Thanking the pupils for their efforts, Mr Nteso added that the work done during 1978 by the Cripple's Care Association amounted to R90 000 and the budget for the 1979-80 project worked out at R139 000.

He said obtaining wheelchairs took up to three months but the association already had 10 paraplegics (wheelchair cripples) knitting jerseys and two sewing groups in Soweto. They needed assistance with more material for further progress.

Another speaker was the chairman of the Tembisa Chamber of Commerce, Mr S J Morakile, who said the chamber would give bursaries to 15 form four students of R75 each a year from January 1980, but warned that "this sum can only be increased if the residents of Tembisa support the black traders instead of city stores."

A committee member of Cripples' Care Association, Mr J N Thema, presented the floating trophy to a crippled schoolgirl, who was among the victims of the 1974 Lourenco Marques bus disaster that claimed the lives of nine pupils and teachers.

She gave it to her schoolmates, who ran around the yard with their proud achievement, shouting slogans like "together we stand".



Mr B P Nteso receives a donation from a pupil at Shukumani HP School in Tembisa for Cripple Care.

An overwhelming majority of the sampre were ex... enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

Border deaf get big boost

EAST LONDON — The [illegible]n Foundation launch[illegible]s first project on the [illegible]er yesterday when a [illegible]000 cheque was hand[illegible]over to the St Thomas [illegible]chool for the Deaf at [illegible]Woodlands Mission near [illegible]King William's Town.

The 29-classroom school, with an enrolment of 300 pupils who are being taught by 30 teachers, was started in 1962 with an enrolment of 17 pupils and two teachers.

It is the only school for deaf black children throughout South Africa and is funded by the Catholic diocese of Port Elizabeth and the state.

A representative of St Thomas, Father D. J. Cashman, said yesterday the money would be used to provide accommodation for teachers.

"A school for the deaf needs very specialised teachers, " he said. "We have good teachers and our only problem is to accommodate them. This grant will go a long way in helping us to do our work."

The school enrolled pupils from the age of five and the school leaving age was 18.

"Many of our pupils are in good jobs in factories," he said. " — DDR

CASH BOOK (Combined cash receipts and payments journals)

Date	Receipt No.	Folio	Accounts credited: Other	Accounts Rec.	Sales	Discount Expense	Bank	Accounts debited: Date

Chq. No.	Folio	Accounts debited: Other	Accounts Pay.	Purch.	Discount Revenue	Bank	Accounts credited: Date

EL 1

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'Remember our disabled'

That's the call to planners



MR BRUSSER'S grocery shopping came to an abrupt end when this turn-pike obstructed his entry. Asking the shop assistants to widen the gap between the tills is an 'impractical solution' he said.

By Lynette Denny

REMEMBER disabled and crippled people when drawing up plans for buildings and public amenities — this was the call this week by Mr Richard Brusser, chairman of the Cape Cripple Care Access committee.

'Most people just don't recognise how difficult it is for handicapped people to get around — but the planners of buildings should,' Mr Brusser said.

Just to show how difficult it was Mr Brusser this week asked a Weekend Argus team to accompany him on an ordinary every-day shopping outing.

We found that going on a shopping spree requires careful planning by a person in a wheelchair.

FIRST PROBLEM

The first problem is transport.

Once this is overcome you have to find ways of getting down or up street kerbs and steps to the shop.

After this effort, if you want to buy groceries at the supermarket, you will have to find a way of squeezing your wheelchair through the narrow passages between the tills.

In most cases this can only be done if the shop assistant widens the gap.

'Not the most practical solution on a busy Saturday morning when there are long queues of impatient shoppers,' said Mr Brusser who has been in a wheelchair since 1974.

Mr Brusser explained this week how the inaccessibility of most places affects the lives of para- and quadraplegics.

'If a person in a wheelchair wants to go to town or do his shopping, he knows he will have to rely on strangers to help him up stairs, kerbs and sometimes to move in the shop.

'This makes coping with his disability even more difficult because he usually needs to be independent to build up his confidence,' he said.

'If buildings and public amenities were built with disabled people in mind and access was not so difficult, coping with being confined to a wheelchair would be made a lot easier.

'Instead of being shoved away in homes they would become involved in society which is one of the most important ways of helping paralysed people to adjust to their handicaps. Disabled people must be accepted as a normal aspect of life,' he said.

Mr Brusser said a recent study in the United States had shown that including access for wheelchairs in building plans only added 0,5 percent to the cost, but improving accessibility afterwards added considerably to the cost.

He said proposals had been drawn up by the South African Bureau of Standards and the National Council for Cripple Care for legislation making it possible for municipalities to veto building plans if they did not cater for wheelchairs. Mr Brusser felt, however, that this was inadequate because it gave the authorities the 'choice.'

'If these proposals are adopted they will carry little weight because they do not make it mandatory to include facilities for chairs,' he said.



EVEN if Mr Brusser could bridge the gap between the train and the platform, the pole in the middle of the door makes the opening too narrow for him to get in.

SOCIAL SECURITY

GENERAL
1980

JAN - DEC

MAKING SCHOOL EASIER

Tygerberg clinic aids 'problem' learners

By Sybelle Albrecht

MANY of the exuberant six-year-olds who entered school for the first time this week, may be sadly disillusioned, frightened and unhappy towards the end of the year.

They are the ones who pathetically lag behind while their classmates revel in the experience of discovering new knowledge and the magic of reading for the first time.

Once — not too long ago — they were labelled as stupid and placed in so-called special classes.

Today, however, educationists, teachers and medical doctors agree that some of these children often have special mental, physical or emotional problems which should be recognised and treated as soon after birth as possible.

Although treatment may not always improve the child's mental capabilities, it can at least make life at school easier for himself and his teacher.

Paediatricians at the Tygerberg Hospital were strongly aware of this need when they established a special evaluation clinic at the hospital in 1973.

Since then they have managed to improve the quality of life of many of the youngsters who recently went to school for the first time.

While they strongly emphasise the importance of early recognition of problems in young children, they also treat and evaluate older children who are referred to them by private doctors and school clinics.

One of the paediatricians on the evaluation team explains that they are especially alert to problems occuring in very tiny, premature babies and in babies born after a difficult confinement.

Diseases like meningitis can also cause problems in the development of a baby.

While neurological abnormalities and cerebral motor disfunction are usually difficult to recognise in very young babies, a Tygerberg paediatrician says it usually becomes evident by the time the child is six months old. Treated immediately it can make a dramatic difference to the child's physical capabilities in later life.

TREATMENT

Little can be done for a four-year-old with serious cerebral motor disfunction, but good results can be achieved with physiotherapy if treatment starts when the child is still a baby.

At the same time a lot of unnecessary pain and unhappiness can be eliminated if difficulties in sight and hearing can be recognised before a child goes to school, because such difficulties can seriously hamper his progress at school.

EXPERTS

The evaluation clinic is run by a team of medical experts, including paediatricians, speech and physiotherapists and occupational therapists, social workers, clinical psychologists and child psychiatrists. With a long waiting list, they test and evaluate young children to determine whether they are mentally retarded, physically or emotionally handicapped. Mothers of high-risk babies, born at Tygerberg, are asked to bring their babies back from time to time for tests, evaluation and if necessary, treatment.

There are signs to look out for in newborn and young babies which may indicate abnormalities.

- Premature babies, especially those who weighed less than 1700 grams at birth, need regular check-ups.
- Suckling problems after birth may indicate an abnormality.
- A baby who does not move much, or moves only one side of its body may need evaluation and treatment.
- There may also be problems if a young baby's head is very weak and hangs back when the child is pulled up by the hands.
- The child that doesn't sit, or walk at the expected age.
- A child who doesn't talk in sentences after he is three years old may need a check-up.

Many babies, however, who seem to have something wrong with them at birth, may turn out to be perfectly healthy, while abnormalities may only be discovered later in an apparently healthy newborn.

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It answered 2 (60)

13/2/80

Rehabilitation centres

82. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) What is the (a) total number of inmates in and (b) estimated *per capita* monthly cost of (i) rehabilitation centres and (ii) registered rehabilitation centres;

(2) how many such inmates have been committed for treatment for (a) alcoholism and (b) drug addiction;

(3) (a) how many such insitutions were established during the past year, (b) what are their names, (c) where are they situated and (d) what is the maximum capacity of each?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) (i) 534 on 31 December 1979

(ii) 618 on 31 December 1979

(b) (i) R175.

(ii) Varies between R282 and R599.

(2) (a) 1 023 committed and voluntary inmates.

(b) 118 committed and voluntary inmates.

(3) (a) None: (b), (c) and (d) consequently fall away.

13/2/80

Hansard 2Q.Col 62

297

Institutions for combating of alcoholism/addiction to dependence-producing substances

130. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any buildings have been provided by his Department for the purpose of combating alcoholism and addiction to dependence-producing substances; if so, (a) where are the buildings situated, (b) what has been the cost of each institution to date and (c) what is the number of occupants in each institution;

(2) how many Blacks were committed for (a) alcoholism and (b) addiction to dependence-producing substances during each year of the last three years?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes

(a) Madadeni (Newcastle)

(b) R483 390

(c) 62

(2) (a) 1977—19
1978—29
1979—33

(b) 1977— 8
1978— 7
1979—12

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DEPARTEMENT VAN KLEURLING-BETREKKINGE

No. R. 299 15 Februarie 1980

REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, 1978 (WET 100 VAN 1978)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by Goewermentskennisgewing 2529 van 9 November 1979, gelees met Proklamasie R. 183 van 24 Augustus 1979, vaardig ek, Norman Stewart Middleton, Lid van die Uitvoerende Bestuur van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad aangewys vir Gemeenskapswelsyn en Pensioene, hierby kragtens artikel 21 van die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978), die regulasies uit soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

N. S. MIDDLETON, Aangewese Lid.

BYLAE

REGULASIES

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"appellant" 'n organisasie wat 'n appèl ingevolge regulasie 20 (1) aangeteken het;

"die Wet" die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978);

"geregistreerde adres", met betrekking tot 'n welsynsorganisasie, die plek in die Republiek wat by die sekretaris van die streekwelsynsraad deur wie bedoelde organisasie as 'n welsynsorganisasie geregistreer is, as die adres geregistreer is waar bedoelde organisasie die betekening van enige kennisgewing ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies sal aanvaar;

"regsverteenwoordiger" 'n advokaat of prokureur;

"respondent" 'n welsynsorganisasie of ander organisasie aan wie 'n registrasiesertifikaat uitgereik is wat die onderwerp van 'n ondersoek ingevolge artikel 14 van die Wet is;

"voorsitter", met betrekking tot 'n streekwelsynsraad, uitvoerende komitee of welsynskomitee, die persoon wat ingevolge die Wet en hierdie regulasies as voorsitter van bedoelde raad of van sodanige komitee aangewys is of wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies op 'n vergadering van bedoelde raad of sodanige komitee voorsit;

en het iedere woord waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, daardie betekenis.

Kworum vir en prosedure op vergaderings van streekwelsynsrade en hul uitvoerende komitees en van welsynskomitees

2. (1) Die meerderheid van die lede van 'n streekwelsynsraad of van 'n uitvoerende komitee of welsynskomitee vorm 'n kworum op 'n vergadering van sodanige raad of sodanige komitee, na gelang van die geval.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie regulasies, is die beslissing van die meerderheid van die lede van 'n streekwelsynsraad of uitvoerende komitee of welsynskomitee op 'n vergadering van sodanige streekwelsynsraad of sodanige komitee, na gelang van die geval, die beslissing van sodanige streekwelsynsraad of sodanige komitee.

3. (1) Die sekretaris van 'n streekwelsynsraad moet elke lid van sodanige raad en die sekretaris van 'n welsynskomitee moet elke lid van sodanige komitee minstens 14 dae voor die datum wat vir die hou van 'n vergadering van sodanige streekwelsynsraad of sodanige komitee bepaal is, skriftelik in kennis stel van die datum en tyd waarop en die plek waar sodanige vergadering gehou sal word.

(2) Sodanige kennisgewing moet vergesel gaan van 'n sakelys wat deur die voorsitter van die streekwelsynsraad of welsynskomitee, na gelang van die geval, goedgekur is en wat die sake uiteensit wat op bedoelde vergadering van sodanige raad of komitee oorweeg sal word.

(3) Aan die lede van 'n uitvoerende komitee word sodanige kennisgewing gegee van 'n vergadering van bedoelde komitee as wat die voorsitter van die komitee van tyd tot tyd bepaal.

(4) Iedere lid van 'n streekwelsynsraad, uitvoerende komitee of welsynskomitee moet iedere vergadering van sodanige raad of sodanige komitee, na gelang van die geval, bywoon, tensy hy deur die voorsitter van die betrokke raad of komitee verlof verleen is om van sodanige vergadering afwesig te wees.

DEPARTMENT OF COLOURED RELATIONS

No. R. 299 15 February 1980

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978 (ACT 100 OF 1978)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by Government Notice 2529 of 9 November 1979, read with Proclamation R. 183 dated 24 August 1979, I, Norman Stewart Middleton, Member of the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council entrusted with Community Welfare and Pensions, hereby make, in terms of section 21 of the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978), the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

N. S. MIDDLETON, Designated Member.

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"appellant" means any organisation which has noted an appeal in terms of regulation 20 (1);

"chairman", in relation to a regional welfare board, executive committee or welfare committee, means the person designated in terms of the Act and these regulations as chairman of the said board or of such committee or who presides at any meeting of the said board or such committee in terms of these regulations;

"legal representative" means counsel or an attorney;

"registered address", in relation to a welfare organisation, means the place in the Republic registered with the Secretary of the regional welfare board by which the said organisation was registered as a welfare organisation as the address at which the said organisation will accept service of any notice in terms of the Act or these regulations;

"respondent" means any welfare organisation or other organisation to which a registration certificate has been issued which is the subject of an enquiry in terms of section 14 of the Act;

"the Act" means the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978);

and every word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall bear that meaning.

Quorum for and procedure at meetings of regional welfare boards and their executive committees and of welfare committees

2. (1) The majority of the members of a regional welfare board or of an executive committee or welfare committee shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of such board or such committee, as the case may be.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, the decision of the majority of the members of a regional welfare board or executive committee or welfare committee present at any meeting of such regional welfare board or such committee, as the case may be, shall be the decision of such regional welfare board or such committee.

3. (1) The secretary of a regional welfare board shall notify every member of such board and the secretary of a welfare committee shall notify every member of such committee in writing at least 14 days before the date determined for the holding of a meeting of such regional welfare board or of such committee of the date on which, the time at which, and the place where such meeting shall be held.

(2) Such notice shall be accompanied by an agenda which has been approved by the chairman of the regional welfare board or welfare committee, as the case may be, and which sets out the matters to be considered at the said meeting of such board or committee.

(3) The members of an executive committee shall be given such notice of a meeting of the said committee as the chairman of the committee may determine from time to time.

(4) Every member of a regional welfare board, executive committee or welfare committee shall attend every meeting of such board or such committee, as the case may be, unless he has been granted leave by the chairman of the board or committee concerned to be absent from such meeting.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
085913J	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	085913J
152249N	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(34)	7	152249N
154508U	ACKERMAN	BARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	154508U
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(60)		
157349G	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(44)	1	157349G
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
155374K	ALLIE	FUAD	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	155374K
153885R	ARCAS	MARIA JOAO CARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I	F	(39)	1	153885R
162594H	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162594H
117046Z	ATKINSON	HENRY NICHOLAS	110101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS		1	117046Z
157724P	BADINGS	CRAIG REIN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(53)	1	157724P
			105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(54)		
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(51)		
				E (XHOSA)	ABS		1	162809R
					ABS			
					UP	(61)	1	153940B
				980)	F	(37)	7	115210D
				SPRUDENCE IF		(46)		
					F	(36)	1	159729U
					UP	(50)		
					UP	(51)	1	155052K
				E I	3	(52)	1	138311N
				980)	3NX		1	161780Y
					UP	(53)	1	157700N
					T	(44)		
				CE I	ABS		1	153399N
				980)	3NX		1	162250J
				102	F	(42)		
					3	(50)		
				(HALF COURSEUP		(50)	1	159215G

UCT

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, March 17, 1980

R15 000 help for soldier

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — April 1 will be no joke for a young ex-soldier, paralysed from the waist in a border accident in 1978.

For Sergeant X, April Fool's Day will mark the end of months of despair — his monthly pension will rise from R104 to R722 and he is eligible for a gratuity of R15 000.

He could barely believe the news yesterday until he had telephoned Commandant J J Crouse of the South African Legion, who has been involved in his case since mid-1979. Then he said wonderingly: "After all these months . . . It's incredible".

Sergeant X, in his late 20s, had been working for a government department for almost 10 years when he was called up in November 1978. The next month he was crushed under a lorry in the operational area and permanently paralysed.

For Sergeant X — incapable of working at his former job and suffering constant pain — it meant nearly 18 months of uncertainty, anxiety and gradually evaporating hope as his case worked its way through the official channels between his employer, the Department of Labour, the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

By the middle of last year, both Commandant Crouse and Mr Geoff Oldfield, NRP MP for Umbilo — veterans of many struggles on behalf of military and civil pensioners — were working on Sergeant X's case.

Mr Oldfield had then been told that Sergeant X was still in the service of his department and no decision regarding his discharge had been taken. But if he was discharged from September 1, as a result of injuries suffered in the course of military service, and if the disability was 100%, he would be entitled to the gratuity and the larger monthly pension.

Then on June 14 Sergeant X called me, saying he was to be discharged by his employer," Commandant Crouse said yesterday.

But by late last month he had received neither the gratuity nor pension promised him. Since being retired at the end of October last year he had received only a monthly pension of R104,34.

Sergeant X wrote on March 3 to Commandant Crouse, who got in touch with Mr Oldfield. He, in turn, contacted the Departments of Labour and of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Then came the good news — first from the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, then from the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions. "If this happened to me, it must be happening to some other blokes too," Sergeant X commented.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(63)	4	133100Z
113116C	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSEUP		(51)	4	113116C
0961466	WENGROVE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	(45)	5	0961466
0965606	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	908205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)	ABS		4	0965606
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	(43)	4	103278J
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS				

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

Plea for handicapped

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A plea for subsidizing air tickets for handicapped children was made by Mr J J Niemann of Kimberley South.

Mr Niemann (NP) said during the committee stage of the Railway budget that transporting the children would be cheaper to the state if they received free air tickets.

They travelled all over the country by train at great discomfort to themselves and invariably needed someone to look after them on the journeys to and from the institutions or schools they attended.

Long train journeys for handicapped children exposed them to the danger of complications setting in en route. This danger was largely eliminated by the short duration of a flight.

Children in wheelchairs travelled free regularly over long distances on the railways and the state would probably save by having them travel free on the airways. This would generally reduce the cost burden on the state and decrease the hardship they suffered when travelling. — Sapa

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(63)	4	133100Z
113116C	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSEUP		(51)	4	113116C
096146G	WENGROVE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	(45)	5	096146G
096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	908205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)	ABS		4	096560G
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	(43)	4	103278J
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		5	114463R

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Deductions for disabled

THE ASSEMBLY — Senator Horwood yesterday proposed that the maximum deduction for tax purposes in respect of expenses incurred by the physically disabled be increased from R650 to R1 200.

He also proposed that all other limitations be removed.

"The loss of income in this case is calculated at R400 000 in a full year and R200 000 in 1980/81. — Sapa.

No facilities for cerebral palsied Indian children

When Haroon Dada, of Laudium, was born he was a normal healthy child.

A year later he was struck by meningitis which left him in a coma for a month and left him blind and deaf and mentally retarded.

Despite doctors saying he would never see or hear again, he recovered his sight and hearing nine months later after visiting faith healers, but he is still retarded and continually crashes his head against walls and hard objects.

He is now six years old.

DOCTORS

It was discovered three years ago he had hydrocephalus (water on the brain) and a pipe was put in his head to drain the water away from his brain. As far as his mental condition was concerned, doctors said nothing could be done for him.

He is unable to work or talk and has no sense of balance or co-ordination. His father, Mr Ander Dada is presently unemployed and unable to pay for expensive treatment.

"I accept the fact that I have a mentally retarded child but there are certain things that can be done for him," he said.

Mr Dada heard of the American football helmet which was suggested by Professor Jim Gardner of Wits University for Godfrey Mabothe, a mentally retarded child, and feels that the same thing could be useful to his son.

The Dadas also have two daughters, aged four and one, who are both normal.

"The other children are neglected because Haroon needs so much attention," said Mr Dada.

Mrs Rashida Dada is presently taking Haroon to the hospital for physiotherapy every month. This means a trip of 8 km in two connecting buses.

FOUR YEARS

For more than four years Mr and Mrs Dada have been trying to get their son into a cerebral palsy school but they cannnot find one which will admit Indians.

Mr C Saloojee, director of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa) said there are no facilities for cerebral palsy children in the Transvaal.

"The only place I know that provides for cerebral palsy cases is in Durban but there are no residences attached to it," he said.

"There is an urgent need to establish such a service and the Government must recognise the lack of facilities to cater for these people."

Cape's rehabilitative centre is 10

297 Staff Reporter C.T. 10/4/80.

THE Cape's only specialized rehabilitative hospital — the Goodwood After-Care Centre — still occupies the old Milton Road school buildings it took over 10 years ago.

Celebrating its 10th anniversary yesterday, the hospital for chronically ill people — particularly stroke victims — cares for patients even after they have been discharged.

Started by Tygerberg Hospital, the centre is looked upon as a "ward extension" and patients throughout South Africa can be treated there as long as they have been admitted to Tygerberg Hospital.

A successful feature is the easy transfer of patients whose conditions deteriorate, to Tygerberg Hospital — which is nearby — for intensive care and back again to the centre to continue their rehabilitation.

In an interview yesterday Dr S Freedman, head of the centre, and Professor C L Wicht, of Tygerberg Hospital's department of comprehensive medicine, outlined the rehabilitative process in which the entire medical team participates.

Patients are seen regularly by the team which usually consists of a doctor, physiotherapist, speech therapist, social worker and chaplain.

Although some patients have to be referred to "long-term" institutions such as an old-age home, most are discharged as soon as they are independent.

What if they cannot live alone?

"No one leaves us unless placed in the care of somebody," Dr Freedman said.

This is where treatment ends at other hospitals. Here the care continues with regular visits by members of the medical team till the end of the former patient's life.

Emphasizing that the centre was not for the terminally-ill, Professor Wicht criticized the lack of facilities for continuous hospital care in South Africa.

The facilities at Conradie Hospital and those at various old-age homes are "insufficient for the terminally-ill," he said.

3.7 Finansiering van die S.O.A.K. aktiwiteite

(a) Uitgawes

aanbevelings vir aksie - vandaar dus die aksent op toepas-
like kundigheid van die studie-onderwerp by die benoemdes op
die eenhedes en die aandrang op spoedisende finalisering
van elke besondere opdrag.

- 'n senior S.O.A.K. funksionaris vir deeltydse koördine-
ring en kontrole oor vorderings met take deur die onder-
skeie eenhede/groepe.

So 'n eenheid of groep ontbind by afhandeling van die beson-
dere taak waarvoor hy saamgestel was; die bestaansduur van
die eenhede sal in die praktyk betreklik kortstondig wees -
na raming sê sowat ses maande gemiddeld, terwyl probleem studie-
groepe waarskynlik in sommige gevalle gekonstitueer kan word
vir slegs een enkele oorlegsessie. Die oogmerk met hier-
die eenhede is juis bespoedigling van gevolgtrekkings en

3.14

- 'n werknemer van die S.O.A.K. vir deeltydse ondersteunende
hulp aan die individuele eenhede, en

- desnoods ook professionele konsultante teen die gebruik-
like tariewe van vergoeding;

- gesubsidieerde navorsers met die aksent egter op toe-
gepaste eerder as basiese navorsing;

Star 2/4/80

297

Welfare Board is launched

The launch of the new Johannesburg Welfare Board heralded greater community involvement in welfare affairs and fewer bureaucratic ties, chairman of the board Mr J H Stander said at the opening yeserday.

Mr Stander, regional representative of the newly named Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, was speaking at the opening of the board, the first body of its kind.

The board comes as a result of a statutory dispensation under the National Welfare Act of 1978 allowing regional boards greater powers and less control from the department head office in Pretoria.

Mr Stander said the role of the 15-man board would be, above all, to determine the needs of the Johannesburg community and to plan in advance to meet the needs.

The board members include several prominent civic leaders, among them Mrs E Dowling, director of the National Council for Child Welfare, and Dr P Meiring, Dutch Reformed theologian.

"It is the beginning of yet another era in welfare work in South Africa. Through tighter planning, investigation and co-ordination, the board plans to serve the Johannesburg community, using the knowledge and experience gained in the past," Mr Stander said.

11/4/80
Post
p97

The danger of stockvels

THOUSANDS of women around South Africa who run stockvels, societies, burial clubs, and others who collect money on a weekly or monthly basis, are running a great risk.

In terms of new laws they can have their money confiscated if it is in banks or they could face criminal charges, if the money is kept in their homes.

The shocking thing is that none of these women is aware of the legal pitfalls as they go about their club activities on Sundays or month ends.

In an effort to bring these dangers to the notice of the community, Mrs Sally Motlana and her Black Housewives League, have organised a symposium in which, Mrs Felicia Kentridge, will spell out the hazards of running such clubs and how people can comply with the requirements of the law.

The symposium is to be held tomorrow at the Lutheran Church Centre, corner Edith Cavell and Kaptein Streets, Hillbrow at 11 a m.

"We sincerely hope that all women will take the opportunity of coming along and acquaint themselves with a law they know very little about, but one which can destroy so many of their clubs established over many years," she said.

New laws a blow to welfare groups

HUNDREDS of women in "stokvels" and other people in voluntary organisations may be breaking the law unawares — exposing themselves to fines of up to R1 500 or three years' imprisonment.

A Johannesburg advocate at the weekend told the Black Housewives League that non-registered organisations with more than R1 000 savings in the bank could be prosecuted and they could lose their money.

The advocate (who for professional reasons cannot be named) was speaking at a seminar on "Social Welfare and Fund-Raising Acts."

Addressing members of the League at the Lutheran Church Centre in Hillbrow, she pointed out that it was unlawful for non-registered voluntary organisations to raise funds from the public, and they should not have more than a thousand rands in their savings.

The advocate was referring to the new Fund-Raising and Friendly Society's Acts, which were passed in 1978 and came into operation in September last year.

The maximum fine for people contravening these Acts is R1 500 or three years imprisonment.

She said the Friendly Societies Act provides for control of collection of contributions from members of that particular organisation. Should it be proved that there were contributions from members who do not belong to that organisation, the organisation would have contravened the Fund-Raising Act, which prohibits collection of funds from the public.

Any organisation which intends raising funds from the public, has to get permission from the Directorate of Fund-Raising. An unauthorised organisation is not supposed to collect a donation even from outside the Republic.

Permission will be granted to an organisation only if the written constitution complies with the Act. Even voluntary organisations that have a welfare organisation number (WO) are only allowed on a temporary basis to raise funds.

A member of the Council for Voluntary Services in Black Communities, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, says in future her organisation's WO number would be irrelevant.

Her organisation will have to apply for a fund-raising certificate, which will also allow them to collect funds for that particular period.

The new laws came as a blow to members of the black community.

To some stockvels, fund-raising braai's augment their little income.

To members of the Black Housewives League, which has 52 branches throughout the country, these Acts are a retarding factor in their community involvement.

ion units as mentioned under paragraph.2.3. possible queries, the words "among

ave most difficulty to students of n paragraph .13, we suggest that the the period and" as the existing

Self-help groups to hold exhibitions

By WILLIE BOKALA

ORGANISERS of the Self-help Marketing seminar for blacks currently running at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre near Roodepoort, will hold exhibitions at the Blackchain in Diepkloof, Soweto and two other places tomorrow.

The idea behind the exhibitions, according to Mr Griffith Zabala, director of the Self-Help Associates Development for Economics (Shade), is to expose these small manufacturers, arts and crafts group's products to a wider market.

The exhibitions will also be held at the Firs in Rosebank, Johannesburg and the Crista Centre in Northcliff, Johannesburg.

Since Tuesday this week, about 20 arts and crafts groups have been attending a seminar-workshop at the Fellowship Centre. They were lectured by experts on the kind of market that they can tap; practical guidance on selling; keeping records, books budgeting, and costing as a thermometer of business; crafts and cottage industry.

Said Mr Zabala: "There are a number of self-help groups around the country producing goods. These are the people who are trying to generate income and employment for themselves. One of their prime problems is they don't have places to sell and no skills in pricing and costing their goods.



Ms Cathreen Mahubane's Vukuzenzele Weaving Group from Burgerfort, is among the 20 art and craft groups attending the self-help marketing seminar this week.



Some of the leatherwear exhibited at the self-help marketing seminar at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre.

PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING
Kwartaalsyfers
R miljoene

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
Quarterly figures
R millions

	1976*	1977*				
	1976	I	II	III	IV	1977
Duursame goedere Durable goods	1 600	329	365	383		
Semi-duursame goedere Semi-durable goods	6[illegible]	3 194	750	806	808	
Nie-duursame goedere Non-durable goods	1 7[illegible]	7 430	1 993	2 090	2 225	
Dienste[1] Services[1]	1 01	434	1 136	1 235	1 275	
Private verbruiksbesteding Private consumption expenditure	**3 8[illegible]**	**658**	**4 208**	**4 496**	**4 691**	

PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING NÁ UITSKAKELING VAN SEISOENSINVLOED
Kwartaalsyfers teen 'n jaarlikse koers
R miljoene

...JSTED PRIVATE ...PENDITURE
... an annual rate

	1977*				
	I	II	III	IV	1977
Duursame goedere Durable goods	1 436	1 507	1 540		
Semi-duursame goedere Semi-durable goods	3 311	3 237	3 376		
Nie-duursame goedere Non-durable goods	8 169	8 569	9 002		
Dienste[1] Services[1]	4 769	4 813	5 078		
Private verbruiksbesteding Private consumption expenditure	**17 685**	**18 126**	**18 996**		

1. Insluitende netto besteding van buite... foreigners in the domestic market.

Sabswa to plan national conference

Post 24/4/80 297

By SUZETTE NXUMALO

THE Transvaal region of the South African Black Social Workers' Association (SABSWA) will hold an inter-branch meeting at the Sebokeng home improvement centre in Zone 14 on Saturday, April 26.

According to Mr Ben Nteso, national executive member of Sabswa about 80 social workers from all over the Transvaal are expected to attend.

Delegates at Saturday's meeting will help plan strategies for participation at Sabswa's 35th annual national conference which will be at Ulundi's Holiday Inn from August 29 to September 1. The theme for this year's conference will be "Human Rights — a Challenge to Social Work Practice."

Mr Nteso told POST that as a concerned group, SABSWA had felt that the topic would be relevant to modern trends in a country that is grappling with new ideas.

"We hope that Dr Jordan Ngubane will handle the keynote adress. Dr Manas Buthelezi has been asked to prepare a pre-conference paper. This will allow various participants to get an in-depth picture of the subject so as to bring positive ideas for discussion."

Registration for Saturday's meeting will begin at 9 am and an opening address will be given by Mr Nteso.

Compassion with discretion

The impact of the removal of rent control on the living standards of the aged in Johannesburg, and the consequent political pressures to assist them, have focused attention on the broader issues of welfare policy. These issues require careful analysis, paying due attention to the experience of the advanced industrial countries.

Before considering these most important issues, however, there is a side-issue which has to be dismissed very firmly. The property owners' campaign for the abolition of rent control always had a proviso built into its arguments: if the aged, or any other disadvantaged class, required a subsidy, it should be awarded by the taxpayers as a whole, not by landlords as a class. The fundamental arguments for abolition remain sound, and government should not be shifted one inch in its commitment to phase out rent control completely.

On the other hand, it is undeniable that pensioners in particular are going to be much worse off as the result of the ending of rent control, especially in a climate of continued double-digit inflation. We have to demarcate, in dealing with this very real human problem, very carefully between the short term and the long term.

There can be no doubt that the ideal long-term solution to the problem of indigent old age in a free enterprise industrial society lies with properly funded pension schemes. Here SA has at least made a good start, with a funded pension already an accepted element of employment over very wide areas of the public and private sectors.

Undoubtedly, there are still major problems to be solved regarding pension schemes. But one well-known authority on funded pensions, Fiacra O'Hanrahan, MD of African Pensions Trustees Ltd, sounds, for the most part, an optimistic note. He believes that most SA pension funds are conservatively administered, even taking account of inflation. So the risk of failure to meet their obligations in the future is not to be compared with this risk as it may exist overseas.

He also considers that SA pension funds have positively benefited from the restriction on their freedom of investment which requires them to invest as much as half of their cash inflow in government stocks. This constraint has assisted pension fund managers to withstand the speculative influences which overwhelmed UK pension fund managers, particularly in recent abnormal times. These influences led them into many ill-judged decisions in buying and selling shares and property.

As to the transferability of pension fund benefits, O'Hanrahan suggests that a more feasible goal is preservation of bene-

fits. If an accumulated credit were to remain locked in when an employee changed jobs, the present habit of "job-hopping" to gain access to accrued pension rights would be blocked, without the technical difficulties that would arise in the case of actual transferability.

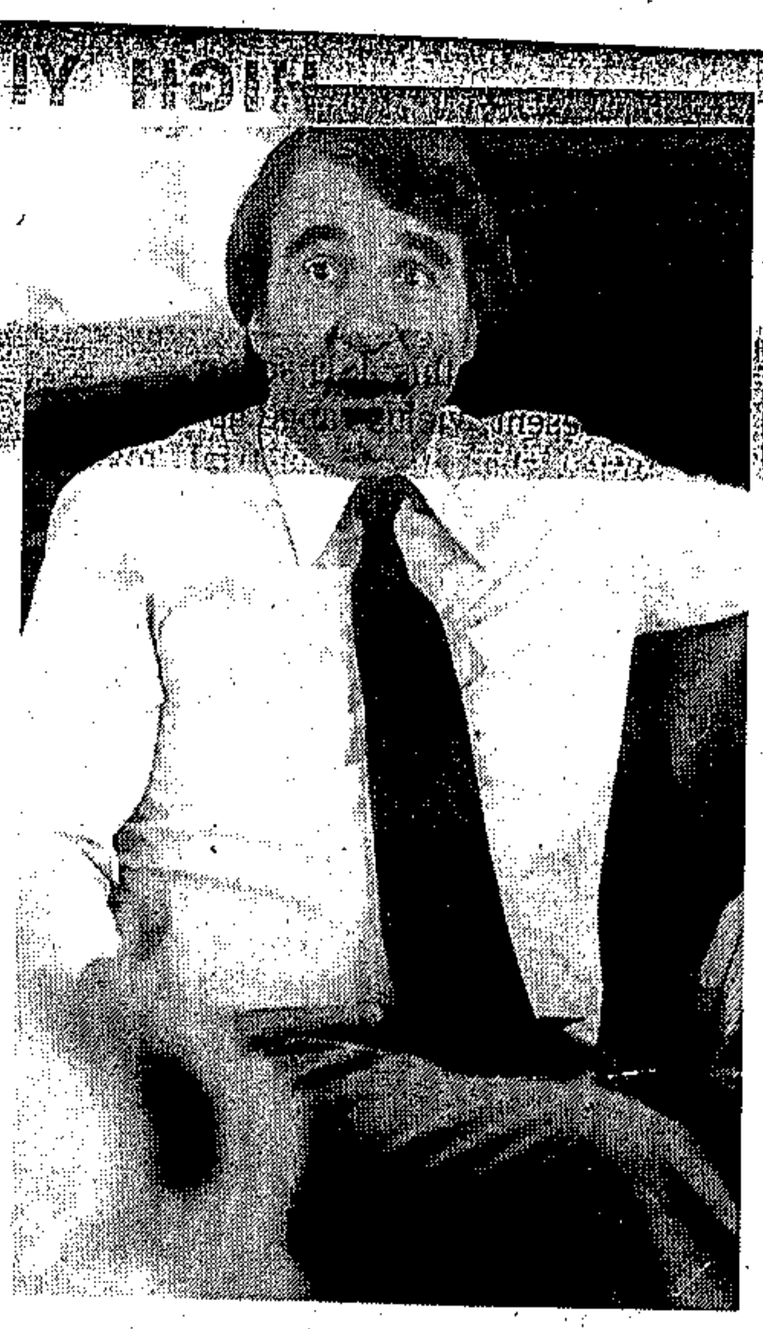
It would not really matter that an employee might have to draw his ultimate pension on retirement in the form of several cheques from different pension funds, provided the pension were there to draw.

This approach has the merit of avoiding the bureaucratic tendencies which might develop in SA with a State-administered pension fund. It also has the merit of making full use of the good start in pension funding that has already been made, and is in keeping with the "new conservatism" in economic thinking which favours decentralised decision-making. It also keeps alive the desirable link between an individual's own savings and the benefits which he eventually receives. So, it is to be hoped, the "welfare mentality," which claims too much from the State as a right, can be kept away from SA.

For the short term, though, we cannot too forcibly use arguments about personal improvidence to deny the present generation of aged certain basic minima of civilised standards of subsistence. Under the pressures of the consumer society, there is, after all, a strong bias towards spending and against saving built into most individual economic decision-making. Under these circumstances, the only savings most people will achieve will be forced savings, through life policies, mortgage bond repayments or compulsory pension fund deductions.

It is hardly fair, therefore, to penalise the present generation of old people because they passed most or all of their working days during periods when the economic mechanisms for forced savings had been less effectively established.

There is also not too much doubt that the present level of old-age pensions (even after the budget increases) will still be insufficient. Leslie Webb, Director of the Johannesburg Council for Care of the Aged, considers that at least R125 a month is required to provide a pensioner even with a barest minimum. And the increase granted in the budget (bringing the monthly payments for whites to R109) barely keeps pace with the current inflation rate. Obviously, the position of coloured and black pensioners is still worse.



O'Hanrahan . . . funded pensions the answer

SA is well able to afford a reasonable increase in the current level of pension payments. According to 1980 estimates, the total vote for welfare and pensions amounts to R228m — some 2% of state expenditure for the financial year 1980-81. Defence expenditure, by way of comparison, is around R2 000m, all items considered.

There are also two general considerations. The first is that high inflation rates bedevil all economic decision-making, and in particular upset the delicate balance between current consumption and saving for the future. Most pertinently, fixed interest investments — like building society accounts — really remain the only savings media available for unsophisticated individuals wishing to make provision for their old age.

The complexities of share investment are quite beyond them, and even mutual fund investments have shown themselves in the not-too-distant past to be vulnerable to wide swings in repurchase value resulting from fluctuations in the value of their underlying portfolios.

With double digit inflation, the interest rates payable on savings accounts and similar media fail even to preserve the purchasing power of the original investment. So many small savers who thought in all good faith that they were establishing an adequate economic base for their retirement have been undone by the ravages of inflation.

Consequently, if SA wants to ease the burden of planning for the welfare of the aged and disabled, the best way to achieve this purpose (as with many other economic purposes) is to get inflation under effective control.

Then, too, it must be acknowledged that the welfare philosophy has been taken in some countries, notably Britain and the US, to truly damaging extremes. The danger point seems to be reached when the classes deemed eligible for welfare payments are extended to the young and able-bodied, whether for reasons of unemployment (as in Britain) or of having dependent children and no apparent breadwinner (as in parts of the US).

At this point, all sorts of counterproductive effects can be observed. For a start, welfare payments by this stage have become so large that they are a real burden on the taxpayer, so governments all too often succumb to the temptation to paying for them through the mechanisms of deficit financing. In simple language, money is printed to pay for welfare. There can be no doubt that the problem of inflation has been severely aggravated, if not caused, in this way.

Also, the phrase "undermining of the work ethic" is no mere glib formula, but a grimly realistic formulation of what happens when incentives are undermined by a too-generous welfare system. The economic debility of Britain, already far advanced, and the ominous signs that the US could go the same way, are eloquent testimony to the perils that lie in wait along this road.

Fortunately, SA is very far from this unfortunate situation, and can, under present circumstances, afford some generosity to the truly helpless like the old and the disabled. But compassion should always be tempered with discretion, so as to avoid the error into which other western countries have fallen.

POST WOMAN

Self-help scheme in need of help

(297) Post 5/5/80

By SINNAH KUNENE

SELF-HELP schemes were designed to create jobs for those who are unemployed, but since they were launched about three years ago, the poor marketing of the goods seems to be digging deeper into the pockets of the unemployed.



Charming dresses for little girls in flower printed "Sungleam" cotton and a polo necked twin set to beat the coldest winter, machine knitted in wool this outfit is available in all children's sizes and for parents too.

This was the main issue at the discussion held by the Programme and Development Unit for the Ipelegeng Community Centre, which markets the products of the self-help groups in Soweto.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Ian McNeill, training development officer for Ipelegeng, Mrs Maureen Duma and Mr Moss Mabelane, both community workers for the marketing project.

Mr Mabelane said the mail order project was introduced in December and in three months, the self-help groups raised about R2 000.

The goods were displayed in the catalogues which were distributed in churches, and an order form attached to them so that people could state the size, colour of the item purchased.

This system has, however, not been much of a success as the groups are still struggling for an extensive market, said Mr Mabelane.

He said their aim was to expose self-help groups to a larger market.

At the meeting, it was resolved that the Unit should involve all churches in Soweto. Arrangements should be made with the ministers and the goods should be displayed in the churches.

He pointed out that self-help groups were running at a loss because of poor advertising and lack of support from the community.

OUTLETS

This has also led to the closing down of one of their outlets in Johannesburg Although the SHARE Shop has not yet closed down, Mr Mabelane said they have been asked to move out.

Mr McNeill said their biggest project, the Ekukhanyeni Candle Factory does not get enough support from the community. He said the recent overseas orders have helped to bring in an income for the 25 staffers working at the factory.

People interested in the Mail Order forms should please write to PO Box 4769, Johannesburg 2 000 or St Paul's Church, PO Box 197, KwaXuma 1868.

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Plans for disabled

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — One of the major policy objectives of the Ciskei Department of Health for 1980 was the improvement to rehabilitation services throughout the territory, Dr Maku said in the CLA yesterday.

He said a rehabilitation co-ordination body had been formed which would give publicity to and raise funds for the establishment of training facilities for disabled people.

A hostel for blind men would be completed shortly at Dimbaza and the hostel inmates would be able to work at the factories there, he said.

Dr Maku said the welfare section of his department was reorganised during the first half of last year "which resulted in an efficient structure to enable the social workers to serve the Ciskei people more constructively."

The University of Port Elizabeth assisted with a number of projects and courses which were attended by Ciskeian social workers.

He said the research project on the welfare services in the Ciskei conducted by UPE was an ongoing exercise and meetings were held regularly to gauge the progress made.

"I have personally been to UPE where a room for the Ciskei research project has been specifically set aside to collect data," Dr Maku said.

He said the university was already helping the Department of Education by training teachers in certain subjects where the research had identified the need.

He said an interesting project, concerning destitute children of Khayalethemba at Mdantsane, was launched last December and was called People United to Save Orphans Project (Pusop).

His department, he said, subsidised the Khayalethemba institution 100 per cent and controlled and supervised the social workers there.

297

Let's all help the blind

WHEN the little girl with a blind person rattles a tin with coins, you probably drop in a coin.

Getting work is still tough

You arrive at the station and melodic song, perhaps a guitar, attracts your attention.

Again, out of pity, you give away a coin.

Does it ever strike your mind that you could probably do more than that for the blind?

The Transvaal Association for Blind Black Adults (Tabba) is one of the organisations prepared to convince the sighted world of the productivity and usefulness of the blind — if given the support.

Publicity secretary for the organisation, Ms Elda Oliphant, who is also blind



Training the blind to be self-sufficient is far better than throwing in a piece of coin.

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feels it is time the community accepted the blind as active contributors to the country's economy.

TAPE

She says the red tape involved in educating the blind has made it even more difficult for them to cope with and face the outside world.

"Blind pupils are always in fear of what they do not know. They know little or if anything at all about the challenges in this world and rehabilitation is their main problem," she said.

She feels the blind pupils in the homelands have also dissociated the children from the society they live in.

"This is one of the major problems Tabba is faced with. We are planning to establish a workshop for the blind in Soweto and we hope to get enough support from the community," she added.

Ms Oliphant says another retarding factor in the organisation is the exploitation of the blind in the labour market.

She says there is no liaison between an employer and the blind employee, hence rife unemployment of the blind.

Tabba also calls on other organisations to work hand-in-hand with them to bring together the blind and the sighted.

"Even people who have no blind people in their family should make contact with the blind — establish a relationship as one would never know what tomorrow brings," Ms Oliphant said.

Apart from the hassles the nine-member committee encounter, six of them blind, Tabba represented the black blind for the first time at the biennial conference for the blind in Pretoria last year.

The Tabba members hope to attend the mutiracial seminar for the blind in Durban in July and they depend solely on the community for transport.

Volunteers may contact Ms Oliphant at 944-2679 of Ms Ruth Matshobane at 944-2918.

The director for the National Council for the Blind, Mr William Rowland, says there are seven blind schools in South Africa.

CHURCHES

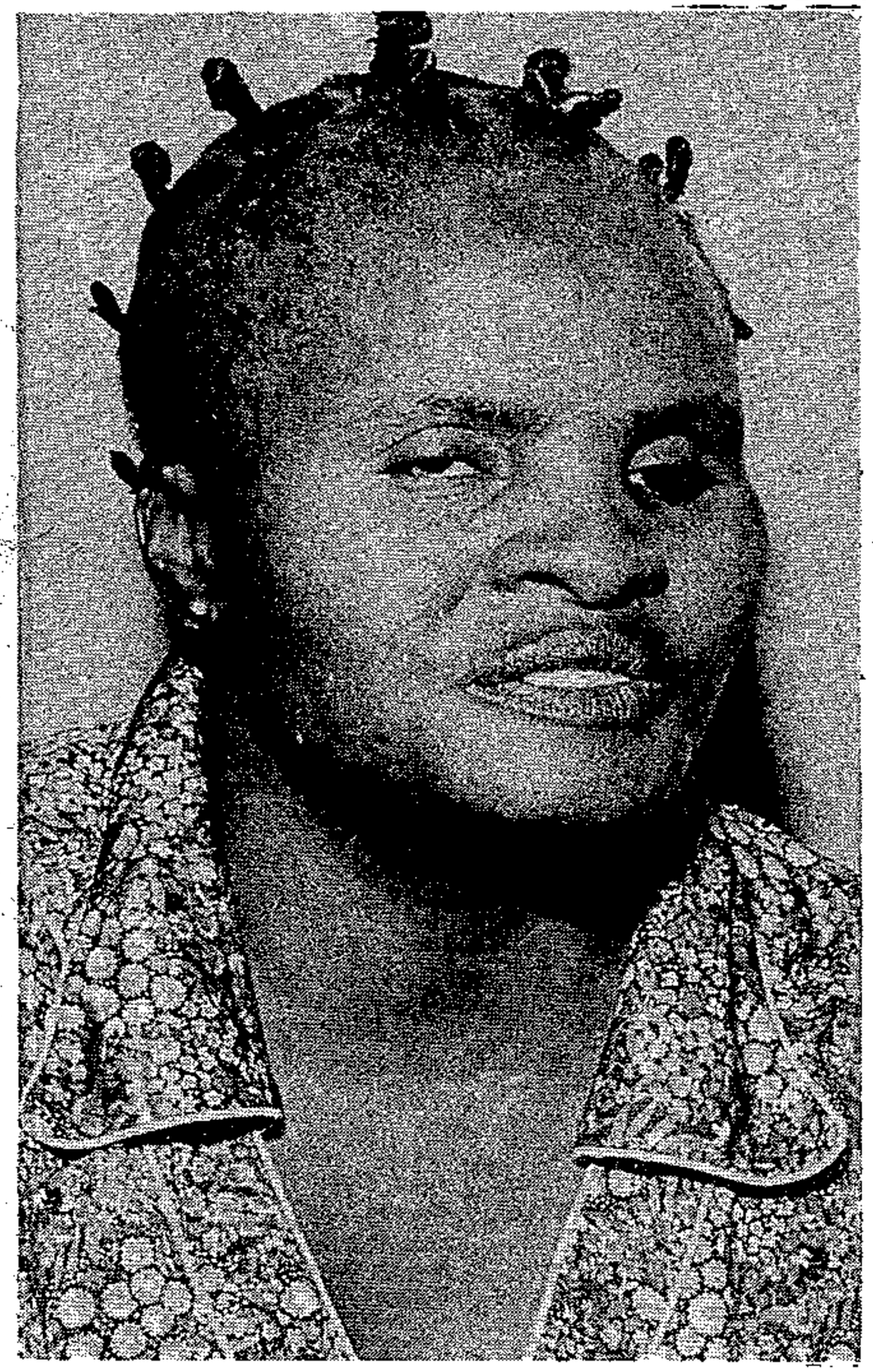
They were started by churches in the homelands and blind children, because of their small numbers in the urban areas, have to be taken to these schools.

He says some of the schools are subsidised by the Government, Mr Rowland added that it was not yet possible to establish such schools in urban areas "as education for the blind child is four to five times more expensive than for a sighted child.

He denied that there was a shortage of schools for blind children and stated that "no blind child in South Africa has to go without schooling".

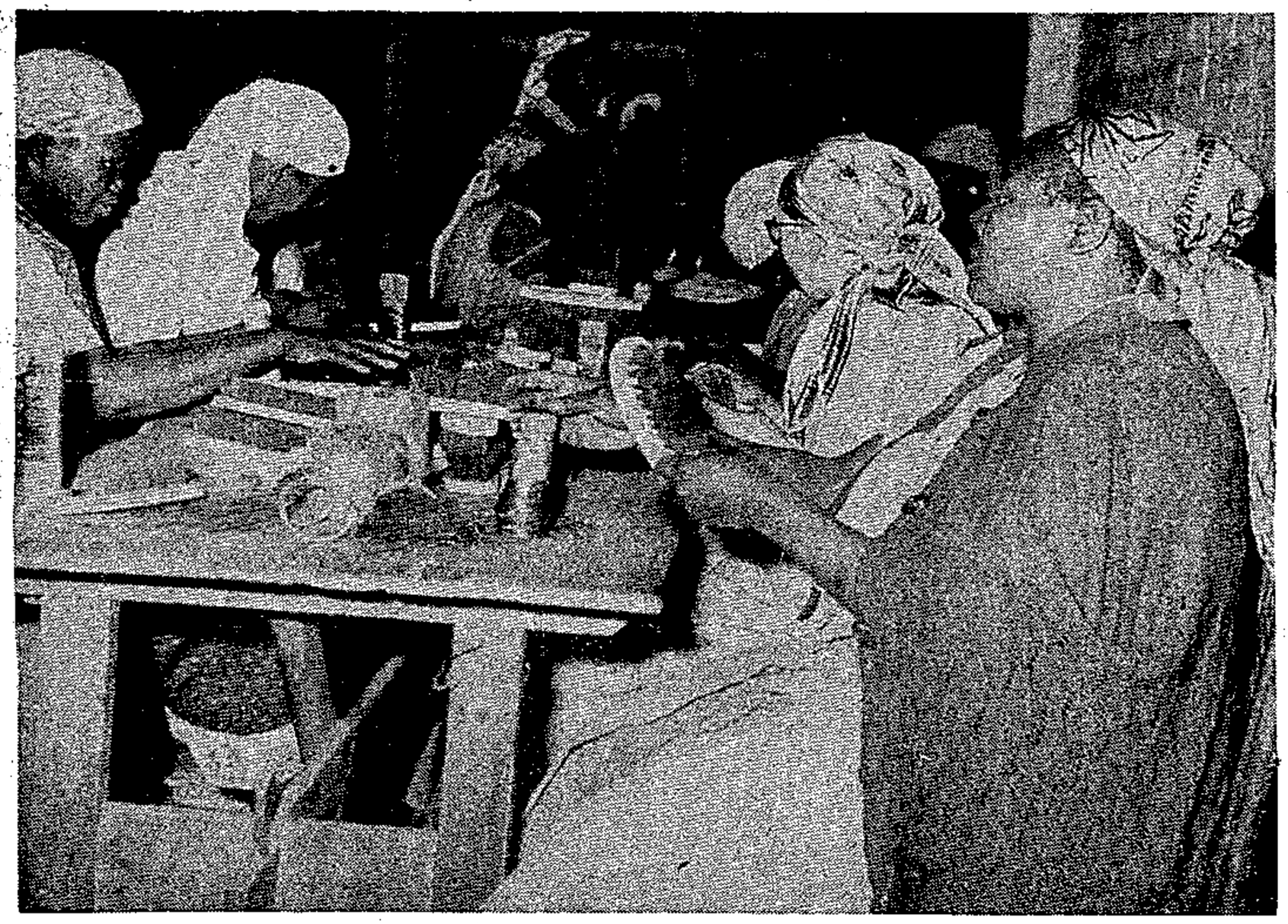
He said integration of the blind in ordinary schools would not be possible because the numbers are too small.

"These schools do not only use the braille as there are other necessary equipments used to teach the blind. It is a pity that the blind had to be institutionalised, but we hope that the plans to establish a workshop in Soweto will succeed," he added.



ABOVE: Ms Elda Oliphant . . . "exploitation of the blind in the labour market should stop."

RIGHT: Blind adults at the Itireleng Blind Institution near Pretoria, the only training centre in the Transvaal.



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183/80/K.T (5)

(297) 12/5/80

EMBARGO : 21h00 OP 12 MEI 1980

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE DR F HARTZENBERG, MINISTER VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING TYDENS DIE INGEBRUIKNEMING VAN DIE GESISTEMATISEERDE GEBARESISTEEM VIR DOWES "PRAAT MET DIE DOWES" IN DIE SENAATSAAL, UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUID-AFRIKA, PRETORIA OP 12 MEI 1980 OM 19h30

Meneer die Seremoniemeester, Dames en Here

Die ontvangs van hierdie sleutelpublikasie in die onderrig van dowe kinders, kenmerk 'n uitstaande hoogtepunt in die geskiendenis van die onderwys van dowes.

Die behoefte hieraan is vir jare reeds gevoel. Nie alleen deur my Departement nie, maar ook deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Raad vir Dowes.

Ek wil/.....2

LET OP TYD EN DATUM VAN
STRENG EMBARGO

Ek wil graag ter erkenning die feit hier konstateer dat die publikasie die resultaat is van 'n venootskap tussen my Departement en die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Raad vir Dowes. Ons het mekaar aangevul op verskeie terreine en deel dus vanaand saam in die vreugde van die eindresultaat.

Dit is by hoogtepunte soos hierdie dat die Departement met dankbaarheid kan terugkyk na die pad wat geloop is op die terrein van die buitengewone onderwys aan die Swart kind.

Reeds vroeg in die bestaan van hierdie Departement is daadwerklike aandag gegee aan die gestemde kind.

Die destydse/.....3

Die destydse Sekretaris van Bantoe-onderwys - soos die Departement toe genoem was - het op 5 Mei 1959, pas 4 jaar nadat die Departement as sulks begin funksioneer het, opdrag gegee dat 'n Interdepartementele Komitee saamgestel word met die opdrag om aanbevelings te maak in verband met skool- en beroepsopleiding van Swart dowes.

Dit mag u interesseer dat een van die aanbevelings van hierdie komitee juis was dat die kommunikasie= metode waarby gebare en vingerspelling wat met die sinsorde en die struktuur van die taal

rekening/.....4

rekening hou, gevolg sal word. Hieroor sal ek later graag meer wou sê.

The Department's Division for Special Education came into being with the appointment of a fully-fledged inspector of education in 1960. During 1961, four special schools were transferred to the control of this Department, from the Department of Education, Arts and Science as it was then known. These were the Efata School for the Deaf and the Blind at Umtata in Transkei, the Kultwanong School for Deaf and the Blind-deaf near Rustenburg, the Bosele School for the Blind near Groblersdal and the Siloe School for the

Blind/.....5

Blind near Pietersburg.

At that stage, 312 children were enrolled at these schools. Today, we have 1 820 of these children enrolled at 22 schools and nursery schools. A further 1 185 children are enrolled at 9 schools in the Independent States and so we today have 3 005 children accommodated in 31 schools. This development is presently controlled by an Educational Planner ably supported by three Inspectors of Education.

Right from the start, the Department has pursued a policy of active co-operation with the various

Church/.....6

Church organisations involved in the establish= ment of the special schools. In this regard, special mention must be made of the sterling work done by both the Dutch Reformed Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

By virtue of all the factors peculiar to the education of the handicapped, the Church has a very important role to fulfil.

The child, with its physical shortcomings, needs, more than ever, to be able to develop a spiritual defensibility against the onslaught of an all too often unsympathetic world. The activities of the

Church./.....7

Church, which normally acts as trustee of the special school, go much further than merely being concerned with the spiritual development of the school-going child. In certain instances after-care institutions have been established, firstly for the purpose of providing suitable residential accommodation for the young handicapped person, but also to create job opportunities for persons, who, by virtue of their disabilities, are not always able to find a niche for themselves in the open labour market. In the planning and development

of special/.....8

of special education since 1962, certain specific factors have played a role.

The provision of special schools for each language group was regarded as fundamental. Due to the physical nature of the various disabilities, it is essential that schools be located in close proximity to hospitals and other para-medical services.

Statistics concerning the incidence of specific handicaps were not always found to be reliable. Time and again it has happened that services had no sooner been provided when it was necessary to consider further expansion as a matter of

urgency./.....9

urgency. The numbers involved in relation to certain language groups such as, for instance Venda and Tsonga, did not initially justify the establishment of a special school for every type of handicap. This led to the establishment of the so-called comprehensive schools with separate sections under a unified control and administration.

Constitutional development has also influenced the planning of special education. As the National States have developed, special schools in these areas have been transferred to the control of the departments of education concerned.

Until/.....10

Until such times as the necessary professional staff becomes available, my Department will continue to give professional assistance where necessary.

Even the independent States of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda still maintain close ties with the Department of Education and Training, and representatives from these States also serve on the Subject Committee for Special Education.

The inspectors of Special Education regularly visit the schools in all areas and are still

directly/.....11

directly involved with inspections and teacher training.

Teacher training is actually a most important facet of these activities. Originally teachers at special schools were trained in a somewhat haphazard fashion by supervisory staff. The Department, however, was fully aware that this was a matter requiring urgent action. In 1970 a second post of Inspector was authorised with as main objective, the introduction of an in-service training course extending over a period of two years, with external examinations which would lead to successful teachers being awarded

a Diploma/.....12

a Diploma in Special Education.

In 1972 the Diploma course was offered in two directions, namely, for the orally handicapped and for the visually handicapped. In 1976 a similar course was introduced for the crippled. I am pleased to be able to tell you that with the completion of the fourth cycle at the end of 1979, 152 teachers have been awarded the Diploma in Special Education. This is the gratifying result of the hard work on the part of both the students and the control staff. With the intro= duction of the courses, the Department authorised an additional post of Departmental Head at each

school/.....13

school for the express purpose of giving in-service training. Originally the control staff consisted only of Whites, but we now have 12 Black departmental heads in posts at 10 special schools. Ladies, you will be interested to know that the incumbent of one of these posts happens to be a member of the so-called weaker sex.

In-service training of staff, does not however end when the Diploma is attained.

These teachers continue to broaden their knowledge by active participation in a continuation programme which includes "inter alia" the conducting of

demonstration/....14

demonstration lessons particularly for new staff-members, attending courses such as educational courses in arithmetic, preparatory education, speech, braille, etc.. An important function of these diplomated staff-members is the reading and presentation of subject literature for discussions at staff-meetings. It is really gratifying to learn of the high standards of dis= cussion attained at the conferences that are regularly held for the staff of the special schools. In this regard, grateful mention must also be made of the excellent esprit de corps which exists between my Department and other departments involved with

special/.....15

special education. Departmental officials as well as the staff of the schools are continually being invited to attend conferences on special education. Reciprocal visits to schools are a regular feature. In this way the teacher can remain better motivated and able to evaluate his or her own work. Because of their location in the various national states, the special schools receive many visits by people from overseas. Many letters of appreciation for the work being done by the schools have been received from overseas visitors, particularly with regard to the exceptional standards being achieved by the schools. The Department also periodically sends

officials/.....16

officials overseas to attend conferences or undertake study tours. On occasions, teaching staff are also granted permission to attend overseas courses. The knowledge and experience gained in this way is fed back to the schools through the written reports that are submitted.

Mrs I Mathibe, who is on the staff of the Dominican School for the Deaf and who was responsible for this evening's demonstration, had the privilege, last year, of attending a 3-months course in America, on pre-school education. The Chief Education Planner for

Special/.....17

Special Education will be attending three international congresses in West Germany during July this year.

Due to lack of funds, it has not yet been possible to meet all the educational needs for the handicapped. The following educational programme already exists and I would like to tell you more about this -

The Blind

After only a year's educational preparation blind pupils are taught according to the normal curriculum and syllabuses. They are also entered for the ordinary external

examinations,/.....18

examinations, although in certain instances slight adjustments may have to be made and examination times extended. More and more blind pupils are gaining Std 8 and Std 10 qualifications. A few of them have even been awarded university degrees and teacher's diplomas. An ex-pupil of the Siloe School for the Blind has successfully completed his studies as advocate at the University of the North. He has since been appointed Legal Adviser to the Lebowa Government. There are also a few fully-qualified blind teachers in service with my Department.

Medical,/.....19

Medical, surgical and corrective care is provided for blind and partially-slighted pupils. The appointment of a trained nurse to the staff is a "sine qua non" for the proper administration of a school for the blind. Standardised braille systems are available in Xhosa, Zulu and the three Sotho languages. The provisional system for Venda is presently being tested.

The Cripples

Cripples who have not suffered brain damage, normally follow the syllabuses of the ordinary schools and write the same examinations. Syllabuses for children who are severely

handicapped/.....20

handicapped or who are cerebral-palsied naturally need to be modified.

Very sophisticated equipment sometimes has to be provided to assist these children. Physiotherapy, medical care, and supporting equipment is of the utmost importance in their overall educational programme.

There is at present an urgent need for Black physiotherapists. It is to be hoped that physiotherapists presently undergoing training at Medunsa will make their services available at the special schools for cripples as well.

Geestesvertraagdes/..21

Geestesvertraagdes

Daar is tans agt sentra vir geestesvertraagdes in die proses van registrasie. Die Departement sal nou professionele en fisiese hulp en mettertyd ook finansiële hulp aan die sentra kan verleen.

Genoorgestremdes

Namens die Departement is hier vanaand 'n handleiding oor die gebruik van vingerspelling en gebare in ontvangs geneem. Mnr Nieder-Heitman het verduidelik hoe die behoeftes ontstaan het en hoedat hy te werk gegaan het om hierdie boek daar te stel.

Dit het uit die demonstrasie duidelik geword dat

die onderrig/.....22

die onderrig van dowes besondere en hoë eise aan die onderwyser stel. Die aanleer van taal, veral die moedertaal kom vir die horende kind op so 'n natuurlike wyse dat min mense daaraan dink watter belangrike rol 'n mens se gehoor speel. Daar word beweer dat die gemiddelde horende kind op vyfjarige ouderdom 'n woordeskat van om en by 2000 woorde het wat grammaties korrek gebruik word. Dat die taalagterstand van die dowe kind geweldig is, is begryplik as in ag geneem word dat wanneer hy op 5/6-jarige ouderdom en selfs ouer toegelaat word tot die skool, hy eers geleer moet word dat hyself 'n

naam/.....23

naam en 'n identiteit het.

Die onderwyser van die dowe leerling se taak is dus veel moeiliker aangesien nie net die kennis van die gewone skoolvakke aan die kinders oorgedra word nie, maar taal moet deur middel van verskillende kommunikasietegnieke by die kind tuisgebring word.

Die Interdepartementele Komitee wat in 1959 namens my Departement ondersoek ingestel het na skole vïr Swart dowes het, wat betref die keuse van kommunikasiemetodes en waarna ek aan die begin verwys het, die volgende bevind: Ek haal aan uit die verslag:

"Daar is/.....24

"Daar is die volgende kommunikasiemetodes:

(i) die gebaremetode, wat sover dit taalinhoud betref, baie fragmentaries is;

(ii) die gebare- en vingerspelmetode, wat met die sinsorde en struktuur van die taal rekening hou en dit volg;

(iii) die spraak- en lipleesmetode.

Wat laasgenoemde betref, moet hier gesê word dat dit die uitgangspunt is dat die dowe kind deur middel van die gesproke taal (en daarbygaande liplees) op die beste en normale manier 'n integrale deel van die samelewing word. Hierdie metode is egter baie moeilik en tydrowend en verg tegniese kennis,/.....25

kennis, opvoedkundige insig en geduld van die onderwyser. Volkome samewerking word natuurlik van die leerling verwag. Waar die potensiaal vir spraak teenwoordig is, moet dit ontwikkel word. Die dowe kind is daarop geregtig".

Tot sover die aanhaling.

In 1959 was die suiwer spraakmetode die erkende metode in die bestaande skole vir dowes in Suid-Afrika asook baie skole in Europa en Amerika.

Vanweë die groot getalle Swart dowes vir wie onderwys voorsien moes word asook die feit dat

daar op/.....26

daar op daardie tydstip nie baie opgeleide onderwysers beskikbaar was nie, het die Komitee soos volg aanbeveel:

Ek haal aan:

"Ons moet dus realisties wees, bereid om af te wyk van die erkende onderwysmetode vir dowes, en op 'n vorm van gebaretaal konsentreer. Dit sal natuurlik saamgaan met die aanleer van die geskrewe vorm van die taal".

Dit was 'n baie gelukkige keuse aangesien die metode juis bereik het wat beoog is met daardie leerlinge vir wie die skole vir dowes daarna

opgerig/.....27

opgerig is, naamlik vir die kinders wat om een of ander rede doof gebore is of doof geword het voordat die ouderdom van twee jaar bereik is, met ander woorde die ouderdom waarop 'n kind normaalweg begin praat.

Hierdie kinders word vandag nog verkeerdelik die doofstommes genoem maar wat as dowes geklassifiseer behoort te word aangesien sommige wel leer om te praat.

Die spoed waarteen taalontwikkeling en daarmee saam die skryfvermoë van die leerlinge plaasvind deur middel van die gebare- en vingerspelmetode was verstommend.

Daar is/.....28

Daar is egter kritiek uitgespreek teen die feit dat die spraakontwikkeling nie so goed was as wat dit behoort te gewees het nie.

In Amerika, Britanje en Europa het sedert 1960 die voorstanders van die suiwer spraakmetode en die voorstanders van die sogenaamde gebaremetode begin saamgesels oor die meriete van die onderskeie metodes van kommunikasie met dowes.

Daar het veral besware van die kant van maatskaplike werkers en van persone wat geestelike bearbeiding onder die dowes behartig gekom dat die dowes wat deur middel van die suiwer spraakmetodes onderrig ontvang het, veel probleme ondervind om liplees

te verstaan/.....29

te verstaan by hulle werk of in eredienste.

Verskillende wetenskaplike navorsingsprojekte is aangepak. Vergelykings is getref tussen die suksesse en mislukkings van die verskillende metodes.

Teen ongeveer 1968 is daar by baie skole vir dowes konsensus bereik en is van die standpunt uitgegaan dat net soos wat 'n kreupele voorsien word van alle moontlike hulpmiddels om te loop, so moet alles ingespan word om 'n dowe te help om te kommunikeer. Hieruit het die oorkoepelende term "totale kommunikasie" of soos dit hier te lande genoem

word,/.....30

word, die "Gekombineerde metode" sy beslag gekry.

Edward Merrill, die huidige president van die beroemde Gallaudet College in Washington stel dit so:

"Total communication is a theory of communication that stresses the right of the teacher and the deaf child to use all available forms of communi= cation to develop a bank of concepts and language. In the classroom, these forms may include child-devised gestures, amplification, (hearing aids, etc.) speach, lipreading, fingerspelling, formal

sign/.....31

sign language, and reading or writing".

Ons is van mening dat hierdie benadering 'n sinvolle tweerigtingkommunikasie bewerkstellig. Dit maak die beste leersituasie moontlik sodat die dowe persoon tot sy maksimum potensiaal ontwikkel nie net wat sy taalvermoë betref nie, maar ook sy vermoë om te praat.

Hierdie benadering in die onderrig van dowes wen vinnig veld oor die hele wêreld. Die sukses daarvan in Amerika, Europa en Rusland word waar= geneem in die prestasies van die dowe studente aan hoër onderwysinrigtings soos kolleges en

universiteite/.....32

universiteite wat van hierdie wyse van kommunikasie gebruik maak. In Engeland en Skotland is daar talle ou gevestigde skole vir dowes wat voorheen van die suiwer spraak= metode gebruik gemaak het wat nou oorslaan na die gekombineerde metode.

Hier moet die naam van mnr Nieder-Heitman eervol vermeld word as die persoon wat in my Departement die leiding geneem het om die weg van gekombineerde kommunikasie in ons skole te volg.

Ten einde uniforme gebare te hê is in die meeste lande 'n gebarestelsel ontwerp wat voldoen aan

die vereistes/.....33

die vereistes van die betrokke taal van die land. So is daar byvoorbeeld handleidings soos wat vanaand hier in ontvangs geneem is, beskikbaar onder andere in Amerika, Engeland, Finland en Australië.

Ons vertrou dat hierdie publikasie waarlik sal voldoen aan die vereistes van al die taalgroepe in Suid-Afrika. Soos deur mnr Nieder-Heitmann vermeld is dit dan ook so opgestel dat elke taalgroep dit kan aanpas by sy behoefte.

Verder wil ek graag die feit baie sterk na vore bring dat die stelsel so ontwerp is dat dit volkome aan die vereistes vir gekomineerde

kommunikasie/.....34

kommunikasie beantwoord. Vir elke woord wat die spreker met sy mond uitspreek, is daar 'n gebaar of vingerspelling. Ek vertrou dat u opgemerk het dat ek spesifiek hier ook na spraak verwys. In die skole word daar sterk op gestaan dat spraak saam met gebare gebruik word. Geen onderwyser aanvaar slegs gebare sonder spraak nie.

Daar kan net terloops gemeld word dat verteen= woordigers van die onderwyspersoneel van ons skole vir dowes hier in die saal teenwoordig is. Hulle het reeds vanoggend begin met 'n driedaagse kursus om sodoende die bestaande Paget-sisteem met die nuwe sisteem te vervang.

Ek moet/.....

Ek moet verder vermeld dat in die publikasie, wat ongeveer 1 400 foto's bevat, gebruik gemaak is van Swart-, Blanke-, Kleurling- en Indiër-modelle. Dit is dus letterlik 'n sisteem vir almal in Suid-Afrika.

Tot onlangs was die gemiddelde ouderdom waarop dowe kindertjies opgespoor en toegelaat is tot spesiale skole tussen 12 en 13 jaar. Die ideaal vir suksesvolle onderrig is om die kinders reeds op driejarige ouderdom tot 'n kleuterskool vir dowes toe te laat en op vyfjarige ouderdom in 'n spesiale skool.

Ek is/.....36

Ek is dankbaar om te meld dat die gemiddelde toelatingsouderdom by ons spesiale skole aansienlik verlaag het sodat dit by sommige skole reeds al op tussen 6 en 7 jaar te staan gekom het. Voorkeur word egter aan vyfjariges gegee, indien hulle betyds opgespoor kan word. In enkele stedelike gebiede bestaan daar ook reeds private kleuterskole vir dowes wat by my Departement geregistreer is. Daar word die kinders reeds op driejarige ouderdom toegelaat.

Aangesien die dowe taal op 'n formele wyse moet aanleer het die Vakkomitee vir Buitengewone

Onderwys/.....37

Onderwys in 1974 met behulp van 'n spesiale subkomitee 'n handleiding in die onderrig van taal vir die onderwyser daargestel.

Daar is veral voortgebou op die werk van mej M Miller, 'n dame wat tot en met haar dood, oor 'n tydperk van veertig jaar gearbei het aan 'n formele wyse van die onderrig van Engels aan dowe kinders.

Hierdie komitee het veral velerlei probleme ondervind met die sinsorde en struktuur van die verskillende Swart tale. Die handleiding is teen die end van 1979 voltooi.

Soos wat/.....38

Soos wat u tydens die demonstrasie gehoor het bestaan hierdie taalhandleiding uit 23 stappe. Volgens die vordering wat die leerlinge met hierdie 23 stappe maak, word die klasse ingedeel.

Differensiasie word toegepas sodat die leerlinge wat daartoe in staat is, met die sillabusse wat in die gewone skole aangebied word, kan voortgaan.

Voorberoepsopleiding maak 'n baie belangrike deel van die onderwysprogram uit. 'n Vak "Lewenspraktyk" is vanaf vanjaar by die skole ingestel. Soos die naam daarvan aandui, berei dit die dowe vir die praktiese lewe voor. Alledaagse aktiwiteite word

prakties/.....39

praktiies beoefen om die dowe in te lei in die lewensomstandighede. Dit het ten doel om die skoolverlater beter toe te rus vir die wêreld van die horende. Verskillende handwerkrigtings word hiermee saam aangebied. Hieronder is rigtings soos bouwerk, naaldwerk, houtwerk, spinwerk en pottebakkery.

Dames en Here, dit is duidelik dat die buitengewone onderwys se laaste hoofstuk nog lank nie geskrywe is nie. 'n Onlangse opname het aan die lig gebring dat daar nog groot behoeftes bestaan vir skole vir die verskillende gestremdhede. Enkele nuwe

skole is/.....40

skole is tans in aanbou, terwyl sommige bestaande skole vergroot word.

Ten slotte sal u my toelaat om namens die Departement ook 'n besondere woord van dank teenoor mnr Nieder-Heitmann uit te spreek en terselfdertyd ook sy eggenote, mev Nieder-Heitmann.

Mev Nieder-Heitmann het gedurende die laaste paar maande voordat hy afgetree het, hom voltyds bygestaan om te verseker dat die boek voltooi sal wees voordat hy met pensioen aftree.

Mnr Nieder-Heitmann het die Swart onderwys gedien

as prinsipaal/.....41

as prinsipaal van die Kutlwanongskool vir Dowes vir meer as 'n kwarteeu. Daarna het hy vanaf 1 April 1977 tot 30 September 1979 aan Hoofkantoor diens gedoen as navorsingsbeampte met die uitsluit= like opdrag om die handleiding oor gebare op te stel. Sy voltydse taak is dan ook voltooi met die oorhandiging van hierdie boek.

Die Departement sal egter graag nog vir 'n onbepaalde tyd van sy deskundige vakkennis op die Vakkomitee vir Buitengewone Onderwys gebruik wil maak.

Daarmee saam wil ek graag my dank en waardering oordra aan alle individue en instansies wat

behulpsaam/.....42

behulpsaam was met die opstelling van die Sisteem. U samewerking word baie waardeer. As u na die publikasie kyk sal u opmerk dat die samestelling van tegniese aard is. In hierdie verband wil ek 'n besondere woord van waardering spreek teenoor die personeel van die Staatsdrukker wat met groot entoesiasme en ywer uitstaande werk gelewer het.

Teen hierdie agtergrond sal u begryp as ek konstateer dat my Departement vanaand met groot genoegdoening en dankbaarheid hierdie publikasie in gebruik neem. Dit is dan ook my wens dat dit 'n reuse-bydrae sal lewer tot

die versnelling/....43

die versnelling in die onderrig van dowes in Suid-Afrika en dat dit sal meehlep tot gemaklike en ontspanne kommunikasie tussen dowes en horendes. Mag dit veel vreugde en voldoening vir alle dowes in Suid-Afrika bring. Mag dit daartoe bydra dat die doeltreffender kommunikasie wat so met die dowes bewerkstellig word, sal lei tot verdere verhoging in die standaard van die onderwys van dowes.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING.

12-5-1980

Fund for former soldiers

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Many former National Servicemen and members of the Citizen and Commando Forces are unware that there is a special fund to aid them.

The South African Legion has an institution called the Post-War Fund, which was established to help discharged National Servicemen and part-time soldiers as well as the dependants of men who died on active service.

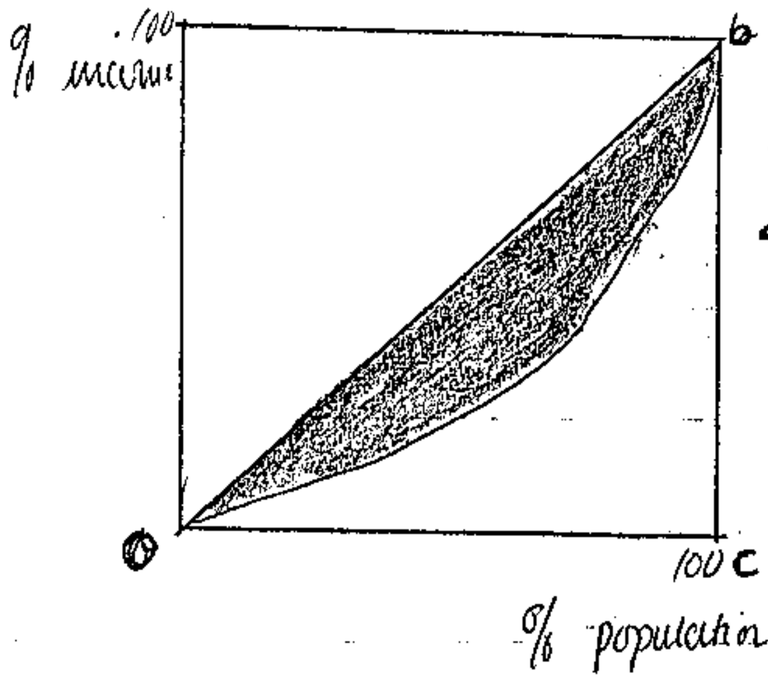
The Post-War Fund provides "financial aid to a serviceman disabled while on service until his pension comes through" and also aids "widows or dependants — to tide them over until they are awarded a military pension".

Applications for emergency relief are also considered in cases of death caused by misadventure or natural causes, injuries resulting from an accident or any other cause occurring after discharge from the armed forces.

Inquiries from qualified people can be made through local branches of the South African Legion.

Question 4 (a)

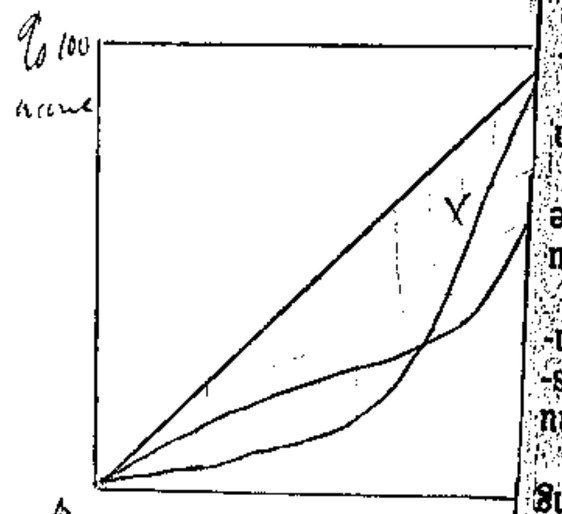
There are two main indices used to measure income distribution. ① The Lorenz curve & ② The Gini Ratio coefficient.

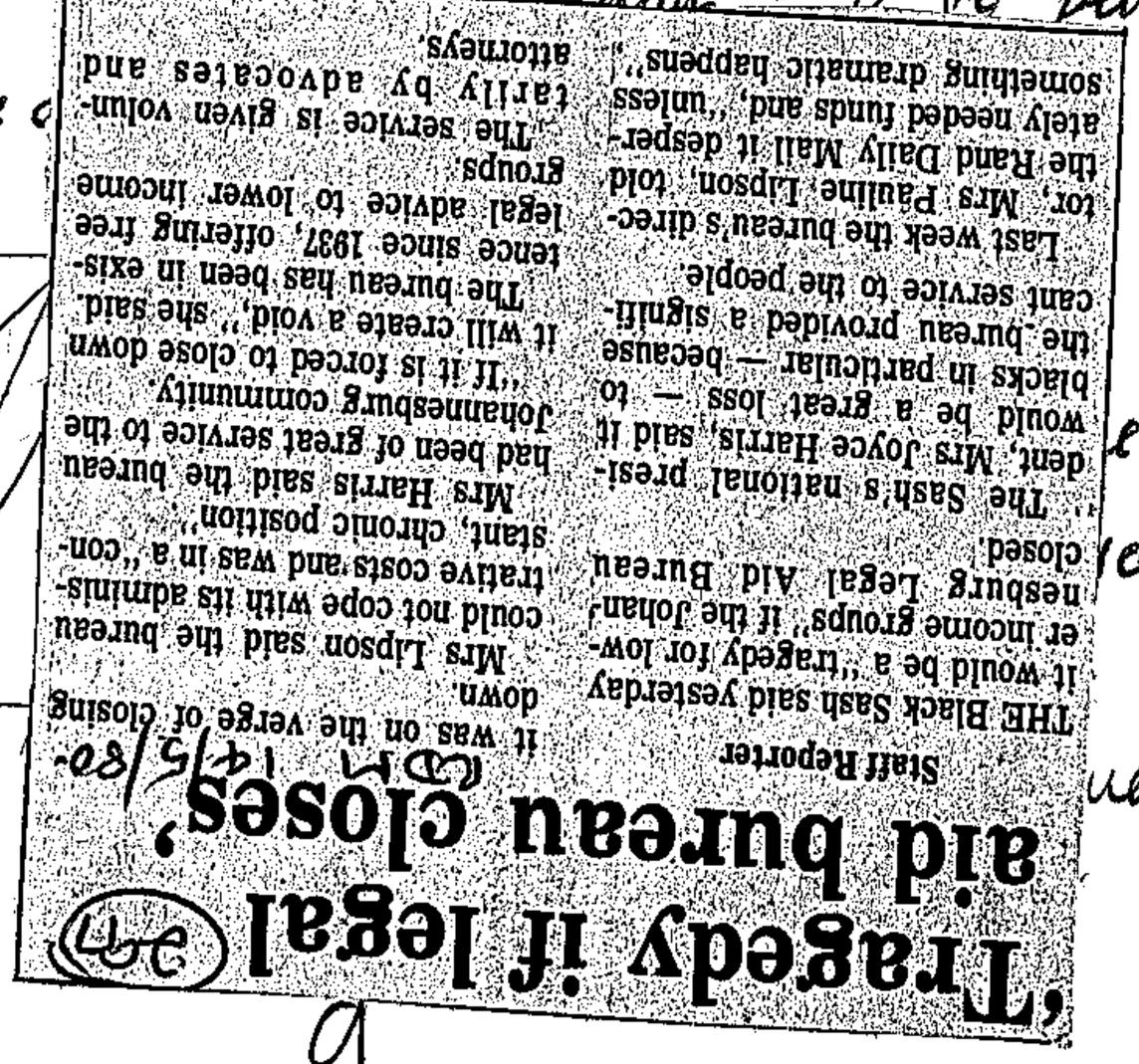


The Lorenz curve - is a graph drawn which shows the relative equality or inequality of the income distribution within a certain state or district it could be throughout the world.

The line Ob shows the line of absolute equality of income distribution where noone is better off than anyone else.
the area OCB shows the area of absolute inequality of distribution ie where one person has all the income & the other person has rest of the pop has none of the income.

The Gini coefficient = $\frac{\text{shaded area}}{OCB}$ the smaller the coefficient the more equal the distribution is & the larger the coefficient shows the inequality of income distribution. ∴ the extreme are when the [illegible] Ratio = 0 is perfect equality or 1 = absolute inequality





'Tragedy if legal aid bureau closes,'

Staff Reporter

THE Black Sash said yesterday it would be a "tragedy for low-er income groups" if the Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau closed.

The Sash's national president, Mrs Joyce Harris, said it would be a great loss — because the bureau provided a significant service to the people.

Last week the bureau's director, Mrs Pauline Lipson, told the Rand Daily Mail it desperately needed funds and, "unless something dramatic happens", it was on the verge of closing down.

Mrs Lipson said the bureau could not cope with its administrative costs and was in a "constant, chronic position".

Mrs Harris said the bureau had been of great service to the Johannesburg community.

"If it is forced to close down it will create a void," she said.

The bureau has been in exis-tence since 1937, offering free legal advice to lower income groups.

The service is given voluntarily by advocates and attorneys.

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297 19/5/80

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE DR. L.A.P.A. MUNNIK, MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE OPENING VAN DIE VERSORGINGSOORD VAN DIE A.C.V.V.-OUDTSHOORN, OP 19 MEI 1980 OM 10h30

EMBARGO : 11h00 19 Mei

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

KAAPSTAD

16 MEI 1980

KONSEPTOESPRAAK VIR SY EDELE DR. L.A.P.A. MUNNIK, MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE OPENING VAN DIE VERSORGINGSOORD VAN DIE A.C.V.V.-OUDTSHOORN, OP 19 MEI 1980 OM 10h30

MET DIE INGEBRUIKNEMING VAN HIERDIE SIERLIKE GEBOU HET DIE A.C.V.V.-TAK VAN OUDTSHOORN NOG 'N BELANGRIKE MYLPAAL IN SY GESKIEDENIS BEREIK. JUIS OMDAT DIE A.C.V.V. EEN VAN ONS LAND SE OUDSTE EN MEES GERESPEKTEERDE WELSYNSORGANI= SASIES IS, IS DIT VIR MY EN MY EGGENOTE 'N GROOT EER EN VOORREG OM COK DEEL TE MAG Hê AAN HIERDIE VERRIGTINGE. MY OPREGTE DANK AAN DIE BESTUUR VIR DIE UITNODIGING EN DIE VRIENDELIKE ONTVANGS WAT ONS TE BEURT GEVAL HET.

DIE OUDTSHOORN-TAK VAN DIE A.C.V.V. IS SOWAT 65 JAAR GELEDE GESTIG, EN IS EEN VAN DIE OUDSTE A.C.V.V.-TAKKE. ONGELUKKIG HET VAN DIE STIGTINGS= DOKUMENTE VERLORE GERAAK EN HET ONS VANDAG GEEN BESONDERHEDE OOR DIE STIGTINGS= OMSTANDIGHEDE OF WIE DIE STIGTERSLEDE WAS NIE. IN ALLE GEVAL IS HIERDIE GEBOU EN DIE TAK SE AKTIWITEITE SPREKENDE BEWYSE VAN DIE A.C.V.V.-TRADISIE VAN YWER,

NAASTEDIENS/...

NAASTEDIENS EN GROEIKRAG.

HIERDIE TAK BESKIK VANDAG OOR 'N GEMEENSKAPSENTRUM EN MAATSKAPLIKE WERKER WAT SORG VIR PROFESSIONELE DIENSLEWERING. HIER IS OOK TWEE TEHUISE EN 'N DIENSSENTRUM VIR BEJAARDES ASOOK HIERDIE DAGSORGFASILITEITE VIR KINDERS. WANNEER ONS MET DANKBAARHEID KYK NA WAT DIE A.C.V.V. HIER OP OUDTSHOORN VERMAG HET EN NOG STEEDS TOT STAND BRING, DINK ONS AAN DIE GROOT GETAL VROUE EN MOEDERS WAT VIR SOVEEL JARE OP ONBAATSUGTIGE WYSE HULLE TYD EN KRAGTE AAN DIE WELSYN VAN HULLE MEDEMENS GEWY HET. AFGESIEN VAN DIE WAARDE VAN DIE WELSYNSDIENSTE WAT OOR DIE JARE GELEWER IS, HET DIT OOK 'N ANDER UITERS GEWIGTIGE GEVOLG GEHAD, NAAMLIK DAT 'N BEGRIP VAN NAASTEDIENS AAN DIE VOLGENDE GESLAG OORGEDRA IS.

DIE WYSE WAAROP U DAARIN SLAAG OM DIE HELE GEMEENSKAP BY U WERKSAAMHEDE TE BETREK, IS WERKLIK LOFWAARDIG. WELSYNSWERK HET IN SUID-AFRIKA VANUIT DIE

GEMEENSKAP/...

GEMEENSKAP ONTSTAAN EN SONDER DIE MEDEWERKING VAN DIE GEMEENSKAP, IS WELSYNSWERK EINTLIK KRAGTELOOS.

DIE WYE TERREIN VAN DIE A.C.V.V. SE BEDRYWIGHEDE HIER OP OUDTSHOORN EN DIE GROOT GETAL MENSE WAT U BY U WERKSAAMHEDE BETREK, WORD WEERSPIEëL IN DIE VERSKILLENDE KOMITEES WAT IN U TAK DIEN. EK VERNEEM DAT 'N SUB= KOMITEE WAT SPYSENIERING ONDERNEEM IN EEN JAAR OOR DIE R12 000 INGEBRING HET. DIT IS VOORWAAR 'N BESONDERE PRESTASIE.

HOE LOFWAARDIG EN SUKSESVOL DIE A.C.V.V. SE POGINGS OM GELD IN TE SAMEL OOK AL IS, MOET ONS EGTER NIE VERGEET DAT DIT SLEGS 'N MIDDEL TOT 'N DOEL IS NIE EN DAT DIE EINTLIKE DRYFVEER VIR HULLE YWER GESETEL IS IN HULLE INSIG IN DIE GEMEENSKAP SE BEHOEFTES, EN HULLE BEGEERTE EN VAS= BERADENHEID OM IN DAARDIE BEHOEFTES TE VOORSIEN.

DIT BRING/...

DIT BRING MY BY DIE DOEL VAN ONS BYEENKOMS, NAAMLIK DIE INWYDING VAN HIERDIE MOOI VERSORGINGSOORD. U WEET, DIE SPREEKWOORD WAT Sê: "SOOS DIE TYE VERANDER WORD DIE BAKENS VERSIT", BEVAT SO 'N BELANGRIKE WAARHEID. ONS MOET ONS AANPAS BY DIE VERANDERING VAN DIE TYE WAT ANDER GEBRUIKE EN ANDER BEHOEFTES MEEBRING. U WAT SAAM MET HIERDIE A.C.V.V.-TAK GEGROEI HET, KAN DIE ONTWIKKELING VIR U SOOS 'N ROLPRENT VOOR DIE GEESTESOOG TERUGROEP.

SONDER OM OP BESONDERHEDE IN TE GAAN WIL EK NET MELD DAT DIE A.C.V.V. IN SY DIENSLEWERING MET DIE VERANDERENDE TYE OP KULTUREEL, MAATSKAPLIKE EN EKONOMIESE GEBIED TRED GEHOU HET, EN DAT HY AANGEPAS HET BY DIE VERANDERENDE EISE VAN DIE TYD. SO HOORT DIT OOK WANT SO WORD VOORUITGANG BEWERKSTELLIG.

SEDERT/...

SEDERT DIE TOTSTANDKOMING VAN U TAK WAS DAAR 'N VERSTEDELIKING VAN DIE BEVOLKING WAT GEPAARD GEGAAN HET MET DIE OPKOMS VAN 'N HOOGS GEÏNDUSTRIALISEERDE EKONOMIESE STELSEL WAT 'N INGRYPENDE SOSIALE OMWENTELING TEN GEVOLG GEHAD HET. EEN VAN DIE UITVLOEISELS VAN DIE EKONOMIESE OMWENTELING, IS DIE TOENEMENDE TOETREDE VAN DIE VROU TOT BUITENSHUISE BEROEPSARBEID.

OOR DIE WENSLIKHEID DAT DIE MOEDER BUITENSHUISE ARBEID VERRIG EN DIE IN= VLOED WAT HAAR TOETREDE TOT DIE BEROEPSARBEID OP DIE VOORSKOOLSE KIND HET, BESTAAN DAAR 'N GROOT MATE VAN MENINGSVERSKIL.

SOMMIGE NAVORSERS OP DIé GEBIED MEEN DAT DIT VIR DIE JONG KIND SLEGS NADEEL INHOU OM GEDURENDE DIE DAG VAN SY MOEDER VERWYDER TE WEES TERWYL ANDER WEER MEEN DAT DAAR GLADNIE SOVEEL NADELIGE GEVOLGE IN IS NIE EN DAT DIT IN SEKERE OPSIGTE SELFS TOT DIE KIND SE VOORDEEL KAN STREK EN GESONDE ONTWIKKELING KAN BEVORDER.

HOE DIT/...

HOE DIT OOKAL SY, DIE WERKENDE MOEDER MET VOORSKOOLSE KINDERS NEEM SO 'N BELANGRIKE PLEK IN DIE LANDSEKONOMIE IN DAT HAAR DIENSTE NIE MEER ONTBEER SAL KAN WORD NIE. HAAR TOETREDE TOT DIE BEROEPSARBEID HET GEKOM OM TE BLY, EN BY DIE BEPLANNING VAN VERSORGINGSDIENSTE MOET HIERMEE REKENING GEHOU WORD.

DAAR KAN OOK VERWAG WORD DAT MET DIE STYGENDE LEWENSKOSTE, GROTER AAN= VAARDING VAN DIE VROU EN MOEDER SE ROL IN DIE ARBEIDSMARK EN 'N TOENEMENDE BEHOEFTE AAN DIE VROU SE ARBEIDSPOTENSIAAL, DIE PERSENTASIE WERKENDE MOEDERS IN SUID-AFRIKA STEEDS SAL STYG. TANS IS DAAR REEDS BAIE STAATSDEPARTEMENTE EN INDUSTRIEë WAT NIE SONDER HULLE VROULIKE WERKNEMERS SOU KON FUNKSIONEER NIE. IN DIE STAATSDIENS BYVOORBEELD, VERTEENWOORDIG VROUE REEDS IETWAT MEER AS EEN DERDE VAN DIE WERKNEMERS.

TERWYL/...

TERWYL DAAR DAN AANGENEEM WORD DAT DIE VROU SE TOETREDE TOT, EN ROL IN DIE ARBEIDSMARK 'N ONOMKEERBARE FEIT EN 'N ONSTUITBARE PROSES IS, IS DIT BELANGRIK DAT DIE GEMEENSKAP DIE WERKLIKHEID VAN DIE SITUASIE ONDER OË MOET NEEM. AAN DIE EEN KANT HET DIE SNEL ONTWIKKELENDE LAND DIE VROU SE ARBEID NODIG EN DRYF HOË LEWENSDUURTE EN HOËR FINANSIËLE EISE HAAR OM DIE GESINSINKOMSTE AAN TE VUL, MAAR DAARTEENOOR IS HAAR EERSTE EN BELANGRIKSTE FUNKSIE OM VROU EN MOEDER TE WEES EN HAAR GESIN TE VERSORG.

DIE DUBBELE ROL WAT DIE WERKENDE VROU MOET VERVUL, STEL BYNA BOMENSLIK EISE AAN HAAR WAT STAMINA, GESONDHEID, VERSTAND EN GEWILLIGHEID OM TE WERK, BETREF. DIE ALLER BELANGRIKSTE EN OOK ALLESOORHEERSENDE BEHOEFTE BLY EGTEI DIE GOEIE VERSORGING VAN HAAR KINDERS TERWYL SY WERK.

NA MY WETE IS DAAR IN SUID-AFRIKA TOT DUSVER GEEN NAVORSING GEDOEN OM VAS TE STEL HOE WERKGEWERS OOR HULLE VROULIKE WERKNEMERS VOEL NIE, MAAR

AS ONS/...

AS ONS KYK HOE MIN WERKGEWERS DAAR TOT DUSVER IS WAT VOORSIENING VIR DIE DAG= VERSORGING VAN HULLE WERKNEMERS SE KINDERS MAAK, MOET ONS AANNEEM DAT DAAR NOG BAIE VORDERING OP DIé GEBIED GEMAAK KAN WORD.

OORSESE NAVORSING HET AAN DIE LIG GEBRING DAT WERKGEWERS HULLE MIN STEUR AAN DIE BEHOEFTES EN PROBLEME VAN HULLE VROULIKE WERKNEMERS. HULLE VERKIES OM VROUE IN DIE OUDERDOMSGROEP 20 - 45 JAAR IN DIENS TE NEEM, MAAR SLUIT HULLE OË GERIEFLIKHEIDSHALWE VIR DIE FEIT DAT DIT DIé GROEP IS WAT OOK MEESTAL JONG KINDERS HET. DIE FEIT DAT DIE VROU 'N HUISHOUDING HET WAT BESTUUR MOET WORD, MAN WAT BYGESTAAN MOET WORD EN KINDERS WAT VERSORG, VERTROETEL EN OPGEVOED MOET WORD, WORD MEESTAL NIE DEUR DIE WERKNEMER IN AG GENEEM NIE. TOT SOVER DIE NA= VORSING SE BEVINDINGS. EK WIL GEENSINS TE KENNE GEE DAT ONS SUID-AFRIKAANSE WERKGEWERS DIESELFDE BENADERING TEENOOR VROULIKE WERKNEMERS OPENBAAR NIE. UIT DIE AARD VAN DIE SAAK IS DIT REG DAT DIE WERKGEWER SAL VERWAG DAT DIE VROU BETY FRIS EN VARS BY DIE WERK MOET OPDAAG, HAAR GEDURENDE WERKSURE MET OORGAWE MOET

AAN DIT/...

AAN DIT WAARVOOR SY BETAAL WORD EN EERS WEER NA WERK HAAR ROL AS HUISVROU SAL VERVAT. DIT IS OOK TE BEGRYPE DAT DIE WERKGEWER SE BELANGSTELLING PRIMêR GELEë I BY DIE VROU SE VERMOë OM 'N EKONOMIESE BYDRAE TOT SY ONDERNEMING TE LEWER.

EK WIL EGTER 'N BEROEP OP WERKGEWERS DOEN OM, WAAR NODIG, BEGRIP TE Hê VIR DIE BEHOEFTES EN PROBLEME VAN WERKENDE MOEDERS. ENIGE BYDRAE WAT DIé VROUE SE OMSTANDIGHEDE VERBETER EN AAN HULLE GROTER GEMOEDSRUS BESORG, BEHOORT VIR DIE WEI GEWER DIVIDENDE TE LEWER IN DIE VORM VAN GELUKKIGER WERKNEMERS MET 'N HOëR PRODUKSIEVERMOë.

AFGESIEN VAN PROBLEME IN HAAR WERKSITUASIE VIND DIE WERKENDE MOEDER OOK ALTE DIKWELS DAT SY MET 'N ONSIMPATIEKE, KRITIESE EN SOMS SELFS JALOERSE GEMEENSKAP TE DOEN HET WAT MEEN DAT SY 'N GEMAKSUGTIGE BESTAAN VOER. HIERDIE ONSIMPATIEKE SIENING IS OOK MEESTAL VêR VAN DIE WAARHEID AF. DIKWELS MOET DIE WERKENDE MOEDER REEDS VROEG UIT DIE VERE WEES OM NA HAAR GESIN SE BEHOEFTES OM TE SIEN. SY MOET SORG DAT DIE KINDERS BY DIE VERSORGINGSOORD EN SKOOL KOM EN WANNEER SY SAANS TUISKOM MOET SY KOOK, WASGOED DOEN EN DIE KINDERS MET

HULLE/...

HULLE HUISWERK HELP. SY MOET OOK 'N GEWILLIGE OOR EN VERTROOSTENDE WOORD VIR AL HAAR GESINSLEDE Hê. SELFS AL HET SY 'N BEDIENDE, MOET SY NOG SORG DAT HAAR HUISHOUDING GOED BESTUUR WORD EN DAT DIE KAT BY DIE VEEARTS KOM.

DIT IS SEKER NIE VREEMD DAT DIT JUIS DIE VROUE-ORGANISASIES IS WAT DIE MEESTE BEGRIP VIR DIE PROBLEME VAN DIE WERKENDE MOEDER TOON, EN HULLE DIE MEESTE BEYWER VIR DIE DAARSTELLING VAN DAGSORGFASILITEITE VIR VOORSKOOLSE KINDERS NIE. NIE ALLEEN IS DIT VROUE WAT DIE MEESTE BEGRIP TOON VIR DIE PROBLEME VAN ANDER VROUE NIE, MAAR HIERDIE VERANTWOORDELIKE VROUE BEGRYP DIE ROL WAT GOEIE VERSORGING VAN KINDERS SPEEL IN DIE BEHOUD VAN 'N GESONDE GESINSLEWE EN SODOENDE OOK IN DIE BOU VAN 'N GESONDE GEMEENSKAP.

DIE A.C.V.V. HET DIE SITUASIE OPGESOM EN NIE STILGESTAAN BY DIE FEIT DAT DIE TOENEMENDE TOETREDE VAN MOEDERS TOT DIE ARBEIDSMARK NIE ALTYD GOED TE PRAAT IS NIE. HULLE HET VOORTGEGAAN EN MAATREëLS EN METODES BEDINK WAARDEUR DIT

VIR DIE/...

VIR DIE WERKENDE VROU MAKLIKER IS OM HAAR DUBBELE LAS TE DRA MET DIE MINS MOONTLIKE ONTWRIGTING EN NADEEL VIR DIE GESIN.

VEROORLOOF MY DIE VOLGENDE AANHALING UIT WAT EEN NAVORSER OOR VER= SORGINGSOORDE GESê HET :

"DAY CARE CAN SUPPORT PARENTS IN THEIR CHILD REARING EFFORTS AND CAN HAVE BENEFICIAL CONSEQUENCES, NOT ONLY FOR THE CHILD BUT FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY AS WELL. IN FACT, IT IS LIKELY THAT SUPPORTIVE DAY CARE WOULD ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE TIME THAT MOTHERS AND FATHERS SPEND WITH THEIR CHILDREN AND POSSIBLY, EVEN THE QUALITY OF THE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN SPOUSES. AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL, IT IS ALSO WORTH NOTING, DAY CARE MAY STIMULATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADULT FRIENDSHIPS AND NATURAL HELPING NETWORKS, FACTORS WHICH WE KNOW ARE IMPORTANT IN SUPPORTING FAMILIES IN THEIR CHILD REARING ROLES."

DEUR/...

DEUR U BEWUSTHEID VAN DIE GEMEENSKAP SE BEHOEFTES, HET HIERDIE MOOI VERSORGINGSOORD TOT STAND GEKOM OM DIE KIND, DIE GESIN EN DIE GEMEENSKAP TE DIEN. DIT IS NIE VOLDOENDE DAT KLEUTERS BLOOT TEEN VERWAARLOSING BESKERM WORD NIE, MAAR DIE KIND MOET ONDER OMSTANDIGHEDE WAT 'N POSITIEWE BYDRAE TOT SY ONTWIKKELING MAAK, VERSORG WORD. SODOENDE WORD DIE KIND, DIE GESIN EN UIT= EINDELIK DIE GEMEENSKAP VERRYK. DIT IS EGTER NIE SLEGS DIE DIENS WAT DIE VERSORGINGSOORD BIED WAT VOORDEEL INHOU NIE. DIE GEMEENSKAP SE YWER EN SAMEWERKING OM SO 'N PROJEK SUKSESVOL DEUR TE VOER, IS OP SIGSELF VERRYKEND EN BEWERKSTELLIG HEGTHEID EN ONDERLINGE SAMEHORIGHEID.

DIE A.C.V.V. HET REEDS MEER AS 'N DEKADE GELEDE DIE BEHOEFTE AAN 'N VERSORGINGSOORD RAAKGESIEN EN IN 1969 IS DIE EERSTE GEBOU (DESTYDS 'N OU WOONHUIS) UIT 'N ERFLATING AANGEKOOP. DIE PLAN OM 'N VERSORGINGSOORD OP TE

RIG/...

RIG, IS ONDER DIE AANDAG VAN DIE PUBLIEK GEBRING EN BYDRAES HET INGESTROOM - TOT SO 'N MATE DAT DIE VERSORGINGSOORD OP 1 JUNIE 1970 MET 23 KINDERS KON OPEN.

DIE BEKWAME A.C.V.V. VOORSITSTER, MEV. ROSIE SCHOEMAN AAN WIE SOVEEL DANK VERSKULDIG IS VIR DIE WYSE WAAROP SY DIE GEMEENSKAP AKTIVEER EN BY DIE A.C.V.V. SE BEDRYWIGHEDE BETREK, BEYWER HAAR REEDS JARE LANK VIR HIERDIE PROJEK. MEV. SCHOEMAN EN DIE FLINKE SPAN DAMES OP DIE VERSORGINGSOORD= KOMITEE KAN VANDAG MET REG TROTS WEES OP HIERDIE DROOM WAT WERKLIKHEID GEWORD HET. UIT DIE KLEIN BEGIN MET 23 KINDERS, HET GROOT DINGE GEGROEI EN VANDAG KAN HIERDIE GEBOU WAT TEEN 'N KOSTE VAN R250 000 OPGERIG IS 120 VOORSKOOLSE KINDERS HUISVES. EK VERNEEM DAT, AFGESIEN VAN DIE A.C.V.V. SE EIE YWER EN HARDE WERK, DIE PUBLIEK OOK OP BESONDERE WYSE GEHELP HET, VERAL MET TOERUSTING EN SPEELGOED.

'N MENS/...

DAAR IS TANS 674 GEREGISTREERDE VERSORGINGSOORDE IN DIE REPUBLIEK. HULLE BIED GESAMENTLIK VERSORGING AAN BYKANS 37 000 KINDERS. VAN HIERDIE VERSORGINGSOORDE IS 38 MET 'N TOTAAL VAN ONGEVEER 3 000 KINDERS ONDER BEHEER VAN GEREGISTREERDE WELSYNSORGANISASIES. DIT SAL U INTERESSEER OM TE HOOR DAT NIE MINDER NIE AS 12 VAN HIERDIE VERSORGINGSOORDE, DUS SOWAT EEN DERDE, ONDER BEHEER IS VAN DIE A.C.V.V. DIT OP SIGSELF, SPREEK BOEKDELE VIR DIE A.C.V.V. SE BETROKKENHEID BY DAGVERSORGING.

MY DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE IS DAARVOOR VERANT= WOORDELIK OM LEIDING TE GEE OP DIE GEBIED VAN KINDERSORG EN OM DIE BREë, OORHOOFSE BELEID IN DIE VERBAND TE BEPAAL. EK HET DAAROP GEWYS DAT DAAR VIR

ONGEVEER/...

ONGEVEER 37 000 KINDERS, AKKOMMODASIE IN VERSORGINGSOORDE IS. DIE VERSORGING VAN SO 'N GROOT GETAL KINDERS VAN ONS RELATIEF KLEIN BLANKE BEVOLKING IS VAN GROOT BELANG. DIE VERANTWOORDELIKHEID OM NA DIE WELSYN VAN HIERDIE KINDERS OM TE SIEN, IS NIE BEPERK TOT HULLE SUIWER FISIEKE VERSORGING NIE. IN DIE VER= SORGINGSOORD MOET DIE KIND SE OPTIMALE ONTWIKKELING VERSEKER WORD. DERHALWE MOET GESORG WORD VIR BEHOORLIKE STANDAARDE VIR VERSORGINGSOORDE, EN MOET TOE= GESIEN WORD DAT AAN DIE VEREISTES VOLDOEN WORD. EK KAN MET VRYMOEDIGHEID Sê DAT DIE STAAT, MET BEHULP VAN DIE PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE HOM STEEDS BEYWER OM DIE BELANGE VAN HIERDIE KINDERS TE BEVORDER EN OM DIE BES MOONTLIKE VERSORGING VIR HULLE TE VERSEKER. DIT IS DAN OOK OM HIERDIE REDE DAT DIE STAAT DIE OPRIGTING VAN VERSORGINGSOORDE SUBSIDIEER DEUR 100% BOULENINGS BESKIKBAAR TE STEL WAT TEEN 1% RENTE EN OOR VEERTIG JAAR TERUGBETAALBAAR IS. OOK HIERDIE VERSORGINGSOORD VAN U IS MET BEHULP VAN SO 'N LENING OPGERIG.

EEN/...

EEN ASPEK WAT HINDER EN WAARAAN ALLE ORGANISASIES EN PRIVATE PERSONE WAT VERSORGINGSOORDE BEDRYF, STEEDS MEER EN MEER AANDAG SAL MOET GEE, IS DIE OPLEIDING VAN HULLE PERSONEEL WAT MET DIE VERSORGING VAN DIE KINDERS GEMOEID IS. HIERDIE KINDERS IS IN HULLE BELANGRIKE VORMINGSJARE EN GOED OPGELEIDE PERSONEEL KAN NIE OORBEKLEMTOON WORD NIE. DAAR IS REEDS 'N KURSUS BESKIKBAAR WAT DEUR MIDDEL VAN KORRESPONDENSIE GEVOLG KAN WORD EN DIT WORD EERSDAAGS AANGEVUL DEUR 'N MEER GEVORDERDE KURSUS. EK VERTROU DAT DIE A.C.V.V. SY INRIGTINGSPERSONEEL SAL AANMOEDIG OM HULLE DEUR MIDDEL VAN DIE BESKIKBARE KUR= SUSSE BETER TOE TE RUS. BESONDERHEDE OOR DIE KURSUSSE KAN AANGEVRA WORD VAN MY DEPARTEMENT IN PRETORIA, INDIEN DIT NIE VAN DIE PLAASLIKE TAKKANTOOR VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VERKRY KAN WORD NIE. AFGESIEN VAN DIE FORMELE OPLEIDING, KAN DAGSORGPERSONEEL MET 'N BIETJIE AANDAG IN DIE VORM VAN GEREELDE BYEENKOMSTE,

LESINGS/...

LESINGS EN SAMESPREKINGS DEUR PROFESSIONELE PERSONEEL, ONDERRIG WORD. SULKE LESINGS WORD OOK DIKWELS IN DIE GEMEENSKAP AANGEBIED, EN DIT BEHOORT VIR DIE PERSONEEL MOONTLIK GEMAAK TE WORD OM DIT BY TE WOON. INDIENSOPLEIDING KAN VEEL BYDRA TOT DIE WERKTROTS EN GELUK VAN PERSONEELLEDE, EN BETER VERSORGING VAN ONS KINDERS IN DAGSORG.

AAN U ALMAL WAT MET HIERDIE PROJEK BEHULPSAAM EN GEMOEID WAS, BAIE HARTLI GELUK MET WAT U HIER TOT STAND GEBRING HET. BAIE DANKIE VIR DIE AANGENAME ONDERVINDING WAT MY TE BEURT GEVAL HET OM DIE AMPTELIKE INGEBRUIK= NEMING VAN DIE VERSORGINGSOORD WAAR TE NEEM. EK WIL DIE VERTROUE UITSPREEK DAT, NET SOOS IN DIE VERLEDE, U DIENSTE HIER OOK IN DIE TOEKOMS VAN KRAG TOT KRAG SAL GAAN, EN DAT U SEëN OP U WERK SAL ONTVANG.

MET HIERDIE PAAR GEDAGTES IS DIT VIR MY AANGENAAM OM DIE A.C.V.V.-VERSORGINGSOORD, FORMEEL GEOPEN TE VERKLAAR.

Soweto's own school for crippled kids

19/5/80
Post
E97

SOWETO has its first cripples' school and already there are 17 youngsters enrolled. It is the J C Merkin School.

By Suzette Nxumalo

There are six cripples schools spread all over the country but they are ethnic and in the homelands.

Situated next to the Jabavu swimming pool in Soweto, the school is the brainchild of the Transvaal Cripple Care Association and is mainly subsidised by the Department of Education and Training. The Department is also responsible for supplying inspectors and the technical know-how.

The J C Merkin school is named after the late Mr J C Merkin who was a founder member of the South African Cripple Care Association and president of the Transvaal Cripple Care Association. It is headed by Mr J M Benade who was head of the Madadeni School for Cripples in Newcastle for five years.

The 17 children occupy the school's only completed block. The rest of the building, according to Mr Benade, is likely to be completed in August in preparation for the official opening which, it is hoped, will coincide with the International Year of the Aged in 1981.

Mr Benade told Post that Soweto parents can start applying for their crippled children immediately.

"Our budget allows us to take 50 children this year. We expect to be able to cater for another 50 next year. Although we admit children from the ages six to 12 years, I hope parents will apply for their two-year-olds now so that these can be placed on the waiting list. This will help us get an estimation of the number of children we could cater for in future."

OUTSIDERS

Although the school is basically for Soweto children, outsiders will be considered if they have reliable and suitable accommodation in Soweto. The school already has two buses which will take the children from their homes to the school and back.

Applicants to the school will have to meet these requirements: They must be resident in Soweto, be of primary school age, be educable and crippled only — children who are blind and crippled or deaf and crippled will not be accepted.

The first two teachers at the J C Merkins School are taking an in-service training course in special education. The course is spread over two years and is being presented by Mr Benade. The Department supplied the lectures and text books, at a low cost.

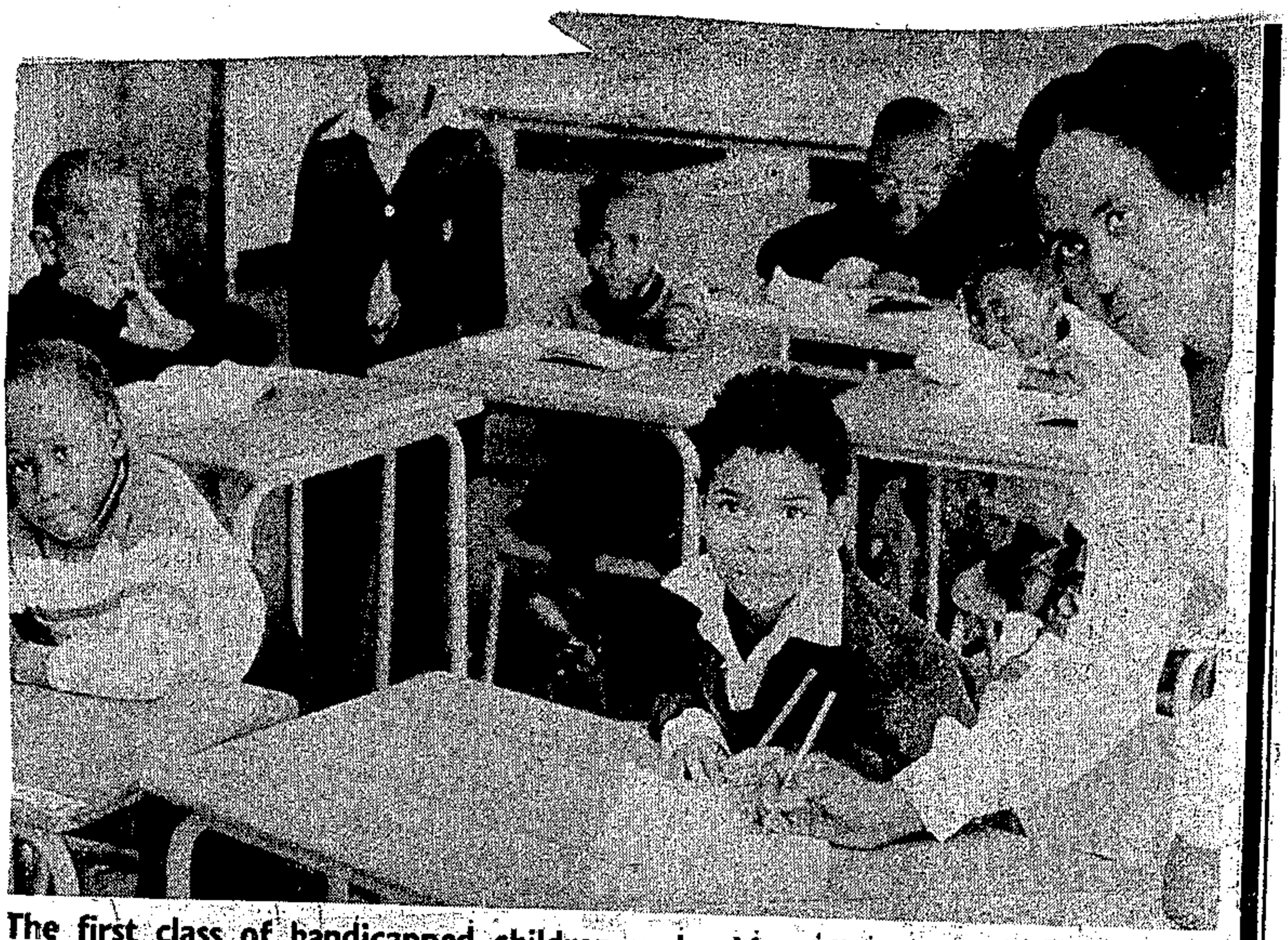
"On completion of the course, the teachers will be better armed to satisfy the needs of the pupils and they will, of course, earn a better salary," says Mr Benade.

The appointment of new teachers will depend on the number of children at the school. Mr Benade hopes to maintain an average of 10 pupils in each class to ensure that each child gets individual attention.

According to Mr Benade, the school curriculum is no different from other schools. The first half of the day will be taken up by academic study and the rest split between paraplegic sport and handcraft.

"As soon as we have a fair number of pupils, I intend calling a parents meeting where issues like uniform and fees will be discussed. The parents will have to be in full agreement with any decision that is taken," said Mr Benade.

Other facilities which will be provided for pupils are a library, clinic with a full time nurse, therapists and social workers who will be provided by the Cripple Care Association.



The first class of handicapped children under Mrs Olivia Khumalo.



Victoria Modise is erasing a wrong letter from her spelling. On the left is her pencil. She is otherwise good in spelling and able to check the mistakes on her own. Though she uses her toes to write, she has a very beautiful writing.

Voluntary welfare bodies get assurance

(297)
ሮዋ. 23/5/80

WORCESTER. — Voluntary welfare organisations had nothing to fear from the rationalisation of the civil service and would continue to play an important role in meeting the country's welfare needs, the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L Munnik, said in Worcester yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf to the annual meeting of the Afrikaanse Christelike Vroueverenging, he said private welfare initiative was an integral part of the country's welfare programme.

Private welfare organisations operated differently from State-run bodies and had more freedom and closer contact with the community.

"You are often in a better position to identify disorder and problems and to point them out," he said.

"In this respect you are the watchdog of the community. Welfare work today holds a place of pride in the lives of the people of South Africa."

The new National Welfare Act which came into force in September last year provided for greater community involvement in the planning of welfare services at local level.

Provision was made for regional welfare boards as well as the establishment of local welfare committees.

"It should therefore be clear that new room is being created for private welfare initiative to augment its role to the community and expand its contribution to the welfare services of the country."

Referring to the rationalisation of the civil service, he said it was purely an internal arrangement which would in no way affect the functioning of voluntary welfare organisations.

Separately, the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions and the Department of Health had done tremendous work in the past and would continue to do so together in the future with the assistance of private welfare initiative. — Sapa.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MAY 25, 1980



Vusi Mhlope, 19, has only enough movement to pick off foam rubber chips. He does this five days a week for 50 cents. He speaks good English and would like to buy books with the money but his mother needs it

25/05/80 SUN TRIB

There's more money in begging

Tribune Reporter

A CRIPPLE in sheltered employment can work all week for R1 while a beggar earns up to R28 on a good day.

This was disclosed when Durban city councillor Lesley Sprague, as part of her campaign to rid Durban streets of beggars, visited a haven for cripples at KwaMashu this week.

On the strength of an article in the **Sunday Tribune** last month telling of the recent influx of beggars onto the streets, sheltered employment was offered to 20 by the secretary of two cripple care centres, Mrs Doreen Pottinger.

The centres, Zimele at KwaMashu and Ematupeni at Umlazi, offer work to almost 150 black people with handicaps ranging from paralysis and loss of limbs to blindness.

They are fetched from home each weekday morning and taken back in the afternoon. They're given two meals a day, taken to King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban once a month for treatment, and taken to fetch their disability grants. The really destitute are given rations.

Although more than 30 firms order their ethnic dolls, bags and other bits and pieces, there is not enough money to pay the least disabled more than R8 on a good week. The most disabled, who can do little more than pick off bits of foam rubber sometimes get 50 cents a week.

This does little to supplement the R55 received by them every second month as a disability grant. But for some this is the difference between a bowl of mealie meal and starvation.

"Beggars aren't after the material things we can offer," says Mrs Pottinger. "They're after hard financial reward. To compete we'd have to know what beggars are getting and we'd need the financial support to match this."

An example of what they could have was shown to them by a group who left the KwaMashu centre last year.

According to Zimele matron, Girlie Mbongwa, they said they were sick of working for a pittance and had heard beggars did well in Durban. They formed a group and now hobble along through the city street rattling cans and singing.

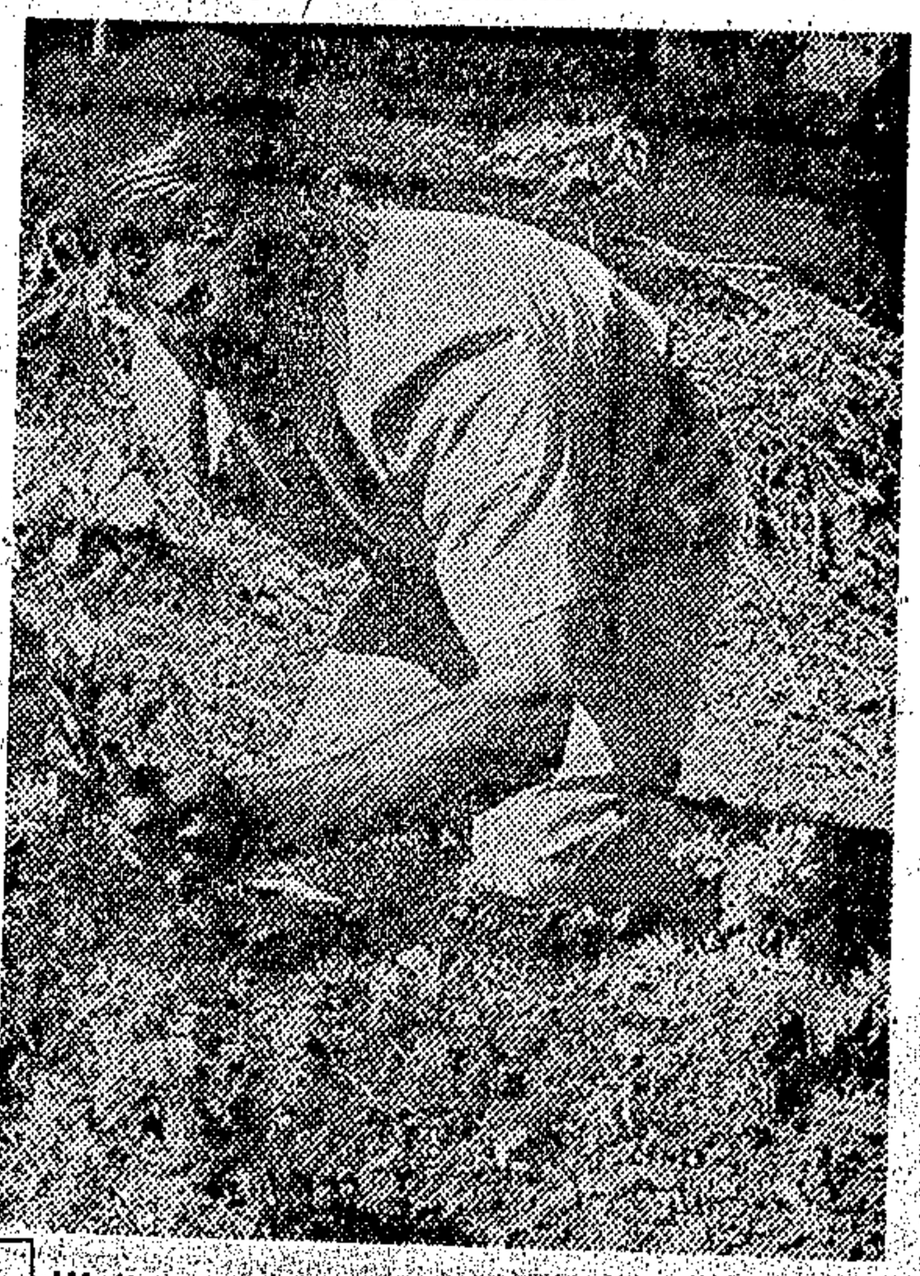
"On Christmas eve they split their takings and got R28 each from that day Mbongwa.

"Rumour has it that one woman in the group has bought a car with the money she's collected.

"The people would rather give to those who don't want to work that to the people sitting here working all week for a little extra."

"They're all doing so much out here and so much is being done by voluntary workers to help them. I hope we'll be able to arouse public interest to do more."

She said a number of interested people were being called together on a committee to discuss the problem and it's alternatives.



Walter Dlongolo, 45, is paralysed down the right side and shakes uncontrollably when he stands. He has chosen to spend five days a week gardening for R1 rather than beg

Call for job plan for handicapped

STAR 5/6/80

By John Murray

A "dynamic" government programme "starting with at least R5-million, that could bring 60 percent of South Africa's unemployed handicapped back on to the job market" has been called for by the National Council for the Care of Cripples.

Mr H S C Parker of the Council has said there were many serious gaps in the total rehabilitation programme, some of which needed immediate attention.

"The most urgent is a comprehensive plan for vocational training of adolescents and retraining of adults and the provision of employment facilities for the most severely handicapped," said Mr Parker, who is editor of the Council's journal, Cripple Care News.

"R5-million could co-ordinate the necessary programme and convert a large number of those living on charity at the moment into taxpayers."

He said the programme should include a multidisciplinary team of professionals who could assess handicaps.

Mr Parker called for the creation of a research centre "unheard of in this country" where job tasks could be scientifically analysed and personnel tested for physical ability.

He said a large proportion of the country's handicapped were merely medically rehabilitated, but were not trained to perform jobs useful to themselves or to the economy of the country.

Welfare organisations must "hammer for a rand-for-rand subsidy system."

Social workers' union?

C. Times

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN social and community workers have resolved to investigate the formation of a trade union after a day-long stay-away by 90 workers from 28 agencies.

According to a statement released by a representatives' committee yesterday, it was agreed that social, community and associated workers "could no longer remain neutral while people were taking a stand to improve their lives.

"To remain neutral at present would imply that workers are apolitical and that social work does not involve politics. This is not so and it must therefore be accepted that social and associated workers are involved in political developments in South Africa, as in the rest of the world."

The social workers decided to investigate the possible formation of a trade union for social service workers which would include non-professional social workers and also administrative and other staff of agencies.

6/6/80

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Social workers' body to meet

Cape Times, 9/6/80

297

Staff Reporter

THE Society for Social Workers of South Africa, the first national body of social workers of all races, will hold a working meeting today at 7.30 pm at 6 Dominion Mansions, Bradwell Road, Vredehoek.

Members of the society's working committee are the president, Miss Shelagh Hurford; the organizing secretary/treasurer, Miss Helen Starke; Mrs Alice Bary, Miss Audrey de Wet, Miss Janet Hollingshead, Mr Lionel Louw and Mr Ashwin Singh.

The society was established on May 12 in Durban.

Its aims include the promotion of the profession of social work and maintaining a close relationship with universities and other training centres.

STAR LINE

Blacks get little back from 'aid' societies

STAR 11/6/80

297

"It did not take me long to realise the business was corrupt. Money was being taken from blacks and nothing given in return."

★ ★ ★

"This business is as good as the man in the chair. It is up to him to give members a fair deal."

By June Bearzi

A Pretoria family has for years run money-spinning "aid" societies under various names throughout the country which took money from blacks but offered little, if anything, in return.

For some time one of the societies employed the rugby Springbok, Moaner van Heerden, who quit when he discovered the business was "corrupt".

Star Line has also established that many dishonest salesmen worked for the companies and that clients were used as pawns by rival members of the family.

Two brothers, Mr Piet and Mr Jan Burger, their sister, Susanna, and her husband, Sarel van Biljon, started the first society, Community Chest, about 15 years ago by soliciting membership of rural blacks mostly illiterate and unsophisticated — who wanted the "protection" the society claimed to offer for a monthly fee.

Over the years the family branched out and some of the names under which they operated were United Burial Society, Globe Aid, Allied Memorial Benefit Society, African United Benefit Society and Masibabane Golden Aid.

'Fantastic salary'

At present the societies, which are controlled from Pretoria offices but are spread throughout the country and concentrated in remote areas bordering on black homelands, operate as Golden Aid run by Mr Sarel van Biljon, African Sun Life run by Mrs Susanna van Biljon, African Multi Benefit run by Mr Jan Burger and African United Benefit Society run by Mr Piet Burger.

About a year ago Mr van Heerden joined Mr Piet Burger and his wife Thelma at the Johannesburg branch of African United Benefit society.

"Mr Burger promised me a fantastic salary so I joined. But it did not take me long to realise the business was corrupt. Money was being taken from blacks and nothing given in return," he said.

After a few months Mr van Heerden claimed he left the company as he "could not afford to be associated with this sort of business."

The societies offered "schemes" which cost clients from R6 to R12 a month. For this they were promised advice, loans, legal and burial aid, bail money, and help in buying cars and in dealing with administration boards if township members were in arrears with rents.

'Laughable'

Lawyers to whom the societies referred clients for legal advice charged them "reasonable" fees, Star Line was told.

Repayable loans were granted at the discretion of the director, but would be considered only after three years' uninterrupted membership.

A Johannesburg banker told Star Line that amounts offered as repayable loans after periods of membership ranging from three to 30 years were "laughable."

After 25 years a member who has been paying R12 a month, if the director agrees, may borrow up to R2 600.

Received nothing

"If this amount is invested in a building society over that period the return would far exceed that amount and, what is more, the money would be the client's," he said.

A lawyer who studied small print in the booklets handed out to members told Star Line that "the subscriber has no legally enforceable rights in terms of the agreement" and is at the mercy of the directors and branch managers.

"That is quite right," Mr Eddie Bekker, who manages Golden Aid's head office in Pretoria, told Star Line.

"This business is as good as the man in the chair. It is up to him to give members a fair deal."

But complaints to Star Line show that many members have paid money and received nothing in return.

In one instance Star Line assisted a black complainant through the courts where judgment was passed granting him a refund of all moneys, with interest, paid to Golden Aid for a mechanically faulty bus.

The member, trusting Golden Aid, paid more than R832 for the bus. He was never able to get it going.

Star Line later discovered that Golden Aid had paid a secondhand car dealer R425 for the bus, making a R407 profit.

Hard hit

A Killarney housemaid was approached by an Allied Benefit Society agent who promised that for R6 a month the society would arrange on her death to transport her to Witsieshoek, where she visited to be buried. A coffin and hearse, she was promised, would be provided.

"I wanted to be buried in my homeland and the arrangement would spare my family finding money to bury me," she said.

"But a few months later when I visited the Johannesburg offices I found African Sun Life had taken over and they refused to bury me in Witsieshoek.

"I only joined the society because of the burial promise, but African Sun Life would not give my R60 back," she said. As her monthly income is R40, she has been hard hit by the loss.

Letters in Star Line's possession sent out by the societies show that members ran the risk of losing money through family rivalry in the business and through cheating sales staff.

An African United Benefit Society notice warns members: "Golden Aid has taken over our previous offices in the hope it can take over some of our members. They have done so in certain instances by telling our members all sorts of lies and have taken those members dishonestly.

Managers fired

"You must remember they are using unethical tactics and that you are going to lose the money you have already paid."

A Golden Aid letter claims: "Thousands of members would have lost all the money paid to United Burial Society if Golden Aid did not step in and accept the United Burial Society members.

"Our company has also employed some of the managers and agents who worked for United Burial Society. Unfortunately some of these managers and agents were dishonest and we had to fire them."

Solicited

Another Golden Aid letter informs members: "Somebody stole membership fee stamps worth more than R1 900 from our Johannesburg office and we appeal to you to visit our office immediately. Let us protect you against people who are doing their best to cheat you as a member."

When Mr Bekker was asked to comment on the risks members ran by joining the societies, he said: "Many people joined from all over the country in the days when the company was called Community Chest.

"At the time the Pretoria branch had 14 000 members, many of whom had been misled by dishonest agents and who lost their monthly subscriptions and deposits handed over for motor cars. Now Golden Aid has taken over and we offer a better deal.

"Most of our members are uneducated, simple blacks and it's easy to take them for a ride. A few days ago a black man came to my office with coins he had kept under his mattress for years to ask what he should do with them. I discovered they were worth R6 000 and told him so. If I were unscrupulous I could have given him R10 and pocketed the coins," he claimed.

Mr Johan Kriek, who manages the Rustenburg branch of African Sun Life, told Star Line his branch solicited members from contract mine workers and homeland residents. "They know nothing and come to us when they've been taken," he said

Mining officials in the Rustenburg area told Star Line that because many black mine workers were naive and open to exploitation hostel managers were specially appointed to deal with their problems.

"These aid societies get quick-talking salesmen to solicit members — the mine offers help and advice free of charge," he said.

Prime importance

The Director of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria told Star Line he was aware of certain "aid" societies but his board did not recognise them.

"Blacks in the townships do not need to pay fees to these people to act as mediators. They simply have to come to us directly or through their community councils and they will be helped if in arrears with rents," he said.

Mr R E Monama, a Johannesburg lawyer, told Star Line that "funerals, owning cars and the prospect of having cash readily available in times of trouble are of prime importance in the black community, and these societies capitalise on this by claiming to give the help and protection blacks most need."

He believed firmer legislation should be introduced to protect blacks from the "aid" societies.

Promoters live in affluence and luxury

By June Bearzi

Mr Sarel van Biljon and his family, unlike many black members of his "aid" societies who live hand-to-mouth, live in affluence and luxury.

The family's large home is in the exclusive Waterkloof Ridge suburb of Pretoria and is filled with expensive furniture and antiques, valuable oil paintings and hand-woven rugs.

There is a Steinway grand piano in the family room and one in the lounge. For transport Mr and Mrs van Biljon have two Mercedes sports cars valued at about R50 000 each and a Mercedes-Benz sedan.

The monthly letters from the aid societies reminding members to keep up with payments, "preferably one or two months in advance," are typed by Mrs van Biljon in her large dining room. The expensive Louis XIV-type dining-room suite contains piles of duplicated letters and a duplicating machine.

Recently the Waterkloof Ridge house was sold for R150 000 and the Van Biljon's new home will be an American Colonial-type mansion on nine acres in Morningside, Sandton, valued at about R300 000.

"Something such as Arab oil sheiks buy," one estate agent said of the home.

"Wow, you've got to be rich to live like that," said Mr Carel van Biljon, brother of 42-year-old Sarel, when Star Line asked him about the Morningside mansion. Mr Carel van Biljon is manager of the Benoni branch of Golden Aid.

Mr Eddie Bekker, who manages Golden Aid's head office in Pretoria while Mr van Biljon travels from one branch to another throughout the country, also likes the good things in life.

He is smartly dressed, in his late 20s and has a liking for expensive, Continental sports cars. When two reporters visited his office in Willie Theron Building, Bosman Street, he had piles of R10 notes, a revolver, a bottle of expensive after-shave lotion and a coloured photograph showing newspapers spattered with human blood on his desk.

"This is a dangerous building — this gory photo is one I took of the mess after a black man was murdered on the steps outside the office," he explained.

Mr Piet Burger has moved to a farm in Potgietersrus from where he commutes to Pretoria every week.

"I want to get out of this aid society business because members are so ungrateful and unreliable. All they do is moan and groan," he said.

He explained that although he had worked with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr and Mrs Sarel van Biljon, relations had become strained after he had "beaten Van Biljon up."

"I'm only making R2 000 a month now by buying and selling cattle in the Pietersburg homeland areas, but I intend buying a bushveld farm soon, so the aid societies have no more appeal for me," he said.

STAR LINE

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Blacks warned on 'aid'

By June Bearzi

Two Johannesburg lawyers who head legal research organisations, and a spokesman for the Institute of Race Relations, have condemned black "aid" societies which have been highly profitable to the Pretoria family which runs them and have called for tighter legislation curbing their activities.

"These societies certainly are not conducive to good or improved race relations and something should be done about them," Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations told Star Line.

A Star Line article yesterday reported that for 15 years Mr and Mrs Sarel van Biljon and his wife's brothers, Mr Piet Burger and Mr Jan Burger, had operated several societies under different names which took money from thousands of blacks for advice, burials and financial aid but the societies' contracts exempted them from providing this help.

Mrs Perlman said her organisation had been aware of the societies' activities for some time and believed that blacks should be warned against them.

Mr "Moaner" van Heerden, the Springbok rugby player, who worked for Mr Piet Burger for a few months told Star Line he had left when he realised the operation was "corrupt" and merely a means of making money from uninformed blacks.

Mr Ramarumo Monama, the research officer for the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, who heads the Legal Resources Centre to whom Star Line referred several complaints about the societies, have called for firmer legislation curbing their activities.

Fm 13/6/80

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JUSTICE REPORT

No-fault cover

The concept of "no-fault" insurance, as a possible means of compensating motor accident victims, is raised in the latest report (1979) of the Secretary for Justice.

In a section of the report headed "Risk Liability", secretary J P J Coetzer highlights "actions which arise from the Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance Act" as particularly liable to cause long delays in finalising civil matters.

Such actions cause delays because fault, which forms the basis of liability in SA law relating to third party insurance, must be proved.

The fact that fault has to be proved often results, some allege, in motor accident victims getting no compensation. The secretary points to a legal opinion which states "that fault as a basis for delictual liability is unpractical and unrealistic because it is often difficult to establish fault, and because all collisions cannot be ascribed to the fault of an individual."

It is often difficult for plaintiffs to prove negligence because of the time-lapse between the accident and the case. Therefore, says senior law lecturer at Wits University, Jonathan Burchell: "We ought to re-evaluate our system of compensation based on negligence, and think seriously of a system based on no-fault compensation."

No-fault insurance has received worldwide attention and has been implemented in New Zealand and in certain states in the US and Canada.

According to Coetzer: "The tendency is to do away with the traditional individual concept of fault and to substitute it for a social apportionment of damage which in practice can be made possible by personal insurance — that is to say on the basis of risk liability.

"Risk liability insurance makes provision for compensation to all parties concerned, irrespective of fault, by insurance companies."

The question arises, says Coetzer, whether compulsory motor vehicle insurance should not be organised along the same lines as benefits paid to workers from the central fund in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Certainly, the question of no-fault insurance will draw interesting debate.

Dictatorship is real SA threat—UK survey

LONDON — A strongly-worded leading article in yesterday's issue of The Economist says the real threat to South Africa is posed not by this week's riots but by the "centralised dictatorship."

It describes the Cape Town disturbances as a reminder by the coloured people of their grievances but adds, "Security in South Africa is no more threatened now than 10 years ago, and the economy is better able to pay for the country's isolation."

In an issue which contains a 30-page survey of South Africa, the article says: "Debilitated by exile, banning, arrest and factionalism, black South Africa is still far from posing a coherent threat to the white government.

"Those who expect a brisk conclusion to the 'last unfinished business of Africa' are doomed to the same disappointment they have suffered for two decades since Sharpeville.

Mr Botha, says the Economist, is currently implementing a strategy of rehabilitating white supremacy which is "far more sinister than such brute repression suggests.

'It is based on the pillars of 'neo-apartheid' and constitutional reform designed to snuff out even the residual elements of parliamentary democracy and freedom in South Africa."

The Economist says the "traditional white tactic of divide and rule is well in its prime" in this strategy.

It sees this in the intention to co-opt "a new class of urban blacks and coloureds in the white economy under white supervision and control" — a process necessary to obtain the skilled labour to maintain "South Africa's gold-based economic miracle."

At the same time, in welcoming such newcomers into the fold of white prosperity, "Mr Botha has been turning South Africa into a more centralised dictatorship than was the case under either of his predecessors, Hendrik Verwoerd or John Vorster."

Mr Botha's recent proposed reforms — such as the President's Council and the National Security Council — are designed to "circumvent Parliament and the National Party caucus."

The Economist adds: "There is little doubt that, in an emergency, Mr Botha would have no qualms in suspending the constitution."

No payout for women shot in '76 unrest

By VICTOR MPOFU

A CRIPPLED Kwazakhele woman has been fighting a losing battle to get compensation after she was shot during the unrests in Port Elizabeth.

"Who wants to be an uncompensated cripple? Call me Sheila or anything, but remember I've got a bullet wound from the 1976 riots," she said.

Mrs Vuyiswa Sheila Johnson, 40, of 11802 Kwazakhele was shot by the anti-riot squad during unrest in a Port Elizabeth black township in 1976, crippling her.

After being shot by the anti-riot squad on August 18, 1976 she was acquitted by the Port Elizabeth magistrate, Mr B P Loots on a charge of public violence on July 1, 1977.

She was hospitalised for 14 months and has undergone three major operations.

'Since the shooting I sustained permanent injuries and I am unable to work," she said. She is struggling to pay school fees for Thobeka, 16, and Thozamile, 11.

Attorney Mr Ian Sogoni, who applied to the Minister of Police for an ex gratia payment to compensate her for pain, suffering and loss resulting from her injury, said the Minister refused to compensate her.

He said he hoped to take the matter up through Mrs Helen Suzman and Dr Alex Boraine when Parliament reassembled. He said when Mrs Johnson consulted him, the claim period of six months had expired.

Hawkers under fire

Health report hits at food danger

Indaba Reporter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Department of Socail Services of the Borough Council considers the black hawkers at the local market square a serious danger to the health of other people in the area.

The Department has made its feeling public in its annual report.

The report says "illegal hawking" continues to pose a problem.

"Black hawkers, with their unhygienic habits, are contributing to the unsatisfactory conditions in the vicinity of the market and bus terminus," the report says.

It points out methods used by the hawkers in handling foodstuffs, particularly fruit, vegetables, cooked fish, meat and meat pies "is most unhygienic to say the least."

The report points out plastics bags which are used to put the hawkers' produce in are scratched out of rubbish bins, resulting in contamination of foodstuffs.

"We consider these people a serious danger to the health of persons particularly their own race, who are the largest purchasers of foodstuffs from them," concludes the report.

The report also reveals there has been a decrease in the infantile mortality rate last year in regard to the position in 1976 and 1977.

During the two years, the rate was 132,74 and 120,69 respectively, but the rate went down in 1978, when 93,46 per cent was recorded. Last year's rate was 99,29.

Of the 14 black children who died last year, seven suffered from gastro enteritis, four from congenital malformations and early infancy diseases, while each of the remaining three died from septicaemia, pneumonia and measles.

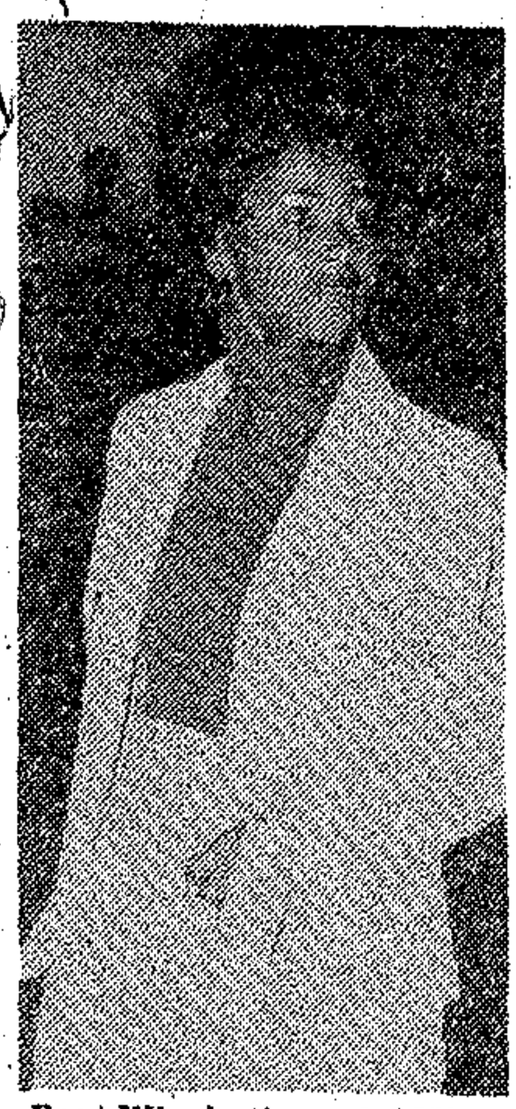
Four of the children died in the first week, one in the first month, two in the third month, two in the sixth month, two in the ninth month and three in the first year, which means nine of them died before reaching the age of six months.

The report further reveals the worst period of black infantile mortality was 1956, when 333,33 was recorded, and lowest was in the following year when it dropped down to only 60,98.

In comparison, there were no Asiatic deaths between 1976 and last year, while coloured deaths in the same period were 94,49, 84,03, 37,38 and 97,35.

No white infants died in 1976 and 1977, but the rate in 1978 and last year was 8,62 and 9,71.

All these figures relate only to the area under the jurisdiction of the borough council.



Port Elizabeth model Miss N. Maneli modelling winter garments at a well attended show.

Blind workers in pay row

300 get the sack

(297) 24/6/80

ABOUT 300 blind people at the Itereleng Institute in Hammanskraal have been sacked after complaining of poor wages.

All the 180 workers staying at the hostel were ordered to leave the institution immediately. Some of the married couples staying in the township got instructions to vacate their houses.

The single workers stay in the institution's hostel, while those who are married live in married quarters in Ga-Rankuwa in a section set aside for blind people. They were told to leave these houses because they were for people who had jobs.

They worked for the Itereleng Basket Factory, a unit of the Institute.

Mr Geoffrey Hylton-Barber, manager of the factory, yesterday told **POST** he had been forced to close the factory. He refused to give reasons.

The factory had about 380 blind workers. **POST** established that 300 of the workers were fired.

According to sources, trouble started when workers called Mr Hilton-Barber to a meeting to discuss their wages. Earlier last week, Mr Hilton-Barber denied allegations that people were paid slave wages at Itereleng.

"It's been quite some time that the manager had been told about the wages. The last time we asked for increments he said there was nothing he could do as the society was short of money. Realising that we would not get any rises, we called him to a meeting," said one blind man, who asked not to be named.

The affected blind people refused to talk to **POST** because of fear of victimisation. It was alleged that Mr Hilton-Barber said the men would rather assemble in the hall but not in his office. He told the workers that they "are fooled by those agitators addressing them in private meetings."

Mr Hilton-Barber called another meeting — last Thursday, where he declared the factor closed — until further notice.

The chairman of the Society for the Blind, Mr A Gorshel, was not available for comment.

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

Sacking the blind is heartless

BUREAUCRATS can sometimes be exceptionally callous, but one is left almost speechless by the heartlessness of officials sacking blind people.

This happened in Hammanskraal two days ago when over 300 blind people dared to ask for an increase in their meagre salaries. One would have thought it was the duty of the community, and even the state, to give such disadvantaged people sheltered employment.

It is enough to make you weep, or rage, when the same handicapped people are threatened with summary eviction from their homes because they are out of a job.

It is common purpose that handicapped people are especially sensitive to preferential treatment, hand-outs and pity. Many of them will strive against heavy odds to lift themselves by their bootstraps and refuse to depend on charity.

The people at the Itereleng home for the blind must have felt particularly embarrassed to even raise the question of getting a raise from their bosses. It would seem to us that people who are so horribly handicapped should be spared the shame for having to go out on a limb and demand more money. They know they are at the mercy of the more lucky members of the community who can see.

We are scandalised by the attitude of those officials in charge who have indeed refused to comment when approached by our reporters yesterday. If they find the going to hard for them surely other members of the community have big enough hearts to come to the assistance of these people.

They do not need sympathy. Blind people are notoriously independent and many of them would move heaven to stand on their own feet and walk tall.

CAPE TIMES 25/6/80

Blacks to uplift own community

BLACK people are less willing to accept charity given by whites, and will take the lead in uplifting their communities in the 80s, it was said in the 26th annual report of the SHAWCO welfare organization released yesterday.

SHAWCO, the Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organization, is a community organization which works to develop impoverished communities in the greater Cape Town area.

SHAWCO was not "a handout" organization, it tried to develop active community involvement in all its aid projects. The idea was to get communities to help themselves.

The health of a community could not be measured by the physical health of its people only, the report said.

Social and cultural needs were just as important as simple biological needs. SHAWCO supported sports clubs, art, dancing and drama classes for young people.

Other services provided by SHAWCO included legal aid clinics, family-planning clinics, general medical services and dental clinics.

POST, Friday, June 27, 1980 297

300 sacked blind workers may get their jobs back

THE 300 blind workers of the Itireleng Workshop for the Blind who were fired this week may get their jobs back if they re-apply to the Transvaal Society for Blind Black.

This was said by the chairman of the society, Mr Alec Gorshel at a Press conference where he also announced that negotiations are being instituted for a handover of the workshop to the BophuthaTswana Government, who subsidises 35 percent of the workshop's annual income.

Mr Gorshel admitted that there had been pay grievances at the workshop but that his society could not cope with the workers' demand for more pay because "we simply do not have the means."

The average wage of workers at Itireleng is about R12 a week. Mr Gorshen said however, that some workers earned up to R40 a week. These were people who were "more dedicated than others and did more work."

He said efforts were being made to isolate trouble makers at the workshop who are "a minority group influenced by agitators with political motivations".

He substantiated his argument of "political motivation" by pointing out that the workers chose to demonstrate with intent to cause violence on June 16.

"June 16 has nothing to do with Ga-Rankuwa but with Soweto. It has nothing to do with BophuthaTswana but South Africa," he said.

The manager of Itireleng, Mr Geoffrey Hilton-Barber said in a report about the closure of the workshop that some workers held secret meetings and allegedly connived with the town councillor of Ga-Rankuwa Zone 2, Mr Jethro Matsunyane.

He reported that one deputation of workers which had insisted on seeing him on their conditions was defused when local magistrate, Mr du Plessis and the town councillor were called to the workshop.

Two items were on the agenda at the meeting, namely, the high cost of living and the low wages paid to workers at Itireleng.

The negotiations for the handover of the workshop to the BophuthaTswana Government will be held on Monday, June 30 at Mafeking. The Government will be represented by the Minister of Health and Welfare while the society will be represented by the chairman, the manager and the director, Mr William Rowland.

'We did not fire blind workers'

SUNDAY POST Reporter

GA-RANKUKWA'S Itereleng workshops for the blind is not run by heartless people who throw blind blacks into the streets, the chairman of the Transvaal Society for the Blind, Mr Alec Gorshel, said this week.

Mr Gorshel was reacting to the alleged mass sacking of the workshop's 300 blind workers after pay grievances were expressed.

He told SUNDAY POST: "We did not sack the workers. We closed down the workshop temporarily after there was trouble."

Mr Gorshel also said the blind workers have been given application forms to re-apply for their jobs.

"But we will definitely not take back the twenty troublemakers who started all this."

Asked what had happened to the workers now that the workshop had been closed, he said some of them had gone home. Those who had no homes were still at the institution.

An upset Mr G Hilton-Barber, manager of Itereleng, complained bitterly that the story of the blind workers had been grossly distorted in the Press during the week.

The average wage of workers at the workshop is R12 a week, and some workers earn up to R40 a week because "these people were more dedicated than the others and did more work," he said.

Sabswa indaba

THE Transvaal inter-branch organisation of the South African Black Social Workers' Association (Sabswa) has been granted permission to hold a one-day seminar on Saturday at Chamdor in Service Training Centre, Krugersdorp.

The purpose of the seminar is to prepare for the annual national conference of Sabswa which will be held at Ulundi Holiday Inn from August 29 to September 1.

THEME

The theme of the seminar is: "The Role of the Social Worker In a Changing Society".

Group discussion will ensue after the paper has been read by the Editor of **POST** and **SUNDAY POST**, Mr Percy Qoboza.

Branches that will participate in the seminar are: Johannesburg, Pretoria, Tembisa, Springs and Districts, Vaal Triangle, West Rand and Alexandra.

The seminar starts at 8 am. At 8 pm the Johannesburg branch will have a braai at the Dube YWCA.

Post 10/7/80 397

clumsy

SOCIAL AID

Welfare system 'a terrible mess'



MR D A ETHERIDGE . . . a vast amount of money spent in duplicating the work.

By Iain MacDonald

Racially split Government social welfare structures should be integrated to stop the financial loss and physical strain which is happening to overworked welfare bodies, say welfare spokesmen.

The Government's new legislation on apartheid-based regional welfare boards is accused of causing misuse of vast amounts of money, time and extra manpower in duplicating work.

The new system is "a terrible mess" according to the acting director for the National Council for Mental Health, Mr Lage Vitus.

The director of the Lifelong Care Association, Mr Ralph Ruben, says that the legislation "just creates extra work."

Spokesmen for leading welfare organisations told The Star legislation went through Parliament last year "virtually unchanged, even though there was considerable opposition."

Mr Ruben of Lifelong Care said that the regional boards system was "so clumsy that it's ghastly."

"There were so many objections to the new Act that it was not possible to read them before the Bill went through.

"The act does not avoid duplication. The Government is already overworked, and this just creates extra work so that in the end we are stagnant and nothing happens," he said.

The director of the National Council for the Care of Cripples, Mr Harold Parker, said that "the legislation is too new to be criticised in practice yet.

"None of us here want there to be a welfare state, but then it comes to the status of the disabled person, South Africa is lagging

that:

● The new Welfare Act fosters duplication and unnecessary work instead of eliminating it.

● Creating different regional welfare boards for each race group would become very costly.

● Objections to the new Welfare Act had not been thoroughly taken into account before the Act was passed.

● There were "large gaps" in the status of the disabled person in South Africa, and that the country was lagging behind others in this status.

● The Government was not paying out vitally necessary subsidies for new and desperate welfare needs.

The spokesmen were commenting on a recent report made by Mr D A Etheredge of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, when he said that "the Government could channel a vast amount of money now spent in duplicating, and triplicating the work of regional social welfare boards direct to welfare organisations."

Mr Vitus said that Mr Etheredge was correct in saying money was being lost in unnecessary duplication, and added that "the people who eventually have to do the work are the staff of welfare organisations as the boards have too much work because of the new legislation.

"Splitting welfare into different groups doesn't work in practice. How do you stop whites who have been helping in black areas for years? It all becomes very costly eventually.

"There are different subsidy schemes and conditions for each race group, and the Government departments don't really understand what's going on. Regional welfare boards should be integrated," he said.

He pointed out that the Bill for the new behind other countries, and there are large gaps in this which must be closed," he said.

The Deputy Secretary for the Department of Welfare and the Director of Fundraising, Mr C V van Heerden, refused to comment on the situation this week.

"I am not prepared to comment on the issue, apart from saying that the Government has decided that each of the various race groups should have its own regional board," he said.

In his report to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, however, Mr Etheredge repudiated the idea of racially-based regional boards by saying that the National Welfare Council was a non-racial body so "why then should regional boards be racial?"

"Instead of the nine regional welfare boards provided under the old act, there are now no less than 24, and we have to apply to three boards for registration because we operate amongst three different racial groups," he said.

He added that 5,5 percent of the total Government budget for 1980 went to social welfare services and that this was "a meagre allocation of the budget cake."

He appealed to the Government "to make a far greater amount available to social welfare services," and said it was such a vital issue that his society was submitting this as a resolution to its national council.

This year, the Department of Health and Welfare was allocated just over R738-million from a total budget of more than R13 246-million. This was an increase of R68-million from 1979.

Within this, Health was allocated R198-million, and Welfare R543-million.

Black welfare bodies to lose Natal grants

NM 30/7/80

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Mercury Reporter

MOST black welfare organisations in Kwa Mashu will need money desperately next year, when they will fall under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Government.

The director of Community Services in Durban, Mr M van Zyl, said yesterday that grants of up to R3 000 had in the past been given to welfare organisations in Kwa Mashu and Durban by the Port Natal Administration Board.

However, when the board relinquished control of these organisations in April, 1977, it agreed to supply financial help only for the next four years.

The grants will be stopped, therefore, in March 1981.

Mr van Zyl said yesterday that the PNAB could no longer afford to grant such massive sums of money to needy organisations.

'The board feels it has done its bit. When the Kwa Mashu welfare organisations fall under KwaZulu, it's their baby,' he said.

When approached by social workers, the secretary of the KwaZulu Health and Welfare Department, Dr M Gumede, emphasised the tremendous demand for financial help throughout KwaZulu. He said requests were being considered.

A spokesman for the Ematupeni and Zimele Cripple Care Centres in Kwa Mashu said that without the grants, which supported the majority of the 235 crippled people in the welfare community, they would have to depend entirely on the parent body of the association and public donations.

'Apartheid cuts welfare funds'

STAR 18/7/80

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By Iain MacDonald

Apartheid is hitting welfare bodies where it hurts them most — in their coffers.

The chairman of the Johannesburg Child Welfore Society, Mr D A Etheredge, has accused the Government of spending a "vast amount of money" on racially separate welfare administration instead of chanelling the money into direct help for the struggling welfare organisations.

"The government could channel a vast amount of money now spent in duplicating, triplicating and quadruplicating the work of Regional Social Welfare Boards direct to welfare organisations.

"We may then be able to carry out our work in a much more efficient manner through having the necessary funds," he said.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the society last night, he said: "Instead of the nine Regional Social Welfare Boards provided for the whole country under the old National Welfare Organisations Act, there are now no less than 24.

"One of our administrative snags is that we have to apply to three boards for registration under the Welfare Act because we operate amongst three different racial groups.

"The newly-created National Welfare Council is itself a non-racial body. Why then should the boards be racial?

Mr Etheridge also pointed out the lack of institutions for the coloured community in the Transvaal.

"There are no suitable residential care homes for coloured children in the Transvaal, apart from voluntary homes like St Joseph's and St Nicholas's.

"When children who have been in institutions in the Cape for a number of years return to Johannesburg, they find it extremely difficult to readjust to the community.

"The Society urges the authorities to take cognizance of this very real problem and to provide funds for the establishment of suitable institutions in the Transvaal," he said.

Water cut-off hits treatment for children

6/8/80

291

Mercury Reporter

TREATMENT for 95 children at an Indian school for the cerebral palsied in Lower Reservoir Hills is being hampered because the school's water supply has been inexplicably cut off six times in as many weeks.

The school, Spes Nova, in New Germany Road, is a victim of unexpected water cuts which have plagued the area for nearly three years. Authorities seem unable to give any explanation or warning.

Because of cuts the therapist frequently had to miss sessions with patients who had to be taken home early.

Said the headmaster, Mr Arthur Gordon: 'In the last six school weeks we have had to close early six times, because a ruling by the Department of Indian Affairs stipulates that a headmaster must use his discretion and close school early in the event of a water cut.

'It is making life very difficult, and interrupts our therapy cycle that is so necessary to the child, because we have to take the children home before the therapist arrives in the afternoon.'

Mr Gordon reported that there were also frequent electricity cuts.

The cuts affect residents of Reservoir Hills, immediately below Mountbatten Drive.

Another man who feels that he has reason to complain is baker Mr Rathein Reddy, who keeps nearly 400 ℓ of water in plastic containers as a stand-by.

Big worry

'But electricity cuts are my big worry, because they stop everything which destroys anything in the oven,' he said.

A spokesman for the City Engineer's Department said sewerage and water-supply improvements in the area were almost complete.

'I know that there have been problems for some time, but it should now be over, and the supply more consistent,' he said. 'Most of the stoppages were caused by heavy earth-moving equipment accidentally breaking pipes.'

Durban's assistant electrical engineer, Mr A E Jackson, said that he was unaware of electricity breakdowns in the area, but would investigate.

First donations received by AID

Chief Reporter

THE first donations to AID, the fund established last week for the relief of families of victims of the mid-June unrest in the Cape Peninsula, have been received by Shawco at Kensington, which is administering the fund in conjunction with Elsie's River Social Welfare Association.

They total R235 and were received from eight donors in Cape Town, Grassy Park, Grabouw, Pinelands, Milnerton and Rondebosch.

Several of the donations were sent anonymously, including one of R2 from a well-wisher who identified himself or herself as an "old pensioner".

In an accompanying, unsigned letter this person said: "A very small donation from an old pensioner who is full of sympathy and compassion for the unfortunate people. God bless your good work."

The AID fund was established after a Cape Times reader who wishes to remain anonymous offered R5 000 for this purpose, "as an indication that there are those of us who are concerned, and who care about the families of those who were either killed or seriously wounded in the unrest in the Peninsula".

The anonymous donor said he had been prompted to make this offer after reading a Cape Times reporter's full-page account of an investigation she carried out into the circumstances of some of the families of victims — a number of whom were mothers and fathers of small children.

Shawco has given an assurance that all cases will be fully investigated and assessed by social workers before relief is given, in one form or another.

Donations should be sent to:

AID, c/o Shawco, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7405, Cape.

Cheques should be made out to Shawco.

● Shawco's telephone number is 51 4871.

AID meeting wants victims fund doubled

Chief Reporter

THE immediate need of the **AID** fund, for families of victims of the mid-June unrest in the Cape Peninsula, is at least to double the R5 000 given for this purpose last week by a reader of the Cape Times who wishes to remain anonymous.

This was agreed yesterday at a meeting under the chairmanship of Professor Richard Fuggle, the chairman of Shawco which is administering the fund in collaboration with the Elsie's River Social Welfare Association.

The meeting was called to discuss details of how the fund should be run.

It was decided that as a first move, a list should be drawn up of families of people who died or who were seriously injured in the mid-June unrest.

The specific needs of any of these families will then be investigated and assessed by qualified social workers of the two administering organizations.

A committee, representing both bodies, will finally decide on the form that any assistance should take, and on whether aid should be immediate or in the long-term.

The amount in the **AID** fund rose to R5 321 yesterday, the R321 received this week having come from 13 individual donors in the Western Cape. Their donations have ranged from R1 to R100.

The hope was expressed at the meeting yesterday that firms, schools, service organizations, church groups and other bodies would help swell the fund.

All donations should be sent to:
AID, c/o Shawco, 12th Avenue, Kensington 7405.
Cheques should be made out to Shawco.
Shawco's telephone number is 51 4871.

Whites-only events draw criticism

14/8/80 ARGUS

(297)

THE 1980 Honour our Seniors programme organised by the Cape Peninsula Welfare Organisation for the Aged may be marred by a boycott by black old-age pensioners and community workers if events for whites only are not cancelled.

In a strongly worded attack on the organisation for arranging 'racial' events, Peninsula social, community and associated workers state their abhorrence of the 'structural limitations' placed on their work and attempts to work on a non-racial basis.

DISSOCIATION

In the statement and petition dissociating themselves from the 'racial programme' and pledging not to take part if the whites-only events went ahead, an appeal was made to the organisers to scrap these events.

'If the whites-only events are not scrapped alternative events, open to all, will be organised by the community workers,' Mr Eric Atmore, a UCT honours student and community worker, said.

ENDORSEMENT

His sentiments were endorsed by Mr Matt Esau who directs the community development programme of the Foundation for Social Development, where Mr Atmore helps to run a pensioners' group.

The organisation was also strongly criticised for ignoring blacks when they organised the programme.

In a reply rebuking the community workers for questioning the 'bona fides' of the organisation, Mr D F Kerswill, director of the organisation, called on them not to look at things 'in isolation' and not to run to the newspapers.

TWO ONLY

He said two events had been arranged by the organisation for whites only because 'I thought it would be pointless to apply for permits because there were so few seats available.'

'Because of many things, including the bus boycott and the fact that these were the only two suitable venues, we decided to leave them in the programme.

Mr Kerswill said a committee meeting would be called to discuss the issue before the events started tomorrow.

Welfare board for coloureds opened

Domination of welfare administration by the central government is being phased-out as regional boards are developed under the new National Welfare Act.

This was said by the Secretary for Coloured Affairs, Mr A de V Kempen at the opening of the Transvaal Regional Welfare Board in Johannesburg today.

The board is one of six to be created for the coloured community in South Africa.

The others are in Natal, the Cape and the Orange Free State. The only board for the Indian community was opened in February in Durban.

The Transvaal board for the black community is to be opened in Johannesburg next week.

Responding to criticisms of the Act that the new boards are not multiracial and that they diffuse an already cumbersom system, Mr Kempen said that provision had been made in the Act for the maximum of consultation between the boards.

Black social workers blame SA race laws

BLACK social workers are slowly moving away from their traditio roles and are now aligning themselves with the black struggle equality.

By Shami Harichunder

They blame discriminatory legislation for the social problems confronting blacks.

This involvement in politics by black social workers was underlined at the 35th annual conference of the South African Black Social Workers' Association held last weekend at Ulundi in Kwazulu. The 460-strong association represents most of the country's black social workers.

Association president Professor Moses Bopape, also acting head of the Department of Social Work at the University of the North, called on the 200 delegates at the conference not to align themselves with people calling for a rethink on black consciousness.

Philosophy

As far as the association is concerned, black consciousness is a philosophy, a culture and a religion that emanates from black experience, Professor Bopape said. 'It is a survival philosophy which gives blacks a sense of human dignity, pride, a sense of self-worth and a capacity for self-determination.'

In view of this, he asked, how could one retire from the desire to survive?

'People who maintain that black consciousness has completed its cycle and the time has dawned for black consciousness people to open their ranks, thereby reviewing the ideology, are in fact telling our people to remain supplicants in the hope that some day the white man would overcome his prejudices, lower the barriers, and welcome you into his "volk,"' he said.

the role the organisation should play in the profession.

He warned against the formation of a national body representing black and white social workers, saying that if a national body was formed, it would be a gross attempt to mislead the world at the black man's expense.

He said the formation of a national body for black and white social workers would be an exercise in futility because of the:

- Disparity in social welfare benefits.
- Constitutions of various commissions of inquiries on welfare matters.
- Establishment of national and regional welfare boards.

He called on civil servants, teachers, nurses and social workers to follow the example of students and workers, and unite to get power for collective bargaining for a better deal for all blacks.

Social action and collective bargaining was imperative. Black unity referred to a degree of consensus among blacks on issues and problems facing blacks. One of the issues on which a consensus appeared to have been reached was agreement that their under-privileged position was caused by institutional and individual discriminatory practices against them.

Black social workers, with other black organisations, have become responsive to racism and denial of human rights.

Social work educationists, social work organisations and social workers have a moral commitment to make clear to the public that they are going to work for the social reconstruction of a society in which men work for a common humanity.

Free

'The mood among black organisations and leaders (both authentic and "homemade") encompasses both hope and frustration. Depending on circumstances forced upon them by the establishment, a labourer or an organisation of workers, a political organisation, a student movement, several bodies of professionals, a body of homeland civil servants might differ on tactics, but they all share common views.

'They all regard promises by the system to "investigate", "review" or "eliminate" certain discriminatory practices as inadequate and a delaying ploy. They all hope for a free, open society not stratified on racial lines.

Tasks

Professor Bopape said specific tasks his association had to undertake were:

- To devise ways and means by which black social workers could contribute to the solution of the current problems facing the country; and
- To take a hard look at

Plea to relax racist laws in welfare field

25/9/80 POST (Page)

A CALL will be made on the Government to take its rationalisation of departments a step further in the welfare field, by making one department responsible for the welfare of all the peoples in South Africa.

The South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare this week decided to urge the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to "give serious consideration to such a step."

A motion to this effect, proposed by the Cape Town Child Welfare Society, was unanimously adopted at the biennial meeting of the council-in-session.

A similar motion proposed by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society also met with unanimous approval. This one pointed out an 'inconsistancy' in the non-racial lines of the South African judicial system.

It says that there is a children's court constituted specially for Africans, separate from that for coloureds and whites.

'The rest of the judicial system of this country is constituted along non-racial lines and we cannot accept that there should continue to be this distinction for the children's court."

The rationalisation motion said "it appeared incongruous" that part of the new Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions was responsible for all population groups. whereas the welfare and pensions part was for whites only.

The better co-operation and co-ordination for these various branches obviously intended by their merging, could not work unless the entire department was responsible for all population groups.

ONE DEPARTMENT

A well motivated recommendation for one welfare department for all groups was made in the report of the commission of enquiry into matters relating to the coloured population group four years ago. This was rejected, but many changes had taken place in the Republic since then.

"Operating welfare services along racial lines inevitably led to duplication, although there was a shortage of skilled manpower in South Africa. There was also a shortage of people to fill welfare posts in the four existing departments.

"With welfare services being provided by four state departments it is extremely difficult for an effective national welfare policy to be formulated and implemented."

The South African Welfare Council had to liaise not only with four state departments (Coloured Relations; Indian Affairs; Co-operation and Development; Health, Welfare and Pensions) but also with 24 regional welfare boards. This number could probably be halved if it was no longer necessary to provide regional boards for the different groups.

It was difficult to find people to serve on welfare boards because many people view them as being discriminatory.

"The Government is committed to a policy of non-discrimination, and, in the welfare field especially, we cannot afford to have structures which are viewed as discriminatory."

Natal short of social workers says expert

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Mercury Reporter

THERE is a countrywide shortage of qualified social workers, the chairman of the Society of Social Workers in Durban said yesterday.

Mrs Simone Baverey told the Mercury the shortage was particularly prominent in Natal, especially among coloured and Indian societies.

The number of qualified Indian social workers in Natal was increasing annually, she said, because more students were enrolling for the social work degree offered at the University of Westville.

In a survey conducted by the Social Welfare and Pensions Department in Natal recently, it was discovered that the coloured communities were suffering the most because not many qualified coloured social workers were prepared to leave the Cape Province where they were offered better service conditions.

Although there was no sex discrimination among social workers regarding salary scales, there was a vast racial discrimination.

European social workers were paid much higher salaries than Indians, blacks and coloureds.

Mrs Baverey added that the reasons for the shortage of social workers in South Africa were very clear.

To qualify they had to study a four-year degree at university at enormous cost, and received low salaries considering the amount and type of work they undertook.

Although salaries were increased by 10 percent this year, social work remains a low-paid profession with few service conditions provided.

Foster children pilot scheme to be launched

By Iain Macdonald

A new child welfare scheme to sponsor 10 black foster children in Soweto or Alexandra is to be launched.

The Bridgman Memorial Foundation will sponsor the 10 foster children as a pilot scheme towards this form of child care — the first time this has been attempted in the black population.

The foundation has committed its sponsorship for a period of five years, after which it will be reviewed and will pay foster-families R53 a child a month.

Added to the government's monthly contribution of R27, each foster child will thus receive direct aid of R80 a month.

CHEAPER

The secretary of the foundation, Mrs Claire Rheinallt-Jones, told The Star it was a scheme she had been trying to get off the ground "for the past 30 years."

"It's a much cheaper way of looking after a child than putting money into an institution, and it means there is a real one-to one relationship with the child.

"The public has always regarded foster care as an ugly duckling but in my experience it has advantages over adoption or institutionalisation.

"For example, should the child's relationship not go well with the foster family, only one child will suffer, and he can be moved to a family which is right for him.

"Should there be trouble with real parents — and I doubt this will happen with blacks — foster parents can help that child with its real parent problems more than an institution can.

"A black working mother who has two children with child-minders at R20 each can be encouraged to stop work, save the R40 from the child-minders, and with the extra R80 from the fostering of a child stay at home and get R120 to look after the three children herself," she said.

"I hope more and more people will give money to child welfare for foster care rather than institutions."

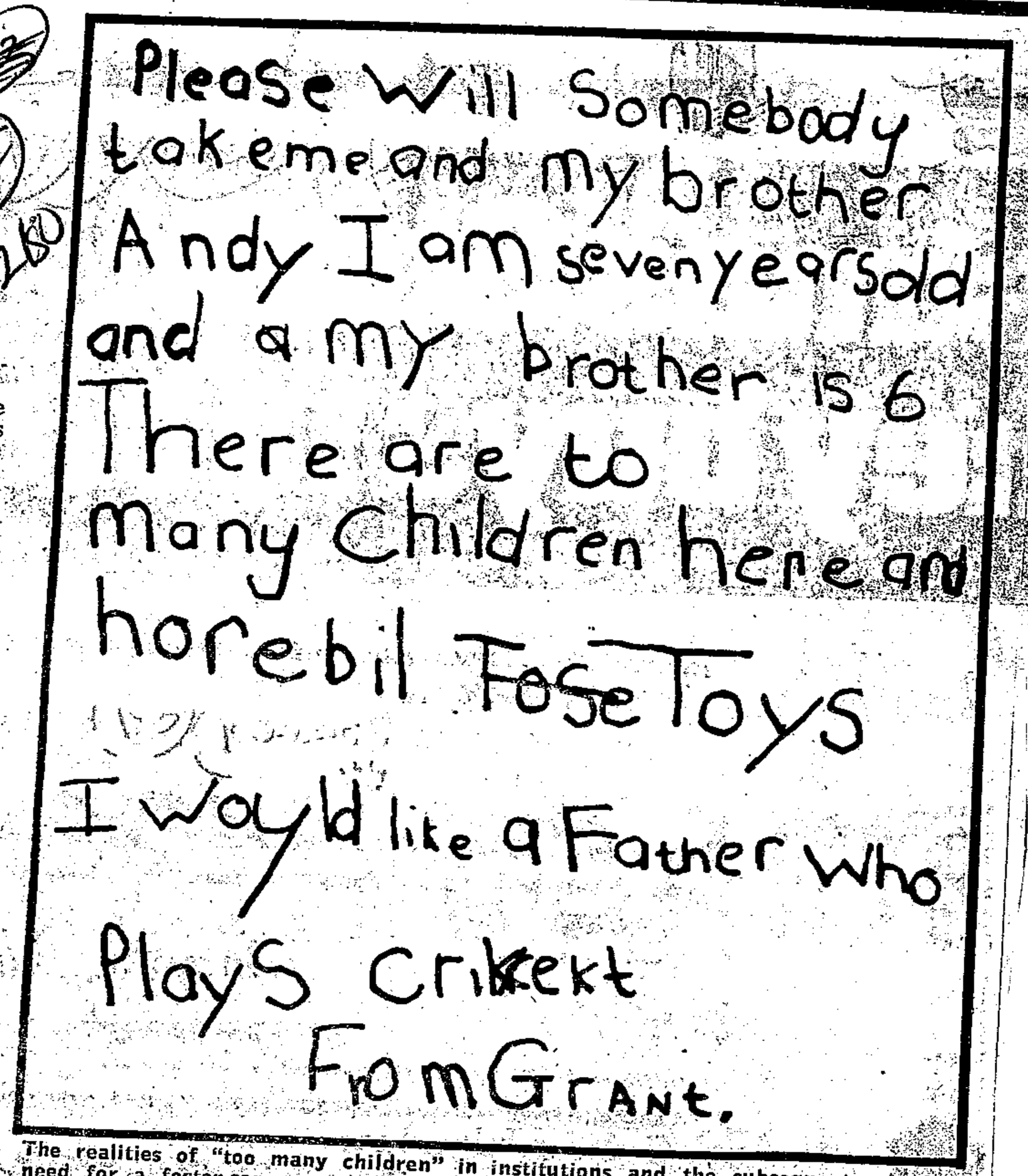
The money for the black foster care schemes comes from the sale the foundation's hospital (now the Garden City Clinic) which was run as a maternity home for blacks but sold in 1965 in accordance with the Group Areas Act.

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society had been approached by the Foundation to donate towards institutions, but after discussions on substitute care, agreed to donate towards foster care.

"Foster care is certainly the answer to improving child care standards in South Africa," a spokesman for Child Welfare said.

"Foster care is recognised worldwide by child care authorities and paediatricians as a vital bonding for the emotional and physical development of the child."

In the United States in 1970, for instance, only 74 000 children were in child welfare institutions, compared to 144 000 in 1933.



The realities of "too many children" in institutions and the subsequent pressing need for a foster-care approach to orphaned or abandoned children. This is a genuine letter written to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

'Self-help' scheme for SA blacks

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

DR Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday announced the launching of a community development programme based on a concept adopted by the United Nations in 1971 and aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of blacks throughout the country.

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria, Dr Koornhof stressed that the scheme would involve co-operation between Government authorities and local communities in "self-help" projects.

Dr Koornhof also announced the establishment of a 16-man committee consisting of representatives of his department, other Government departments, the homelands, and community councils to co-ordinate the scheme country-wide.

Although the scheme will not be directly involved with providing housing, which still falls under the Department of Community Development, it will involve all other socio-economic needs and services — such as health, education, welfare and economic enterprises.

Mr J H T Mills, director general of Co-operation and Development, also hinted very strongly that more land will soon be allocated for Soweto and that site and service schemes will be started. This would open up wide scope for the scheme to offer technical and practical advice, building materials and credit facilities so that people can build their own homes.

The scheme is part of the Government's committment to private enterprise and the hope that a dramatic improvement in the socio-economic standards in black communities will give black people a stake in a capitalist economy and promote future stability.

It is significant that a paragraph in the academic report that has been accepted by Dr Koornhof's department as the basis for the scheme reads: "The hampering effect of existing legislation must be judged by the regional co-ordinator."

Eureka half-way home opened

EAST LONDON — A state department, lacking the unswerving determination of purpose of a voluntary welfare organisation, would have submitted to the resistance of certain Southernwood residents to the establishment of the Eureka After-Care Home in their road, said the Director-General of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr J. de Beer.

Speaking at the official opening yesterday of the home, established by the East London branch of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca) as a temporary home for rehabilitated alcoholics, Dr De Beer emphasised the need for community involvement in such a project.

"Alcoholism is one of the most eroding and pervasive of all problems, prevalent among all groups in society," said Dr De Beer.

"Besides his family, up to 20 people are affected by one alcoholic. South Africa is a country which varies greatly in levels of affluence and poverty from area to area.

"A co-ordinated effort of the entire community is needed to combat or curb the problem, and without its co-operation you will never get the project to function.

"I see the Eureka Home as a half-way house where people can come until they feel fully confident to go out and take their place in society.

"Hopefully it's the precursor of what we will have in the future — the development of an outpatient service which will eliminate the need for full-time treatment.



DR DE BEER

"Residents of the home will need sustenance of body, mind and soul. At times they'll feel frustrated and inadequate, and this is the point when they need the support of the home to persevere.

"The home will see to their daily needs as well as more specialised services, and medications which are becoming more expensive.

"It's unfair that the voluntary organisation should bear the full financial responsibility. The department of health has implemented a subsidy scheme of up to 75 per cent which we will review in the future if necessary.

"But where does the remaining 25 per cent come from? The answer must be the community, a body for which there is no fixed definition but is held together by the interdependence of people in specific geographical location — essentially a heterogeneous group.

"Without different classes, enabling the more fortunate the opportunity to live and work for the betterment of others, and to identify their own blessings, no community would prosper." — DDR

Aid society hearing is told of 'false' evidence

S. Express 21/2/82

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By BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

TWO key figures involved in a variety of 'aid' societies appeared in court recently in connection with the affairs of one of the societies.

Mr Sarel Daniel Hermanus van Biljon and his wife, Susanna Catherina, appeared before Mr Ben Nel in the Insolvency Court, in an inquiry into the affairs of Gulf SA Trading Company (Pty) Ltd.

The company claims to offer unsophisticated and illiterate blacks 'specialised' service and advice.

Gulf SA Trading was a holding company for the interests of Mr Andries Petrus "Piet" Burger, Mrs Van Biljon's brother.

When the company was put under provisional liquidation in August 1980 in the Pretoria Supreme Court, the judge referred it to the Attorney-General for further investigation. One month later when put under a final winding-up order, no assets could be found.

Mr Burger and his wife, Dorothy Thelma Burger, were recently found guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of running United Burial Company as an insurance company without registering under the Insurance Act. The company is under the name Gulf SA Trading.

Mr Van Biljon told the court he was employed by Community Chest, the forerunner of all the aid societies, as a manager. Community Chest, besides being an 'aid' society, was also selling clothing.

Mr Van Biljon, who owns a luxurious house at Weltevreden, Morningside, Sandton, claimed Mr Burger gave false evidence against him at a previous court hearing.

At one stage he refused to answer questions on Golden Aid saying his attorney was not in court and that Golden Aid was not in the dock. He was, however, overruled by Mr Nel.

He sold the company more than a year ago and it had now broken up into 16 different companies. He was not involved with any one of them, but his two brothers, Karel and Fanie were, as directors.

In 1972 Mrs Van Biljon became a director of Golden Aid but left soon thereafter to take over African Sunlife Benefit Society. It had between 1 000 and 10 000 members. Her two brothers, Piet and Jannie Burger worked for the society but their father, Jan Abraham Burger, drew a salary of R1 000 a month as a director.

The hearing was postponed to May 14.

Blacks: sheltered employment institutions

705. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many sheltered employment institutions for Blacks are there in the Republic, (b) how many males and females, respectively, are in sheltered employment and (c) what are the wage rates for males and females, respectively, in such employment?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Department of Co-operation and Development does not control any institutions for sheltered employment in the Republic. The powers in respect of labour and welfare matters are vested with the Governments of the various national states, in respect of their areas of jurisdiction.

(a) This Department has no sheltered employment projects as such. Institutions at which training is given to handicapped Blacks who cannot compete on the open labour market do indeed exist.

The following workshops for the blind exist:

Name	Situation	Number of Persons which can be Accommodated
Itireleng	Bophuthatswana (Garankuwa)	400
Enduduzweni	Kwazulu (Umlazi)	400
Tembelihle	Ciskei	Unknown (plus minus 20)
Ivy Kros	Kimberley	21
Etembeni	Port Elizabeth	26

The first three institutions are subsidised by the relative Governments of the states in which they are situated. The amount of the subsidy and the wages of the people concerned is not known to the Department. Two workshops are situated in White areas and they were subsidised to the amount of R22 000 by this Department during the 1979/80 financial year. A further workshop has

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Hansard 8 col 3689.

ROAD-RAISING AMENDMENT BILL

(Committee Stage)

Clause 4:

Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD: Mr. Chairman, during the Second Reading I raised a query in regard to this particular clause, which extends the objects of the board so that the S.A. Defence Force Fund may make funds available to members or former members of the S.A. Defence Force. In terms of this amendment clause provision is made for the inclusion of auxiliary services established and designated in terms of the Defence Act of 1957. This amending measure, we believe, would result in additional financial strain on the S.A. Defence Force Fund because one of the prime aims included here is the availability of funds with due regard to the financial position of the S.A. Defence Force Fund.

The amending clause we are dealing with now could result in additional financial aid being granted to auxiliary services, including the Cape Corps and the nursing services, as well as those auxiliary services existing in terms of the Defence Act. Therefore it is important that we ascertain whether the financial implications of this particular amending clause are being given serious consideration in order to ensure that sufficient moneys are being paid into the S.A. Defence Force Fund so that that Fund can meet the additional expenditure which it is likely to incur as a result of this measure.

Therefore I should be grateful if the hon. the Minister could give us some indication of the financial implications of this amending measure.

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS: Mr. Chairman, I said this last night but I shall just reiterate it: At this stage I have no information on the strength of this fund. I do not believe that it is really of any value as far as this legislation is concerned. This legislation merely seeks to exclude certain people who were previously not included in it. There is a properly controlled fund—a fund which is controlled by a board—and I am sure that the fund will certainly not continue blithely to make payments until it is bankrupt. However, I do not have the information the hon. member has asked for. If he wants it very badly, I want to point out to him that it is a question which should really be asked under the Defence Vote.

The hon. member can obtain all that information when the Defence Vote is being discussed. That fund falls under the Defence Force itself. The fund does not fall under me. I am merely in charge of the amendment of the legislation, an amendment which was made at the request of the Board of the S.A. Defence Force Fund. They requested the amendment because they would like to make payments to certain other people, and fortunately cannot do so in terms of the Act as it is worded at present. That is why the Act must be amended. Actually, the position of the fund has very little to do with me. The hon. member must raise the matter when the Vote of the hon. the Minister of Defence is being discussed.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 5:

Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Chairman, as I indicated during the Second Reading this is the clause with which we have a difficulty. It relates to section 27 of the Act and contains stipulations in connection with certain contraventions which may take place in terms of the Act. We are objecting to the removing of the word "knowingly", which the hon. the Minister seeks to ratify in this clause. I submit that by removing the word "knowingly" we are in fact making it easier for a prosecution to take place in terms of this measure. We are removing safeguards that exist in this particular clause. We do not feel that we can support legislation that makes it easier for a conviction in terms of a piece of legislation designed for welfare organizations whose members mostly volunteer and lend their aid to the activities of the organization. Let me put my argument very simply. Every welfare organization is a juristic person because it must be registered in terms of the National Welfare Act of 1978. Secondly, apart from that, in most cases, I would say in 99 cases out of 100, it is also a section 21 company registered in terms of the Companies Act as a non-profit company. This consequently makes it a juristic person. Let me quote from Diemont—

For full text of debate see Hansard

Hansard 8 col 3614 (297) 26/5/80

referred to a type of dye. In the department, we call this "lamination". The idea is that certain parts of the inscription are laminated to protect them against forgery. So attention was given to those aspects as well.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Second Time.

Bill not committed.

Bill read a Third Time.

FUND-RAISING AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

This Bill has a double purpose. Firstly, it proposes to amend and extend the objects of the S.A. Defence Force Fund. Secondly, it proposes to effect certain improvements to the text of the Act.

As hon. members know, the Fund-raising Act, 1978, came into effect on 1 September 1979. Since that date, the S.A. Defence Force Fund has been a statutory fund, under the control of a board, which is appointed by the Minister of Defence. The board of the S.A. Defence Force Fund requested me to extend the objects of the fund as regards the circumstances in which, and the people to whom the fund may lend assistance. Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill will give effect to this request.

As the Act now reads the S.A. Defence Force Fund may offer financial assistance to members and former members of the Defence Force and their dependents who are suffering financially as a result of active service which members are performing or have performed. The word "active service" has a very limited meaning, however, because it only relates to service performed in wartime or in the suppression of armed violence. At present our Defence Force is not being used for that purpose, and the chances that our Defence Force will be used for that in future, are very slim.

However, since the inception of the Fund, it has been the intention that the Fund should grant financial assistance to members and their dependents who are suffering financial hardship due to service in terms of the Defence Act. These services are, *inter alia*, service in defence of the Republic, the prevention and suppression of terrorism and internal disorder, for the protection of lives, property and essential services, as well as service in connection with certain Police duties.

†Secondly, as I have said earlier, the council asked me to amend and extend the Fund's objectives in respect of the persons to whom the Fund may render assistance. As the Fund's objectives read at present, it is unable to render any assistance to members of the auxiliary services of the Defence Force. Since these members may also be used in a fighting capacity the board submits that these members should also be entitled to assistance should they suffer hardship as a result of military service. I agree wholeheartedly with the board's submission.

*Of the remaining clauses it is probably only clause 7 which needs further elucidation. Clause 34 of the Act, *inter alia*, prescribes the penalties for all offences in terms of the Act, except offences in terms of clause 27. Clause 7 merely rectifies this shortcoming.

Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Speaker, we are dealing again with a fund-raising measure. Many hon. members will remember the bitter dispute in this House when the original Bill was introduced here, followed by another similar measure in connection with national welfare. As a background to this I should like to remind hon. members of the support given by hon. members on this side when the original measure was introduced here. We supported it because we recognized the need for control over fund-raising in order to prevent exploitation of the public in general. We want to see that the public is protected when donations are requested from them. In terms of this provision there will be a contract which will be disclosed to the public. People receiving commissions will also have to disclose what they receive. The purpose for which the money is raised will also have to be disclosed.

for full text of debate see Hansard

Hansard 6 Quest Col. 341/342

12.3.80

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Group Areas Act

85. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether the proclamation under the Group Areas Act requiring an employer to obtain a permit for the employment of non-Whites in managerial positions entailing the control of Whites in White group areas is to be withdrawn; if so, when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The proclamation to which the hon. member refers does not only regulate the position in White group areas but in group areas for all population groups. An in-depth investigation is being undertaken into

its possible amendment as well as the amendment of other related proclamations which regulate these matters in areas other than group areas. My Department became responsible for areas other than group areas only on 1 March 1980 and a firm indication of when it will be possible to issue amending proclamations can unfortunately not be given at the moment.

Hansard 6 Quest Col 329

1038

R97

Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act

(329) No. 344. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether any persons were detained during 1979 for interrogation in terms of section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period was each detained;

(2) whether any of these persons were subsequently (a) charged with and (b) convicted of peddling drugs; if so, how many;

(3) whether any of the persons arrested in 1979 are still in detention for interrogation; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period has each been so detained?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 81.

(b) 3 for 2 days
8 for 3 days
15 for 4 days
4 for 7 days
7 for 8 days
1 for 9 days
2 for 10 days
4 for 13 days
2 for 14 days
1 for 15 days
3 for 16 days
2 for 17 days
4 for 18 days
3 for 19 days
3 for 20 days
1 for 21 days
2 for 22 days
2 for 25 days
1 for 26 days
1 for 27 days

1 for 28 days
4 for 29 days
2 for 36 days
1 for 51 days
1 for 56 days
2 for 74 days
1 for 76 days
1 for 108 days

(2) Yes.

(a) 61.

(b) 23.

(3) No.

SOCIAL SECURITY - GENERAL

10 Feb. 1981 — 11 Nov. 1981

Rehabilitation centres

Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Welfare and Pensions:

What is the (a) total number of inmates in and (b) estimated *per capita* monthly cost of (i) rehabilitation centres and (ii) registered rehabilitation centres;

how many such inmates have been committed for treatment for (a) alcoholism and (b) drug addiction;

(c) how many such institutions were established during the past year, (b) what are their names, (c) where are they situated and (d) what is the maximum capacity of each?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(a) On 31 December 1980:

(i) 795.

(ii) 491.

(b) For the year ending 31 December 1980:

(i) R180.

(ii) Varies between R240 and R600.

(c) (a) 1 176.

(b) 110.

(c) None.

Social workers: salaries (297)

Hansard 3 Col 1222

*14. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions:

(25/2/18)

(1) Whether he has received representations in regard to improved salaries for social workers in the employ of his Department; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) whether such social workers are to receive increases in salary from 1 April 1981; if so, to what extent;

(3) whether consideration has been given to improved conditions of service for such social workers; if so, what steps have been taken or are contemplated; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes;

(a) end of 1980;

(b) the Director-General: Health, Welfare and Pensions as well as the Council for Social and Associated Workers;

(2) yes, the increases in the salaries of civil servants as proposed by the hon. the Minister of Finance during the second reading of the Part Appropriation Bill, 1981;

(3) as in the case of civil servants generally, the improvement of conditions of service of social workers is considered regularly. Apart from the salary increases, which are a major improvement in the conditions of service of social workers, no other improvements are contemplated at this stage.

Social workers: salaries

*15. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether he has received representations in regard to improved salaries for (a) Coloured and (b) Indian social workers in the employ of his Department; if so, (i) when and (ii) from whom in each case;

(2) whether such social workers are to receive increases in salary from 1 April 1981; if so, to what extent in respect of each of these race groups;

(3) whether consideration has been given to (a) improved conditions of service for such social workers and (b) narrowing the wage gap in respect of the various race groups; if so, what steps have been taken or are contemplated in respect of each of these race groups; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1)(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) During 1980.

(ii) From the Indian social workers of the former Department of Indian Affairs.

(2) Yes. The salaries of all employees of the State will be improved as from 1 April 1981. Details of the new salary scales are not known as yet.

(3)(a) and (b) Improvement of the conditions of service, including salaries, is a continuous process which is uninterruptedly attended to by the Commission for Administration in respect of all personnel in the Public Service including social workers.

Social workers: salaries

*16. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether he has received representations in regard to improved salaries for social workers in the employ of his Department; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) whether such social workers are to receive increases in salary from 1 April 1981; if so, to what extent;

(3) whether consideration has been given to (a) improved conditions of service for social workers and (b) narrowing the wage gap in respect of the various race groups; if so, what steps have been taken or are contemplated; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) On 26 June 1979 and 3 January 1981.

(b) The Society for Social Workers.

(2) Yes. The Commission for Administration determines the salaries of Public Servants and it is not yet known what the extent of the salary increases will be.

(3)(a) Improved conditions of service for social workers were considered in the past and are at present again being investigated by my Department.

(b) Yes, the wage gap is being phased out in accordance with government policy to eliminate the wage gap.

Social workers (297)

348. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many posts are there in his Department for social workers and (b) how many such posts are (i) filled and (ii) vacant;

(2) (a) how many social workers (i) joined, (ii) retired from and (iii) resigned from the service in 1980 and (b) what were the main reasons for such resignations;

(3) what is the present maximum monthly salary applicable to social workers in his Department;

(4) whether the maximum monthly salary is to be increased from 1 April 1981; if so, what will be the maximum monthly salary as from that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 244.

(b) (i) 119.

(ii) 125.

(2) (a) (i) 45.

(ii) None.

(iii) 26.

(b) I assume that salaries is a major reason for resignations, but the resignations do not disclose the reasons for their resigning.

(3) For males R385 per month and females R366,25 per month.

(4) Yes. Details are not yet known.

28/2/81

Social workers call for Govt probe

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Facing a serious shortage of social workers, the Society of Social Workers of South Africa has appealed for an investigation by the Government into its profession.

Apart from salaries and general working conditions the society is particularly concerned about the disparity in pay between race groups which, it says, is also affecting the staff situation.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, MP, New Republic Party and spokesman on social matters, said this week: "The situation is just not good enough when one takes into account the vital role social workers play in human relationships.

"The Government should give immediate attention to closing the wage gap and no time should be lost in making known the extent of the proposed April 1 increases.

"Most social workers are carrying excessive case loads and the country cannot afford to lose any more social workers."

In a letter calling for an investigation sent last month to all Cabinet members, the society said it was "particularly concerned about discriminatory aspects of conditions of service of social workers of various population groups and more particularly unequal salaries.

Many social workers were prepared to work at State departments only if they could not obtain posts in private welfare organisations which paid equal salaries, or to fulfil bursary commitments," the society said.

Work is all they



SOWETAN'S Z B MOLEFE takes an indepth look at the problems facing handicapped people in this, the Year of the Disabled.

THE United Nations has declared 1981 the International Year of the Disabled, but the outlook for handicapped people is as bleak as ever.

A major purpose of this exercise is to turn the spotlight on the fearpecially blacks in the labour market.

"There is little for the disabled. Not when we have problems finding jobs for physically and mentally abled people," said Mr Grobbelaar, after he sketched the disturbing labour trend in developing countries like Africa faced with automation and the cheap labour competition from countries in the Far East.

"We will have to concentrate on labour-intensive industries," said Mr Ian Murray, executive director of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, as he agreed with Mr Grobelaar.

But Mr Murray was not dismayed as he pointed out that the Chamber, with its 70 affiliated associations, has members who cater for the disabled. He went on: "Each association looks after its problems. For example, the electronics industry employs quite a number of disabled people."

"I feel that in South Africa today, employers should give the disabled a chance. Employers must consider their ability. I also believe that if a disabled person is correctly placed in a job he becomes a better worker," said Dr Ian Potgieter of the Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital which caters for the R2-million Anglo American Corporation Ithuseng Rehabilitation Centre in Welkom.

The centre provides accommodation, employment, recreation and medical attention for 100 severely disabled black workers from the corporation. These disabled workers do work for the mines such as painting signs for use underground, the manufacture of wire hose menders and the assembling of electric cables.

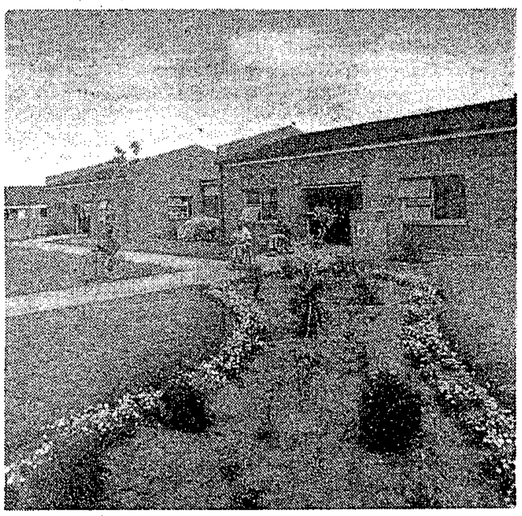
Incentive bonuses are paid to these workers and the finished products are subject to quality control before despatch to the mines. Though, these disabled people receive pensions and work normal hours like the abled miners, the corporation would not tell exactly what they earned.

Mr J N Niederbacher, director of a printing concern, is another employer who has discovered the hidden talents of disabled workers. He employs four deaf and dumb black workers to stick colour charts on to a well-known brand of wallcoatings.

"They are reliable workers. In business you have to operate with a reliable workforce. And these workers have proved to be very reliable," he told the **SOWETAN.**

As it is, maybe the Government will get a cue from these ILO findings: "Some 450-million beings — more than the entire population of Africa or that of the United States and Russia combined — are some situation of millions of handicapped people and help remove the prejudice and dis-

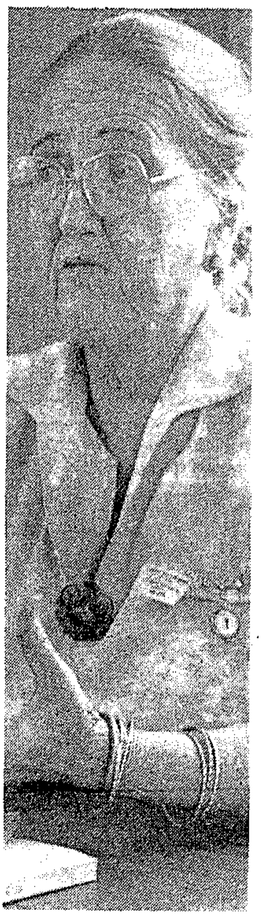
• To Page 5



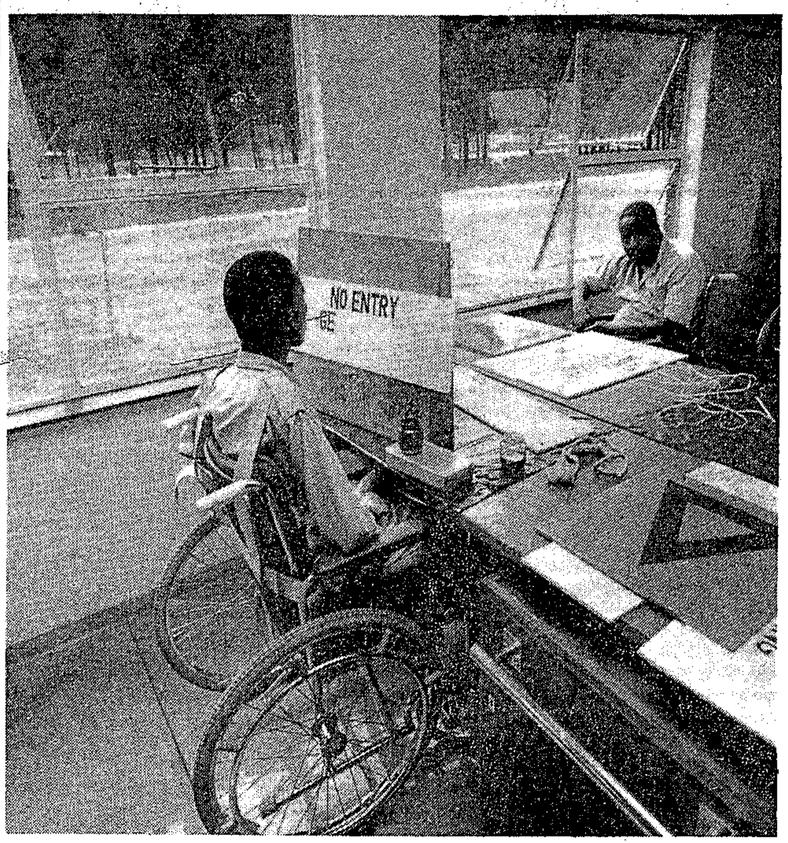
Ithuseng is a self contained village complex.



Disabled men keep busy at the Orlando Sheltered Workshop.



Miss Helen Hughes, supervisor of Soweto's Orlando Sheltered Workshop which is bringing joy and the dignity of labour to 125 handicapped black men and women.



Patients at Ithuseng are employed doing work for the mines such as signwriting, the manufacture of wire hose menders and assembly of electrical cables.

ask for

• From Page 4

crimination which bars the way to "full participation and equality", which is the UN's theme for the year.

Says the Geneva-based International Labour Organisation: "In most situations, the two goals cannot be achieved unless the disabled get the opportunity to become self-supporting and to participate in active economic life.

"It means training for jobs. This, of course, is easier said than done, for the alarming fact is that despite all efforts and appeals for aid, the outlook for the handicapped people is as bleak as ever."

Adds Mr Francis Blanchard, director-general of the ILO: "Despite considerable achievement in the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, the problem remains acute in the developing world."

He could have been talking of Miss Helen Hughes, supervisor of Soweto's Orlando Sheltered Workshop. This dedicated lady with a staff of 11 and a casual gardener, is bringing joy and the dignity of labour to the handicapped men and women.

"We have been lucky so far," said a concerned Miss Hughes," that industry has given us a reasonable amount of work. But this has not been enough. We are desperate for simple industrial work."

painted a disturbing picture of the disabled es- physically or mentally disturbed".

And particularly for the disabled black South Africans. After all parts three and four of the Wiehahn Commission into labour legislation, which by its own admission, declared that improvements have to be made for the disabled blacks in the labour market.

The workshop offers the handicapped weaving work "which sells well in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg," and sewing garments for nursery schools and churches. Miss Hughes' features lighted up as she told **SOWETAN:** "We also sew some curtains for Soweto. With all the building of houses going on in the area, you will understand the reason for this."

In addition, the West Rand Administration (Wrab) which sponsors the workshop, pays the salaries of staff members. This comes to the tune of R5 000 a month.

Another problem facing the workshop is that of those disabled who are on the waiting list for work which would mean pay, food, clothing, housing, security and self-respect in an indifferent world. The workshop caters for 125 disabled at the moment "though our maximum could be 150."

Workers' wages, ranging from R8 to R80 a month, are paid from the workshop income. The costs of their meals — breakfast and lunch — and occasional special outings are met by donations. The Cripples Care Association of the Transvaal also contributes towards feeding and daily transport costs.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa)



Disabled workers at Soweto's Orlando Sheltered Workshop.

SOWETAN, Monday, March 2, 1981

2917

'Help the unemployed by buying their goods'

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

SPEAKERS at a Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help (Jobs) meeting urged the community to help unemployed people by buying their goods.

"Our goods are of the same quality as those sold in the city and besides you would be helping your neighbour if you buy an article," said Mr Moses Mablane speaking on community involvement at the function held at Entokozweni Early Learning Centre in Moletsane, Soweto on the weekend.

Various articles including shirts, table cloths and indigenous dresses were displayed at the function. They were mainly the work of Self-Help United, an organisation supported by Jobs.

Mrs Magauta Mofokeng, co-ordinator of Jobs blamed the country's labour laws for unemployment in black society.

"Because of unequal distribution of wealth and poor education most of our people cannot be employed and thus resort to begging and excessive drinking," she said.

She added that Jobs will help all self-help organisations who seek technical or financial help, but stressed that they will have to prove that they are committed to their work.

Meanwhile Mr Mablane, the programme organiser at Entokozweni, says they are organising a giant trade fair in Mofolo Park in April.

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 189] KAAPSTAD, 4 MAART 1981 [No. 7448

CAPE TOWN, 4 MARCH 1981

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 422. 4 Maart 1981.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 19 van 1981: Wysigingswet op Fondsinsameling, 1981.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 422. 4 March 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 19 of 1981: Fund-raising Amendment Act, 1981.

Female tramps are more ostracised than their male counterparts. Perhaps this is because they outrage our traditional image of the sanctity of womanhood so violently. Perhaps their pathetic vulnerability is so shocking that people just turn away from it. Whatever the case, what is it that makes these women turn their backs on society inviting its scorn and aversion?

There is so much sentimental nonsense talked about tramps, that it is difficult to get a clear focus on their lives.

Writers like John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway and Jack Kerouac have written seductively about the life of the open road. The fellowship, the freedom, the will to endure, are all romantically celebrated, and the so-called "Kings of the Road" and their consorts have been given an almost heroic status.

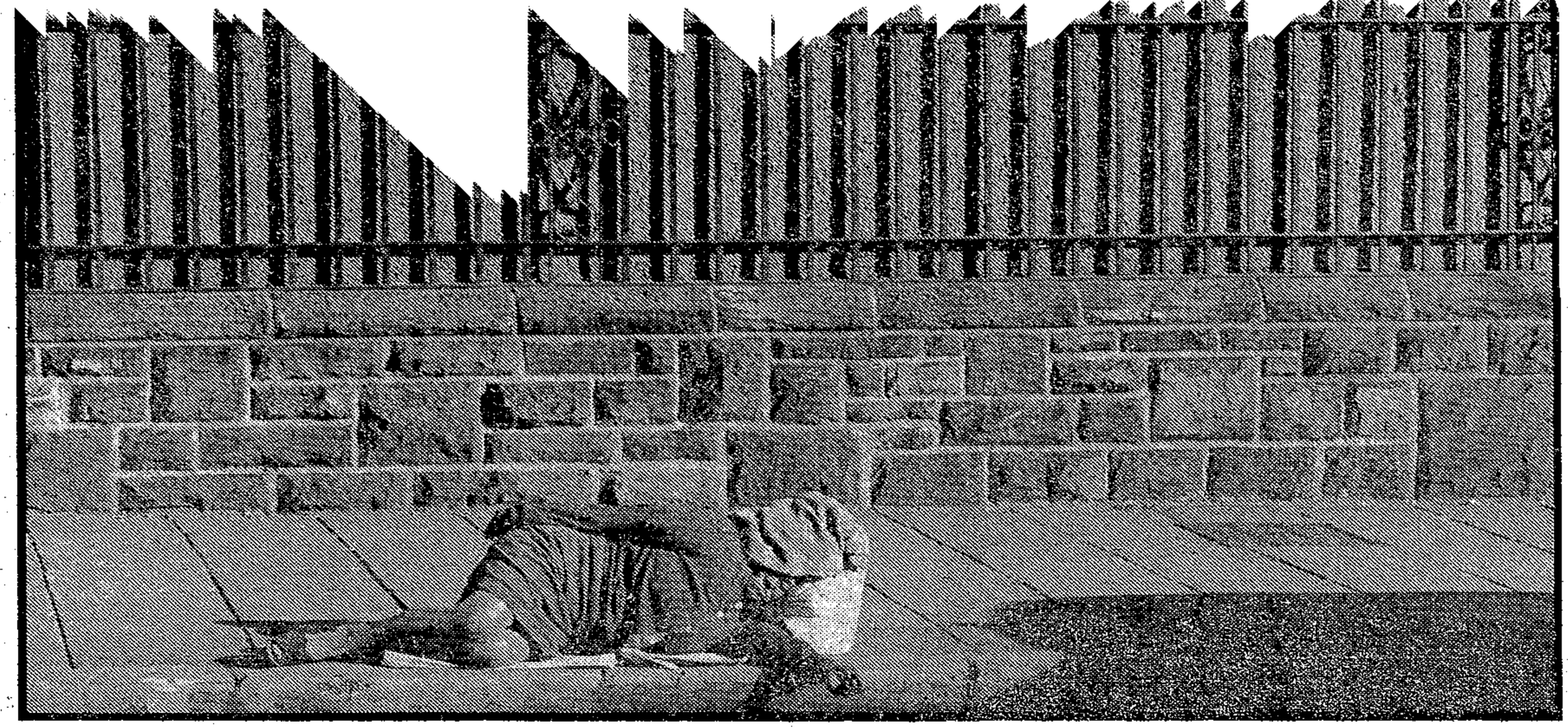
The romance of this life "wandering free" pales dramatically when you start to look at the realities. In Johannesburg it is bad enough for the men, but for the women, it is pure hell.

By day they simply sit in parks and alleys. At night they sneak off into parking garages and public toilets, where they sleep. If they are lucky they buy some cheap booze, or sometimes even methylated spirits and ammonia.

No matter what the weather, they wear coats and jerseys and very few of them are without carrier bags and packets in which they often carry everything they own.

Some who do not yet look too raddled can sometimes earn money as prostitutes, but most of them are ravaged and dirty. They trade their favours for a drink, for a little protection, sometimes even just for a little company.

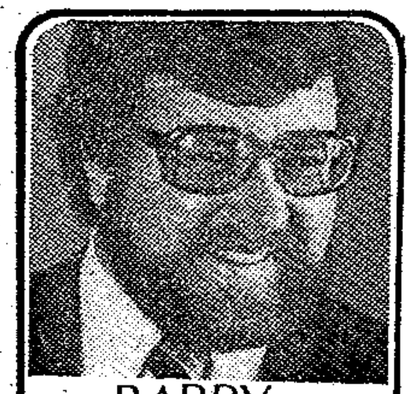
It is a physically taxing life, sometimes even violent, and the women are often at risk. One man, who calls himself Kaffertjie Bloubadjie has hair-raising tales to tell about how the tramps prey upon each other.



LOST TO THE WORLD — for many women tramps a life of desolate degradation is the only possible existence. ● Photograph: Ruphin Coudyzer.

STAR 4/3/1981 297

But if you're a woman . . . it's



by BARRY RONGE

The terror of the hostels and doss-houses is apparently a man called Louis, who walks on crutches. At night he grabs the crutch in his teeth and crawls across the floor to where the others are sleeping. He then knocks them out with his crutch and robs them of whatever they have.

There is no honour among these thieves, and to protect themselves the women have to resort to many devices. The simplest is to make themselves the sexual property of some strong man or alternatively, to make themselves the sexual mascot of a group.

As I walked around Joubert Park, I saw three groups of women sitting in different places, and while I watched, each group was visited by the same two men.

One of them, Tommy by name, seemed to be a protector of sorts. He checked up on where they were staying, how much money they had, and what they were prepared to share with him.

I was talking to two of these women, Salomina and Fernande, when Tommy paid them a visit. I asked whether they were not afraid to be out all night, and Tommy replied: "Oh no, they needn't worry — they've got me for a backstop."

"Backstop my foot," replied Salomina, "you just drink our liquor and pass out. You're no bleddy good as a backstop. I have to look after myself."

By the looks of it, Salomina could have done just that. She is a burly woman with cropped grey hair and a face set hard with lines of resentment. She has no illusions about herself.

"I am a 'dronklap' (drunkard) she said, "and I just want a cigarette and a 'dop' and then I am alrigrt." This tough acknowledgement of what they are, is common to most of them. They have sunk to a level of despair where the invention of a hard-luck story no longer has any point.

Salomina's friend, Fernande, is a Frenchwoman of some education. Over her filthy face there was a layer of cheap powder, and her chapped cheeks and lips were smeared with rouge. Bits of broken costume jewellery were pinned on her jersey, and a tattered lace hankie peeped from her sleeve.

She was an ageing, pathetic coquette whose favourite tipple is sherry and meths. She flirted with me, with Tommy, and with another man who joined us, clearly relishing the attention she was getting.

"I am not an alcoholic, I am a drunkard. I love to drink, but people are so cruel." She then meandered off into a long account of how she had lost a teaching job in France and had come to South Afric, where loneliness had driven her to her present state.

The abrasive honesty with which these people admit their vices is not evident when they reply to questions about why they have become tramps. Each has a different unlikely story.

Elsabie, a big-boned, still handsome woman blames her children. 'They always took all my money. They just ask and ask and ask but they never look after me. When I'm down and out, then they're too good to know me. So now I stay like this and they leave me alone."

Fernande blames the Salvation Army. "I was broke and they would not help me. They only help the alcoholics. I was not low enough for them, so I decided to go as low as I could to show them. It is my revenge on them."

Sarah won't work because "the Income Tax just steals all your money" and Bloubadjie was betrayed to the police by a faithless wife and now feels that the whole world is out to get him.

They are all wildly improbable excuses which clearly conceal more complex, deeply rooted reasons for their state. I suspect that their unregenerate rootlessness is just part of a headlong flight from a world in which they simply cannot cope.

They resent authority in all its forms and shy away from responsbility, but they must rationalise this somehow. Therefore they develop a kind of perverse pride about their life-style. It is at once a gesture of defiance and an act of self-mortification.

Their apparent readiness to acknowledge what they are, is part of an elaborate evasion of the truth about the fundamental shortcomings within themselves.

That is why the pose of the aggressive rakehell so often yields to pathos. They have a sense of loss, and they protect themselves, ironically, by throwing everything else away.

For the women tramps, things are particularly bad. There are havens for men, like the Salvation Army Men's Home in Johannesburg, but there is no such home for women in the city.

There is one in Benoni, but that is a distance many of these women cannot afford to travel. They also find that people are inclined to treat them more harshly.

Perhaps it is because they outrage our traditional image of the sanctity of womanhood so violently. Perhaps their pathetic vulnerability is so shocking that people just turn away from it. Whatever the reason they are more ostracised than the men.

Indeed, they are even held in low esteem by the men in their hermetic little sub-culture. They are seen as sluts, sexual furniture. There seems to be the illogical reasoning that a man has a right to abandon his job and his human responsibilities. A woman who does so, however, is bad and degenerate.

The prevalence of these attitudes probably has something to do with the fact that the women tramps are even more unregenerate than the men.

Major C H Hall of the Salvation Army told me that at the State Rehabilitation Centre for Alcoholics, it took longer to rehabilitate the female alcoholics.

The men needed a period of three to five months to recover whereas the women needed as much as 12 months. There is also a greater incidence of reversion in women than in men.

Yet there are fewer institutions and hostels set up to care for women.

Not that they would



THE SPUR OF LONELINESS — for many lonely old people with little money the rough comradeship of the park dwellers is the only consolation.

● Photograph: Gisele Wulfsohn.

hell

accept help. They may beg for a cigarette or a drink, but they will not become indebted to anyone. They drift through the city, as listlessly as discarded paper twisting in the wind.

They never stay anywhere long, driven on by fear, anger, and the negative forces within them. When eventually they slump into death, in a gutter, a park or a charity ward they are completely erased. They leave no marks of love or warmth on anyone's heart or mind.

It is a grim destiny, made more so because it is chosen without being understood. Many people see these women as an affront to our society, but they are more truly an indictment of us all.

Small wonder that when T S Eliot sought an image of society's ruin, he found it in the sight of female ragpickers. At the end of his poem "Preludes" he writes:

"Wipe your hand across
your mouth and laugh.
The worlds revolve
like ancient women
gathering fuel
in vacant lots."

Alcohol kills, Sanca warns

23/3/81 (297) QUESTION 9/3/81

ALCOHOL was evil and should be stamped out, and people should be told of the danger, Mr D Molala, a member of the Attville/Mamelodi African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca) said at the weekend.

Speaking to more than 70 people, mostly nurses, at the Kalafong Hospital's main hall, he said alcohol and drug abuse had ruined innumerable families.

Many leaders and businessmen had been "brought down" by this disease.

"The divorce cases have soared, the crime rate has risen tremendously because of these two evils. Innocent children of alcoholics are worst hit," said Mr Molala.

Guest speaker Dr P Makhambeni, a medical practitioner, said alcohol was the biggest health problem after heart disease and cancer. It cut the lifespan from 10 to 12 years in the US.

Dr Makhambeni said Motor Vehicle Assurance had reported that alcohol caused about 30 000 deaths and 500 000 injuries yearly.

Too much alcohol affected sex drive, he said. "This could lead to misunderstanding in the family and to divorce."

Most people were liable to psychological dependence on alcohol and drugs, especially cigarettes, to lessen tension or cope with emotional problems. "Alcohol and drugs become part and parcel of their metabolism and the ultimate result could be death," said Dr Makhambeni.

BLACKOUTS

An alcoholic could not sleep without drink. "He develops an unbearable fear, memory blackouts, dazzling hangovers and shakes uncontrollably. In severe cases, overdosage is marked by repsiratory depression, stupor, shock syndrome, coma and ultimate death."

Alcohol did not have the nutritional value of food. "It gives a few calories that other people get from food. They suffer from vitamin deficiencies, anaemia, a fatty liver or cirrhosis, general flabbiness and poor health."

Mr Molala said his organisation wanted to help alcoholics. "Your family needs you, your relatives need you, and Africa needs you.."

Sanca will hold lectures at the Attville Welfare Centre every Thursday at 5.30 pm from April 2.

BYLAE

I Tariefpos		II Statistiese Eenheid	III Skaal van Reg Algemeen	IV Skaal van Reg M.B.N.
76.04.10	Bedruk, nie elders vermeld of ingesluit nie:			
.10	Sonder rugkant	kg	25% of 275c per kg min 75%	
.20	Met rugkant	kg	25% of 200c per kg min 75%	
76.04.20	Onbedruk, nie elders vermeld of ingesluit nie:			
.10	Sonder rugkant	kg	25% of 200c per kg min 75%	
.20	Met rugkant	kg	25% of 135c per kg min 75%"	

Opmerking.—Spesifieke voorsienings word gemaak vir ongebleikte kraftpapier met 'n basismassa van hoogstens 15 g/m², in rolle met 'n wydte van hoogstens 150 mm, en vir geëtste aluminiumfoelie met 'n wydte van hoogstels 105 mm, sonder rugkant, en die skale van reg op dié produkte word na vry verlaag.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. R. 698 3 April 1981

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE SOCIAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKERS ACT, 1978

The Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, acting under the authority of section 28 of the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978 (Act 110 of 1978), and in consultation with the Council for Social and Associated Workers, has made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

297

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"agent" means any person designated in writing by a candidate to represent him at an event referred to in regulation 14 or 15;

"appeal committee" means an appeal committee appointed in terms of section 25;

"applicant" means any person who makes an application;

"application" means an application referred to in regulation 11;

"ballot paper" means the ballot paper referred to in regulation 13;

"ballot paper envelope" means the ballot paper envelope referred to in regulation 12 (4) (b);

"candidate" means any person nominated in terms of regulation 7;

"declaration of identity" means the declaration of identity referred to in regulation 12 (4) (c);

"documents envelope" means the documents envelope referred to in regulation 12 (4) (a);

"election" means the election of the members of the council under section 5;

"fair value", in relation to immovable property and other assets, means the price which such property or assets may reasonably be expected to fetch in the open market in a bona fide sale on the date in question;

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. R. 698 3 April 1981

REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE EN GEASSOSIEERDE WERKERS, 1978

Die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene het kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, 1978 (Wet 110 van 1978), en in oorleg met die Raad vir Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig.

GG 7525

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWINGS

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"aansoek" 'n aansoek in regulasie 11 bedoel;

"aansoeker" iemand wat 'n aansoek doen;

"artikel" 'n artikel van die Wet;

"agent" iemand wat skriftelik deur 'n kandidaat aangewys is om hom by 'n geleentheid in regulasie 14 of 15 bedoel, te verteenwoordig;

"amptelike tale" die amptelike tale van die Republiek;

"ampsdraer" iemand wat ingevolge artikel 7 (1) verkies moet word;

"appèlkomitee" 'n appèlkomitee aangestel ingevolge artikel 25;

"billike waarde" met betrekking tot onroerende eiendom en ander bates, die prys wat sodanige eiendom of bates redelikerwys verwag kan word om by 'n bona fide-verkoping op die ope mark op die betrokke dag te behaal;

"die getal lede wat verkies moet word" die getal lede bedoel in die betrokke kennisgewing gepubliseer ingevolge regulasie 5;

"die Wet" die Wet op Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, 1978 (Wet 110 van 1978);

"dokumentekoevert", die dokumentekoevert in regulasie 12 (4) (a) bedoel;

TABLE 10: ESTIMATED COSTS FOR HOSPITAL SERVICES: 1976
SENSITIVITY OF ESTIMATES

Hospital	Cost (R) per: I.P. Day	O.P.visit	Mobile c. visit	Permanent clinic visit

Manpower crisis looms in social work field

By Iain Macdonald

South Africa's "forgotten professionals" — the country's social workers of all races — are becoming steadily more bitter and outspoken about the poor pay and the consequent manpower crisis in their profession.

They are resentful of the fact that teachers' and nurses' salaries have gone up after extensive publicity, while a manpower crisis of alarming proportions threatens the entire social work sphere because its salary issues have been ignored.

As a helping profession, social work more than most concentrates on the "intangible" rewards of catering for the welfare of others. But social workers say that for years the public has seen this as "an act of charity" and not as a lifelong occupation which must provide a livelihood for those who choose it.

The chairman of the Society for Social Workers on the Witwatersrand, Mr Talbot Plater, said recently: "The social work profession is experiencing a manpower crisis which could ultimately lead to the disintegration of its services."

"At a time when the working conditions of nurses and teachers are under scrutiny as a matter of national urgency, the position of those who man our social services is equally in need of attention."

"Social workers of all races are steadily being siphoned off to more attractive positions in commerce and industry, but the situation among black members of the profession is particularly serious."

"Many social workers employed by state and provincial bodies are paid salaries which are discriminatory in terms of both race and sex.

"It is iniquitous that a profession which has at the heart of its philosophy a belief in the worth of each human being regardless of colour or creed should be forced into a pattern of discriminatory employment conditions," he said.

He appealed to the State "and the community as a whole" to provide necessary funds to equalise social workers' salaries.

A month ago the Society of Social Workers of South Africa appealed to the Government for an investigation into the profession because of the serious shortage of social workers.

weight.

Other costs: transport, food, laundry, particular staff allocations, etc, are imputed separately to whichever category of patients with which they are associated.

5. Discussion

From this data there emerges a picture of how utilization of different health services depends upon distance from the facility. Where most travelling is done on foot, it appears that for clinics and rural hospitals utilization falls off markedly among those who live more than 7 kms or two hours' walk away, although in isolated areas such as Pondoland many longer journeys were made on foot.

Where public transport is more readily available and/or in higher income groups (e.g. around Groote Schuur, clientele of McCords) while the area of high utilization of clinics/Day Hospitals appears to remain limited to a radius of about 5 kms or 1 hour's travel, the area within which people will travel to hospital, even when nearer services are available, can be far larger, depending on availability of transport, income, and degree of perceived need. Whatever obstacles exist, it is clear that people are highly discriminating in their choice of health service and will occasionally travel very long distances to a hospital or service they perceive to give high quality care. [4]

A clearer picture than this could be obtained using information on the population distribution around health facilities in conjunction with utilization figures. In this way, for example, Gish and Walker derive estimates of services at different d

Outpatient Utilization Rat

Distance from h	
0-4 miles	5-9
186	5

4. Paper no. 3 (op. cit.)

5. Oscar Gish & Godfrey Walker, 'mon
p. 53

Elderly Katlehong woman has been left...

BLIND AND HOMELESS



Mrs Linah Mdau.

By SELLO RABOTHATHA

A BLIND 42-year-old Katlehong woman who has lived in the veld for two years, now leads the life of a fugitive in a transit camp.

The woman has been living in the veld until a month ago when residents of a transit camp took pity on her and adopted her. But she has to hide whenever officials appear as inmates there are not allowed to have lodgers.

Mrs Linah Mdau (42), was once the proud owner of a house in Phadima Section, Natalspruit, until her spent moving from place to place. Often she slept in the open.

She said the last trip to the Superintendent was some time ago when she was told to get someone who would look after her — someone who qualifies to live in Natalspruit — and she would be given a house. But then she says she cannot get anybody who is prepared to look after her.

Attempts to get Mr M B Khumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, for a comment were unsuccessful.

A social worker at the Katlehong administration offices, Ms Sindiswe Bodontsa, said she would look into Mrs Mdau's problem and she promised to contact the authorities on the matter.



Although she is blind, Mrs Mdau can still make herself useful.

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husband died some years back". Mrs Mdau cannot remember many dates and events in her life.

She told **SOWETAN** that after the death of her husband she lost her house and found work as a domestic servant and stayed at her employer's place. She then had eye trouble and that was when her real problems started.

Mrs Mdau said her employer had had her taken to hospital for treatment but then she eventually lost her sight — and her job and place to stay.

When she was discharged from hospital, she went to live with her brother's daughter in Phooko Section. She said after some time her brother's daughter told her to look for another place to stay as she could not keep a blind person at her house.

All this happened two years ago, and countless trips to the Superintendent's office all proved futile. So, in the mean-time, Mrs Mdau's nights were...

hundred will be hurt so badly that they will never return to their jobs. More than two thousand will be killed. (2)

The cost to the economy is not easy to determine because, in accident prevention work, one is always confronted with the iceberg situation. There are costs which are hidden below the water line and which are not reflected in the accounting systems. Also, other than in the more sophisticated Loss Control Programmes, no cognisance is taken of property damage which invariably is much more costly than personal injury. The Workmen's Compensation Commissioner and the Accident Funds approved by him pay out approximately R43 million per year by way of compensation, rehabilitation, and medical expenses because of the occupational injuries. The estimated potential and actual loss in manpower is some 32 million man-days yearly. This is equivalent to about a hundred thousand workers lying idle every working day, which far exceeds our present effective growth in economically active persons as a result of immigration. (3)

Rehabilitation Strain

The strain on the rehabilitation resources due to occupational injuries in South Africa, is enormous. Whereas no separate figures are available to show how much is spent on rehabilitation, in each compensable case the cost of rehabilitation forms part of the total claim.

The amount of rehabilitatory treatment which each person receives depends on the type, location and severity

uninsured or hidden costs. The insured costs, which are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act are, inter alia, medical attention, hospitalisation, rehabilitation and compensation. There are other insured costs which are sometimes covered by Insurance Companies. This additional insurance could give some compensation for:

Damage to property;

Fire losses;

Loss of profits; and

extra compensation in the form of stated benefits.

The uninsured or hidden costs could take one or more of the following forms:

Make-up salary: Because the Accident Fund only pays 75 per cent of the man's wages with a maximum of R300,00 a month for temporary total disablement, it is almost standard practice for the employer to make up the difference in wages of the injured worker. (5) For instance the man's normal wage may be R600,00 per month so the employer takes a further R300 out of profits to pay the man his full wage;

Decreased output: There is a possibility that when the injured employee returns to work his output has decreased on account of the bandaged finger or because his muscles involved require training again. Costs would therefore be incurred in investigation, training or retraining and possibly in overtime to maintain production.

Survey reveals plight of disabled scholars

By Carolyn Dempster
Education Reporter

In the melting pot of black education, the attitude towards children with learning disabilities is brutally direct: sink or swim.

A recent survey of learning problems among black primary schoolchildren found that of a total of 7 516 East Rand children tested, 1 692 had learning problems and 666 were either mentally or physically handicapped.

The report, published in the South African Medical Journal, points to the dearth of data on the subject, and also highlights one of the many inbuilt blights of the black education system.

The researchers Dr J D Cartwright, Dr C Jukes, Mr A Wilson and Mr D Xaba, chose 10 East Rand primary schools for the survey and identified:

● Visual problems — an inability to see the board from the front row:

● Auditory problems — children having to come close to the teacher or lip-reading the lesson.

● Mentally handicapped — children who could not cope, read or write.

● Physically handicapped — children in callipers, with heart or lung diseases or suffering from epilepsy.

● Hyperactive children — fidgety, bored, restless and sometimes aggressive pupils.

The fact that a number of children in an over-large class might be having difficulties hearing or seeing often escapes the teacher who has her hands full merely coping with the class.

In the 10 schools surveyed, the average ratio of teachers to pupils in Sub A and B was 1:95.

In addition to physical and mental handicaps researching the learning process is MBD — minimal brain dysfunction — affecting 50 to 70 children of every 1 000.

The Murray Commission, instituted in 1969 to determine the extent of MBD among schoolchildren in South Africa, 23 of these in the Transvaal, found 15 percent of all South African schoolchildren could be classified as having learning problems. The survey found 22 percent of black primary schoolchildren on the East Rand had learning problems.

"The State cannot even cope with those capable of benefiting from education system," said Dr Ken Hartshorne, educationist and member of the Human Sciences Research Council investigation.

"It is no wonder that children with learning problems have been left to fare as best they can within the system. They will only begin to get the attention they deserve once the education structure can cater for the normal child satisfactorily," he added.

The Department of Education and Training has accelerated the establishment of special schools for blind, deaf, crippled and cerebral palsied children. But there are still only 28 such schools in South Africa, 23 of these in the "special" schools is also a problem.

Finding teachers for the

Without an effective evaluative system there is no way of determining this, say the researchers.

Until this year there was no special school for the Witwatersrand area, and until 1979 only three in the "white areas" of South Africa.

Now, whoever establishes a special school will receive financial support and materials from the DET. Children are accommodated free and subsidised for much of their limited school life.

But children are admitted to special schools only after thorough medical and psychological examinations and "their handicaps must be serious enough to prevent them from benefiting from ordinary schooling."

Past policy dictated that all identified "disabled" children be sent to their homelands to attend "special schools" where they could board in hostels.

(b) if he is absent from more than two consecutive ordinary meetings of the professional board without the professional board's leave; or

(c) if he has been disqualified under the Act from carrying on his profession; or

(d) if as an elected member he notifies his resignation, in writing, to the professional board; or

(e) if as an appointed member he ceases to be eligible for the appointment or gives notice, in writing, to the council of his desire to resign office and his resignation is accepted.

(2) Every such vacancy and every vacancy caused by the death of a member shall be filled by appointment or election according as the member vacating office was appointed or elected, and every member so appointed or elected shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of that period for which the member vacating such office was appointed or elected.

4. The election of members of the professional board and every election to fill a casual vacancy shall be held *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with the provisions of regulations promulgated in terms of section 61 (1) (q) of the Act.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. R. 832 16 April 1981

SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONS SERVICE

AMENDMENT OF THE PRISON REGULATIONS

The State President has, under and by virtue of section 94 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), made the regulations in the Annexure hereto:

ANNEXURE

1. In this Annexure, unless the context otherwise indicates, the term "the Prison Regulations" means the Consolidated Prison Regulations, published under Government Notice R. 2080 of 31 December 1965, as amended by Government Notices R. 992 of 30 June 1967, R. 441 of 22 March 1968, R. 801 of 10 May 1968, R. 1865 of 11 October 1968, R. 2227 of 6 December 1968, R. 2325 of 20 December 1968, R. 1530 of 18 September 1970, R. 1979 of 13 November 1970, R. 557 of 8 April 1971, R. 1199 of 9 July 1971, R. 53 of 14 January 1972, R. 776 of 12 May 1972, R. 1476 of 25 August 1972, R. 384 of 16 March 1973, R. 922 of 30 May 1973, R. 2368 of 14 December 1973, R. 1842 of 11 October 1974, R. 1311 of 11 July 1975, R. 921 of 28 May 1976, R. 2261 of 3 December 1976, R. 173 of 11 February 1977, R. 607 of 15 April 1977, R. 966 of 3 June 1977, R. 967 of 3 June 1977, R. 968 of 3 June 1977, R. 1047 of 17 June 1977, R. 1199 of 23 June 1977, R. 1584 of 12 August 1977, R. 1731 of 2 September 1977, R. 2094 of 14 October 1977, R. 992 of 19 May 1978, R. 1759 of 1 September 1978, R. 1993 of 6 October 1978, R. 1994 of 6 October 1978, R. 2091 of 21 September 1979, R. 350 of 18 February 1980, R. 1091 of 30 May 1980 and R. 1434 of 11 July 1980.

2. Regulation 15 of the Prison Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) (i) of subregulation (1) of the following paragraph:

"(i) who is alleged or suspected to be indisposed, sick, injured or suffering from ill-health, to submit himself to an examination by a medical officer or

(b) as hy van meer as twee agtereenvolgende gewone vergaderings van die beroepsraad sonder die toestemming van die beroepsraad afwesig is; of

(c) as hy ingevolge die Wet onbevoeg geword het om sy beroep te beoefen; of

(d) as hy, as 'n verkose lid, sy bedanking skriftelik meedeel aan die beroepsraad; of

(e) as hy, as aangewese lid, ophou om aanwysbaar te wees of skriftelik kennis gee aan die raad van sy wens om te bedank en sy bedanking aangeneem word.

(2) Elke sodanige vakature en elke vakature wat deur die dood van 'n lid ontstaan, word aangevul deur aanwysing of verkiesing na gelang die lid wat sodanige amp ontruim, aangewys of verkies is en elke aldus aangewese of verkose lid beklee sy amp slegs gedurende die onverstreke deel van die tydperk waarvoor die lid wat sodanige amp ontruim, aangewys of verkies is.

4. Die verkiesing van lede van die beroepsraad en elke verkiesing om 'n toevallige vakature aan te vul, word *mutatis mutandis* gehou ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die bepalings van artikel 61 (1) (q) van die Wet.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. R. 832 16 April 1981

SUID-AFRIKAANSE GEVANGENISDIENS

WYSIGING VAN GEVANGENISREGULASIES

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 94 van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig:

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Gevangenisregulasies", die Gekonsolideerde Gevangenisregulasies, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2080 van 31 Desember 1965, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 992 van 30 Junie 1967, R. 441 van 22 Maart 1968, R. 801 van 10 Mei 1968, R. 1865 van 11 Oktober 1968, R. 2227 van 6 Desember 1968, R. 2325 van 20 Desember 1968, R. 1530 van 18 September 1970, R. 1979 van 13 November 1970, R. 557 van 8 April 1971, R. 1199 van 9 Julie 1971, R. 53 van 14 Januarie 1972, R. 776 van 12 Mei 1972, R. 1476 van 25 Augustus 1972, R. 384 van 16 Maart 1973, R. 922 van 30 Mei 1973, R. 2368 van 14 Desember 1973, R. 1842 van 11 Oktober 1974, R. 1311 van 11 Julie 1975, R. 921 van 28 Mei 1976, R. 2261 van 3 Desember 1976, R. 173 van 11 Februarie 1977, R. 607 van 15 April 1977, R. 966 van 3 Junie 1977, R. 967 van 3 Junie 1977, R. 968 van 3 Junie 1977, R. 1047 van 17 Junie 1977, R. 1199 van 23 Junie 1977, R. 1584 van 12 Augustus 1977, R. 1731 van 2 September 1977, R. 2094 van 14 Oktober 1977, R. 992 van 19 Mei 1978, R. 1759 van 1 September 1978, R. 1993 van 6 Oktober 1978, R. 1994 van 6 Oktober 1978, R. 2091 van 21 September 1979, R. 350 van 18 Februarie 1980, R. 1091 van 30 Mei 1980 en R. 1434 van 11 Julie 1980.

2. Regulasie 15 van die Gevangenisregulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (a) (i) van subregulasie (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(i) wat na beweer word of vermoedelik ongesteld, siek of beseer is of aan swak gesondheid lei hom onderwerp aan 'n ondersoek deur 'n geneeskundige beampte of ander geregistreerde geneeshe

significant White interest groups at the turn of the century? What was the significance and what were the interests of the commercial sector? There is always a tension within a capitalist economy between the need for high income consumers and the need for low-income (i.e. low cost) workers.



Minister's fall out over social services

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Schoeman, has publicly dissociated himself from remarks made by another member of the Cabinet about disparate Government spending on social services for black and white South Africans.

The remarks were made by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr du Plessis, at an election meeting in Greytown.

Mr du Plessis boasted that the Government was spending twelve times more on education for whites than for blacks and that pensions for whites were three times higher than those paid to blacks.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, described Mr du Plessis's remarks as a "disgrace."

He said this pronouncement and those made by other senior Nationalists showed "the true colours" of the Government.

Chief Buthelezi said the election campaign had given more credibility to those who advocated violence as a solution to the country's problems.

Speaking after the opening of the assembly, Mr Schoeman said he was very sorry that he had not been able to reply to Chief Buthelezi in the assembly.

"I want to say here that I disagree with the remarks made by Mr du Plessis. I do not support them."

(Report: by A. Konigkramer, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

market?

italists and White workers over nd to what extent, if at all, were nificance of the particular way y the Black mine workers was /hite mine workers, and White dies? How has this affected the oups on a low wage structure? he African workers themselves That is, to what extent did they xtent were their needs satisfied? n workers changed?

ffected the position?

ring about four kinds of change: rest groups represented.
groups through changes in their

groups.
members of the various groups ed by other groups.

whether or not workers in most developed countries have become embourgeoised. It is both difficult to establish a bench-mark and also to lay down criteria of significance in trying to decide whether and what changes of this kind have taken place.

Once more speaking broadly, and ignoring the distinction between town and country, we can distinguish roughly between five different 'classes' (using the term 'class' in its traditional sense to mean a number of people all having the same relationship to the means of production).

1. Capitalists who have large investments. However, those with investments in different sectors have to be distinguished since their interests as regards Black labour may be differentially structured.
2. Self-employed Whites, whether they are working farmers or owners of small businesses, between which two groups there is probably a considerable amount of mobility.
3. Employed Whites, which is a very wide category, covering both blue- and white-collar workers, but whom we shall nevertheless describe as 'White working class'.
4. Black workers predominantly dependent on wage-labour.
5. Those African rural-dwellers who are still predominantly dependent for their income on their own farming activities. (This group cannot be considered further within the framework of this volume).

The above classification is obviously imprecise in definition and entirely leaves out some groups, such as the Black 'middle-class'. Furthermore, we recognise that the whole question of boundaries between groups poses enormous problems. The groups that have been isolated are those which present themselves, albeit tentatively, as the more significant aggregates of people within the context of our broad topic. Our subdivision, however, will be reassessed in the final chapter. We consider it legitimate to distinguish between a White working class and a Black working class because White and Black workers have different kinds of access to and control over the means of production via franchise rights. In the following discussion we shall attempt to delineate more accurately the patterns within these classes.

1. Capitalists

irly capital investment in South Africa was overwhelmingly in mining. ie mining industry had two significant characteristics. Firstly, it was port-oriented, and so had no interest in the development of an internal rket. Secondly, it required a very large amount of cheap labour and atively unskilled labour. It had a motive, therefore, for keeping wages wn, and, when more sophisticated techniques might have made wage reases possible, it had no positive motive for wanting wage increases. ntrol of labour was greatly facilitated by the early emergence on the gold nes of a recruiting monopoly and a collective agreement not to pay above a certain maximum *average* wage. This prevented the competitive determination of African wage rates through a free interplay of supply and demand, and had a pervasive effect through the whole range of African wages.

In analysing the changing capital structure in South Africa and in particular the growing predominance of industrial manufacturing capital, we need to investigate, firstly, its labour needs, and secondly its market needs.

Sleeps in camp's passage

BLIND WOMAN THROWN OUT

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE blind and homeless woman who was given shelter by a transit camp inmate has been thrown out of her shared room – and now has to sleep in the camp's passage.

Mrs Linah Mdau (42) of Katlehong, has lived in the veld for the past two years until March, this year, when residents of a transit camp took pity on her and adopted her.

Mrs Mdau's story was in the news last month and her plight was brought to the Katlehong administration board's social workers who promised to look into the matter.

When SOWETAN visited Mrs Mdau yesterday she had another story to tell. She said that a social worker did come to the camp and asked her why she was staying at the camp without her having being sent there by the board officials.

She said she was then told that she would have to go and live with her brother's daughter in Phooko Section. Mrs Mdau said that her brother's daughter had, at an earlier occasion, told her that she could not keep a blind person in her house and that she would have to look for another place to stay.

She was then taken back to the brother's daugther who told the social workers that she did not chase her away. She was left there but then the following day the daughter again told her to go away. She then went back to the transit camp.

When she arrived back at the transit camp, the inmates said they could no longer accommodate her and she now has to sleep in the passage that divides the six little rooms in one half of the transit camp.

On Tuesday this week Mrs Mdau again went to the administration offices in Hlahatsi section and she was given a "permit" to stay at the camp while the board is still looking for a place for her. She said she was promised a place as soon as possible by the board.

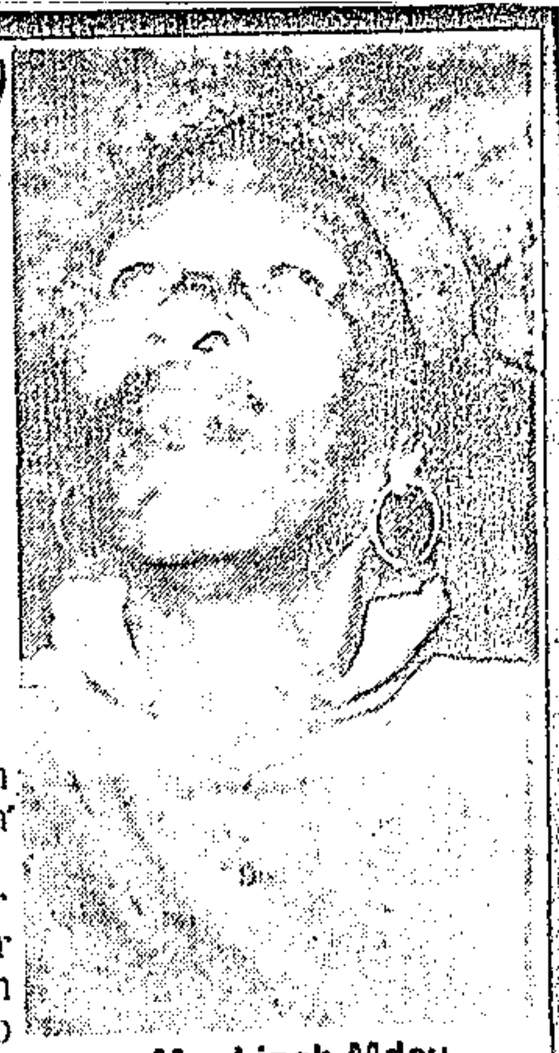
A social worker at the Katlehong administration offices, Ms Sindiswe Bodontsa, said that Mrs Mdau's problem is being looked into and that a report would be made. She said they had visited Mrs Mdau and that everything would be done to help her.

Mr Mpiyakhe Khumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, said that this is a matter for the welfare people and not the council. He said after he had seen Mrs Mdau's story in the papers, he had contacted the welfare people and the township superintendent and asked them to look into it.

Mr Khumalo said that there is no transit camp in Katlehong and that after investigations on Mrs Mdau's problem, they found that she has a brother in Phooko Section and that the brother did not want to stay with her anymore because of a misunderstanding between them.

Mrs Mdau owned a house in Phadima Section until her husband died some years back. She lost her house after his death and found work as a domestic servant.

She stayed at her employer's place until her sight failed. Since then she has had no place to stay at.



Mrs Linah Mdau

Natalspruit lad dies in mystery fall from window

DEATH PLUNGE AT HOSPITAL

4/5/81 SOWETAN 29

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

A TEENAGE mental patient fell to his death from a fourth floor hospital ward window at Natalspruit last week — but nobody saw how it happened.

The hospital superintendant, Dr A F Chemaly, confirmed the death of Richard Mokoena (17) of 215 Mopeli Section, Natalspruit. "The young man died after he jumped from his fourth floor ward window," said Dr Chemaly.

But he did not say exactly how the young patient fell because no-one saw him.

"I did not see him nor did anybody else at the hospital. He was in a confused state and could have jumped without reason," said Dr Chemaly.

A nurse at the hospital said it happened while everybody was at lunch.

"We heard people screaming on the gound floor, and when we went to the spot we found the boy dead," she said.

The boy suffered head, hand and leg fractures in the fall. The window has no burglar proof.

Dr Chemaly denied that the nurses were at lunch. "It is definitely not true that there was nobody in the ward," he said.

The youth's mother, Mrs Pauline Mokoena, said that when she visited the hospital she found Richard's bed empty.

"When I arrived at the hospital ward where Richard was being treated, I was met with a freshly laid bed with crisp white sheets," she said. "I felt uneasy because the previous day I saw him, he was not yet strong enough to walk away from his bed.

"When I enquired, a senior nursing sister told me that my son jumped through the window and died that morning. When I asked her how it happened she told me that she did not see it happen because everybody was out having lunch," she said.

Richard's diagnosis sheet had noted that he was being treated for mental confusion.

The superintendent said that patients had previously jumped out of windows. "I think we will have to burglar proof the whole hospital soon," he said.



A distraught Mrs Pauline Mokoena weeping for son Richard who died at Natalspruit Hospital.



Natalspruit Hospital . . . where a 17-year-old boy died mysteriously.

Mrs Mokoena said her son had been unable to speak properly and was very weak when taken to hospital. A burial date has still to be set.

Richard's father, Mr Poulos Mokoena, said he could not understand how his son had died when nurses could have helped him.

"It is their job to look after the patients, and I cannot understand how they could have been so negligent," he said.

Disabled meeting

15/6/87

LEN MASEKO

A MEETING to discuss the launching of a programme for handicapped people in the East Rand will be held in Vosloosrus on Sunday.

The Rev A W Molise Makhene has called ministers, educationists and other members of the community to attend the meeting, at Robinson Temple African Methodist Episcopal at 11 am.

"I envisage having a united service for all handicapped people in our area and I am looking forward to establishing a rehabilitation centre for such people," he said.

"It is high time the church became involved in helping such people. We want to teach them to do handiwork so that they can generate income for themselves. This will help them to become independent and bring them out from isolationism. The launching of such a programme coincides with the United Nations declaration that this is the Year of the Handicapped," said the Rev Makhene.

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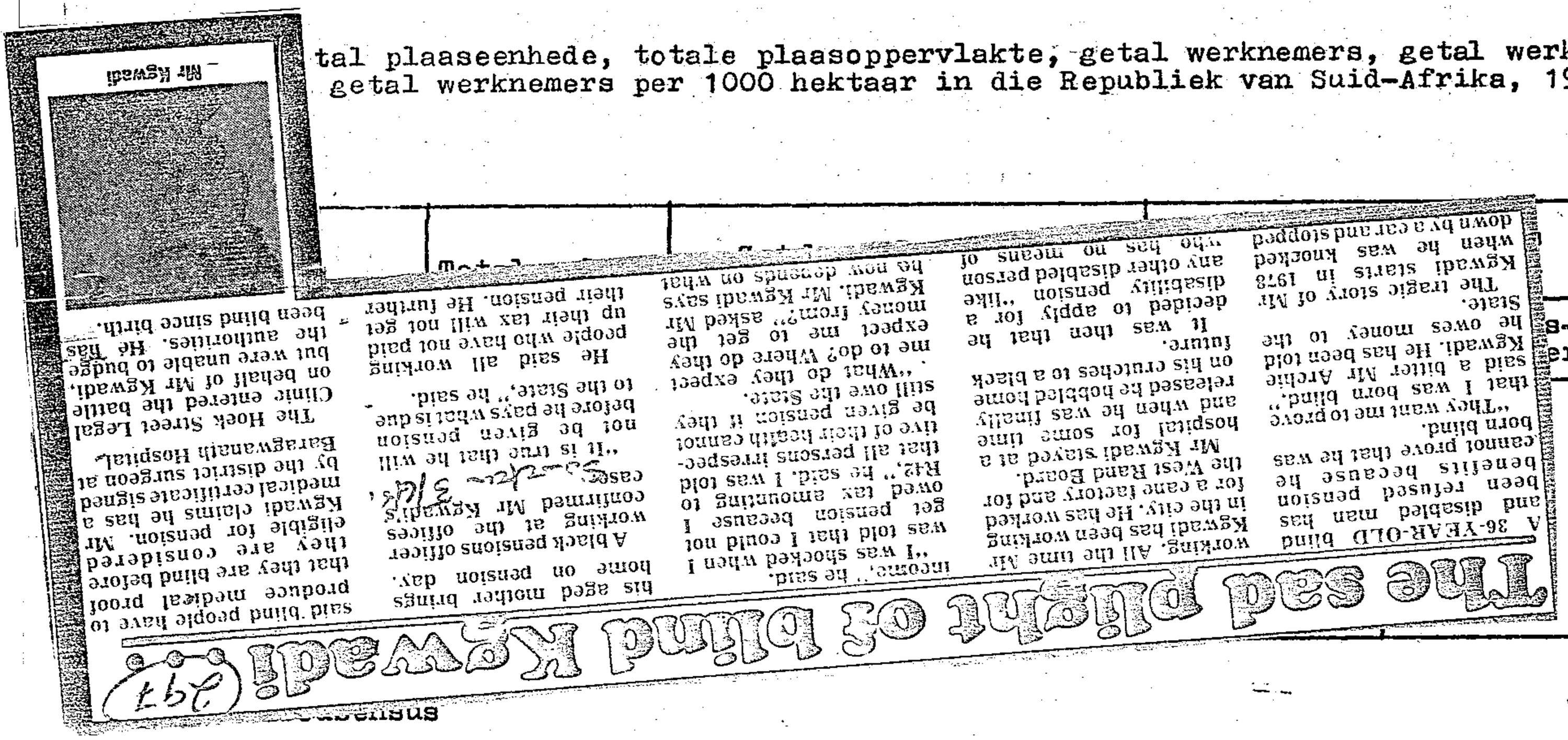
						7,1 (X)	5,6
						8,3	–
						9,3 (X)	8,7
						8,3	7,1



Workers/1000 ha

CHILDREN BACK AT SCHOOL AFTER EXPOSÉ

Tribune Reporter

CHILDREN working on the Pageview demolition project have been sent back to school after it was found they were too young to work there.

The youngsters, who helped clear rubble for a demolition firm contracted by the Department of Community Development, were taken back to their homes in Thabanchu, near Bloemfontein, after a Sunday Tribune reporter photographed them on site last week.

At the time, the manager of the demolition firm, John Gonsalves, denied the youngsters worked for him.

"Maybe they're just kids playing in the stones," he said of the children, who were dressed in the same overalls as their adult fellow-workers.

Inspectors from the Department of Manpower



CHILD LABOUR ON GOVT SITE

The exposé

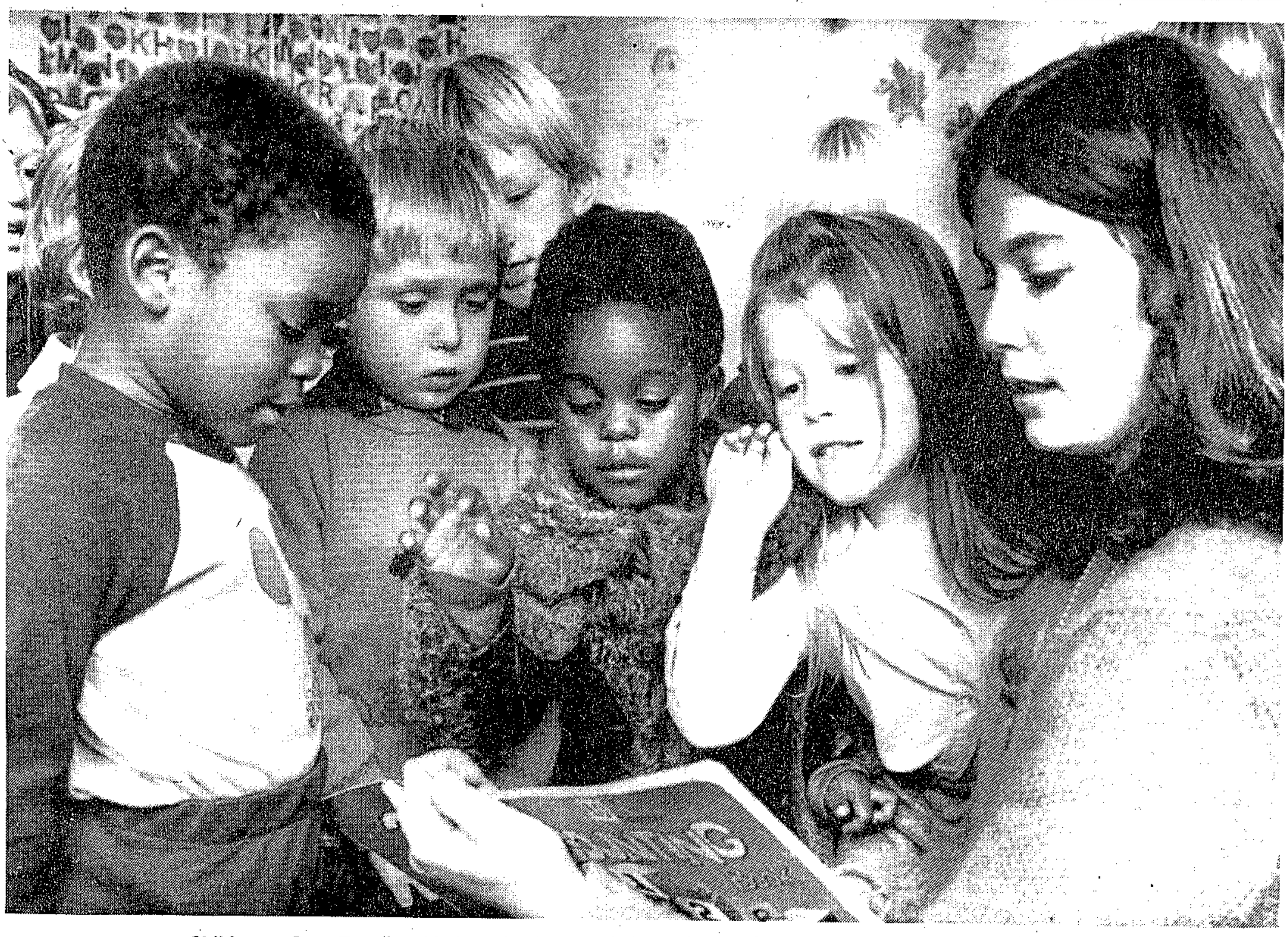
Utilisation visited the site — which is being cleared under the Group Areas Act — last week, but found no trace of child labour.

Pageview residents insisted, however, that the children had been involved in manual labour — and this was witnessed by the Sunday Tribune last week.

But residents say, the youngsters suddenly disappeared hours after the Tribune visited the demolition site.

They later heard from some of the adult workers that the children had been taken back to Thabanchu, their home, because the "boss was angry".

Mr Gonsalves could not be reached for comment. The receptionist at Gons Demolitions said he was "busy" and would not be available until next week.



Children at Cape Town's raided creche listen to their teacher read a story ● Picture: TERRY SHEAN

Police swoop on multiracial creche in white area

A CRECHE has been raided by police — because some of the children are black.

But the manager of the creche, in Cape Town's white suburb of Claremont, said he doesn't "give a damn" and is "going to fight" so the children can remain.

Police are investigating the Ruxley creche for alleged violations of the Group Areas Act after a neighbour allegedly complained about the presence of black children.

A senior Wynberg prosecutor confirmed yesterday that an investigation was ordered by his department.

Claremont police have also visited the creche.

"Investigations are at a preliminary stage. We are investigating the creche after complaints from residents in the area," the prosecutor said.

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

"Trouble began about four months ago after police first received complaints about the school."

There are about 90 children at the creche. Six of them are black. Staff members at the school are also fully integrated.

The manager of the creche, Mr John Hawkins, said he was sickened by the "witch-hunt" against the school.

Police have visited the school about six times, he said.

One of the teachers said a five-year-old black child had tugged at her sleeve during a police visit to the school.

"Are the police here because of me — because I am not supposed to be here?" the child asked.

The staff said the constant trouble at the school was making the children aware of a situation to which previously they had been completely oblivious, and causing tension where none had existed before.

All the parents interviewed said they liked their children mixing with other races.

"I don't want my child to grow up with the prejudices I grew up with," a mother said.

Another mother added: "My little girl has been born into a world where there are more blacks than whites. I want her to know how to mix with all people, not just a few selected whites."

"We all bring our children here out of choice. If we were not happy with the situation we could just move them somewhere else."

The father of two of the black children at the school is a pharmaceutical representative.

"I can afford to pay the fairly high fees at this school and I work in Claremont," he said.

Disgusting

"We live in Guguletu and there is not one decent creche there. The government schools are overcrowded and there are no suitable private ones.

"No one has ever complained before and my children love it at Ruxley. I hope I will not have to move them. I do not know of any other multiracial infant schools in Cape Town."

But neighbours in the area say they have opposed the creche from the start.

"I don't care what colour the kids are if only they would keep quiet," a woman living next door to the creche said.

"We have all complained endlessly, but there is nothing we can do. The parents dropping off their kids block our driveways and crowd the streets in the area and the noise begins at seven in the morning and doesn't end until after five in the afternoon."

One elderly man, who described himself as an "ex-navy man", said it "disgusting" that "blacks had been allowed to get a foot in the door".

"I had to say I was white when I bought this house. We bought it to retire in and I thought it was a decent area.

"But now these black kids are getting a foot in the door. It shouldn't be allowed. I was born a Nationalist and I'll die a Nationalist."

He would not identify himself and denied he complained to the police.

New look at disabled man's grant application

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Social Welfare and Pensions in Durban is investigating the possibility of giving an Umbilo man a disability grant.

This follows a report in the Mercury yesterday, in which Mr G E Brown claimed he had been told repeatedly he did not qualify because his wife earned R10 more than the standard means test.

Mr Brown, declared medically unfit by a district surgeon after he had one of his lungs removed three years ago, claimed his appeal to the department had been turned down because his wife was earning R10 more than laid down in the means test.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions yesterday told the Mercury 'the file on Mr Brown had been re-opened for further investigation'.

(3.2.) The Day Hospitals compared to the Soweto and Eastern Province clinics.

The eight clinics in Soweto form a separate department of Baragwanath Hospital. They are responsible for curative health care only. Four of the clinics have 24 hour maternity facilities where low risk confinements take place under the supervision of midwives. There are no operating theatres or X-ray departments at the clinics; this, plus all laboratory analysis, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and social work is centred at Baragwanath Hospital. There is no general outpatient department at Baragwanath and patients requiring specialist attention and the services mentioned above, are transported from the clinics to the hospital. There are two district services operating from each clinic - a district nurse service and a district midwifery service.

Since the riots of June, 1976, only three clinics have re-opened.(2) The reluctance of doctors to enter the township has led to the establishment of a service run largely by nurse physicians - each clinic has its own team of nurses with one doctor to whom difficult cases are referred. Nurse physicians receive two months additional training in the diagnosis and treatment of common illness. Between January 1977 and March 1978, the nurses examined more than 100 000 patients, of these 80% were treated and discharged and the balance were referred to doctors. The system has been accepted by the community - in the same period, only 2% elected to see a doctor instead of a nurse.(3)

In the Eastern Province, primary health care (curative) clinics exist at Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown and at Kwazikhele in New Brighton, outside Port Elizabeth. At each clinic one doctor and four sisters treat 200-250 patients per day. Of these, 70-75% are treated by sisters, the rest being referred to the doctor. No procedures or paramedical treatments are carried out at these clinics. The Kwazikhele clinic is staffed by sisters only. Complicated cases are referred to Livingstone Hospital. In 1977, 89% of patients were treated by sisters at a cost per patient of R1.80.(4) (This includes only the cost of diagnosis and prescription, not administrative overheads.)

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(3.3) The health centre concept

The aim of a healt
ambulatory patient
to function - the
physicians to auxi
in a developing/in
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Racist painter hits at creche

Weekend Argus Reporter

RACIST slogans were daubed across the inner and outer walls of the mixed-race Ruxley Children's Centre early today.

The Claremont creche, recently investigated by police because it looks after seven black children, was covered with clearly-painted 'Whites Only' and 'Kaffir Boetie' slogans.

CLAREMONT residents Mr K V Victor, left, and Mr R Murray stop to inspect some of the racist slogans painted on the walls of the Ruxley Children's Centre.

'Black will stay Black' slogans.

A crude drawing of a hammer and sickle appeared alongside one of the 'Whites Only' slogans.

People living in the quiet residential area in which the creche is situated condemned the action as 'disgusting.'

They had not seen or heard anything during the night.

A woman whose daughter attends the creche said she was 'very upset' about the daubings but did not want to be identified because her family was now wary of any public association with the centre.

Attempts to obtain permission for black children to attend the creche have been made over the past three months and about 1000 parents have signed a petition in an attempt to get the ward off official action under the Group Areas Act.

The manager of the creche, Mr John Hawkins, could not be contacted for comment.

that only those deserving hospital attention are referred there.'(8) The point of the matter is that health centres and hospitals/.....

Heunis meeting with social workers 'fruitful'

CAPE TOWN. — Discussions held in Cape Town on June 3 between the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and a deputation of social workers were yesterday described by Mr Heunis as "fruitful".

In a statement, Mr Heunis said the talks with representatives of social workers' associations covered many matters related to social work, including the shortage of qualified workers, salaries, service conditions and financial assistance by the State to private welfare organisations.

The deputation consisted of Dr O le Roux of the Social Workers' Association, and Miss S Hurford and Mr L Louw of the Society for Social Workers of South Africa.

"Misunderstandings and uncertainty which the said organisations had experienced in regard to the new post structure introduced for state-employed social workers were cleared up," Mr Heunis said.

"It was also explained to the deputation that in the implementation of the Government's declared commitment to effect parity in salaries paid to State employees as soon as practicable, complete parity had been attained as from April 1, 1981, in respect of all ranks of social workers in my department, except for a slight degree of disparity which still exists as regards the commencing notch applicable to the entry grade.

"Furthermore, it was explained to the deputation that an in-depth study is already being carried out by the Commission for Administration to cover the general salary structure and position of public servants," he added. — Sapa.

'Horror house' silence on probe

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE Department of Welfare has refused to say whether it has completed its investigation into the Norman House "place of safety" in Edenvale — nearly two months after allegations of perversion and brutality there were uncovered by the Rand Daily Mail.

On April 23, the department promised a "thorough investigation" after the "Mail" reported that violence, sexual perversion and bullying had led parents to dub the temporary shelter for juveniles a "chamber of horrors".

But yesterday a deputy director-general of the department, Dr A J Auret, refused to say what progress had been made.

"There is no further news. The position remains as it was stated then and there is nothing further to say," he said.

The Regional Director of Welfare, Mr J Stander, referred the "Mail" to the department's head office in Pretoria.

In the interim, the "Mail" has received a seven-page letter from a group of girls at the home — which houses about 85 juveniles while their cases are investigated — complaining of harsh conditions and unsympathetic treatment.

"We might sound like grannies moaning about this and that," they say, "but we just want to give our point of view.

"We do not get enough freedom. We are locked up in the dorms all the time except when we go to meals and school.

"We don't get enough food, and that that we get is not fit for a dog. We get worms in the food, and hair.

"On Sunday night we get a cup of soup and a roll. The soup is more oil than anything else.

"We are not allowed to have toiletries etc ... we have to wear Government clothes and give all our own clothing in ... we have to wear these for three to six days ... we are also not allowed to wash the clothes."

The girls claimed phone conversations with parents were limited to three minutes, monitored — and cut off "if you say something they don't like".

"This place is breaking everybody," the letter says.

"We had a very quiet girl in the section and one night she just went mad and hit her head against the wall ... (another girl) cut her wrist. She had to have 23 stitches."

Domestic workers recommend new salary scales for Eastern Cape

By JIMMY MATYU

THE Domestic Workers' and Salesladies Association (DWASA), of Port Elizabeth, and the Domestic Workers' Association (DWSA), of Cape Town, have recommended salary scales for domestic workers.

Delegates, including Mrs Mizana Matiwane, DWSA secretary-general, met in New Brighton, this week.

The recommended scales (with those for Cape Town given first) are:

- Living-in domestic worker (R85) (R70) starting monthly wage rising to R150 a month for experienced workers.
- Half-day, Monday to Friday, (R65) (R55) a month.
- Full day, 8am to 5pm (R85) (R70) a month.
- Chars, busfare included (R10) (R6) a day.
- Half-day char, busfare included (R7,50) (R3) a day.

The associations recommended that living-in domestic workers should be on duty from 7am to 7 pm with 2 hours rest from 2pm to 4pm. Hours for those living out should be from 8am to 6pm with 2 hours rest.

They felt domestic workers were entitled to 10 days' sick leave in a year with pay. They suggested a worker should produce a doctor's certificate if off for more than two days.

The associations also recommended three weeks' paid leave a year for domestic workers.

In a statement issued after the meeting, some of the grievances of domestic workers were listed.

"Domestic workers are tired of living and working under oppression and exploitation and have declared war on all forms of worker exploitation by employers," it read.

The statement pointed out that some domestic workers earned as little as R40 a month with no overtime pay and when a domestic worker fell ill, she had to pay the medical expenses.

"If she falls pregnant, a domestic worker receives no maternity benefits nor does she get maternity leave," the statement said.

When a domestic worker was injured on duty she received no compensation, and if she lost her job she received no unemployment benefits.

BEEN THOUGHT OF AS A BLACK HOLE

WOMAN

THE ORLANDO HOME receives no more orphans after a decision by the Johannesburg Commissioner last year. All children, abandoned or without parents for various reasons, are now being taken to the Van Ryn Place of Safety.

Van Rhyn has always been regarded as a jail for children by blacks. To dispel these rumours, the Department of Co-operation and Development allowed an inspection by SOWETAN staffers, Mandla Ndlazi and photographer Len Kumalo.



In a kneeling position, Mrs van Heerden affectionately holds two toddlers at Van Rhyn Deep.

"NONSENSE," reacted Mr J F Klingenberg, superintendent of Van Ryn Deep when told that the place was regarded as a jail or reformatory school for juvenile delinquents.

"It's a place of safety for children in need of care in terms of the Children's Act, and it is a place of detention for juvenile delinquents in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act," said Mr Klingenberg.

He said the delinquents placed here were not of the "hardened criminal type" that were normally sent to reformatory schools. Those at Van Ryn had not reached that stage and that was why they were kept toegether with the other children, he said.

The place did not have "many" delinquents, he said, and if any of those kept there showed criminal tendencies, they were immediately moved out to a reformatory school.

He said there were 70 boys and 24 girls from the ages of 7 to 18. They were all referred to Van Ryn by social workers who removed some from broken homes.

The others, said Mr Klingenberg, were either found loitering in the streets with no place to call home, or glue-sniffing under the shelter of scrap cars and sometimes begging in the street corners.

There was a new section for abandoned babies. This was started, he said, soon after the closure of the Orlando Children's Home about a year ago. So far, said Mr Klingenberg, there was a total of 34 such toddlers who ranged from a day old to six months.

Some wrapped up in plastic, these children are found abandoned by their "desperate" mothers in toilets, gutters, street corners and the open veld and taken to social workers at the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

SOWETAN was permitted to visit the place, and after having taken some rounds, the team of reporters were left with the impression that the officials in charge took precaution and kept the place clean and tidy.

SOWETAN had been asked of the day and time of the intended visit by Mr P A van Heerden, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand who said, "we've nothing to hide," when he gave permission.

Mr Klingenberg said Government funds were used to feed, dress and medically care for these chil-

THE VAN RHYN PLACE OF SAFETY HAS FOR LONG

Soccer is still the favourite game for some youngsters at Van Rhyn Deep.

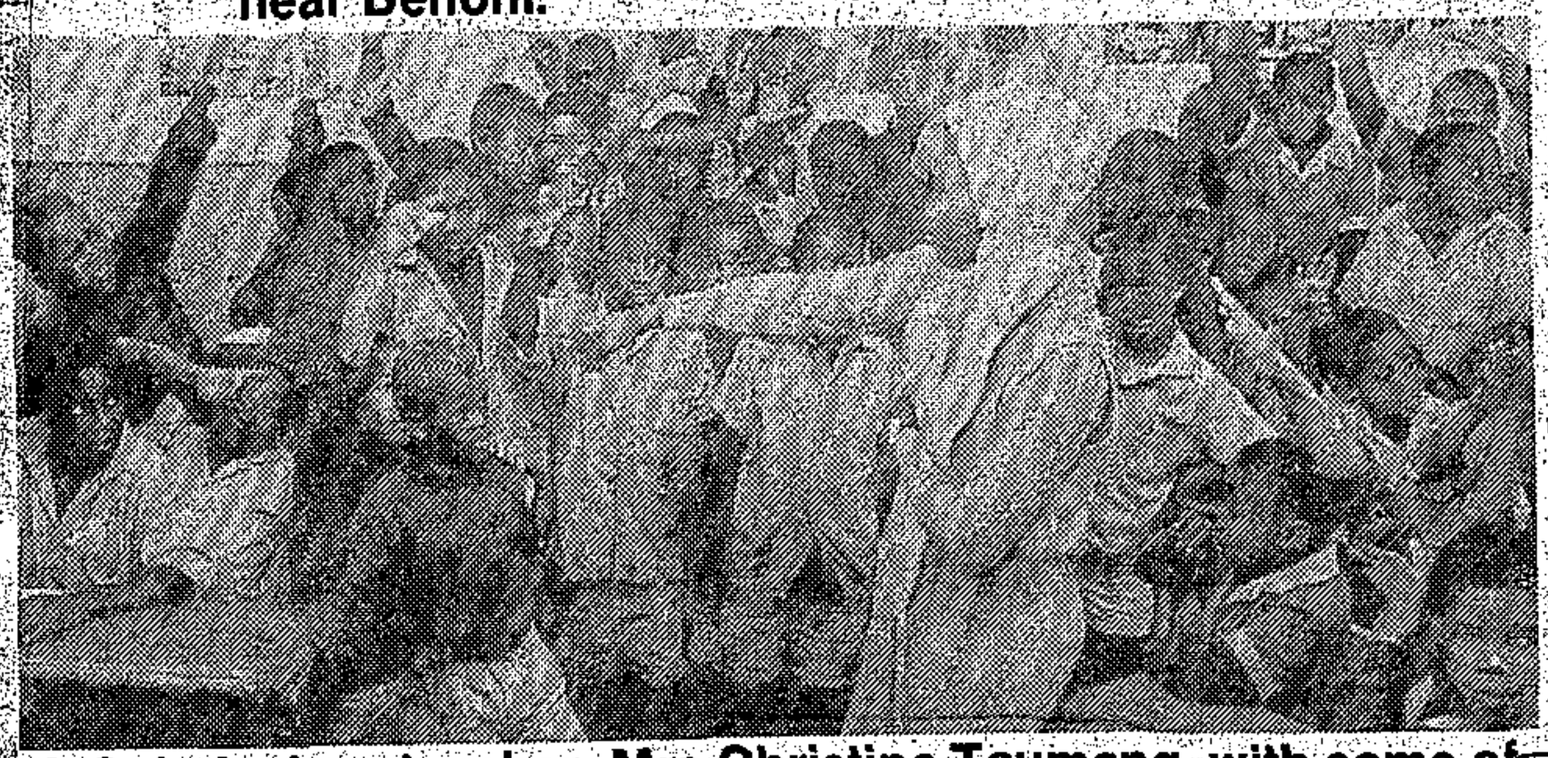
The impression: 'nothing to hide'



Mr J F Klingenberg, superintendent of Van Rhyn Deep near Benoni.

Story: MANDLA NDLAZI

Pics: LEN KUMALO



A Sub-A class teacher, Mrs Christina Taumang, with some of her pupils at the Van Rhyn Deep Lower Primary School.

dren. He was accompanied by the commissioner's wife, Mrs S van Heerden, when he proudly opened the dormeteries that showed beds with clean blankets, bathrooms and toilets. The children themselves were neatly and warmly dressed.

"Look, look at this," said Mrs van Heerden who proudly opened a storeroom neatly and well stocked with a variety of food stuff. Keen to take SOWETAN around the place, Mrs van Heerden opened another storeroom. It was also neatly and well stocked with boys and girls' clothing and bedding material.

"Say hello to missis," energetic Mrs van Heerden would say to the children as she took SOWETAN around. Some of the smiling little kids would politely respond.

For the school-going group, there is a lower primary with standards up to 5. It has a principal with four other teachers, and falls under the Department of Education and Training.

Mr Klingenberg said there is a health section headed by a senior nursing sister. Under her there are four nursing sisters, four staff nurses and four nursing assistants. These are all assisted by a district surgeon who visits the place every Friday, and district health nurses who take weekly rounds.

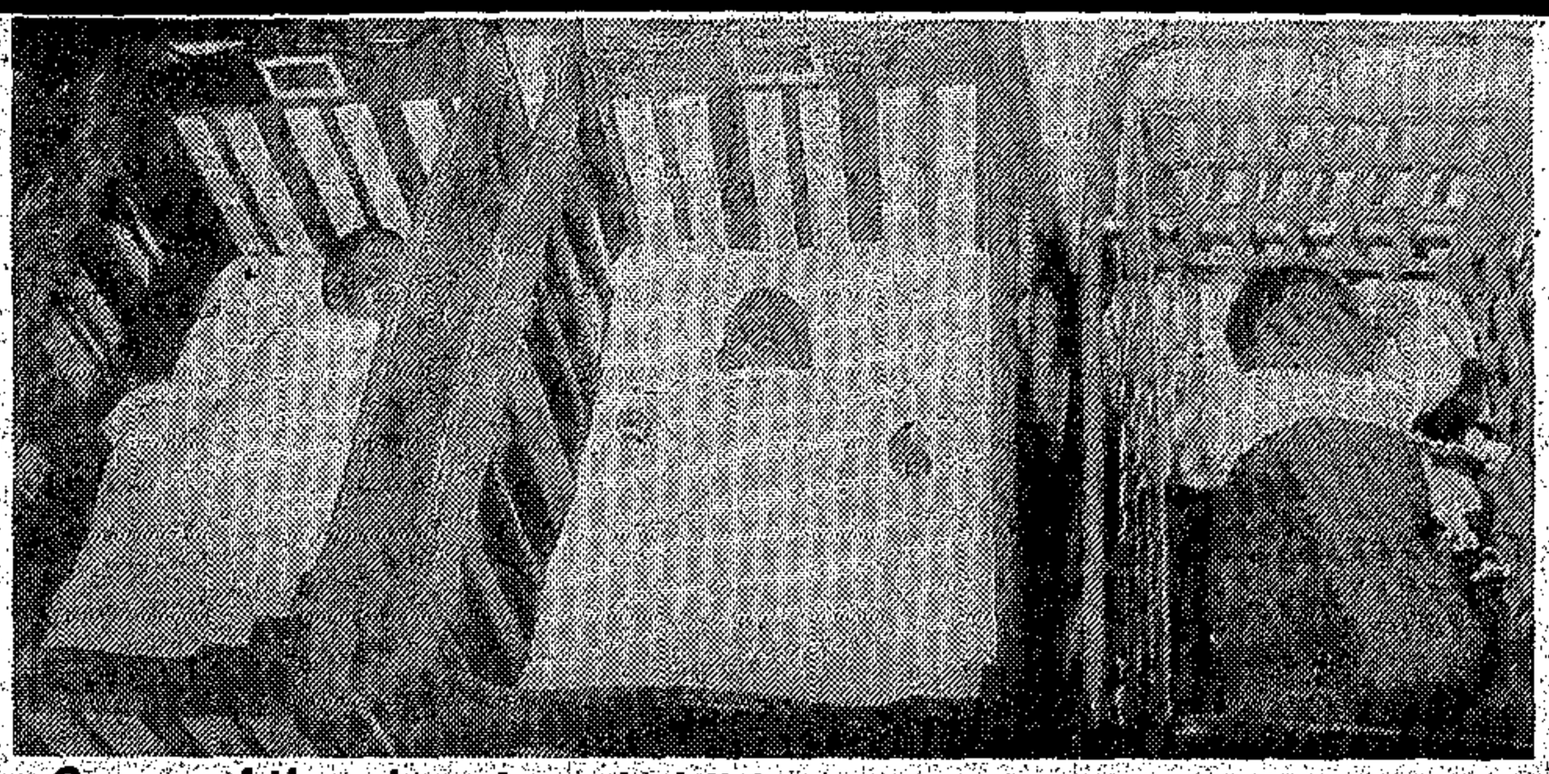
He said there was an arrangement to take the ill children, particulary the abandoned cases to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital on arrival for treatment and check-ups.

"Every abandoned baby is a serious case in its own way," said Mr Klingenberg. So far, he added, four have died in hospital and all were six months and under.

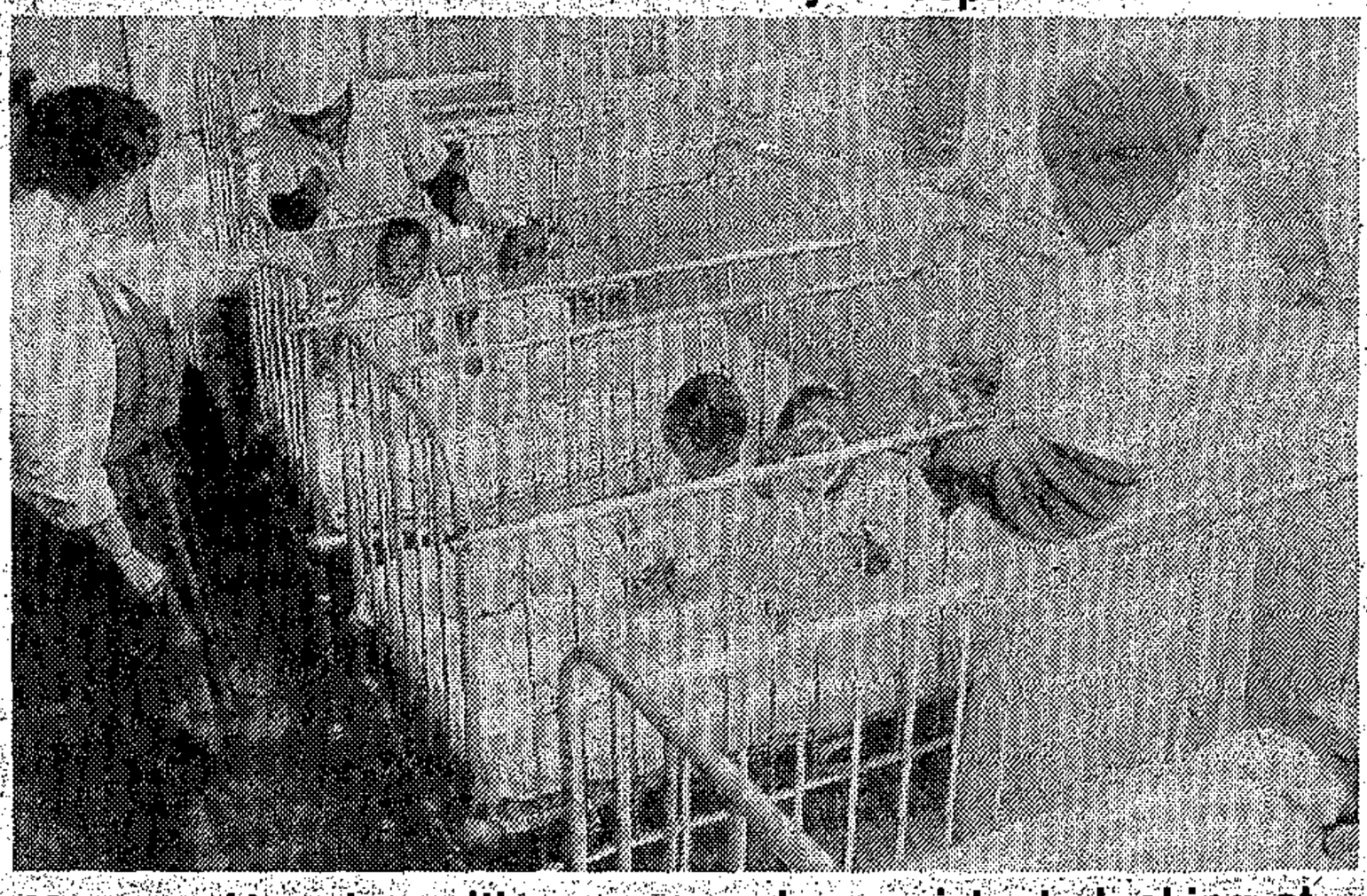
Asked if the children were well cared for at Van Ryn, Mr Klingenberg said, "there is no better place or substitute care that can take the place of a family in a child." He said there was a day and night staff looking after these children.

It was no longer Van Ryn of the past, he said. The buildings have been renovated, and the roof, sewerage and electricity repaired. "There is some comfort for these children," he said.

Mr Klingenberg said it had been suggested that this institution would in three or five years be erected in Diepkloof near Baragwanath. But he could not give details of this venture.



Some of the abandoned children comfortably wrapped up in their cots in Van Rhyn Deep.



Mrs van Heerden with some nursing assistants looking at some of the abandoned babies in their cots.

THEY MAY BE SKELMS AND JAILBIRDS – COUNCILLOR SAYS GIVE THEM A CHANCE

Durban will throw beggars off the streets with nowhere to go

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH



"WE are jailbirds and skelms." Dee (left) and Eddie White — who damaged his face while drinking — are two hoboes who may be forced off the streets. The Sunday Tribune spoke to them in Durban this week.

BLIND BEGGAR Zefton Ndlovu lives off the streets. But that fragile living may soon be banned by councillors who want Durban swept of vagrants and beggars.

The city's Management Committee has proposed an amendment to the bylaws banning sleeping and begging in public places, being in a public place or street if you have "no ascertainable and lawful means of livelihood" or leading an idle, dissolute or disorderly life".

But they have not yet worked out how vagrants and beggars will be punished or what will happen to them.

Many of them cannot afford fines and the jails are full. Out-of-town dumping gets rid of the problem for a day or two until they wander back.

Ndlovu begs to support his family. His wife is sick and she and their four children live in Estcourt. He gets only R64 every two months from the state and is their sole supporter.

His days are spent reading the Book of Genesis — in Braille — outside a large West Street department store. Each working day he is guided to his spot by a 15-year-old boy from Umlazi.

Over the years the pickings have dropped from R16 a day to R4 or R5.

"It's going to treat us in a harsh way because we won't be able to get enough to help us along as things are going up higher and higher," the 45-year-old said of the proposed ban.

"It will harm us but I will try to obey the law."

Natal Zulu Blind and two cripple care centres are the only places open for beggars afflicted in this way. And then they may not earn more than R25 a month — last year's figures — otherwise they lose state aid.

Secretary of Ematupeni-Zimale Cripple Care, Doreen Pottinger has asked the council for more money. She was refused. Her centres in Umlazi and KwaMashu fall under Durban Cripple Care and the council said they had already been subsidised.

Outspoken councillor Cornelius Koekemoer has slammed the move.

"If the contention of the council is to have these people removed from society with the intention of rehabilitating them, then I believe every support should be given to the council's effort to solve the problems. But nowhere in fact does it say this is the council's intention."

He wants hoboes, tramps and vagrants committed to work colonies.

"Some people spend their entire natural life in these colonies (in other countries)."

Koekemoer wants rehabilitation centres introduced in Durban before the by-laws are passed. Only Johannesburg and Pretoria have such centres.

"The only solution to the problem of beggars is pressure on the Government to increase subsidies to these various social welfare organisations which will provide these people with a living."

The City Police and sometimes the South African Police will carry out the amendment once it has been drawn up completely and passed by council. Then the continual attempt to clean the city's streets and parks will begin again.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
CHEMICAL

Star 6/7/86 297

Social services in state OF CRISIS

The lack of social workers is having a serious effect on the services they provide, several experts in the field said.



by JEAN WAITE

Where have all the social workers gone? Gone to pastures greener and lusher in commerce and industry. Not every one, but enough to leave the community services in a state of near collapse.

The South African fraternity of professional social workers today finds itself in a chicken and egg situation — with money, or lack of it, as the yolk.

Insufficient finances to pay qualified, degreed professionals a competitive salary, leads to staff being enticed into more lucrative posts outside the community service. This leads to more responsibility and over-burdened caseloads resting on the shoulders of those who remain, which in turn pushes them to the limit and over.

They cannot cope and find that job satisfaction (which in many cases is the tenuous string that keeps staff in the job in spite of all the other drawbacks) has diminished or disappeared as they try to handle three or four times the normal manageable caseloads, so they too feel forced to resign.

While vacancies increase, students who might have filled the vacuum are deterred by impossible workloads for little reward and those that do break through cannot be given adequate on-the-job training, a vital factor in practical social work, because existing staff simply do not have time.

The situation will get worse. As shortages in the labour market increase the skills of social workers, whose training equips them for many roles other than community service, will become more in demand in the private sector.

"It is a small pool with a lot of people fishing in it," commented Dr Brian McKendrik head of the School of Social Work at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"It 's a tragedy that we lose them and unless something is done, I wonder if we'll ever get them back," he added.

Rosemary Stewart, a Johannesburg social worker with 12 years' experience, left the fold two years ago. At the time of leaving she was earning R540 a month. Today she is a senior personnel officer with an international computer company earning R1 200 a month (with perks).

"Social work is satisfying, stimulating and fascinating, but you get tired of being poor," said Miss Stewart.

"The days when only poor people asked for help are gone and you get fed up being poorer than the clients.

"The working environment is generally bad, the surroundings are tatty and you get pulled down without seeing a way out."

It is easy to understand why Rosemary Stewart and people like her move to greener pastures. A three or four year university course, a job that involves a high degree of emotion and can demand 24-hours a day involvement at times, rewarded with a starting salary of around R472 a month rising to a maximum of about R727 a month regardless of experience and length of service.

For black social workers the situation is worse and includes sex discrimination. A black male starts at R352,60 a month rising to a maximum of R432,60 a month. For black females the starting salary is R334,60 to R352,60 a month up to a maximum of R412,60 a month, all subject to an annual increment of R240.

Senior posts for black social workers of both sexes have a ceiling of R607,60 a month with an annual increment of R270.

Mrs Sorrel Meyer, chairman of the Witwatersrand branch of the SA Society of Social Workers says virtually all subsidised agencies are understaffed.

"But even when all the posts are filled, they operate under extreme pressure burdened with almost unmanageable caseloads.

"Social workers have no bargaining power," she added. "They are not highly visible like teachers or nurses so don't have a strong platform to air their problems."

Social worker supervisor for the Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand, Mrs Helene Rykaart felt that social workers had hidden their grievances for too long.

"We are not in the public eye and it's only when people are affected personally that they react, if "There is no teacher to stand in front of class that's visible and immediate. We cover up, take on bigger caseloads and struggle on."

In South Africa today one in 10 people have some form of impairment, either mental or physical, that requires the help of an aid society.

"We are fighting an old prejudice that social workers go around handing out food parcels and that we do our work for 'love and charity'," said Mrs Rykaart.

Other factors play a part in the weening away of social workers, apart from salaries. Even so, many of these can be traced back to the question of money, though in a less obvious line.

In most agencies drab, dingy surroundings are a fact of life. The people visiting them are by definition either mentally or physically in need of help. They often have to wait in grimy receptions with bare floors and junk shop chairs.

"How can we do our job in trying to uplift these people in such surroundings," said one social worker.

According to Dr McKendrick many problems stem from grass roots in the universities, where social work courses are aimed at education on the premise that practical knowledge can be acquired once the graduate starts work.

On the other side, employers often feel that new graduates should be capable of carrying full — and in today's situation, overloaded — caseloads from the first day. In fact, with the growing shortages, many have no option but to throw in new graduates, feet first.

Dr McKendrick considers that it takes at least a full year's on-the-job experience before anything like full caseloads can be shifted to graduates.

In a report compiled by Dr McKendrick he found that students taking up social work are primarily motivated by the appeal of working with people and salaries are not a factor, as long as the salary is enough to live on.

"But when it comes to a situation where salaries are going down in comparison with the cost of living, it's the straw that breaks the camel's back," he said.

He also felt that trained social workers could be relieved of much of the administration and paperwork that is part of their routine. This could be handled by less qualified staff leaving the trained staff to get on with the job for which they studied.

Another factor was lack of security because of the salary structure and lack of clearcut career structure.

Agencies were prevented from taking on staff as they were unable to guarantee salaries. Most agencies receive a 75 percent Government subsidy, leaving them to find the rest from private donations. But this subsidy is not a general donation to the agency but a direct subsidy for posts so unless the Government agrees to subsidise more posts, additional staff cannot be employed as their whole salary would have to be found from private funds.

The arguments rage on but meanwhile back in the field workers are using sticky tape to prop up crumbling walls, as one expert put it.

"We are restricted to



crisis intervention rather than prevention and follow-up," she said.

Dr Brian McKendrick: "There is no doubt that (social work) services are in a near breakdown situation at present and some services will be discontinued to the serious detriment of the community."

● A mass meeting of all social workers on the Witwatersrand to discuss the manpower crisis as it affects social workers is planned for mid-August. For more details telephone Mrs Sarel Marais 678-6517.

Men for equal rights

From Sheryl Raine in New York

Thousands of men and women across the United States last week rallied in 180 cities to mark the start of an urgent constitutional drive towards equal rights for women.

Gathered on the steps of the New York City Library together with other supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment was World War 2 veteran ERA Walter Wannerstrom.

"No, I don't think it is strange for me and other men to be here," he said gruffly when asked why he supported the ERA. My wife and I talk in terms of human rights. The Era is essential.

Walter Wannerstrom was not alone.

Richard Lewis had not been born at the time of the World War 2 but he was there, standing in the hot sun because he thought it was important and time women's rights were recognised.

In Washington, thousands of other supporters, rallied by the National Organisation of Women (NOW), gathered across the street from the White House. The nation's pale palace now houses the first president to oppose the ERA and a First Lady who believes a woman's place is in the home.

In spite of the fact that the ERA is supported by more than 60 percent of the American public, according to latest opinion polls taken by Time Magazine and the Gallup organisation, the ERA may fall by the wayside unless it is ratified by 38 states before June next year.

The ERA issue has been going since 1923 and ever since it was first put into words it has roused controversy.

Basically the ERA would wipe out sex discrimination in one blow where hundreds of limited protective statutes would take decades.

One of the shortest amendments yet to be proposed in the history of America, the full 24 words of the ERA read:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Once contained in the Constitution it would ensure protection of the principle of equality of the sexes. Woman would gain an equal footing in society, in the job market and any other sphere which could not be revoked at the whim of a legislature, the design of a president or governor or the opinion of a judge.

Reeling from the first blows of conservatism of the Reagan administration, NOW believes the ERA was never more essential.

At a time when less than 10 percent of American homes consist of a working father, a housewife mother and dependent children under 18, most laws address themselves to a homemaking female population. Women in America earn on average 59 cents to every dollar earned by men and women with university degrees earn less than men who did not complete high school.

NOW believes it is time to stop the lie and change the law according to reality.

In spite of overwhelming public support, June 1982 may bring bad news for women's rights. If the ERA fails, movements to get it proposed again and approved by Congress for ratification will have to start from scratch.

Durban faces shortage of social workers

NM 29/7/81 (NAS) 297 2418

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN is faced with an acute shortage of social workers, and authorities in the profession see no end to the problem unless there is an immediate improvement in working conditions.

Mrs Gloria Andipatin, assistant director of the Durban Mental Health Society, said there was 'a great shortage in all race groups'.

She said: 'There are numerous basic reasons why people are not entering or remaining in the profession, the main one being poor salaries,' she said.

'Salaries are very low and when a social worker qualifies she is often tempted to go into personnel work where the salary is almost double.'

Mrs Andipatin said low salaries had led the profession to become almost entirely female-orientated.

Study

'Compared to commercial and industrial fields, benefits are not attractive and resources for social workers are not what they should be.

'It is very frustrating when basic resources, such as a hostel to treat mental patients, are not available to the social worker.'

Mrs Andipatin said the study period of four years was 'far too long'.

'Compare social workers with teachers, who have a shorter study period and who get more than the social worker when they qualify.

'Vocational guidance at a school level is not up to scratch. Advisers do not really know what social work entails and may discourage students with the picture they paint of it.

'Also, there is a slight discrepancy in the salary scales between race groups and unless that gap is closed, the shortage will continue.'

Voluntary organisations paid higher salaries than provincial hospitals and State departments, and therefore manpower was drawn in their direction.

Serious

The Regional Representative of the Department of Social Welfare, Mr Quintus Strydom, said the shortage was particularly serious in the coloured and Indian communities.

'Our department, which employs only whites, has practically full staff, but he situation varies between races and jobs,' he said.

'The starting salary for social workers is extremely poor and this could be putting a lot of poeple off,' he said.

Prof F C Shaw, head of the Department of Social Work at the University of Natal in Durban, said there had been a 20 percent drop in the number of students enrolling for the course between 1980/81.

'The drop is a matter of great concern,' she said, 'and the number of students who drop out during the course is also enormous.'

In his thesis on social work, a senior lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Brian McKendrick, conducted a survey from which he concluded that 'only one' in four students who enrolled in 1975 completed the course'.

Salaries

He said family pressure and personal relationships were great influencing factors in young people deciding on a career in social work. The majority of students, he said, had been introduced to social work by a friend or colleague in the profession.

Prof Shaw said: 'Salaries and conditions of service are just not equal to the amount of hard work and dedication required of a social worker. It's not a job anyone can do.

'A social worker is constantly in contact with the unpleasant side of life and therefore has to be physically and emotionally mature and strong to cope. But then there are the very rewarding aspects of the job.'

Closing of The Haven attacked

Staff Reporter

THE official Opposition's spokesman on health in the Provincial Council, Dr John Sonnenberg, yesterday attacked the Director-General of the Department of Community Development for ordering that The Haven night shelter in Green Point be closed.

Seconding the Progressive Federal Party's motion of censure during yesterday's sitting of the council, Dr Sonnenberg called Mr Louis Fouche the "zealous superlandlord of Cape Town" who had already closed half of it and who was one of the principal figures in the destruction of District Six.

Now, in response to the complaints of "a few bigoted people", he had ordered that The Haven, set up in 1978 to provide shelter for vagrants, be closed.

In what Dr Sonnenberg described as a pious postscript to his letter, Mr Fouche had said: "I hope you will be able to find a solution."

"But where does he think the vagrants will go?

"I will tell him. Back to the streets, parks, benches and gardens where they were before and where they caused nuisance because they were merely seeking to satisfy a basic human need — shelter."

Dr Sonnenberg attacked the government for the infant-mortality rate, one of the highest in the world and caused by malnutrition among black children.

Three children died every hour from malnutrition in South Africa, he said. The root cause was not ignorance or famine but "gross income disparity and maldistribution of wealth".

Civic body issues memo on Haven

CT 5/18/81 (M) 297

Chief Reporter

A FOUR-page memorandum, referred to yesterday by Mr Sam Gross, acting chairman of The Haven Night Shelter management committee, as "an interesting and revealing confession", has been issued by De Waterkant Civic Association. The document relates to the government's move to close The Haven next year.

The Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, has said the permit issued to the management committee to house vagrants at The Haven will be withdrawn from June 1, 1982 because of "serious complaints" received from residents in the area.

He has declined to identify the source of the complaints.

De Waterkant Civic Association is a ratepayers' body in the Loader Street area, on the lower slopes of Signal Hill. The area overlooks The Haven — an old church hall in Somerset Road, Green Point. Recent statements by individual residents indicate that the civic association's opposition to The Haven is by no means fully supported by those living in De Waterkant area.

Newsletter

The memorandum, issued as an annexure to the association's newsletter "in order to put this whole matter into perspective", is signed by the chairman of the body, Mr T C Lochner.

It sets out the history of the association's opposition to the siting of The Haven in Somerset Road and makes the statement: "It is understandable that the newspapers did not publish our written comments on the issue of the night shelter because it would not serve their cause.

"It is also understandable to have read in the newspapers that Mr Sam Gross, who lives in Sea Point (Mr Gross in fact lives in Green Point), has strong ideas on keeping the night shelter open. It is also understandable that Miss Van Biljon and Mr Minnaar have uttered negative comments on what we are trying to do in De Waterkant, since they are not living the area any more.

Radio

"It is also understandable that we have heard over the radio what Ms Lisa Kruger-Liptrot had to say about our civic association because she is not a member of the association, or a property owner in the area — and is in any event apparently moving out soon.

"How Ms Lisa can expect of the residents of De Waterkant to sign a petition in support of The Haven in our area without them knowing the full history and what the committee has been doing in this connection over the past three years, is to say the least incomprehensible."

● Mr Gross, in reaction to Mr Lochner's memorandum, said yesterday: "This document is an interesting and revealing one.

"It is a confession of the allegation that the De Waterkant Civic Association has worked unremittingly to close The Haven which, by all accounts, has served and is serving the public interest and the interests of the community in Green and Sea Point at no cost to the state, being financed by the benevolence of concerned citizens, religious congregations and service organizations.

"It is a manifestation of man's inhumanity to man in that it (the civic association) is aware that the state has no alternative accommodation for the vagrants who find, at The Haven, human concern and material sustenance to help them from day to day.

"The De Waterkant Civic Association is concerned only with having The Haven removed from the present locality. Yet it proposes no alternative accommodation. It alleges criminality on the part of the vagrants yet researchers have found that vagrants are not criminals.

"The case put by the association is pathetic. It is not even sure how many of these citizens support the prejudiced view of the association's committee.

"Would it not be more practical, considerate and human for the committee of the association to volunteer its services in the running of The Haven until the state establishes a suitable full-time rehabilitation centre for the vagrants of the Green and Sea Point area, and from elsewhere in the Peninsula?"

● **Footnote:** Mr Lochner's statement that newspapers have refused to publish the civic association's written comments on The Haven is not correct. A statement made to the Cape Times by Mr Lochner, on July 16, was published in this newspaper the following day.

Rules:

(1) A FORMAT statement

The part ($q_1 t_1 z_1$

each z is a field

each t is a field

may be omitted.

where: each q is a serie

$(q_1 t_1 z_1 t_2 z_2 \ldots t_n - 1 z_n -$

Format:

6.3. FORMAT STATEMENT

Function:

To provide conversion and/or editing information between the internal representation and the external character strings in conjunction with a formatted READ and/or WRITE statement.

Residents of The Haven night shelter harmless

From Mr F J WEPENER (The Haven, Somerset Road, Cape Town):

WHILE a temporary resident at The Haven till our new hostel is built, I have compared the residents there with the the judgments passed on them by certain groups of people as recorded in the press.

Not one of the residents of The Haven is of a criminal inclination. As a matter of fact, they are a harmless lot. This can easily be certified by the Rev Roger Hickley and the superintendent, Mr Alf Ridd. If groups of people still wish to connect criminal acts with the residents of The Haven, it is certain that even the police, looking up their files, will not be able to supply proof bolstering that accusation. Residents may be locked up for a couple of nights for being drunk, but not for hard criminal acts!

As one official has already rightly said, the closing of The Haven will only aggravate the problem of vagrancy all the more — not solve it. People should not complain about such an institution, knowing that it is dealing with a social problem. People who complain against such a cause are taking up a self-righteous attitude. People should rather, in the Christian spirit, help solve the problem, not add to it with accusations.

To solve the problem of vagrancy, a deep, humane, Christian spirit is needed. Most vagrants are old men wandering around; some are younger, disabled by broken and amputated limbs; some are in a condition of inability to work; and it is certain such categories of people will be reluctantly engaged for any kind of work. Many years ago, Dr Oscar Wollheim, describing some of the people of Cafda, said that they were unemployable. Most vagrants, then, it can be seen, are unemployable.

That being so, something should be done for these unfortunate people so that they may still live lives as human beings should. Since some of them are of the old-age group, disability group and inability group, they should be granted pensions and placed in hostels where they can pay for their board and lodging according to the amount of the pensions given them. Then they will feel secure and also feel like human beings.

As for the money required to give the various groups of vagrants their pensions, South Africa is quite a wealthy country; it is only the system prevailing that causes the problem of tightness of money to be in existence. All true, great-hearted Christian men should investigate the money-system of the country in order that there can be boundless wealth in circulation. For instance, I sometimes ask myself, what use is there in a man being a multimillionare and a billionaire since all that money is lying idle in the country? Every old-age, disabled and unable vagrant can be taken care of by the state if the money-system of the country is adjusted in the Christian spirit.

Naturally, when vagrants feel themselves placed in such security and independence, they are not free from the drink habit and the other vices that still lurk at every corner of their lives. To combat that lingering threat, they should heed spiritual instruction.

letters

Rights of majority

From Mr P DURING (Newlands):

I READ with interest the following comment made by the Burger in its article "The battle of Hamilton" (Cape Times, July 28):

It is right that a minority should be considered. It is not right that the rights of a majority should be trampled upon by a minority!..."!

This is not a quotation taken out of context as the whole article is in similar vein.

I think somebody once said: "There are none so blind as these who will not see".

Not to blame over kerbstone

From Mr JOHN TYERS, MPC:

A LETTER appeared in the Cape Times (July 27) written by Mr Eduard Ladan regarding the inconvenience experienced by a gentleman referred to as "George". George apparently has difficulty in mounting the pavement-kerb at Kalk Bay Post Office, due to the fact that he is in a wheelchair, as both his legs have been amputated.

It was stated that "after an unavailing appeal to his local MPC [myself] for help, he wrote to P S".

There was also an article on May 13 by Mr John Scott which I understand was in the same vein.

In the Cape Times on August 3, my name was mentioned, and the report stated "an appeal made to the local MPC, John Tyers, for help, proved fruitless". Now in the Cape Times on August 4 it states that "Mr Fortune said yesterday that in all fairness to the local MPC, Mr John Tyers, he had been approached only on Thursday last week".

Somewhere along the line the wires of communication seem to have become crossed, as the first I heard of this was in Mr Ladan's letter. I immediately phoned him (Mr Ladan) and also Mr John Scott, to rectify the matter, as this was the first time this particular problem had come to my notice.

I am however pleased that a matter of this type has been raised, as it will certainly clear the air for the future.

May I explain that neither the MP nor the MPC has any right to instruct city or town councils to do anything whatsoever — the councillor for the ward, or the town clerk, must be approached and they are the ones to take up the matter for better or for worse.

The MP or MPC for the constituency may be approached and they will willingly assist and make suitable representation to the relevant ward councillor and/or the town clerk, but this is a goodwill matter. No pressure can be exerted and no instructions may be given — and the final decision lies with the municipality.

May I also state that verbal representation by a complainant should also be confirmed in *writing* so that this is a record which can be filed and referred to at any time.

I hope this clears the air and the above explanation and procedure will be accepted, and that I shall not be blamed for being unsympathetic in regard to a gentleman whom I know and respect.

where: v is a logical variable or logical array element.

v = e

4.3. LOGICAL ASSIGNMENT STATEMENT

Function:

This statement evaluates a logical expression and assigns this value (either true or false) to a logical variable or logical array element.

FUNDAMENTALS OF FORTRAN

SECTION1

PAGE:

'Mad' proposal shocks council

A MOVE to have people on disability or subsistence allowances forcibly sterilised will be discussed by the Association of Divisional Councils at its annual congress next month.

News of the resolution, put forward by the Kareeberg Divisional Council, has shocked people in Cape Town.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, described it as "absolute madness — an intolerable intrusion on people's freedom".

Dr John Sonnenberg, who is a member of both the Cape Town City Council and the provincial council, said it was "unbelievable — like an Old Testament punishment".

He said it was "a euphemistic way of describing surgical means of sterilisation".

The resolution states: "That the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions be requested to provide the necessary measures whereby persons receiving a disability and subsistence allowance can be forced to submit to family planning treatment". — Sapa.

inspection previously used ... considers the cost d per unit of def... are passed by the sampling scheme.
A sampling scheme could ...en, which would minimise the total costs ... L and LTPD.
It relies on assumptions ... e distribution of p, the % defective, a... difficult to specify d accurately, and ...ot be so easily used.

Double sampling

This is a useful technique ...ural reduces total sampling cost. The proced...
① Sample n_1 and count ... x_1,
② Let c_1 and c_2 be ... numbers specified in the scheme.
③ If $x_1 \leq c_1$ accept t...
If $x_1 > c_2$ reject t...
If $c_1 < x_1 \leq c_2$ take ...e - step ④
④ Sample n_2 the second ... x_2 defectives
⑤ If $x_1 + x_2 \leq c_3$ acc...
If $x_1 + x_2 > c_3$ re...
An OC curve may be ... each plan, and double sampling requir... verage number of items selected before a ...ched.

Sequential or Multiple Sa...

This process can be exten... sampling using the same principle as don... nd is of particular advantage when a larg... le would be required. Again, costs of multiple ... ld have to be balanced against benefits of ... tal sample size.

Social workers want an all-race department

By ADA STUUT (illegible)

SOCIAL workers have demanded combined Government health department ments for all race groups — instead of the present three — increased pay to match nurses' salaries and the elimination of race and sex wage gaps.

The social workers made the demands at a multiracial emergency meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

And the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, would be presented soon with their memorandum stating the demands.

Three-hundred social workers from throughout the Witwatersrand met to discuss the critical situation affecting their profession.

"The Social Welfare Society of South Africa, Social Workers' Association and the Black Social Workers of South Africa met at Happiness House — in the biggest turn-out of social workers in our history," said Mrs Sorrel Mayer, chairman of the Society for Social Workers.

Among the points to be raised in the memorandum to Dr Munnik are that:

- The entire welfare structure in South Africa, which now has to refer to three different Government departments for the different race groups, be centralised into one central unit;
- Social workers worked under heavy pressure, which affected the entire welfare field;
- There should be equal salary scales on the nursing level;
- There should be equal pay for all social workers regardless of race or sex.

"Social workers can't live on love and kindness alone — they need decent working conditions and salaries which will reward them properly.

"The dismal working conditions for social workers in South Africa, which has created a crisis among the profession, was highlighted during the meeting," Mrs Mayer said.

Equal pay

She said the entire welfare structure suffered because social workers had to refer to three different Government departments for the different race groups.

"Equal salaries for all social workers was one of the major points on the agenda. All who were present agreed that we should all receive the same pay.

"We would like to see centralisation — to have one Government department handle the different race groups together — and our memo-

nesday August 19 1981

Crisis looming in Reef social work services

297 Star 19/8/81

By Andrew Walker

A crisis in the Witwatersrand's social services will result in an increase in crime, drug-addiction, alcoholism and suicides unless the Government takes urgent action, say top social welfare workers.

Severe staff shortages caused largely by uncompetitive salaries have created a nation-wide problem, but on the Reef it has reached crisis proportions with an estimated shortage of about 1 000 social workers.

Overworked staff cannot cope and one welfare office — the Crisis Centre in Johannesburg — has closed. Welfare officers fear staff shortages will force other such badly needed amenities to fold.

Social workers are operating under what they describe as poor working conditions with huge overloads of work and low salaries.

They say pay is so poor they are demanding a 20 percent increase to bring them in line with nurses' salaries, though that profession has itself been hit by staff shortages and complaints over pay.

More than 300 social workers yesterday gathered at a meeting over the crisis in Johannesburg. They are to send a memorandum to the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik, demanding that urgent action be taken to stop the drain of staff from their profession.

The Minister requested a memorandum listing their grievances at a meeting earlier this year, said Mrs Sorrel Mayer, chairman of the Society of Social Workers of the Witwatersrand.

She and other top social workers at the meeting said the crisis in the white social service sector had been caused largely by poor salaries. Black workers were upset mostly over working conditions.

Staff were being drawn away to better-paying jobs in commerce. They were unable to cope with the amount of work and university graduates entering the field were being disillusioned as they did not have enough time for the cases they were given.

As a result of overload and poor pay, defeatist attitudes were creeping into the profession and not enough was being done for people needing help.

"Unless something is done soon about the staff situation more welfare agencies are going to close and clients are going to have nobody to help them," said Mrs Mayer.

Whites: rehabilitation centres

Hans 5 QC 242 (297)

135. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions:

21/5/81

(a) How many rehabilitation centres for Whites in terms of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, No. 41 of 1971, are there in each province and (b) how many of these centres have been opened since 1 January 1978?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(a) Cape Province 2
OFS 2
Natal 2
Transvaal 15

(b) None.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras.(g),(h); 11(f),11(g),11(h),12,13, 8(4),8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
		VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER				
		Planning for iness Acquisitions artnerships and oint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	ss.11(a),(i),(j),12,13, 22,22A,24A,103(1),103(2)	The relevant paras. in Chapters 9,11, 12 and 26	-	16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401
21 September		REVISION				T.1424,T.1425 T.1431,T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7,16.9
		EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981				

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Hans 5 QC 279

Asians: rehabilitation centres

185. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Miniter of Internal Affairs;

H916 (297)

(a) How many rehabilitation centres for Asians in terms of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, No. 41 of 1971, are there in each province and (b) how many of these centres have been opened since 1 January 1978?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) No rehabilitation centres for Asians in any of the provinces have been provided as yet.

(b) Falls away.

3. Practical Consider

3.1 Interest Calc

In leasing a s
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For example,
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Haven: 'Danger of eviction has passed'

Argus 3/9/81

IT was most unlikely that the Minister of Community Development would cause the Haven Night Shelter to close in June 1982 if an alternative venue was not found, the acting chairman, Mr Sam Gross, told the organisation's annual meeting last night.

Mr Gross said the management committee had been shocked to receive a letter from the department saying it was considered 'in the best interests of the community that your institution should cease its operations in Green Point, with effect from June 1, 1982.

MEETING

A deputation representing the shelter, the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, and the De Waterkant Civic Association, met the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr P Cronje, on August 21.

'The Deputy Minister made it quite clear that the principle of the Haven is not an issue. The only question is its locality,' Mr Gross said.

Mr Cronje recommended the formation of an ad hoc committee, convened by the regional representative of the department, and comprising representatives of the Haven and the two civic associations.

'The issue of transfer to another site is under consideration. But the danger of our being left on the pavement with the inmates of the Haven has passed,' Mr Gross said.

The Haven's social worker, Mr Peter Templeton, said 512 people — 393 men and 119 women — had slept at the shelter in the past year.

'If the haven were to close, it would put 500 people back on the street and knock them off the lowest rung of the ladder back to respectability.'

LIMITED

Every effort was made not to draw people from other areas. The Haven tried to limit itself to solving the problems of vagrancy in its own area.

Mr Chris Joubert, of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, suggested that an entrance be created inside the grounds of the Haven 'to avoid congestion in Somerset Road.'

Mr Gross said building a new entrance could be considered if no alternative venue was found.



Mr Sam Gross

Judge urges 'service' sentences

JAILS were in effect schools for crime which turned out better-trained criminals, a Supreme Court judge said last night.

Mr Justice D M Williamson told the annual meeting of the Haven Night Shelter, that judicial officers should impose prison sentences only as a last resort.

Insufficient use was made of Section 297 of the Criminal Procedures Act, which allowed community-service sentences for crimes where no minimum punishment was laid down.

'VERY CRUDE'

Mr Justice Williamson said the punishments of society were by and large very crude.

'Imprisonment is an ugly thing. It is unproductive and destructive of the human being.'

People required to do some community-oriented service were brought into a creative contact with society.

The problem was policing such orders to ensure that they were carried out.

It was up to the community, Mr Justice Williamson said, to produce the agency for enforcing the orders.

● A seminar on community service as an alternative to imprisonment will be held at the Arthur's Seat Hotel, Sea Point, tonight at 7.30 pm.

4/...

Call for single welfare department

By Iain MacDonald

The Prime Minister should weld the four State departments at present dealing with welfare subjects into a single department so as to avoid unnecessary expense and duplication, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society says in its annual report.

The report says that the society will "be bedevilled if it has to operate in terms of different regional social welfare boards."

It also says that although the society acknowledges the greater improved subsidies from the State departments, the increase in these subsidies varies from one State department to the next.

"This lack of uniformity is but one indication of how disadvantageous the present fragmented State social welfare set-up is," the chairman of the society, Mr Dennis Etheredge, OBE, said in the report.

He also suggested the State take a closer look at the American system of "purchased services" where voluntary agencies are paid by the State to carry out social work or social services.

The need for services was emphasised by the report's grim section on social work, which said that during the year the society's black division "was faced with the crisis of having to find placement for 400 abandoned children."

"This condition worsened when the Department of Co-operation and Development issued a directive that the agency should no longer place children at Orlando Home because it was a health hazard.

"Due to lack of foster parents, this division was left with no option but that of placing the children at the Van Ryn Deep place of safety and detention.

"The Van Ryn arrangement is far from satisfactory, and four babies died there during the first three months of 1981," he said.

The report also said the society had sent a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development urging the establishment of a childrens' home or place of safety in Soweto.

4. Th[illegible]ized in making square doughnuts. Production is carried on 6 days a week from 5 A.M. to noon. Any unsold stock at the end of the day is eaten by the employees or destroyed at essentially no cost. Production is done in lots of 200 dozen. After considerable study, the vice president in charge of marketing estimates the following probabilities for various levels of demand.

Lots (of 200 Dozen)

DEMAND/DAY	PROBABILITY
0	.01
1	.02
2	.04
3	.07
4	.11
5	.16
6	.20
7	.18
8	.10
9	.07
10	.04

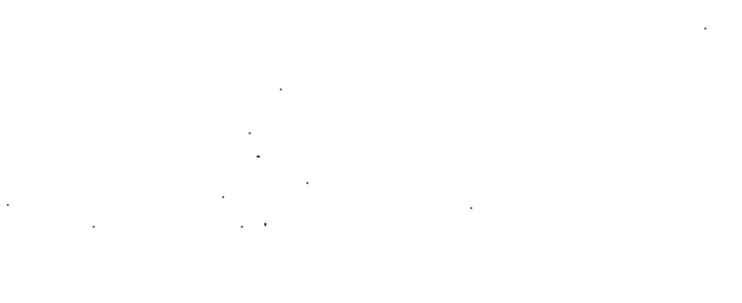
Doughnuts are sold to retail bakers and grocery stores for $100 a lot. The variable cost per lot is estimated by the company cost accountant at $60.00. Assume that decisions are made on the basis of expected monetary values.

a. Set up an opportunity-loss matrix.
b. What is the minimax loss solution? The solution using the Bayesian decision criterion?
c. What is the most that they would be willing to pay to know exactly what demand will be on a given day?
d. Suppose that the company is not now producing these doughnuts but that it is considering doing so. If the necessary equipment will cost $1,000 dollars to rent per week, should they go into the square doughnut business? (Ignore all other costs except those discussed so far.)

5 The United Machine and Foundry Company is considering the purchase of a sharpening machine which will obviate a good deal of expensive labor hours. The machine costs $11,400, has a life of 1 year, and can be sold for $1,000 net of disposal costs at that time.

The production vice president estimates that each labor hour saved is worth $5 (the incremental labor cost per hour) and that he expects to save 2,000 labor hours over the year. After some questioning the vice president modifies his initial statement to say that he is 50 percent sure that the labor hours saved will exceed 2,000 hours, but that there is also a 50:50 chance the number of hours saved could be less than 1,800 or more than 2,200.

a. Assuming that the production vice president's figures are accurate and that a normal density function can be used to describe his subjective feelings about the probabilities of the various labor savings, should the machine be purchased?
b. Should a sample that would cost $500 be taken to provide more information before a final choice is made?
c. Suppose a density function of the form shown in i) A ; ii) B were relevant to θ. How would this change the decision in part a)?





Cafda hit by staff shortage, inflation

Staff Reporter

THE PAST year has been "one of frustration and yet on the other hand one of hope", according to the annual report of the Warden of the Cape Flats Distress Association (Cafda), Mr D F Fitnum.

Among the items of bad news Mr Fitnum presented were:

● The lack of social workers, which became so severe that community workers had to be diverted back to case work, because of a personnel crisis caused by such factors as discriminatory salaries, salaries in general and a lack of adequate service conditions.

● The "phenomenal" increase in basic food prices caused "increased misery among the less-privileged members of the community". Mr Fitnum noted that wages and salaries had increased, but felt that the rises compensated only partly for inflation.

The Cafda non-profit shop, first opened in 1948, "was a further victim of the escalating prices of essentials" and had to be closed because it could not compete with the supermarkets in the area.

● The housing situation "continues to cause great concern". The establishment of Mitchells Plain had helped, "but only in a small way. The effects of this problem are going to be felt for many years". Mr Fitnum praised the privately funded Shelter housing project at Valhalla Park as an example of what could be accomplished.

The good news included the fact that the Cafda second-hand bookshop in Claremont — one of two which contribute a steady income to the organization — increased sales despite having to move to new, more expensive premises in the Werdmuller Centre.

The other Cafda bookshop, in Sea Point, also increased its sales and Mr Fitnum paid tribute to the voluntary staff of both shops.

Lack of social workers critical — Prof

By GERALD REILLY

THE shortage of social workers has become absolutely critical, the president of the Council for Social and Associated Workers, Professor I J J van Rooyen, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He told a Press conference that an urgent appeal, supported by a memorandum, had been submitted to the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, for an adjustment of salaries and salary scales, and an improvement of service conditions.

Prof Van Rooyen said the representations to Dr Munnik followed a meeting with the Minister of the Social Workers Association of South Africa, the Black Social Workers Association and the Society for Social Workers.

Disturbing

The council has asked the Minister to bring about parity in the earnings of all qualified social workers, irrespective of race. The shortage of black social workers was particularly disturbing.

"The salary scales of graduate social workers is disastrously low and is having a drastic effect on recruiting."

He said of all professional workers there was ample evidence to show that social workers were at the bottom of the ladder.

The degree course was probably the longest, most demanding and costly of any BA course.

The starting salary was R5 670 a year. It took 11 years, advancing by R270 a year, to reach the maximum of R8 730.

Ridiculous

"It's absolutely ridiculous. The take-home pay of a social worker in her first year is R384 70 a month, and after paying R100 off her study debt and R130 for a flat, what is left?"

Was it any wonder then, he asked, that there was great difficulty in finding recruits.

The shortage of men in the profession was particularly serious. He estimated the shortage at between 30% and 40%.

Social workers had a wide academic background and could adapt to work in other fields and the pull of the private sector with better working conditions and higher salaries was irresistible.

There had been a disturbing decrease in the numbers of students at all South African universities.

The backlog of social workers was therefore alarming.

'Burden' of caring for vagrants rejected

Argus 17/9/81

293

By Municipal Reporter . . .

THE Cape Town City Council could not afford to take on the burden of caring for the city's vagrants, the Town Clerk, Mr H. G. Heugh, said this week.

However, the council was very sympathetic and would like to do something about the problem.

Commenting on a recent debate by the council's Executive on the issue, Mr Heugh said the council could not afford to place this new burden on the relatively small number of ratepayers who were keeping the city financially viable.

The City Engineer, Mr J G Brand, had suggested that the city could supply a simple shelter and a workshop for a period of sheltered employment on a pilot scheme basis.

Mr Heugh said 'We are going to put this idea to the State and we will tell them we are willing to provide the facilities but they must be subsidised 100 percent by the Government.'

In his report to the Executive, Mr Brand said that merely harassing vagrants provided no permanent solution and a different approach was required.

His report showed that most of the vagrants arrested in Cape Town were merely warned and discharged and soon returned to their previous areas.

There was also evidence that the number of vagrants in Cape Town was increasing.

Mr Brand added in his report: 'While I appreciate that the solution will probably be a most difficult one to achieve, I believe that steps should be taken in conjunction with the relevant Government departments as well as Cafda to establish an employment centre.'

FRIDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER 1981

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Hans. 7 Q.C. 419

The Haven Night Shelter

18/9/81 (299)

*1. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any complaints have been received regarding the Haven Night Shelter in Green Point; if so, (a) how many, (b) from whom and (c) what was the nature of the complaints;

(2) whether any investigation has been made into such complaints; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what was the outcome of the investigation?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, since 1979 complaints have been repeatedly received from civic organizations and residents of the area in question concerning the increasing crime-rate in their neighbourhood and the fact that they find the presence of vagrants offensive.

(2) Yes.

(a) By the Department and the South African Police.

(b) It was concluded that the Night Haven provides only partly in the need, that the complaints of increasing crime in the area were in most cases justified and that the vagrants should rather be admitted to suitable rehabilitation centres. The matter is being further investigated in consultation with all interested parties.

Haven closure: Govt criticized

T 19/9/81 29

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) accused the government yesterday of closing the Haven night shelter in Green Point without evidence that it contributed to crime in the area.

He said the shelter had been a sincere attempt by churches and charities to deal sympathetically with the vagrant problem. Vagrants had previously spent their nights in backyards and its removal would not take them away but put them back in the backyards.

Mr Van der Merwe was reacting to a parliamentary reply from Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, to questions about the shelter.

Mr Kotze said his department and the police had investigated repeated complaints from civic organizations and residents in the area.

"It was concluded that the Haven provides only partly in the need, that complaints of increasing crime in the area were in most cases justified, and that the vagrants should rather be admitted to suitable rehabilitation centres.

"The matter is being further investigated in consultation with all interested parties," Mr Kotze said.

This reply showed no evidence of a direct link between the shelter and crime in the area, Mr Van der Merwe said in a statement.

"This undertaking should not be closed by the government merely due to complaints which are not proved to be well-founded, particularly since the government does not provide facilities for the solution of this problem."

"Increasing crime in the entire Cape Peninsula is a source of concern to everyone and measures to improve the situation are urgently required. Actions like closing down the Haven without conclusive proof of it being a source of the problem could only lead to a false sense of security," he said.

# of a home but it helps



e to care for them.

THE Child Welfare Society is making plans to provide a home for unmarried mothers.

There is one already at Emndeni. It belongs to and is run by the Rev L Kekana.

"It is not much of a home but it serves as one for two unmarried mothers and their babies," said Mrs Shirley Lesu, the manager of Black Social Work Services within the Child Welfare Society.

Wait a minute! This does not encourage girls to have babies out of wedlock.

"We screen the mothers at intake, sort them out and then take them to the

She said they had had problems with the older children who either lied about their names or gave them wrong reasons for being found roaming the streets.

"When we finally trace their parents, we learn from them that those children often run away from their homes. And that results in juvenile delinquency," she said.

She said such cases are referred to the Department of Co-operation and Development for handling.

Mothers who are considering abandoning their babies can shelve those ideas and see the social workers at the Child Welfare Society at 52 Pritchard Street, 10th Floor, Palace Building, that is between Rissik and Loveday Streets. On coming back, they may decide to discard the shelved ideas.

Pregnant girls who also find themselves in the lurch with no one to turn to, can also see the social workers or phone them at 836-5381.

home, but only those who deserve to be taken there," Mrs Lesu said.

Asked what they do with the offenders who father the babies and then leave the woman in the lurch, she said: "Nobody seems to do anything about that.

"There doesn't seem to be a law that forces men to support their babies because in most cases they don't and they get away with it. "On the other hand women prefer to care for their babies without any assistance from the fathers."

She said the society provided food for the unmarried mothers. They also gave the advice and counselling and care for them until their relatives were prepared to take them and care for them.

"We only take those who have no one to care for them. But even then, the aim is not to keep them permanently," Mrs Lesu said.

And every week the SOWETAN publishes the pictures and the names of lost children in a bid to trace their parents.

Some children — barefooted, hungry and in tattered clothes are found roaming the streets in the cities or in the locations.

"The babies are, in most cases, abandoned by their parents," said Mrs Shirley Lesu.

She said although there was still a great number of abandoned babies, the rate had dropped since last year when the society launched a community awareness campaign.

"We held seminars and visited some organisations. That paid out when we saw mothers approaching us for advice," said Mrs Lesu.

SOWETAN, Monday, September 21, 1981

It's not much





MANAGER: Mrs Lesu only takes those mothers who have no one

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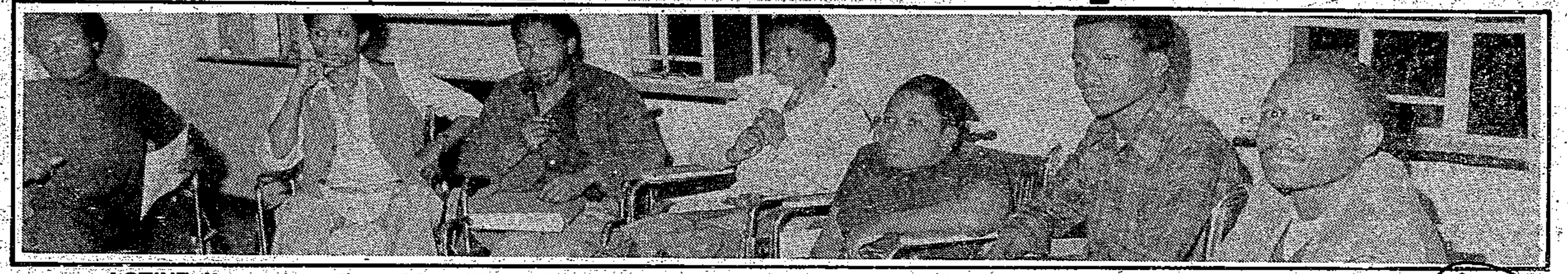
Township paraplegics: virtual prisoners



PRESIDENT: Mr Friday Mavuso of the Self Help Association of Paraplegics.



ACTIVE: It was a meeting with a difference when eight paraplegics met in Soweto last week to form their own organisation. These are seven of the eight-member executive committee of Shap.

(297) Sowetan 29/9/81

By WILLIE BOKALA

YOU are helpless — there is nothing-I-can-do type of helplessness — when you are a paraplegic confined to a wheelchair. You are always looking up to someone to do things for you.

But Messrs Friday Mavuso, Mandla Phungula, Jabu Tsaka and Miss Popi Buthelezi, are a different type of paraplegic who don't want to accept they can be hopeless on wheels. And they think they cannot only do things for themselves but, they can help others like them to take care of themselves too.

They have now formed Shap (Self Help Association of Paraplegics) which holds its first mass meeting at the old Jabavu Clinic, Roodepoort Road, Soweto, on Saturday at 12 noon.

The executive of this newly formed organisation met for the first time in Soweto last week where transport arrangement for other paraplegics who will be attending Saturday's meeting was discussed.

Mr Mavuso has been elected first president of the association which he says has been formed to:

- Bring paraplegics in Soweto and other parts of the country together.
- Start educational projects for paraplegics and funds permitting — build a centre for them.
- Look into problems of black paraplegics and assist them with their day to day problems.

The association has already received a donation of R31 000 from the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust and hopes to get more from other sympathetic companies and individuals to finance their projects. They have already bought themselves a microbus and a station-wagon car and appointed a co-ordinator for the purpose of organising the association into a strong body equaling other such organisations in the world.

"People who are paraplegics these days are usually young people who still want to lead full lives and be part of the community in spite of their disabilities. It is for this reason that we have decided they should come together and help themselves instead of just feeling helpless."

Variety of topics for PE congress of blind workers

Ev Post 30/9/81

(297)

Post Reporter

THE Head Committee of the South African Blind Workers Organisation will hold its three-day annual conference in Port Elizabeth from tomorrow.

Topics such as the holiday needs of the blind, braille production for adults, the income and work opportunities for blind people in sheltered workshops, and the needs of the partially sighted, will be discussed.

Fund-raising will be given special attention because of the expense of the sophisticated services available for the blind.

The Director of the SA National Council for the Blind and Chairman of the Federal Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Mr W P Rowland, will address the committee on modern methods and approaches.

With one exception, all who will be attending the conference are blind. The minutes will be taken down in braille and the members will use braille agendas printed by the organisation's own printing press.

The organisation was founded by blind people in 1946 in order to assist one another to find better employment. Among the members of the present Head Committee are attorneys, physiotherapists, teachers, typists and telephonists.

The local branch has become known especially for its pioneering work in the tracing of blind people who are unaware of the services available to them.

The branch arranges for blind children to attend school, finds work for adults, assists people who have become blind to adjust to their altered circumstances, and provides social services through its professional social worker, assisted by volunteers, most of whom are blind themselves.

A self-help organisation to combat frustration caused by the lack of facilities



Mr Mike du Toit, co-ordinator of SHAP (left), and Mr Bill Wilson, chairman of the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust, chat to Mr Friday Mavuso, chairman of SHAP, about the operation of the microbus, one of two vehicles purchased by SHAP with the money received from the Oppenheimer Trust.

The disabled of Soweto unite

Star 14/10/81 (21) 297

By Elaine Reyneke

Paraplegics in Soweto, disillusioned by a community not geared for people in wheelchairs, have formed a self-help association.

Determined that community apathy and lack of facilities should not hamper a disabled person's right to a normal life three Sowetan paraplegics — Friday Mavuso, Mandla Phungula and Jabu Tshaka — have formed the Self Help Association of Paraplegics (Soweto), the first organisation of its kind in the country.

SHAP's major priority will be intensive and extensive investigation into the needs of paraplegics in the township.

Chairman Friday Mavuso, said Soweto provided few facilities for the disabled.

"Poor roads, buildings with steps and narrow doors make many paraplegics in the townships virtual prisoners in their own homes," said Mr Mavuso.

He expanded on the difficulties encountered by those in wheelchairs in small and overcrowded houses.

The first year of SHAP's operation has been funded by the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust to the tune of R31 000.

The chairman of the trust, Mr Bill Wilson, said he believed it imperative that paraplegics in townships should be given the right to a normal existence.

"Many are frustrated because of lack of facilities. It is essential that difficulties experienced by paraplegics are exposed to the community," said Mr Wilson.

SHAP's co-ordinator, Mr Mike du Toit said employment opportunities in Soweto were scarce for paraplegics and transport was a major difficulty.

"The major focus of the organisation will be in the area of employment," he said.

"Paraplegics were looking for employment on the open labour market but, because of the lack of primary education this was highly problematic," said Mike who, with members of SHAP, plans to approach various trust funds for help in building a production centre in Soweto costing about R500 000.

"The organisation's emphasis lies in self help — and, throughout the world, there has been a move towards this objective by disabled persons. People with disabilities have come of age and are ready and willing to make their own decisions and handle their own affairs," said Mike, who is excited about the initiative shown by paraplegics in Soweto.

According to Mr Mavuso, paraplegics had a definite and meaningful role to play in the community.

"The list of problems facing disabled persons is endless and they cannot be solved by the professionals alone.

"The time has come to solve our own problems. First by scrapping discrimination against paraplegics in the area of housing and, second, by establishing a centre in which paraplegics can be trained in various skills. There should also be sports facilities," said Mr Mavuso.

SHAP is determined to bring about a change in attitude towards paraplegics and will contact all paraplegics in Soweto to try to identify paraplegic skills in the township and establish the potential of a large group currently not economically productive.

By AD2000 it has been estimated that there will be more than 600-million people with physical or mental disabilities. And there are more than 350-million disabled out of reach of any help.

Statistics show that extreme poverty accelerates the risk of disability and deepens its consequences. Unless preventive measures are taken, 150-million children in the developing world will be disabled by 2000.

R60 000 for Ciskei disabled centre

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskeians had donated more than R60 000 towards the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for the disabled, Mrs V. N. Sebe, wife of the Chief Minister and president of the welfare organisation for mentally retarded and disabled, said here.

Mrs Sebe started the fund-raising campaign in 1979 after she returned from visiting Japan in 1976. While there she had visited a rehabilitation centre for the disabled.

"I was moved when a 14-year-old boy, who had both lower arms amputated from the elbow, made an engraving with instruments hanging around the neck and by using the upper stumps", Mrs Sebe said.

"So you can understand why Ciskei women have been busy raising funds for the rehabilitation centre."

Earlier, Mrs Sebe told an audience at a choral music competition held here to raise funds for the project that the Japanese centre treated, trained and ultimately placed all its inmates in various jobs. — DDR.

Committee to help disabled

By NORMAN NGLAE

A NEWLY-formed fund-raising committee based at Temba township near Hammanskraal has undertaken the task of raising funds with a view of building up a handicraft center for Moretele district's disabled.

Ms Silvia Moagi, a social worker attached to cripple care, Moretele District of Bophuthatswana announced this at a function to celebrate the International Year of the Cripples at the Independence Stadium, Temba township near Hammanskraal.

Ms Moagi said the community was to stop simply sympathising with cripples and doing things for them but start helping the disabled to help themselves.

She attacked relatives of blind people for making the blind move about in trains "sometimes under unfavourable weather conditions, begging for money which is in most cases pocketed by these relatives."

These disabled people's talents were to be motivated, she said, in order to enable them to be better employed and make a decent living.

She also attacked the community for isolating disabled people from social activities making them feel like outcasts. "This is killing our cripples psychologically."

Social Security

GENERAL

1982

JAN. — DEC

It costs more to die outside Soweto

RESIDENTS of Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville pay an extra R15 to bury their dead in Soweto cemeteries because they do not have their own cemeteries.

This was revealed to The SOWETAN yesterday by a well-known Soweto undertaker, Mr R N Mogale, who said the rise in grave fees for people living "outside" Soweto came into effect at the beginning of this month.

He said up to the end of December last year, graves for all people buried at Soweto's Avalon Cemetery were R20 for adults and R10 for children.

But the Soweto Council decided that from January 1, this year, people who live outside its jurisdiction have to pay more. Fees for adult graves went up from R20 to R35 — an increase of R15, and thos for children went up from R10 to R17,50 — an increase of R7,50.

BY SAM MABE

Private graves — those that can be reserved — which are R30 for Soweto residents, now cost R52 for non-Sowetans.

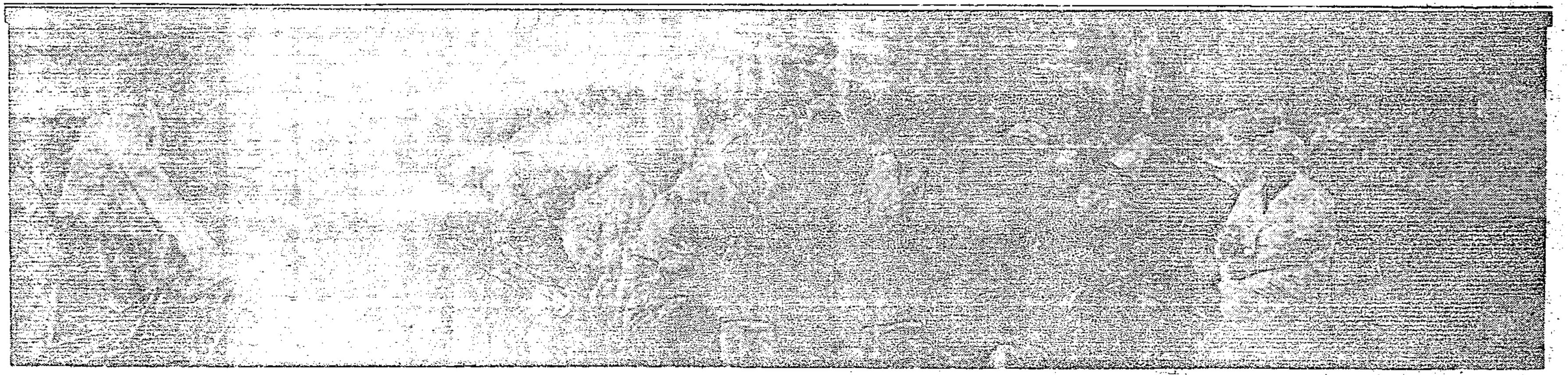
People from Diepkloof and Meadowlands are under the jurisdiction of the Diepmeadow Council and those of Dobsonville are under the jurisdiction of the Dobsonville Community Council.

The two councils do not have their own cemeteries and they use the Avalon Cemetery.

Confirming the increases yesterday, Mr David Thobehali, chairman of the Soweto Council said the increases were inevitable.

"People who dig the graves and maintain the cemetery are employed and paid by the Soweto Council. It would be unfair to Soweto people if outsiders use their facilities without paying for them.

"This is an accepted practice and I hope people will appreciate that it has to be done this way," he said.



MOURNERS: Relatives and neighbours gathered in the yard of the house in which eight people died after it was set alight

Mass funeral for

MAN KILLED IN

A doomed battle against all odds

297

The struggle of being a woman, black and blind

Sowetan 31/1/82

By NTOMBI MDUNGE



BLIND: Ms Eldah Olifant

WHAT can a person do if she happens to be black, blind, a qualified switchboard operator, unemployed and with no hope of ever being employed because of a discouraging reference from a previous employer?

The scope is wide for a normal young person who can easily switch from one career to another, but it is not so wide for a woman who is getting on in years and even worse if she is blind.

Such is the plight Ms Eldah Olifant found herself in after she walked out on a job which, she claims, was advertised when she was still working there.

"I was not aware they were not happy with me. I was only shocked, hurt and humiliated by the calls which came in one Friday afternoon inquiring about the post I was occupying," Ms Olifant said.

Ms Olifant qualified as a switchboard operator in 1963. "I worked for a few firms, the last one being Transvaal Rubber Company where I worked for eight months," Ms Olifant said.

She said she then asked Mr Ron Gilbert about the tiff with a secretary who always wanted to help her with her work. "She may have given management an unfavourable report because the next thing I knew my job was being advertised," Ms Olifant said.

She said she then asked Mr Ron Gilbert, the personnel manager, if she could put the calls through to him. "Late in the afternoon Mr Gilbert came to me and said: "Now that you have heard that there are enquiries about the switchboard vacancy, we have discovered that our company is too big for you.

"But we will give you a month's notice, a generous salary and if you cannot find anything before then, we will keep you on a while." I kept quiet, said Ms Olifant.

"When he asked for my comment, I asked him to put all he had said in writing which he promised to do as soon as possible," she said.

But according to Ms Olifant, on Monday he still had not done it.

She said she then went to him, reminded him to do it and explained to him that she intended leaving that very afternoon.

"I did not want to wait. They had sacked me, that was that. They wanted to exploit me further until they found an equivalent person. I may be a beggar but I still have my pride," said Ms Olifant.

She said Mr Gilbert threatened to give her half her salary because of her attitude.

"I knew that was a threat so I told him to do as he pleased. At the end of that day I went home with a full month's salary," said Ms Olifant.

"What I have discovered is that the more one seems to be putting into one's job, the less appreciated it is," Ms Olifant continued.

She said when she first arrived on the job, everyone was eager to help her.

"When they realised I was catching up, they did not like it because they want to go on believing that blacks are not yet ready to do anything without their assistance," said Ms Olifant.

She said she wrote application letters to various companies, called in for interviews but never got employed.

"At first they seem eager to take me, but because of a silly stigma — a reference — I never even get a chance to try.

"I am certain my previous employer stands between me and my being employed. During the interviews, I do explain that they will never get a favourable reference from my previous employer, but they still consider it as very important," she said.

The SOWETAN contacted Mr Ron Gilbert, informed him of Ms Olifant's plight and what she thinks is the cause and he answered: "I do not care what she thinks. When I get phone calls from people who want her references, I always give them honest ones.

"What I tell them is that she was too slow for the very big board that we have here. She would cope better on a smaller board."

Ms Olifant refuted this and claimed she could manage the 10 by 20 board she was operating then with no trouble at all.

"I do not care any more now. I am sitting here at home doing nothing because I walked out on a job, and now they are hitting back. It would have been fine if they had sacked me, but then I could not wait to be exploited until they found someone else," Ms Olifant said.

Asked what she hoped to do in the future she answered: "I do not know. I have ceased to think. I will just sit and wait."

Ms Olifant, once an active public relations officer for Transvaal Association for Blind Black Adults (Tebba) now stays at home and depends on a disability grant which comes in every other month.

In her world of darkness, she has not got much choice.

City 'bergie' problem can't be ignored



By Lucille Parker

THERE is no cure for the 'Bergies' and not much care, but they are a part of Cape Town's society that cannot be ignored.

This was the message brought home forcefully by SABC-TV last night in a well-researched and produced documentary about the vagrants who haunt the streets and mountainside of the 'Fairest Cape'.

A sociologist's definition of vagrants which was quoted during the 30-minutes was 'chronically socially incapacitated persons'. A 'bergie' himself put it more plainly when he said: 'I am worse than a dog.'

The tragedy of these people was succinctly and sensitively put across by Mr John Pegg of Nicro, without whom the programme would have fallen rather flat.

He displayed a deep understanding of their problems.

'Give me a black bow tie and I can get my job back — be a man again,' said one wrinkled old man who obviously once worked as a waiter.

Yet this was probably but a dream inspired by the 'spirits,' for according to Mr Pegg and the social workers interviewed, few vagrants are ever rehabilitated.

SHELTERS

There are three night shelters in Cape Town where the down-and-out can get a meal and bed for 20 cents (often earned by collecting wastepaper) — but these concentrate on care rather than cure.

Full marks to producer George Canes for taking an unbiased look at the situation and allowing the 'bergies' themselves a fair share of the say.

One can only hope the programme has helped to gain more public tolerance of the 'nuisances' crouched in the makeshift shelters on the hillside.

Social workers to meet about pay, apartheid

22/1/82 R97 E. Post

Post Reporter

IN another manifestation of the growing crisis in the public service, social workers will hold countrywide protest meetings early next month, including in Port Elizabeth.

According to a statement issued today by the vice-president of the East Cape branch of the Society for Social Workers of South Africa, Mr Gerrie Niemand, poor pay and apartheid were at the root of the discontent.

In an interview, he said: "There have been hundreds of resignations from the profession in the past year. People are very, very dissatisfied with their pay."

In Johannesburg, 108 posts out of 818 remained vacant throughout the year.

A social worker who received an "annual salary of R10 500 in 1981 could now earn R14 400 working on the mines," Mr Niemand said. A black social worker with three years' experience had earned R4 500 a year in government service. He is now earning R9 600 in the private sector.

The Allied Social Workers' Association of South Africa and the South African Black Social Workers' Association were also involved in next month's protest, he said.

Thus all social workers countrywide had been drawn in.

Other reasons for uniting in protest were the absence of housing subsidies, poor service conditions and the fact that not enough money was set aside for bursaries for students wishing to enter the profession.

Warning of resignations by social workers

25/1/82 (97) C.Post

Post Reporter

MASS resignations by social workers could result in a serious cutback in community services, according to the vice-president of the Society for Social Workers of South Africa, Mr Gerrie Niemand.

It was learnt last week that social workers would hold a series of meetings countrywide in February at which the problems facing the profession would be debated.

These include the fact that pay rises for social workers in the public sector have not matched those offered by commerce and industry. Many social workers feel strongly that the race differential in pay should be scrapped.

As a result of these and other factors there have been many resignations from the profession.

In an interview, Mr Niemand said there were "very serious shortages of social workers" and vacancies were unlikely to be filled without a review of working conditions and pay.

For example, a black social worker with three years' experience had more than doubled his R4 500 salary on leaving the Government service.

Discriminatory salaries, with blacks earning less than their white counterparts, were a major issue, Mr Niemand said.

On average, women stayed less than 15 months in the profession. This led to inexperienced people attending to important social problems, Mr Niemand said.

To attract more men into social work, better pay and benefits had to be introduced.

If the numbers of social workers diminished further, there would be serious social problems.

"We work with prisoners, adoption and foster care, marriage counselling, pensioners, and reform schools, to name a few. If these services stopped, it could have serious repercussions of a social nature," Mr Niemand said.

The protest meetings were decided on after a memorandum had been sent to the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Lapa Munnik, last October, outlining the problems.

No constructive response was received. The countrywide meetings planned "are to let the public know what is happening and to decide what steps must be taken", Mr Niemand said.

THE SOCIAL WORK CRISIS

ARGUS 1/2/82

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'A baby batterer should be seen twice a week. At this stage a social worker doesn't have time to see anybody twice a week.'

OVERBURDENED by work because of drastic staff shortages, tired of struggling to make ends meet as a result of poor salaries and bad service conditions and perturbed by dwindling student numbers, social workers from all over the Peninsula will gather at a mass meeting tomorrow afternoon to try to find solutions to a situation which is fast reaching crisis proportions.

That the situation is reahng crisis proportions is no exaggeration. At least two welfare organisations in the Western Cape are working with half their staff complement, while in Johannesburg only half of the posts have been filled this year.

'If the situation continues we are going to be in the position that when reports of children being neglected or abused are received we will just have to say we will put it on our list and try and do something about it when we can,' said Miss H Starke, director of Child Welfare Society in Cape Town.

'That stage has been reached in other parts of the country but we've got to prevent it 'happening here.'

According to figures released by the Council for Social and Associated Workers in September there are only 4 600 social workers of all colours registered — some of whom might not be practising.

And in a country where it is estimated that one in 10 people have some form of impairment, either mental or physical, that requires the help of an aid society, that is just not enough to go around.

The crux of the matter is money — or the lack of it. Although the job requires a four-year university course it is rewarded with a starting salary of around R472 a month rising to a maximum of about R727 a month, regardless of experience and length of service. It is small wonder that the average life of a social worker is 14 months.

For black social workers, the situation is even worse and includes sex discrimination. A black male starts at R352,60 a month rising to a maximum of R432,60 a month.

For black females the starting salary is R334,60 to R352,60 a month, rising to a maximum of R412,60.

'Social work is a very demanding job,' commented Miss I Brand, senior social worker for Child Welfare in Stellenbosch.

'The problems you are dealing with are extreme but you don't attract senior personnel at these salaries.

'What you do get are young people straight out of university who stay for two or three years and then leave for commerce or industry.

'When they first come out of university, instead of a gradual introduction to the harsh realities, they are, because of the shortage of staff, thrown into the deep end and at the age of 20 are dealing with problems of marriage, sex and taking children away from homes,' she said.

While the private sector entices increasing numbers of social workers into more lucrative posts, the workload for those who remain becomes, according to Miss Brand 'exorbitant'.

A baby batterer, for example, should be seen twice a week. At this stage a social worker doesn't have time to see anybody twice a week.

'In Johannesburg they have even had to withdraw social workers from certain areas. Social work is not like medicine, where it hits you over the head immediately. People don't die.

'But in the long term, in say five years time, it will be visible in terms of crime, more battering, less facilities, disintegrating communities . . .' she said.



SHELAGH HURFORD: '. . . just asking for a fair deal.'

For the private welfare organisations the shortage of staff is compounded by the whole bureaucratic structure of welfare in this country. Instead of one state department responsible for all the people in South Africa, welfare is divided according to population groups.

Most agencies receive a 75 percent Government subsidy, leaving them to find the rest from private donations. This subsidy is not a general donation to the agency but a direct subsidy for posts.

'For example, the Department of Internal Affairs will subsidise 24 posts for coloured social workers, while the Department of Health and Welfare will subsidise 16 posts for white social workers,' explained Miss Starke.

So in an area like Hout Bay, which is geographically an isolated community, instead of one social worker attending to the welfare needs of all the children in the area, we are forced to have one social worker working in a post subsidised by the Department of Internal Affairs for the coloured children and another social worker, subsidised by a different department for the white children,' she said.

The subsidies from the various departments are also different. The subsidy for coloured social workers is less than that for whites and even less for blacks.

'In our welfare agencies, as in most, the salaries paid are equal and therefore it becomes more expensive to employ a coloured or black social worker than a white,' Miss Starke said.

Other factors apart from salaries, play a part in luring away social workers from the profession, although many of these can be linked indirectly to money.

A social worker who had recently left to work in personnel complained that the agencies were so poor they were depressing to be in.

'They're almost all old . . . and seedy. You don't have a private office but are just given a smelly old desk. It's because it's a poor profession but being in a depressing work area doesn't enhance what you do in any way,' she said.

According to Miss Shelagh Hurford, chairman of the Society for Social Workers (Western Cape) the profession would fight to provide better service but at the moment delivery of service was being affected by the shortage.

'We realise there is generally a manpower shortage in South Africa, but our concern is that we are losing people who do in fact have the skills to do the job.'

She said a joint delegation of the three professional Social Work bodies had met with all the relevant Cabinet ministers during the past year to discuss the crisis but to date there had been no positive response.

'Social workers do not have the numbers to warrant political power in the broader sense like teachers.

'We are not asking to compete with private enterprise but just asking for a fair deal. If the situation is not rectified soon we will find ourselves with fewer and fewer social workers and less adequate service,' Miss Hurford said.

● **The mass meeting is being held in the St Giles Centre, Klipfontein Road, Rondebosch, and will start at 2 pm.**

DERRYN DAVIES

Social work crisis meeting tomorrow

ARGUS
4/2/82
297

TOP-LEVEL social workers, directors and staff of welfare organisations, members of formal social welfare bodies and societies will meet at St Giles Church in Rondebosch tomorrow 'to seek solutions to the manpower crisis in social work,' Mrs Shelagh Hurford, chairman of the Society for Social Workers (Western Cape) said today.

'Research has shown that there are only 4 700 registered social workers available to fill 8 200 posts nationwide,' Mrs Hurford said, 'yet social work enrolment at universities are dwindling and qualified people are dropping out of the profession to undertake more lucrative jobs.'

Mrs Hurford said the crisis arose out of discriminatory salary practices and salaries in general, lack of adequate service conditions, particularly housing and pensions, and methods of subsidising social workers.

DELEGATION

A joint delegation of the three South African professional social work bodies — the Social Workers' Association of South Africa, the South African Black Social Workers' Association and the national body, the Society for Social Workers of South Africa — had met the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, Mr J C Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy-Minister of Co-operation and Development, and the Council for Social and Associated Workers last year to discuss the crisis.

Last August a memorandum drawn up by the council was sent to Dr Munnik and Mrs Hurford said tomorrow's meeting was being held because no response had been received.

'All the officials we saw last week have been informed of our meeting and should we receive any new information by then, it will be incorporated in the proceedings.

'Should the response to all our requests be positive. this will assist the manpower situation in the long term.

'There still remains, however, the short-term effects of the manpower shortage and the effect of this on those receiving welfare services which must be discussed,' Mrs Hurford said.

New workshop for retarded children

1/2/82 Sowetan 297

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THE MENTAL Health Society of the Witwatersrand is to build a R250 000 protective workshop in Soweto and hopes to have it completed by the end of next year, Mrs C M Sithole, an official of the society, said yesterday.

The workshop, which will be subsidised by the Department of Education and Training, will be built at the Phumelela Training Centre in Senaoane, a plot which had originally been set aside for a play park.

Mrs Sithole said: "The centre will cater for the mentally retarded when they are through at the training centres. A research study conducted in 1977 showed that there was a dire need for such facilities because the mentally retarded were at a disadvantage when they eventually left the centres.

"The Government has a ruling that these children have to be discharged from the centres at the age of 18 years. We find that we have others who are still at the centre at the age of 20 years, and these will be catered for by the new protective workshop.

"We applied for a site in February 1980 through the Soweto Council, who contacted the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, and we were eventually granted it last August."

Mrs Sithole said the Health Society then approached architects at the University of the Witwatersrand who drew the plans for them, and the estimated cost of the workshop, R250 000, was reached.

The Mental Health Society has already built two centres for the mentally retarded in Soweto, the Pumelela Training centre in Senaoane and the Pumula centre in Orlando West. Both centres currently cater for 70 retarded children each and are said to have a waiting list of 200 children.

Mrs Sithole said the Health Society would appreciate any donations from organisations and the public in order to raise the money for the building of the protective workshop. They may be sent to: The Director, Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand, Box 10443, North City, Plein Street, Johannesburg.

S 1944

Crisis talks on social workers' pay

297

Star 2/2/82

Social workers are to hold a mass meeting in Johannesburg today to discuss the crisis in the profession. The meeting has been organised to coincide with similar gatherings round the country.

They will discuss the lack of response from The Minister of Health, Dr Munnik, to an urgent memorandum sent to him last year.

A spokesman for the Society of Social Workers said the memorandum asked the Government to improve salaries and working conditions for social workers.

"We have had no reaction from Dr Munnik," the spokesman added.

She said their major grievances were:

- Low salaries and status of social workers
- The growing shortage of qualified personnel.
- General dissatisfaction with conditions of service which has led to many resignations.

The meeting will take place in the Dorothy Suskind Auditorium, Architecture Block, at the University of the Witwatersrand.

10 000 cases unattended social workers told

297

D Dispatch 3/2/80

JOHANNESBURG — A countrywide shortage of poorly-paid social workers leaves 18 000 cases unattended, a director of Nicro Mr Allan Jackson told a mass meeting of social workers yesterday.

There are some 399 vacancies for social workers in five governmental departments and four private organisations, he said, adding a 20-25 per cent increase in salaries has been recommended to attract more workers to the field.

Social workers crowded a lecture room at Wits University to discuss "the crisis in their profession".

A great need for better salaries and service conditions were spelt out as aspects like salaries, and racial and sexual inequality were discussed.

Many disgruntled social workers also complained of a lack of co-operation between their associations and the governmental offices.

They were obviously upset that Dr L. Munnik, the Minister of Health Welfare and Pensions, failed to reply to a memorandum which was submitted to his office last August.

Reading from the report, Mr Jackson said "social workers are enticed away by salaries offered in the fields of commerce and industry."

It was also stated that there was a "high" need for more social workers and that this could only be achieved if better job opportunities were offered.

Some of the recommendations sent to the Minister's office were:

- A continuous salary scale up to assistant director government services;
- Recognition of qualifications;
- The scrapping of all sexual and racial inequality; and that
- Blacks would be allowed to be classified like whites in the professional divisions of government service. — DDC.

POOR pay and the resulting shortage of staff mean social workers are able to deal only with emergency cases — for the rest it is "just patching-up and no treatment".

And the heavy case-loads tend to dishearten and frustrate most social workers, said Mrs Sorrel Mayer, Society of Social Workers' chairman.

She was speaking yesterday after about 700 social workers met countrywide this week to discuss "the crisis in our profession".

Mrs Mayer said that should the poor working conditions continue, people who needed help would suffer by not getting the right kind of treatment.

At this week's meeting in Johannesburg of about 230 disgruntled Reef social workers, Mr Allan Jackson — a director of Nicro in Pretoria — said that the 300 vacancies in five Government departments and four private organisations could leave a total of 18 000 cases unattended.

By CHERYL VAN EYSSEN

And the main reason for the staff shortage was inadequate salaries, Mr Jackson said. He added that a 20—25% salary increase was recommended to attract more workers to the field.

Salaries

A memorandum the social workers sent last August to Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Health and Welfare, was discussed in great detail. This spelt out demands for better salaries, better working conditions, more bursaries for the social sciences, the proper recognition of qualifications and the removal of sexual and racial inequality.

This year, a 50 percent drop in the number of first-year students registering in social sciences was experienced in most universities except the University of the Witwatersrand.

The memorandum pointed out that 14,2 percent fewer women and 33,3 percent fewer men were entering practice.

The imbalance between men and women in social work was blamed on the poor salaries.

It was pointed out that the classification of blacks in the professional divisions of the Government was not the same as for whites, and that black social workers were not "free to move" from one administration board area to another.

At the Reef meeting of social workers on Tuesday, great indignation was expressed at the fact that Dr Munnik had not replied to their memorandum, but had sent it to the Commission of Administration in Cape Town instead.

Business of caring loses its students

By CHERYL VAN EYSSEN

THE shortage of social workers was extremely critical, the president of the Society of Social Workers of South Africa, Mrs Sheila Hefert, said yesterday.

Universities enrolling social work students had recorded a 50 percent drop in the registration of first year students, she said.

"The recruitment of social workers and how effective they are is handicapped by the totally inadequate salaries. And of prime importance is that racial discrimination in salary scales should be abolished."

Of further importance was the inconvenience to social workers in having to deal with three different Government departments in their day-to-day work.

These were the departments of Health and Welfare, Internal Affairs and Co-operation and Development, she said.

She suggested that social workers should be required to deal with only one department.

Mrs Hefert did not want to comment on the submission by Dr L A P A Munnik of a social workers' memorandum, spelling out all these problems, to the Commission for Administration, without taking direct action himself.

Staff shortage: social crisis hits hospitals

Rand Daily Mail
28/8/72

Phoenix diabetic suddenly loses disability grant

Mercury Reporter

A PHOENIX woman is at a loss as to why her State disability grant, which she has been receiving for the past six years, was suddenly cut off by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Mrs Jugranee Raghbar, 59, who claims she suffers from diabetes, arthritis and high blood pressure, said she was recently notified by the department that her grant of R71 a month would be discontinued.

Mrs Raghbar, who had just returned from the Beatrice Street Clinic with a month-long dose of tablets and medicines when the Mercury visited her Redfern home yesterday, said she did not know what she was going to do.

A spokesman for the Pensions section at the Department of Internal Affairs in Durban yesterday hit out at Mrs Raghbar for 'running to the Press' instead of approaching his department.

He said the Department's head office in Pretoria handled payment of disability grants and pensions, but he promised to investigate Mrs Raghbar's case if she or any member of her family got in touch with him.

Welfare of 150 children in her hands

297 Star 11/2/82

Social work: endless response to crises

The insistent ring of social worker Claire Robinson's telephone usually means crisis.

And challenge — advising parents how to cope with a difficult child, offering support to a foster mother who is desperate, finding shelter for a battered baby.

Claire, who works for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, is used to dealing a "caseload" of 150 children. That means 80 families to keep contact with and makes for an emotionally taxing day.

Work begins at 8 am with reports to write for the Children's Court and endless files to be updated.

But anything can — and does — happen to disrupt her schedule.

A report comes in from the social worker at a children's home that a child has failed to return after a weekend out.

A call is received from the caretaker of a block of flats who says he can hear a child screaming. Could someone come at once?

It is probable her reports will not get written until the next morning.

Claire's day can be aptly described as unpredictable.

She may have to make an urgent appointment with the Commissioner of Child Welfare to ensure that the child of a poverty-stricken single mother is placed in a home.

Or she may have to brave a father's anger and insist that his bruised baby undergo a skeletal survey to determine the extent of injury.



Claire Robinson . . . always a crisis.

"Our aim," she says seriously, "is not to remove a child from its family but wherever possible to help the child within the family.

She deals with people at the end of the tether — some are suicidal and all are desperate. She is faced with a range of intense emotions which sometimes erupt into abuse.

"The social worker is generally invisible," says Claire. "We would like to be more involved in social change but our large case loads prevent this. So instead of shouting the odds we get to work behind the scenes." She is not in the profession because she wants to be a heroine. Claire loves the challenge and the satisfaction of knowing that she has seen someone through a crisis. "There are many frustrations but they are outweighed by the knowledge of a job well done."

As she talks the telephone rings and she is asked about the rights of a father to see his illegitimate child. She advises firmly: "He has no legal right to see the child unless he is married to the mother or has her permission."

A few minutes later two clients arrive, in need of urgent counselling.

"The day is a continual round of problems and this makes the work very demanding. You need a lot of support from colleagues and it helps to know they are often in the same boat."

How does she stop herself becoming emotionally involved in every problem? "Our training teaches us to remain detached. We can be much more helpful if we are empathetic rather than too sympathetic."

297 Hansard Aid societies Q. Col. 83 12/2/82

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether offences in connection with aid societies have occurred recently; if so,

(2) whether an investigation is to be conducted into such societies; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The only offence which has to the knowledge of my department recently been committed by friendly societies, is that a few societies failed to submit their financial statements within the period prescribed by the Act.

(2) Should the financial statements not be submitted within a reasonable time, investigations will be undertaken. Investigations into the activities of friendly societies are undertaken from time to time where necessary and if offences come to light, appropriate corrective steps are taken.

254 Hansard Q. Col. 83 12/2/82

Permanent Force

*6. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence:

How many persons who are not South African nationals are employed in the Permanent Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

672, including citizens of [illegible] states.

X Hansard Q. Col. 84 12/2/82

Black pupils: school facilities

*7. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Education and Training:

Whether his Department has made any representations to the Cape Provincial Administration regarding the use by Black pupils of the (a) empty and (b) under-utilized school facilities for Whites in rural areas; if not, why not?

*THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Training):

(a) and (b) No.
Rural areas is an undefined concept.
If the hon. member refers to rural residential areas, attention is drawn to the fact that school facilities are provided in own residential areas.
If reference is made to farms, it is necessary to indicate that school buildings in such cases are provided by owners.

Coloured pupils: school facilities

*8. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his department has made any representations to the Cape Provincial Administration regarding the use by Coloured pupils of the (a) empty and (b) under-utilized school facilities for Whites in the rural areas; if not, why not?

*9. [illegible]

(a) [illegible] 28 September [illegible]

(b) [illegible] such representations [illegible] useful purpose.

I take pleasure to point out, however, that the hon. member is again not present [illegible] the courtesy of being present when his questions are being replied to.

Y Hansard Q. Col. 85 12/2/82

*10. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether it is the intention to introduce [illegible]

University administration, and any problems which you may encounter with respect to these should be taken to the Examinations Officer, Bremner Building, without delay.

READING

While the Department will try wherever possible to facilitate reading by placing texts in the short loan section of Leslie Library and distributing selected prescribed articles, you are strongly advised to make the fullest possible use of the Library. It would stand you in good stead to attend an orientation course conducted during the first

Disabled to get sports centre

(297)
Star 18/2/82

By Elaine Reyneke

A R2,5-million multiracial sports complex is planned for physically disabled persons in Dube, Soweto.

Brainchild of the South African Sports Association for Physically Disabled, the Soweto Council, the National Association of Blind Bowlers and the West Rand Administration Board, the plan has been approved in principle.

The Soweto Council has set aside land for the complex next to the Dube Bowling Club.

Mr Menzo Barrish, national chairman of the South African Sports Association for Physically Disabled, said facilities would include a swimming pool and halls for badminton, basketball, volleyball, fencing and weightlifting.

Outdoor fields would be provided for sports such as bowls and archery, and there would be a 400 m tartan track.

Mr Barrish said the complex would be built to international standards and there was substantial ground for future extensions.

Development of the complex would be in line with the policy of the association which, since its inception in 1964 had been entirely non-racial, Mr Barrish said.

He called on major companies to examine the possibilities of sponsoring the proposed scheme.

The association has established 30 clubs in South Africa which cater for paraplegics, amputees, the blind and cerebral palsy sufferers.



Under the supervision of Mr BENJAMIN HEWU, technical officer for the Urban Foundation, finishing touches are made to the plaster work at the Wedgwood Lower Primary School a few kilometres outside Port Elizabeth. While MZUKISI FRANCE mixed the concrete, the girls (from left to right) NTOMBEKAYA THOBI, LINDA FUKU and NOMHLE NGWENDU, put in the elbow grease.

Symposium in PE to be addressed by top blacks

297
20/2/87
2. Post

By YVONNE STEYNBERG

PEOPLE are the most important resource in community development in this country and, next week, more than 200 delegates from all over the country will attend a symposium to discuss how some people can be helped to help themselves and eventually their community.

It is the first symposium of this size to be held in South Africa and all the chief speakers due to read papers are well-known black people.

Mr George Reynolds, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Eastern Cape and chairman of the Regional Welfare Board, said it took him more than four months to arrange the symposium.

"But the response has been beyond all expectations and the enthusiasm of black communities most rewarding," Mr Reynolds said.

The symposium will be opened by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, on Thursday at 11am and will end on Friday after lunch.

Because of the limited space available at the hotel where the symposium is to be held no visitors can be accommodated and any professional people wanting to attend should contact Mr Reynolds.

One of the speakers who needs no introduction will be Mr J S M Makuruntzi, senior social worker and supervisor for the SA National Council for the Aged and active in Soweto community life.

He will deliver a paper on community involvement with care of the aged.

Mrs G Sibeklo will speak on crime prevention and the rehabilitation of offenders. She is assistant national director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention.

Mrs J V Mlotshwa, chief professional representative of the National Council for Child and Family Welfare will speak on community involvement with child care and Mrs M Mkalipi will deal with involvement of the disabled.

Mr Reynolds said the papers, lectures and discussion time after each talk would be concentrated on the maximum knowledge and help necessary for various sections of the community and how they can be helped to help each other.

"I know the speakers and they are all dedicated people working for the welfare of their own communities and the country and politics will not enter anywhere," he said.

The area of jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Regional Welfare Board covers a wide area, from Mossel Bay to East London and as far north-west as Colesberg, Victoria West and Beaufort West.

The regional board consults with other welfare boards on any matters in which the rendering of services or facilities is necessary.

Conditions for social workers investigated

297

W. Post 20/2/82

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister for State Administration, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has assured social workers that their pay complaints are being thoroughly investigated.

In a statement issued yesterday, Dr Treurnicht said the situation of every occupational group in the health profession was presently being examined.

He said he was unable to give the exact date when the examination of the position of social workers would be completed.

The examination carried out by the Social Worker's Council contained valuable information and proposals which would be thoroughly considered by the Commission for State Administration.

"Until such times as the investigation is complete it must not be lost sight of that social workers are also affected by the general salary increase I have already announced".

Two weeks ago Dr Treurnicht announced in Parliament that central Government workers could expect a salary increase that would be at least as much as the rate of inflation last year.

WOMAN



CONCERNED: Mrs Mabalane

Black women are uniting

By BOITUMELO MAKHEMA

BLACK women are playing a major role in developing their own community. This is evident in the existence of women only organisations.

In the past, women united to deal with the immediate needs of their families before extending their service to the entire community.

Today there are more than twenty women only organisations.

Some began as burial societies. Some groups were formed over a cup of tea. These grew into big organisations which, apart from their family needs, were involved in serious issues such as unemployment, a problem which affects their daily life.

For most of these women it was time for change.

They were able to relate to one another about influx control, their rights, their social and economic problems. This kind of change could be seen as a form of informal education for the ordinary woman in the street.

The drift from burial funds paved the way for financial help in matters such as bursary funds for school children and relief funds for the destitute.

Most of these organisations are self supportive and only seek a fixed financial backing during their major conferences.

Self help projects came into sharp focus after many people lost their jobs during the 1976 uprisings. This period gave rise to, and strengthened, the spirit of oneness. Women came together again, to share their skills. They discovered their potentials and used them profitably.

Mrs Ethel Mbalula and Mrs Pusetso Mabalane are field workers in the division of Home and Family Life of SACC. Mrs Mbalula is the organiser of Ecumenical Women Fellowship, and Mrs Pusetso Mabalane is involved in Women's Work Division.

Their aim is to expand the scope of the mothers' unions.

Mrs Mabalane, who once worked in the Domestic Workers and Employers Project (Dwep), explained that there is a neccessity for education for woman. She illustrated this by some cases which she discovered while dealing with domestic workers.

They regarded themselves as unskilled workers. To them it was just a matter of working and never

Zapu ... congress.

Deputy Minister praises donors

297

E. Post 25/2/82

Post Reporter

PRIVATE contributions to welfare services were today praised by Dr George de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, at a symposium of the East Cape Regional Welfare Board.

Dr Morrison told the board the progressive development that had taken place in the East Cape region underlined the policy of the Government that community development was a mutual responsibility of the Government and private iniative.

He described Government policy as being the involvement of members of communities to an increasing extent in welfare work within their own communities.

In this process a considerable degree of autonomy had been given to regional welfare boards to decide matters at regional level.

He warned that the present economic situation posed major threats to those rendering welfare services.

There was an increasing gap between the needs in communities and the resources available to fill those needs.

Traffic Dept will employ offenders

297

RDH 25/2/82

Mail Reporter

JOHANNESBURG'S Traffic Department is among 53 organisations prepared to employ offenders sentenced by the courts to community service instead of jail.

The community service scheme, which is still in the planning stage, will enable criminals to serve their sentences doing spare-time work in the community while keeping their jobs and continuing to live at home.

It has been organised by the Johannesburg branch of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) and is expected to get under way after a meeting with the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr J A van Dam, early next month.

Mr John Pearce, Chief Traffic Officer, said in an interview yesterday that his department accepted the idea in principle. They had not yet worked out how they would use offenders, he said.

"Thought has been given in this country to de-criminalising traffic offences," Mr Pearce said. "A lot of social good could be done by involving people in community work, like a traffic service. It could have more effect on their driver-behaviour than a fine or jail."

According to Mr Talbot Plater, Johannesburg branch director of Nicro, the 53 organisations so far willing to accept offenders could offer the following types of work: building and ground maintenance, making or maintaining furniture, administrative duties, providing transport and raising funds. Some organisations are also prepared to train offenders for an occupation.

They include business houses, welfare organisations, children's homes and aged homes.

Offenders of all races will be eligible for community service. The idea is that a selection panel representing the courts, the Department of Health and Welfare and the participating organisations, will screen offenders considered suitable for community service. The courts will suspend an offender's jail sentence on condition he serves a specified period in an organisation or institution recommended by the panel.

Social workers

200. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many persons were registered as social workers in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

1979: 454.
1980: 388.
1981: 625.

Social workers

201. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many posts for social workers are vacant in his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

92.

(297) Hansard Q. Col. 204
25/2/82

Social workers

210. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Justice:

How many posts for social workers are vacant in his Department?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

On 1 February 1982 there were sixty-four (64) vacant posts.

vacant in the South African Defence Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

54 out of an authorized strength of 118.

National Road Fund

245. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) What amount was contributed to the National Road Fund from the sale of petrol in 1980-'81 and (b) what is the estimated amount for 1981-'82?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) R140 863 186.

(b) R153 million.

Oil Pollution Prevention Fund

246. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the amount in the Oil Pollution Prevention Fund as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

R659 731,35 on 23 February 1982.

297 Hansard Q.Col. 239/240
Social workers
26/2/82

208. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Defence:

How many posts for social workers are

ies are as indicated in the reply to question number 52 which was replied to in writing on 25 August 1981.

National servicemen: rates of pay

180. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) What are the present rates of pay for national servicemen, (b) when were these rates introduced and (c) what additional rates are paid as danger pay;

(2) whether regular deductions are made from servicemen's pay; if so, what deductions?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a)

	Daily Rates of Pay	
	Married members and single members with living-in full dependants	*All other single members*
(i) *Non-professional Officers*		
Lieutenant	R14,88	R11,16
Second Lieutenant	R11,59	R 8,69
Candidate Officer	R10,41	R 7,81
(ii) *Professional Officers* The rates of pay of professional officers vary from group to group, irrespective of rank, with a maximum of R55,89 per day.		
(iii) *Other Ranks*		
Sergeant	R14,22	R10,67
Corporal	R11,59	R 8,69
Lance Corporal	R 8,63	R 6,47
Private	R 8,04	R 4,02

(b) 1 April 1980 in the case of professional officers except technical officers (munitions) and male nurses whose daily rates of pay were fixed on 1 April 1981 together with those of all other categories of National Servicemen.

(c) For service in certain areas a special camp allowance (sometimes incorrectly called danger pay) is paid. The following rates are applicable:

Married ..... R4,50 per day.
Single ..... R3,50 per day.

(2) Yes.

Group Life Insurance Scheme. National Servicemen pay R3,00 per month in respect of group life insurance. Married National Servicemen may exercise the option to acquire increased cover for a further R3,00 per month. These monthly deductions are made by the Chief Paymaster.

Unit deductions. The amounts may differ from unit to unit. The following are, however, the average, monthly deductions:

Club fees	R2,10.
Extra Messing	R2,40.
Regimental Fund	R0,20.
Sport	R1,05.
Leisure Time Utilization	R0,45.
Hair cuts	R1,75.

Defence Force: television programmes

185. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Defence Force has (a) commissioned and (b) purchased any television films during the past 12 months; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what is the total duration of such films?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) No.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Coloured school-children

194. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What was the total number of Coloured school-children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

737 842 as at 25 September 1981.

Degrees in social work

203. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of National Education:

How many persons obtained degrees in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

University	*Year*	*Baccalaureate*	*Honours*
UOFS	1979	3	1
	1980	18	5
PU vir CHO	1979	16	—
	1980	17	—
UP	1979	32	—
	1980	43	—
US	1979	4	15
	1980	29	7
RAU	1979	13	—
	1980	18	—
UCT	1979	1	24
	1980	21	19
UN	1979	25	3
	1980	16	7
RU	1979	1	—
	1980	3	—
UW	1979	21	—
	1980	21	—
UPE	1979	12	1
	1980	14	—
UNISA	1979	47	24
	1980	28	17

Note 1: Statistics for 1981 are not yet available.

Note 2: Appreciable differences between the numbers for 1979 and 1980 are due to the fact that most of the universities have changed the three year Baccalaureate, followed by Honours, to a four year Baccalaureate only.

59 297 Hansard 26/2/82

Degrees in social work

204. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister Internal Affairs:

How many persons obtained degrees in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Year	*University of Durban-Westville*	*Univesity of Western Cape*
1979.....	20 graduates 5 post graduates	12 graduates 4 post graduates
1980.....	15 graduates 8 post graduates	35 graduates 2 post graduates
1981.....	12 graduates 9 post graduates	28 graduates 7 post graduates

~~239~~ 297 Hansard Q. 61. 239

Social workers 26/2/82

206. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

How many posts for social workers are vacant in his Department?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

295 297 Hansard Q.61. 239

Social workers 26/2/82

207. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many posts for social workers are vacant in his Department?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

White	*Black*
28	127

The above posts are for males or females.

SOLUTION TO: GL5

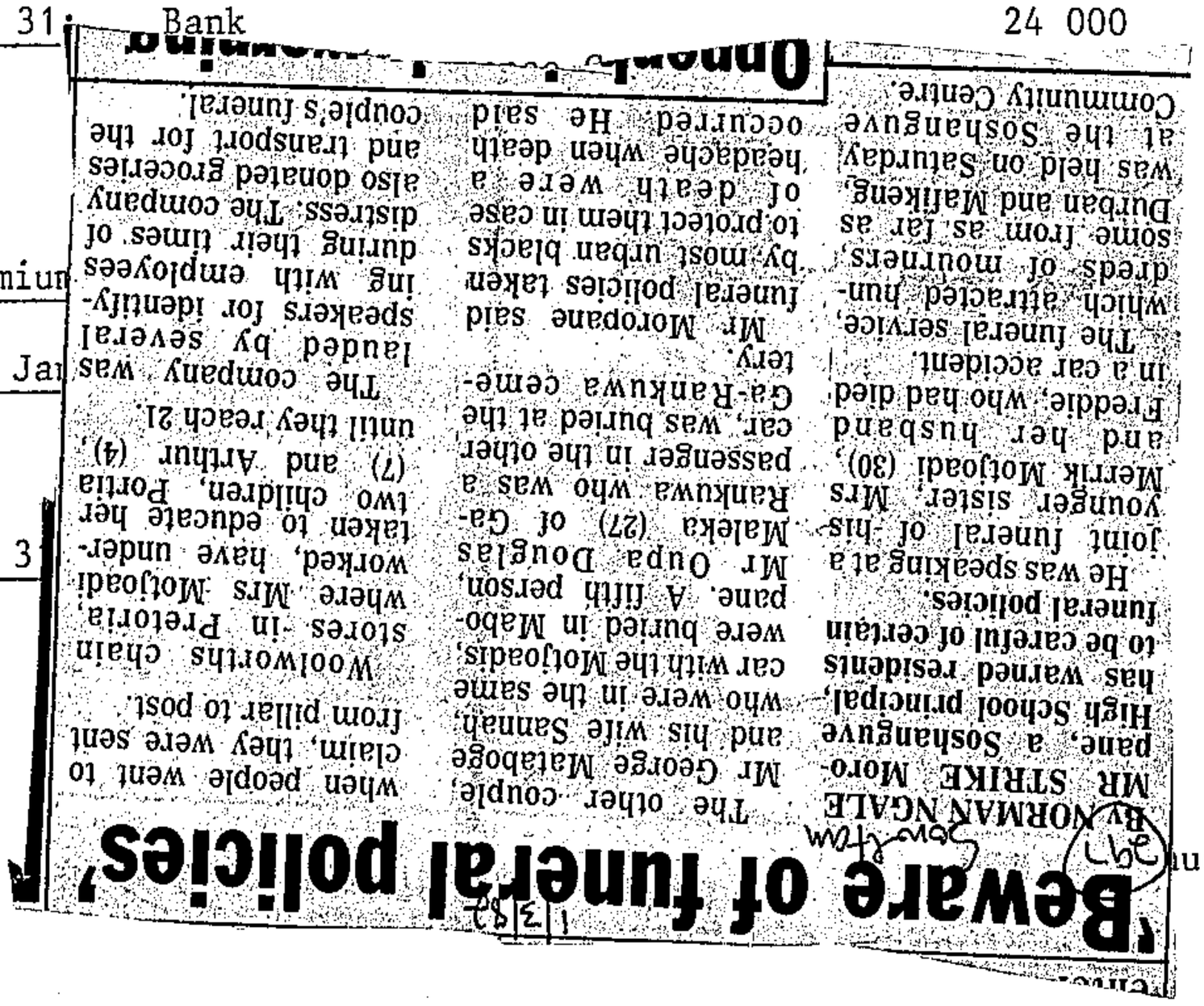
(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
	being payment of premium		
Dec 31:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Income from Life Policy		24 000
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	24 000	
	Income Statement		24 000
	being closing entry		
Jan 2:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
			24 000

(2) Premiu

01, Jan

Dec 31



'Beware of funeral policies'

BY NORMAN NGALE

MR STRIKE Moropane, a Soshanguve High School principal, has warned residents to be careful of certain funeral policies.

He was speaking at a joint funeral of his younger sister, Mrs Merrik Motjoadi (30), and her husband Freddie, who had died in a car accident.

The funeral service, which attracted hundreds of mourners from as far as Durban and Mafikeng, was held on Saturday at the Soshanguve Community Centre.

Mr Moropane said funeral policies taken by most urban blacks to protect them in case of death were a headache when death occurred. He said

The other couple, Mr George Matabogo and his wife Sannah, who were in the same car with the Motjoadis, were buried in Mabopane. A fifth person, Mr Oupa Douglas Maleka (27) of Ga-Rankuwa who was a passenger in the other car, was buried at the Ga-Rankuwa cemetery.

The company was lauded by several speakers for identifying with employees during their times of distress. The company also donated groceries and transport for the couple's funeral.

When people went to claim, they were sent from pillar to post.

Woolworths chain stores in Pretoria, where Mrs Motjoadi worked, have undertaken to educate her two children, Portia (7) and Arthur (4), until they reach 21.

300

300

300

ued/ .....

SOWETAN, Thursday, March 11, 1982

KIDS MUST GET OUT

THE SOWETO council has ordered that children must leave Mzimhlope Women's Hostel — or their mothers will be thrown out with them.

The unmarried mothers and divorcees were warned last month to quit by February 28. Some were still there yesterday not knowing where to go.

The council's director of townships, Mr J J Oosthuizen, said he had found alternative accommodation for some of the women.

Those he could not find places for had to leave, as he could not allow a women's-only hostel to be turned into a family housing unit.

Mr Oosthuizen said some women had falsified their applications for accommodation at the hostel by claiming they were single. Once allotted a room, they introduced children.

"We got all sorts of complaints from other hostel dwellers who say the children are a nuisance," he said.

He added that when the hostel was built, it was intended for occupation by single women only.

Soweto Council Chairman David Thebehali said children staying at the hostel with their mothers caused problems to the other room mates.

He said one woman was found staying at the hostel with her four children.

The other roommates complained that the set-up was very awkward as their rights of privacy were infringed.

Mr Nico Malan, Chief Executive Officer for the Soweto Council, previously told **The SOWETAN** that funds were available for the construction of a new place for these women. The project was due to start in a few months' time.

He advised the mothers and divorcees affected by the eviction to contact the Township Manager should they experience any problems in finding alternative accommodation.

NEWS

Authorities 'can do nothing' in body snatching racket

(297)
Star
16/3/87

June Bearzi
Star Line

Police, government mortuary and hospital authorities who responded to a Star Line report of a body-for-cash racket operated in Johannesburg's black and coloured townships, say they are aware of it but there is nothing they can do to stop it.

Costly legal action appears to be the only way bereaved families can fight unscrupulous undertakers who hold their loved ones' bodies to ransom, they said.

The Star Line exposé told of undertakers who exploited unsophisticated, breadline families by hanging around hospitals, police stations and government mortuaries and "conning" families who called to identify bodies into releasing them.

Once these undertakers have the bodies they demand excessive burial fees and refuse to hand over the bodies unless exorbitant "removal and storage" fees are paid by the relatives.

A spokesman for the Protea Police Station near Soweto told Star Line his department had investigated complaints of body snatching and had passed the matter on to the public prosecutor who had declined to prosecute.

"The prosecutor maintained it was a civil matter, not criminal, and the families should seek legal help."

But those who complained to Star Line could hardly afford burial, let alone costly litigation for the release of the bodies.

The head of the Johannesburg Government Mortuary said touts and undertakers were forbidden to enter the building because of the problems they caused, so they loitered outside at identification time, waiting to accost those who came to identfy bodies between 10 and 12 o'clock every morning.

Star Line established that at one time an undertaker set up an office in the back of a van outside the mortuary. Confused relatives who were accosted while entering the mortuary building were led to the van where they signed a permit for the undertaker to remove the body.

According to the mortuary chief there was nothing that could be done about this. He said he had approached the Johannesburg Municipality to pass a bye-law prohibiting touts and undertakers coming within 500 m of the mortuary but he was told this could not be done.

A spokesman for Johannesburg's City Council told Star Line he could not see it was feasible to introduce this sort of bye-law.

"These people must use the legal avenues open to them. They can lay charges of extortion against these undertakers," he said.

F CAPE TOWN
ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)

(297) Star 16/3/82

Centre to aid the mentally ill

The National Council for Mental Health is preparing an information centre to co-ordinate and centralise information about services for mentally retarded children and their families. BARRY RONGE reports.

Disability of any kind makes it difficult for people to integrate fully into the society in which they live, but for the mentally retarded and their families the problems are perhaps more severe than for any other group.

They are confronted by ignorance on every level, both within their own families and beyond them. Unjustified feelings of guilt, shame and helplessness frequently prevent people from tackling the problem positively and, even if they do try, they are often ignorant of the resources that are at hand.

Final plans are in motion, however, for the establishment of an information centre which will co-ordinate relevant information about the problems of the retarded at every stage, from pre-birth to care of the aged, which will be available, free of charge, to anyone who phones in for it.

It is one of the projects of the National Council for Mental Health, and one of the people who is deeply involved is Heather Graham, a social worker and regional co-ordinator for the group.

The centre will probably be in operation in the next few months and it will, says Heather, fill a desperate need, for many of the things which seem to parents to be insuperable problems, are not in fact, problems at all.

She goes on to point out that the problems of the retarded child could be avoided if parents availed themselves of certain existing services such as genetic counselling.

"There are genetic counselling units which will examine the parent's family histories and their present conditions, and if they are at risk, they will be advised about the dangers and the possible courses of action such as termination of pregnancy, open to them," says Heather.

"During pregnancy there is amniocentesis, a simple test which can detect Down's syndrome or spina bifida babies, but few people know about either of these services and those who do are often afraid to use them. Large numbers of births of mentally retarded children could be eliminated if parents went for genetic counselling or amniocentesis.

"Our principal problem, however, is dealing with families after the mentally retarded children are born. However brave and resourceful parents are, they do need counselling on personal and practical matters," she continues.

"So many people try to go it alone, unnecessarily and they feel themselves trapped into an intensely demanding situation without any familiar guidelines, but there are agencies that can help."

"There are parent associations, toy libraries, home aids and support groups. There are not nearly as many of them as there should be, but they do exist, and the more parents who get involved in using the aids that exist in the community, the more extensive and useful they will become," says Heather.

The parent no longer has to face the agonising choice of sending a child to an institution or keeping him at home where he could become a disruptive force in the family. The development of community resources is making it possible for the child to remain at home and still get the advantages which an institution could offer.

The establishment of the information centre which will make these facts available to parents of retarded children will be a major breakthrough in the extension of these services.

But however optimistic that all sounds, there are still mountainous obstacles relating chiefly to administrative and bureaucratic confusion. The transport situation is particularly dispiriting.

A subsidy exists for the purchase of vehicles and some travel costs, but there is no subsidy for a driver unless the school has more than 100 pupils. As a result there are centres and schools which could accommodate more pupils, but with no way of getting them there. One centralised transport system could alleviate this.

"There is also a considerable problem with identifying the condition. Children suffering from Down's syndrome or spina bifida are easily identified, but other children merely seem slow and they are of school going age before the condition is correctly diagnosed," says Heather.

Anyone with advice, queries or offers of assistance can contact Heather Graham at the National Council for Mental Health, Happiness House, Johannesburg 725-5800 or 725-5850.



A LIFE OF LONELY ISOLATION—The great ignorance about the problems of raising and educating mentally retarded children often condemns them to a life of lonely isolation.

Under fire?



Brentsend doll a rare discovery

By Gabi Said

Victoria Harper's Germiston home is now more of a doll's house than ever.

casts, an unpainted doll's body and head, details of how to make the dolls, colour mixtures for



Moomba winner

By Richard Paris

A South African woman scooped the honours at an international travel agent festival in Melbourne, Australia, recently competbull of Asata. Tourism Quest competition.

Although she did not win the Miss International Tourism title, she did get the highly

Golden Aid still a rip-off

Sowetan 17/3/82 (297)

GOLDEN AID, an aid society exposed recently for swindling blacks out of millions of rands, is still functioning in major cities of South Africa and continues to prey on many unsuspecting people.

The Legal Resources Centre, a legal aid clinic which has in the past fought a number of court cases to recover insurance claims for people swindled by the aid company, still has more cases pending against the operation.

The company, run by the Van Biljon family, operates under the name Golden Consultants (Proprietors) Limited and has branches in 16 towns including Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Welkom.

Golden Aid, or Golden Consultants, is run by Mr Sarel van Biljon, his brothers Fanie and Karel van Biljon and Mr Eddie Bekker.

According to documents compiled by the Legal Resources Centre, the company was started by the Van Biljons in mid-1980 and according to information obtained from the Registrar of Companies it has its director as Mr Sarel van Biljon.

Mr Van Biljon denies that he is still director and says he has sold 15 of his 16 branches to the managers of those different branches. In Johannesburg the company has Mr Van Rensburg as its director.

The documents show that the Legal Resources Centre had managed to get some claims against the company paid and are now dealing with cases still pending.

The company operates in certain cases under different names, closes the companies, changes directors and moves shop, making it difficult for clients to trace it and claim benefits.

297 Hansard Q. 67.406-7
17/3/82

Aid societies

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

(1) Whether offences in connection with aid societies have occurred recently; if so,

(2) whether an investigation is to be conducted into such societies; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, two company directors have already been found guilty of contravening the Insurance Act, 1943, and a further complaint is still under investigation.

(1) No.

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

(2) Yes.

(a) By prior arrangement with the Station Master, Fish Hoek.

(b) The gates in question are on a public thoroughfare and as such no specific reason is necessary for the gates to be opened.

(3) Yes.

For written reply:

Housing shortage

84. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for each population group in each province at the end of 1981;

(2) how many houses were provided for each population group in each province by (a) the State and (b) local authorities in 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively;

(3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each province?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)

	Whites	*Coloureds*	*Indians*
Transvaal	11 700	6 500	5 500
Cape Province	5 000	33 500	2 000
Natal	1 700	2 000	10 500
Orange Free State	1 600	1 000	—
Total	20 000	43 000	18 000

The shortage figures given above are estimates based on available data and projections and are not based on waiting lists which, as the Honourable Member is aware are not reliable for purposes of determining housing shortages and can at best only reflect the existence of a housing need in a specific area which cannot be satisfied immediately.

(2)

	Whites (a)	*Whites* (b)	*Coloureds* (a)	*Coloureds* (b)	*Indians* (a)	*Indians* (b)
Transvaal						
1978	836	659	262	1 243	265	155
1979	1 551	948	364	2 002	73	233
1980	847	1 057	654	683	1 204	141
1981	114	464	348	1 379	937	208
Cape Province						
1978	203	1 334	40	16 788	72	57
1979	709	884	109	10 607	—	172
1980	921	519	112	10 282	27	31
1981	465	298	851	7 949	—	123

	Whites (a)	*Whites* (b)	*Coloureds* (a)	*Coloureds* (b)	*Indians* (a)	*Indians* (b)
Natal						
1978	179	183	159	2 145	4	1 569
1979	467	58	—	26	14	2 315
1980	183	47	2	888	27	4 435
1981	50	201	—	33	—	7 494
Orange Free State						
1978	50	301	—	267	—	—
1979	224	446	11	229	—	—
1980	334	307	—	181	—	—
1981	37	70	—	8	—	—

(3) The elimination of the backlog is dependant on the availability of funds to maintain a satisfactory rate of housing provision. Due to the present shortage of funds it is not at this stage possible to give a reliable indication of when the backlog will be eliminated.

Social workers

281. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many posts are there in his Department for social workers and (b) how many such posts are (i) filled and (ii) vacant;

(2) (a) how many social workers (i) joined, (ii) retired from and (iii) resigned from the Service in 1981 and (b) what were the main reasons for the resignations;

(3) what is the present maximum monthly salary applicable to social workers in his Department;

(4) whether the maximum monthly salary was increased from 1 April 1981; if so, what has been the maximum monthly salary as from that date;

(5) whether the maximum salary will be increased in 1982; if so, what will be the new maximum monthly salary?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 346

(b) (i) 191 (ii) 155

(2) (a) (i) 25

(ii) None

(iii) 27

(b) Although officials do not disclose reasons for resignations it is assumed that salary may be an important reason.

(3) Chief Social Worker R1 322,50; Senior Social Worker R1 035,00; Social Worker R727,50.

(4) Yes, as above.

(5) Yes. Chief Social Worker R1 524,00; Senior Social Worker R1 192,50; Social Worker R838,50.

Wheat prices

322. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

What was the average annual price paid (a) for wheat imported by the Wheat Board, (b) for wheat purchased by millers and (c) to wheat farmers for wheat purchased from them, for each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

(297) Star 19/3/82

Welfare body non-racial

The South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare has adopted a new non-racial constitution.

The new constitution, which was adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the council-in-session this week, means all affiliated child welfare societies will now be entitled to take part in the organisation's policy making.

The council consists of 25 African societies, 31 white, 28 coloured, 23 Indian and 44 societies which serve the white, coloured and African communities.

The council established a special committee to investigate representation of all societies at national level.

'Don't give money to beggars,' and . . .

'Don't sleep in the open'

BEGGARS AND hobos should not sleep in the open veld, derelict buildings or bus shelters, for their own safety. That statement comes from the divisional head of the CID in the Northern Transvaal, Brigadier H A du Plessis.

By NORMAN NGALE

Told that most of these people do not have any alternative place to live, Brig du Plessis said they should approach the local aid centre at the commissioner's office for help.

He said some of these people could be employed and that this would make it easier for them to obtain houses or some form of accommodation in the township.

A spokesman for Pretoria City Council said yesterday the council was concerned about the increasing numbers of beggars and hobos living in Marabastad, but that there was nothing they could do as this was a matter to be dealt with by police. Meanwhile the City Council has told members of the Public to stop donating money to beggars roaming the streets.

In its official newsletter, the Council says that beggars could earn their living through extra effort.

According to the report, most of these beggars are too lazy to work and found begging to be an easy money-spinning trade in that they need only "work" for a day to earn their living.

Experts want legal shackles for 'aid' organisations

(297) S. Ex/mesa 28/3/82

LAWYERS and labour experts have called for legislation to protect ignorant people from being exploited by unscrupulous aid organisations.

"There's no doubt these people need some protection," Opposition spokesman on Justice Mrs Helen Suzman, told the Sunday Express.

Commenting on the umbrella of 'consultancy' organisations which have taken millions of rands from poor and unsophisticated people in return for almost non-existent services, Mrs Suzman said she had received unsatisfactory replies to questions she had tabled in Parliament.

Mrs Suzman plans to take the matter further.

A University of South Africa mercantile law professor, T A R van Rhijn, also supported the call for legislation against the societies, which operate by capitalising on legal loopholes and technicalities.

"What happens is that the moment members try to claim benefits the small print comes into operation," he said.

Prof Van Rhijn, the vice-chairman of the Trade Practices Advisory Committee, said that prosecution of these societies seldom succeeded because of difficulties in locating witnesses, and because the relatively small amounts often did not justify the extensive work involved.

Although the trade committee was theoretically able to ban these organisations "this is not necessarily best, because some of them may be doing a good job", he said.

The committee also could not act on individual complaints without first establishing that the allegation was part of a normal trade practice.

"What one should look at is a remedy in the form of a legislative measure," said Prof van Rhijn.

He suggested:

- Aspirant aid firms should be forced to register with the Registrar of Financial Institutions or a consumer organisation created for this purpose.
- People controlling the firms should be thoroughly screened.
- All funds — apart from strictly controlled expense disbursements — should be held in guaranteed trust funds which would be subjected to regular audits.
- Advertisements should be carefully screened and firms should be held liable for misrepresentations by their agents.

Prof Van Rhijn said contracts should be registered with an organisation that could screen them for irregular clauses before they were signed.

Mr D W Bosch, secretary of Greenside coal mine near Witbank, felt 'aid' organisations should be banned.

Mr Bosch said while "very few" of the Greenside workers were members of the institutions, it was known that the comparitively- highly paid miners were considered good recruits.

A spokesman for the Registrar of Financial Institutions said they would not take legal steps against the 'aid' societies this year.

Small print that cost a family of eight their home

28/3/82

Sunday Express

127 297

AN illiterate Lebowa father has left his wife and seven children homeless. He demolished his modest house because an aid society promised to help him build a new one.

Mr Petrus Mtsweni, 55, became a member of Golden Aid — a consultancy that is part of a shadowy empire of aid organsiations — more than two years ago.

The R98-a-month Witbank pump attendant paid R300 over a 25-month period.

He said he was told by the agent who signed him on that Golden Aid would help him build a new house provided he paid R12 every month for six months.

In return he was given a pink booklet similar in appearance to a savings bank book.

The book, with two clasped hands on the cover, announced in bold print:

"To the SA Police or other authority. Please give the bearer of this card any assistance requested. If any difficulty arises please allow the member to communicate with us immediately."

The book also provided space for the stamp Mr Mtsweni would receive each time he paid his monthly subscription and a copy of the contract he was entering into with the company, Golden Consultants (Pty) Ltd.

Mr Mstweni could not read this contract, so he did not know that it contained a clause stating that while it would help clients to buy cars, secure loans, and obtain legal assistance — it could not help them with providing houses.

After six months he approached the society for his eagerly-awaited new home, only to be told that he would now need to be a member for two years.

Nineteen months and R208 later he was told that building could not start on his house because Golden Aid did not have the staff.

However, he could accelerate the process if he demolished his house himself and cleared the site in Valsfontein, Lebowa.

He was also asked to deposit R1 000 cash, but was unable to do so.

Mr Mtsweni proceeded to demolish his house, but when he returned to the Golden Aid office in Witbank the organisation told him all they could do for him was to give him a plan for a new house.

That was five months ago, and Mr Mtsweni's homeless wife and children are still forced to share a cramped shack with friends in Lebowa.

HOUSE PULLED DOWN AFTER SOCIETY PLEDGES HELP

By ARLENE GETZ

His story had a happier ending than most when Golden Aid offered to pay him R150 in an out-of-court settlement — but it is not all that unusual.

Mr Mtsweni is only one of thousands of people — many of whom are poor and illiterate — who have been stung by businesses which purport to be aid societies for blacks.

Golden Consultants (trading as Golden Aid) has more than 250 000 members in its 54 branches scattered throughout South Africa, Lesotho and Botswana, but is not registered with the Registrar of Companies.

Another man who believes he was deceived by Golden Aid is Mr Amos Simon Masiwane, also from Valsfontein.

Mr Masiwane wanted the organisation to help him obtain coal and wood, so he joined in the hope that it would assist him after six months.

After paying for a year he was told he would need to pay R200 cash if he wanted to receive his fuel.

Mr Masiwane has paid R348 — R12 every month for the last 29 months — but says he has been told that Golden Aid will not be able to help him.

A Witbank lawyer told me of a third case in which a black client, who also lives in Witbank, paid R2 000 to the company for a minibus but every time he asked the company for his bus he was told it was undergoing repairs in Pretoria.

Now he has been informed that the man who told him this no longer works for the company.

According to the lawyer, who has a "drawer full of Golden Aid books" from people who claim they were duped by the organisation, many of them are unsophisticated people who were unaware that they were signing contracts.

"I've been told that when these people joined the organisation they were shown these books and told these proved their membership. They were not told that they were signing an agreement," said the lawyer.

Golden Aid is only one of several concerns — exposed by the Sunday Express last December — that have been run for almost 20 years by various members of a Pretoria family headed by Mr Jan Abraham Burger.

Some of these businesses were sold to former employees during the past two years. Mr Burger's daughter and son-in-law, Susanna Catherina and Sarel Daniel Hermanus van Biljon, are believed to be among those who have made millions of rands from these deals.

Concealed behind a confusion of changing names and addresses, African Sun Life Benefit Co (Pty) Ltd, one of the companies run by the Van Biljon-Burger family, is among those that opened and closed in rapid succession.

The closed names reminiscent of respected major institutions: Community Chest (Pty), United Burial Co (Pty), Anglo African Burial Society, Allied Benefit and Memorial Society and Golden Consultants (Pty) Ltd are only some of them.

Neither Mr Burger nor others connected with the companies could be reached for comment.

297 54 Hansard

Degrees in social work 29/3/82
Q. Col. 488-489

205. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many persons obtained degrees in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

	1979	*1980*	*1981*
University of Fort Hare ..	35	37	22
University of the North ..	33	34	26
University of Zululand ..	25	21	28

(2) This matter is being investigated by the Commission for Administration.

Social workers

349. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he received representations in 1981 in regard to (a) salaries and (b) service conditions of social workers; if so, (i) from whom and (ii) what was the nature of (aa) the representations and (bb) his response thereto?

The MINISTER CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) The Society for Social Workers of South Africa.

(ii) (aa) The Society requested that—
immediate attention be given to ensure parity of salaries for all social workers:
the conditions of service of all social workers be investigated; and
an interview be granted to a delegation of social workers to discuss matters fully.

(bb) As the Commission for Administration determines salaries of social workers an input to the following extent was directed to the said Commission—
salary parity between White and Black;
salary parity between males and females; and
introduction of a post level of chief social worker for promotion purposes.

As far as the request for an interview is concerned a delegation was interviewed by the Honourable the Deputy Minister of Co-operation on 25 June 1981.

(297) Hansard Q.61.493
Social workers 29/3/82 — 494

346. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether social workers in his Department will receive salary increases in the near future; if so, (a) when and (b) by what percentage will their salaries be increased;

(2) whether social workers as an occupational group will receive additional improvements in salary in terms of the Government's acceptance of the principle of occupational differentiation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 April 1982.

(b) In addition to the general salary increase to be effected on 1 April 1982 further improvements will also be effected in accordance with the parity programme. As social workers are on different levels and on different salary notches the percentage adjustments will differ accordingly.

	In-patient				*Out-patient*			
Stikland Hospital	W	C			W	C	B	A
Valkenberg Hospital	W	C	B	A	W	C	B	A
Alexandra Care and Rehabilitation Centre	W				W			
A. J. Stals Care and Rehabilitation Centre		C				C		
Nelspoort Training and Rehabilitation Centre		C	B		W	C	B	A
Weseinde Hospital	W	C	B	A	W	C	B	A
Oranje Care and Rehabilitation Centre	W	C	B	A	W	C	B	A
Sterkfontein Hospital	W	C	B	A	W	C	B	A
Weskoppies Hospital	W	C	B	A	W	C	B	A
Westfort Hospital			B					
Tara Hospital	W				W	C	B	A
Cullinan Care and Rehabilitation Centre	W							
Rietfontein Hospital					W	C	B	A
Witrand Care and Rehabilitation Centre	W		B		W	C	B	A
King George V Hospital	W	C		A	W	C	B	A
Midlands								
Fort Napier Hospital		C	B	A	W	C	B	A
Town Hill Hospital	W	C		A	W	C	B	A
Umgeni Care and Rehabilitation Centre	W				W	C	B	A

(iii) no.

Government drilling services

325. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) How many applications for Government drilling services were received during the period 1 January 1981 to 31 January 1982;

(2) how many of these applications were (a) accepted and (b) executed;

(3) whether any applications for such services were refused during that period because of shortage of funds; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) No specific record is kept of the number of applications.

(2) (a) 1 057

(b) Record is not kept specifically of the number of applications for boring services executed during the year in which application is made. However, 1 228 applications which included approved applications standing over from the previous year, were executed during the period in question.

(3) No.

Government drilling services

326. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether there has been an increase in the number of applications for Government drilling services over the period 1 January 1981 to 28 February 1982; if so,

(2) whether it is the intention to allocate more funds for such services; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Government drilling services

327. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether there is a backlog in respect of applications for Government drilling services; if so, (a) over what period has it developed and (b) in which provinces;

(2) whether such backlog is increasing or decreasing?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) It is not practically possible to couple the backlog to a certain period. The hon. member is referred to the reply to his question No. 325.

(b) In all four Provinces.

(2) Increasing.

Government drilling services

328. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether it is the intention to reduce the drilling services provided by the State; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) for what reasons?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Eight air drills and seven cable tool drills will be withdrawn from service.

(b) The limited availability of funds.

Bait-net licenced fishing boats 30/3/82

Hansard Q. 61. 505 – 506

331. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any prosecutions of bait-net licensed fishing boat owners took place in any of the latest specified 10 years for which figures are available; if so, (a) with what result and (b) on what charges were these prosecutions based?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics of the required information are not kept by the Department of Justice.

X 297 Hansard Q. 61. 506 – 508 X

Social workers 30/3/82

345. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether social workers in his Department will receive salary increases in the near future; if so, (a) when and (b) by what percentage will their salaries be increased;

(2) whether social workers as an occupational group will receive additional improvements in salary in terms of Government's acceptance of the principle of occupational differentiation?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes;

(a) 1 April 1982;

(b) it varies from rank to rank and is in accordance with the general salary adjustments recently announced by the Government;

(2) the matter is being investigated by the Commission for Administration and no indication can be given at this stage as to what the result thereof will be.

Social workers

348. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether he received representations in 1981 in regard to (a) salaries and (b) service conditions of social workers; if so, (i) from whom and (ii) what was the nature

(297) Hansard Q. Col. 509

Social workers 30/3/82

468. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many posts for social workers were there in his Department, and (b) how many such posts were (i) filled and (ii) vacant, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many social workers (i) joined, (ii) retired from and (iii) resigned from the service of his Department in 1981 and (b) what were the main reasons for the resignations?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) As on 18 February 1982—

(a) 438

(b) (i) 346

(ii) 92

(2) (a) (i) 90

(ii) 4

(iii) 82

(b) to improve their financial position.

Whether there is a shortage of Indian social workers in his Department; if so, what is the extent of the shortage?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes, 11 posts.

297 **Social workers** 31/3/82 Hansard Q. 61. 529-530

*25. Mr. D. W. WATTERSON asked the Minister of State Administration:

(1) Whether any progress has been made in regard to narrowing the salary gap relating to social workers in the various race groups in the Public Service; if so, what progress has been made in respect of Indian social workers;

(2) whether the professional status applicable to Indian and White social workers in the Public Service differs in any respect; if so, in what respect?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of State Administration):

(1) Yes. With effect from 1 April 1982 salary parity will exist between White and Indian social workers.

(2) No.

Social workers

*26. Mr. D. W. WATTERSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Life sentences

*20. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons are at present serving life sentences for crimes against the State?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

If the purpose of the question is to determine the number of persons who are serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State, the answer is thirty-seven (37).

Indian families evicted from Joubert Park, Johannesburg

*21. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department evicted Indian families from Joubert Park, Johannesburg, during March 1982; if so, how many families;

(2) whether such families had been on his Department's waiting list for accommodation; if so, for how long;

(3) whether such families were offered alternative accommodation; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, three families in execution of a court order;

(2) only one of the families for 18 months;

(3) no, as the families occupied unlawfully in Joubert Park and the allocation to them of alternative housing on a preferential basis would have been unfair to applicants on the waiting list, who have a prefential claim to housing assistance.

Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, in view of the fact that two of the families involved submitted affidavits to him to the effect that they have been on the waiting list but have never been offered alternative accommodation, is he prepared to consider granting them temporary permits?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: I cannot grant permits on a prefential basis.

†Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBERG: Do the people have to go and live under a bush?

†An HON. MEMBER: Yes, with you. [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Extradition treaties

*22. Mr. B. B. GOODALL asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether South Africa has extradition treaties with any countries; if so, with which countries?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

For obvious reasons it is not customary to furnish this information, but if the hon. member is interested in it, I shall gladly give him the information on a confidential basis in my office.

Interpol

*23. Mr. B. B. GOODALL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether South Africa is a member of Interpol; if so, for how long has it been a member; if not,

(2) whether South Africa was a member of Interpol; if so, (a) when, (b) for how long and (c)(i) when and (ii) why was its membership terminated; if not,

(3) whether South Africa has at any time applied for membership of Interpol; if not, why not; if so, what was the outcome of the application?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) 1948 to 1955

(b) 7 years

(c) (i) 1955

(ii) Because the high membership fees did not justify the advantages attached thereto.

(3) No, not since 1955 for the reason mentioned in (2)(c)(ii) and because sound co-operation exists between the South African Police and Interpol.

Social workers

*25. Mr. D. W. WATTERSON asked the Minister of State Administration:

(1) Whether any progress has been made in regard to narrowing the salary gap relating to social workers in the various race groups in the Public Service; if so, what progress has been made in respect of Indian social workers;

(2) whether the professional status applicable to Indian and White social workers in the Public Service differs in any respect; if so, in what respect?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of State Administration):

(1) Yes. With effect from 1 April 1982 salary parity will exist between White and Indian social workers.

(2) No.

Social workers

*26. Mr. D. W. WATTERSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether there is a shortage of Indian social workers in his Department; if so, what is the extent of the shortage?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes, 11 posts.

Kalk Bay harbour gate

*27. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

(1) Whether the (a) harbour master and (b) fisheries inspector at Kalk Bay has keys to the gate leading to the harbour; if so, who authorized the issue of keys to such (i) harbour master and (ii) fisheries inspector;

(2) whether the (a) harbour master and (b) fisheries inspector was asked to open the Kalk Bay harbour gate after hours at any time during February 1982; if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) by whom and (iii) for what purposes?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) Assistant Superintendent Operating of the South African Transport Services

(ii) Falls away.

(2) (a) and (b) No.

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

Crossroads: residence permits

*28. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any temporary residence permits issued to residents of Crossroads have been cancelled recently; if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) for

30c pays for dinner, bed and breakfast

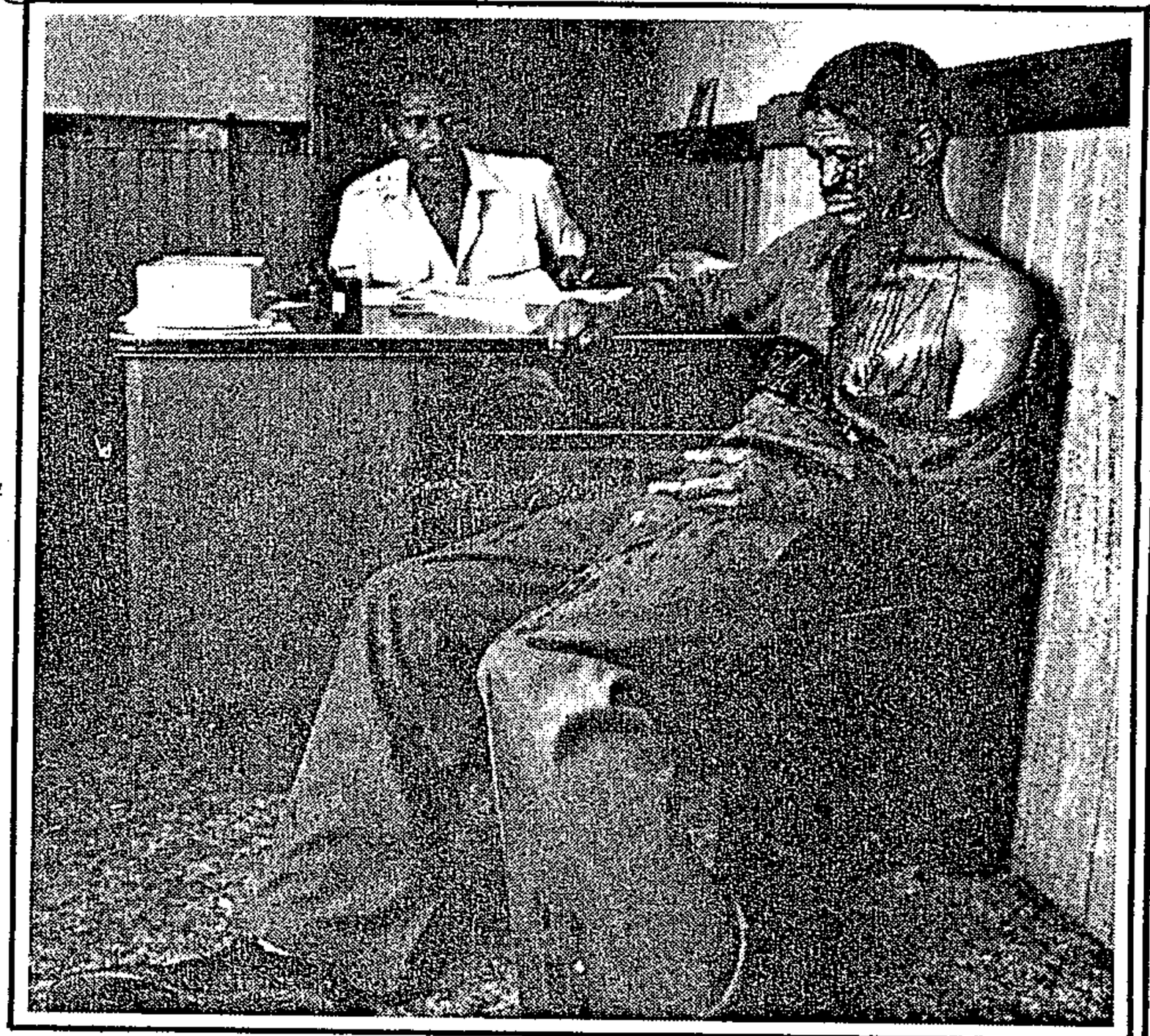


Guests queue for dinner, served by Haven supervisor Mrs Elizabeth Robyn

Haven's days numbered

If their 'home' closes, Cape Town's vagrants will move to the mountain

Pictures: ALVIN ANDREWS



The Haven supervisor Mr Andrew Robyn stares shocked at resident Mr Abie Bruins who returned to the Haven for help after being stabbed on the street

THE HAVEN is an old building where the City's vagrants can find shelter. But it is in danger of being closed down because of complaints from some people who live close by.
STEPHANIE VENTER reports:

MANY of the old, disabled and destitute men and women who find sanctuary at the Haven night shelter in Somerset Road, Green Point, do not yet realize that the tranquil hours they spend there are numbered.

The Haven, which provides a 30c dinner, bed and breakfast for vagrants, was opened in September 1978 and was threatened with closure on June 1 this year after complaints from some residents in the area.

But for the people who gather on the porch of the old building to chat, argue and while away the last hours of a tiring day before dinner and a comfortable bed, it is home for a night.

According to the acting chairman of the Haven's management committee, Mr Sam Gross, the Haven was established to help and rehabilitate vagrants — "society's rootless, homeless and inadequate persons".

And the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr L A P A Munnik, recently wrote to thank Mr Gross and the management committee for their trouble in alleviating "the vagrancy problem in Cape Town" and wished them "every success in the future".

The future of the Haven rests on the decision on a report submitted to the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, recently. It stated that no alternative accommodation had yet been found.

But winter begins in June, and if the Haven is closed, many of these people will be exposed to the cold and rain. People like Mr John Williams, of Belgravia, who spent 15 months sleeping at Cape Town station before he went to the Haven two months ago.

"The people will all move to the mountain, then there will be a lot of bush fires," he said.

"If you don't get them off the streets they will sleep in shop doorways, on the mountain and on railway stations. But it's beautiful to have a place like this where they can rest their souls," he said.

Going blind

"It will be very sad," said 62-year-old Mr Henry Williams, of Wellington, who was surprised to hear about the threatened closure. He retired from his work in Crawford when he started going blind about seven years ago. He has an artificial right eye and is partly blind in the other.

This gentle, quiet man who has no family, is afraid to walk in the streets. He said that he, too, would "go to the mountain".

After reluctantly turning away an old man who had not had the required tuberculosis X-rays, the Haven's supervisor, Mr Andrew Robyn, was adamant that "we already have the Haven. If they want us to move, they must find us alternative accommodation".

Closer to the Haven than the complaining residents of Loader Street, is Mr Bernard Perez, who lives across the road. "I was there when the Haven started — it does not cause problems. In fact, it performs quite a service for the people."

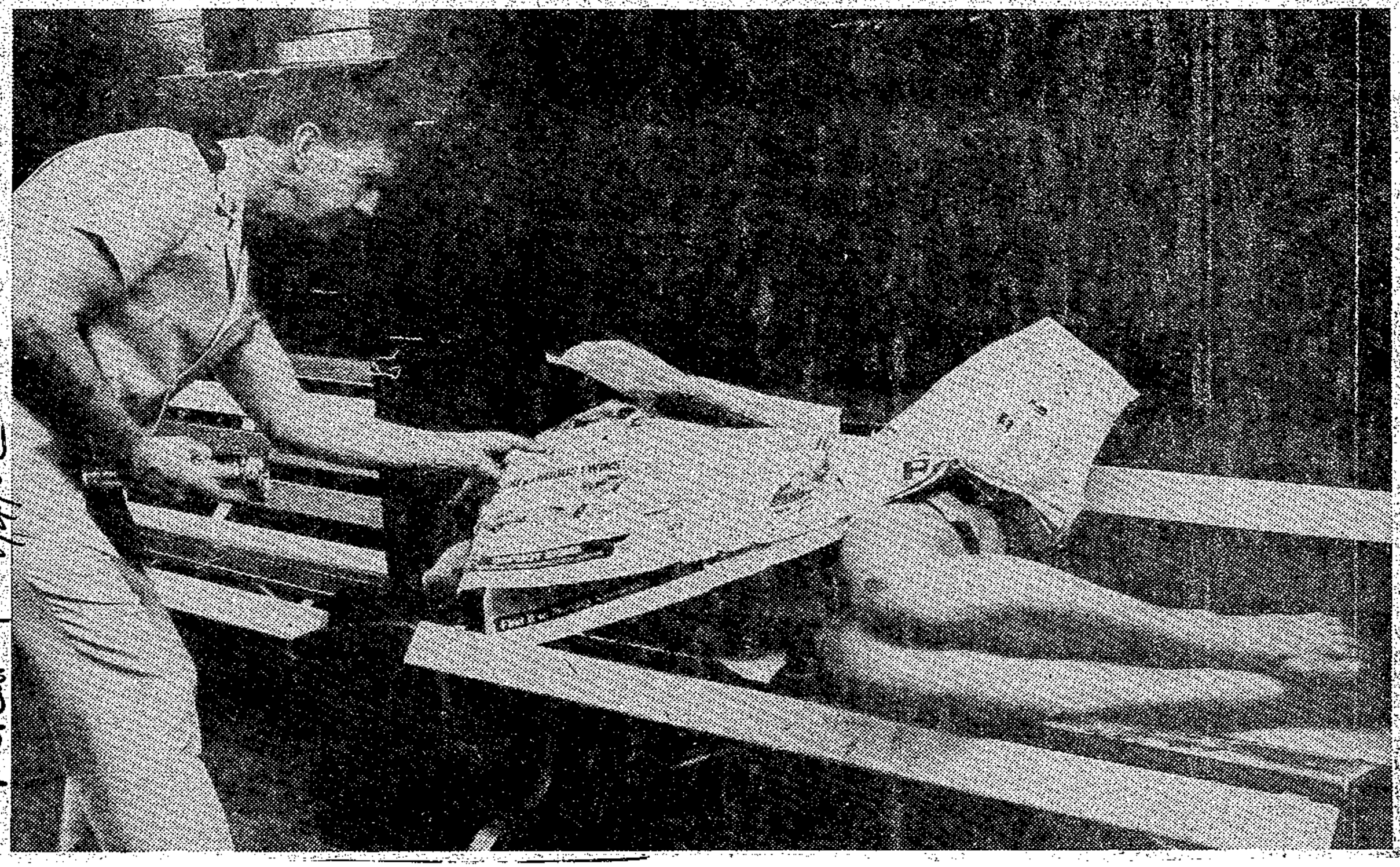
A widow, Mrs Irene Stevens from Knysna, who stopped working when she had a stroke, is on a disability pension grant and says she has been going to the Haven for about three years. "These are my own people around here," she said.

"In winter I will have to go and sleep on the Parade," said Mr Isaac Kraam.

"We are the lost ones, the stray dogs," said a man who did want to be named. "It will be a big hassle for some of us — we will be alone."

The road to nowhere

ADDINGTON Hospital treats an average of two hoboes each month and estimates that one in 10 is a women. Lynette Deliva, who made headlines when the Mayor of Durban picked her up from the city's gutters last month, is only one of them. HERS looks at what sets a woman on the road to nowhere, what the journey's like — and how she can get off the road.



Mercury 7/4/82

STARTING ON THE ROAD

AG, Lynette doesn't know for sure just how the heck it all began. But she can tell you one thing: she's the Highway Queen, and you won't find an outie who'll say otherwise. Not even for a dop of vlum!

'I'm a walking holiday advert for South Africa — I've hiked from Jo'burg to Durban, from Durban to Cape Town, I know the Karoo and the Transkei and good old South West. Man, I like to travel!'

And man, she likes her smokes. You wouldn't have a pack on you, would you? Pity, she had to borrow two bob off one of the other women here at the Stamford Hill Hospice just this morning to buy some Texans, and if there's one thing Lynette hates, it's to beg.

What's that, you'll give her a couple of bob? Ta! Well then, maybe she *can* think back to how she first got on the road . . .

Lynette left her Kroonstad school in Standard VIII and worked as a clerk on the railways and a switchboard operator for the post office until she met her husband at 18.

'Ja well, I had to wait for my bus home and so I popped into this hotel for a drink. When I raised my glass, Handsome over there lifted his glass too and winked. Then the waitress said he wanted to buy me a drink. I said to myself, Lynette, let's see how serious he is. So I ordered a triple cane.'

He bought. Four days later they married.

Children

Lynette conceived the man's child almost before she could converse with him — he was an Italian cook on the railways, and knew no English. Two other children followed rapidly — 'those Italians are big lovers!' — as did the collapse of the marriage, apparently for much the same reason.

'He saw other women and I got fed up, so I took the kids back to my family. That's how I became the Highway Queen. You see I looked for jobs, but when I got one with a shop it closed, and in the end I hit the road. I've been on it 20 years.'

Lynette Deliva's story, say social workers and the Salvation Army and hospital staff who work closest with society's down-and-outs, is typical.

They describe three broad categories of hobo — those who are addicted to alcohol or drugs, those who just indulge in these to make their nomadic existence more bearable, and those few who do not take alcohol or drugs but have simply chosen to drop out of society.

A spokesman for the Salvation Army maintained that the alcohol and drug abuse were simply symptoms of deeper problems, from debts to unhappy personal relationships like Lynette's: 'And unless you treat those, you can dry out a hobo but she'll probably hit the bottle again.'

Motivation

A psychiatrist saw things a little differently, defining the female hobo as a schizophrenic. 'She has lost her motivation. She may start life promisingly, she may even attend university, then she slips and drops out. You could probably also say she had an inadequate personality, with low ego strength. Some women like this end up as prostitutes, but others want out of society and resent having to put on a face acceptable to society in order to get customers. For them, the only way is to drift.'

The psychiatrist also saw the hobo as symptomatic of a capitalist society: 'Money and power and the admiration of others are of primary importance and only the fit can survive, so a woman may more easily feel inadequate and finally

opt out.'

For some, he concluded, becoming a hobo was actually a form of slow suicide.

THE JOURNEY

AND is the way down worse for women than men?

A one-time hobo, now working as a pupil nurse aid in a Durban hospital, thought woman hoboes were more vulnerable 'for the obvious reasons,' but he said most solved this by pairing off with male hoboes who acted as their bodyguards in return for help in procuring liquor or drugs.

'Don't get me wrong, these women aren't prostitutes — most of the men are pretty possessive of their women, they'd probably beat them up if they went off with anyone else. And most of the time they're not even lovers. Hoboes are married to booze, sex is secondary.'

The main advantage of pairing up with a woman, it seems, is that 'the public is more likely to feel sorry for a woman than a man, and to help her out with a couple of bob.'

Many women, though, prefer to go it alone — like Lynette Deliva. 'Jees, one marriage was enough! I prefer to be independent. Also, you get lifts easier, and people sometimes buy you a meal. Oh sometimes you get a chap, you know, "ride for a ride, hey?" ... But most just want conversation.'

Problems

And should one wonder about the problems of sleeping alone on park benches? 'I don't! I go to the police station. Else I book into a garage toilet for the night. I wash my clothes and hang them over the wall, I take a bath in the basin, I wrap some towel around me for a sheet, grab a roll of toilet paper for a pillow, and next day I leave, drycleaned!'

Lynette seems loath to dwell on the darker aspects of life on the road, but finally hitches up the legs of the clean crimplene trousers the women's hospice has supplied her.

'See these burns?' The flesh is still horribly blistered and discoloured. 'Two chaps poured some meths over me in a park here in Durban, and set me alight.'

She shrugs philosphically. 'But I chose this life — some women go to the ships, I chose to be a hobo with a bottle of wine. So I cannot complain.' She won't even complain about the scars on her family life.

'My sister took my youngest when he was three months old. He's a garage mechanic now. I see him sometimes and he's nice to me. He gives me money for cigarettes.'

As to the other two children: 'I left them with my mom, and one day when I came back from a spell on the road the Welfare had taken them away. They were very little. I haven't seen them since.' Another shrug.

GETTING OFF THE ROAD

THE remaining question, of how the hobo can be helped off the road and back into society, is periodically the subject of hot debate in the Durban city council and press.

The basic problem seems to be that 'she mostly just wants to hit the road again,' in the words of a social worker at the Stamford Hill Hospice, which has sheltered about five women hoboes in as many years.

Certainly, it took the Mayor of Durban, on her knees, to coax Lynette from the gutter — and Lynette has been out before for a period in an institution.

This time, Lynette swears, 'It's for real. I'm tired of this kind of life and I've got to think about the future.'

Working

Councillor Cornelius Koekemoer, who has taken up her case, believes she is already sufficiently rehabilitated to work and is looking for a post for her. (Anyone who can help is asked to telephone him at ☎ 513464 after 5 p m.) But he, along with Capt Barry Schwartz of the Salvation Army and various social workers, feels there is a need for a form of half-way house for hoboes in Natal — ideally in the country, removed from sources of drink and drugs, where hoboes can work the land, learn domestic and other skills in workshops, and become a self-supporting community.

As a social worker explained it, the hobo's family plays an important part in her rehabilitation, and if the nearest institution is in another



LYNETTE DELIVA

province, as is often the case at present, they can generally only afford to see her once or twice a year.'

At present, the sole recourse in Natal for the (albeit rare) hobo who chooses to opt back into society is a hospital, which will admit her only if she needs medical care, or the Stamford Hill hospice for needy women, which will take her only if she has already 'dried out,' and then temporarily.

In fact, as Lynette points out with a wry grin, 'about the only place that wants us is the prison.' She estimates she's been inside more than 40 times on various charges associated with vagrancy.

Importance

A psychology lecturer at the University of Natal, who has helped prepare a paper on hoboes, contends the entire hobo question is being used 'to get certain people back on the council.' Yet according to the likes of Capt Barry Schwartz, it is a question of real and growing importance.

'If only one in 10 hoboes is saved, that is enough. Besides, until now the woman has tended not to be the breadwinner of a family, so when she's had a drinking problem, she's largely been able to continue her life within the family. With women's liberation that is changing, and it is also becoming more acceptable for a woman to walk out on her family.

'The result is, I think the female hobo is on the increase.'

GLYNIS HORNING

Lack of workers threatens social welfare

By Nagoor Bissetty

SOCIAL welfare agency heads in Durban warned at the weekend that Indian child and family welfare services might grind to a halt because of a serious shortage of social workers.

They said at least 54 posts in welfare societies had to be filled urgently to keep services going, but the Department of Internal Affairs had rejected 45 of their applications for subsidy.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said last week 11 social worker posts still had to be filled in his department alone.

In reply to a question asked in Parliament by Mr D W Watterson, MP for Umbilo, the Minister said his department was experiencing a shortage of Indian social workers — and from April 1 there would be parity in salaries for whites and Indians in this field.

Rejected

The South African Indian Council's spokesman on welfare matters, Mr Madanlall Mohanlall, who is also president of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, said the shortage of social workers was far more acute in welfare agencies.

He said 12 Indian child and family welfare societies had applied to the department for 54 subsidised posts for the current year, but only nine had been approved by the department.

It rejected the bulk of the applications on the ground that they were not justifiable, he said.

Applications

'This has come as a shattering blow and we are making an urgent appeal to the department to reconsider the position. Welfare societies are being forced to employ inexperienced staff, or to function without highly qualified and experienced directors, supervisors and social workers — to the detriment of services,' he said.

Mr Mohanlall said the Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society had applied to the department for subsidised posts for 10 casework social workers, two community workers, a supervisor and a controller, but all had been turned down by the department on the ground that they were not justified.

The Durban Indian Child and Family Welfare Society had applied for 14 posts, including eight casework social workers — and all were rejected for the same reason.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 11, 1982

The Koekemoer plan to beat the hobo plague

OPERATION OUTREACH!







Councillor Koekemoer and two of the "plague" of tramps in Durban.

By RON GOLDEN

AS NATAL enters the "high season" for the annual hobo trek from upcountry, a Durban councillor has drawn up an ambitious scheme for combatting the city's growing tramp and vagrant plague.

Councillor Cornelius Koekemoer said this week he would put his plan to the council within a fortnight.

He already has the blessing of Mayor Sybil Hotz for the basis of the scheme, which is to establish a hospice or "outreach" on the lines successfully adopted by Cape Town.

Mrs Hotz said: "The principle is very good although at this stage I cannot speak for the attitude of the council as a whole.

"I believe we need a basic approach to this problem — such as setting up an outreach as they did in Cape Town.

"We must face the facts. The problem of hobos and vagrants won't just disappear. The only way we are going to help them is to take more positive steps."

The outreach, which would be multiracial, would be only the first stage of Mr Koekemoer's grander scheme. He has not yet discussed the ultimate stage — an outdoor rehabilitation centre where the vagrants would be put to work — with the mayor.

"I have a 21 hectare farm in the Valley of 1 000 Hills which would be eminently suitable for this. My experience is that lots of these misplaced people would like to get away from the temptations of the city."

But the basis of the plan to be put before the council is the establishment of an outreach, where for a nominal charge a down-and-out would get a plate of soup, a slice of bread and a roll-up mattress for the night.

As the name implies, an outreach would be an initial contact point to identify hobos who would like to be rehabilitated; not merely a centre for a cheap meal and doss down.

Mr Koekemoer plans to persuade the council to make an initial grant of R50 000.

He foresees a high-level committee being set up of representatives from the council, Government, Durban Chamber of Commerce, Nicro, Alcoholics Anonymous and the churches.

"We cannot keep sweeping the matter under the carpet."

He said the "high season" for hobos was April to September during which he estimated about 60 percent of the country's hobo population would flock to Natal, most of them to Durban.

"Trends show that a percentage of the hobos will return to their summer haunts — mainly in the Free State and the Transvaal — but lately there has been a tendency for many of them to stay in Durban, particularly because of its lucrative holiday seasons.

"I also haven't the slightest doubt that because of the run-down in the national economy there will be a significant increase in the vagrant population of all races within the next 12 months.

"The vagrants used to be mainly white but now it is the other way round. Three weeks ago, for instance, the city police and the SAP picked up 100 people during a raid, of which 90 were blacks and only 10 whites."

Private enterprise would play a major role in Mr Koekemoer's scheme.

"After all," he said, "it is the businessman and merchant who benefits from the tourist trade and the countless thousands who come to Durban."

They, like the council, would be expected to invest cash into the venture.

Mr Koekemoer would like to see an outreach opened by the end of the year.

"My plan is to set up the committee and then to find a building for the outreach. I may approach the Department of Community Development for help here but if they cannot provide accommodation we would have to look at getting a building on an economic rental basis."

Whether any bursaries are available from his Department for (a) male and (b) female social work students; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

No; the Department does not make bursaries available exclusively for social work students, but makes a limited number of bursaries available to needy children of both sexes for study in any field including social work.

The Commission for Administration administers the Public Service Bursary Scheme which includes bursaries exclusively for students in social work.

Social workers

529. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many posts for social workers in his Department were (i) available and (ii) filled as at 1 November 1979, 1 November 1980 and 1 November 1981, respectively, and (b) how many such posts lapsed in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) 203, 219 and 264 respectively.

(ii) 158, 157 and 174 respectively.

(b) No posts were abolished.

X (297) Hansard Q. bl. 627-628 9/4/82

Social workers

469. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) How many social workers employed by private welfare organizations in (i) chief control posts, (ii) control posts, (iii) supervisory posts and (iv) field-work posts are subsidized by his Department and (b) how many of these subsidized posts were vacant as at 31 December 1981?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) 11

(ii) 19

(iii) 92

(iv) 692

(b) no indication can be given as to how many posts were occupied or vancant on a given date because a reconciliation of the subsidy paid and the actual incumbents of approved posts is only made during June of each year for the previous financial year.

Social work: bursaries

470. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

-7

SUGAR INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES UNION

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1970					••
1971					••
1972					••
1973					55
1974					48
1975					43
1976					40
1977					38
1978					37
1979					32
1980					31

Address: P.O. Box 37118
Overport
4047

Officials: Chairman: N.F. Wareham

Area of Operation: Natal

Founded: 1946

Registration: Yes

101

How do they fare in the job n

MARKET

By Vanora Morrow

Many more physically disabled people could go back to work if they received proper psychological and social rehabilitation, says a Johannesburg welfare expert.

"The physically disabled person is the only person we know of who is eager to become a taxpayer. We would like to help him," says Mr Ralph Ruben, chairman of Lifelong Care Incorporated Association.

Lifelong Care provides various services for the physically disabled and also helps to find employment for them.

Mr Ruben says he has noticed a dramatic change since starting the employment service two years ago.

"At first it was the disabled who came to us, now it is the employers. They have discovered the value of a worker who, having battled to find employment, is not interested in office politics and who will do his best to keep his job," he says.

Miss Phyllis Woolf, personnel consultant for the association, is 90 percent physically disabled herself.

She says that psychological and social rehabilitation provided by various welfare organisations and hospitals is insufficient.

Mr Wilfred van Delft, a clinical psychologist and former social worker, says welfare workers do excellent work but often lack specialised training to deal with the psychological and social rehabilitation of physically disabled people.

According to Mr van Delft, there is no official body offering specialised training in psychological and social rehabilitation. He recommends that the people involved in caring for the disabled should make the necessity for this training known.

But a spokesman for the Johannesburg Hospital says: "any patient who needs psychological and social rehabilitation will be evaluated and recommended for treatment."

He also explained that sometimes a person has a psychological malfunction before his disablement which could make him unsuitable or unwilling to work.

"It is not always the disabled worker who needs rehabilitation," said Mr van Delft. "Sometimes the people he works with need counselling.

"They do not know how to approach the disabled worker and do not understand their feelings towards him, so tension results.

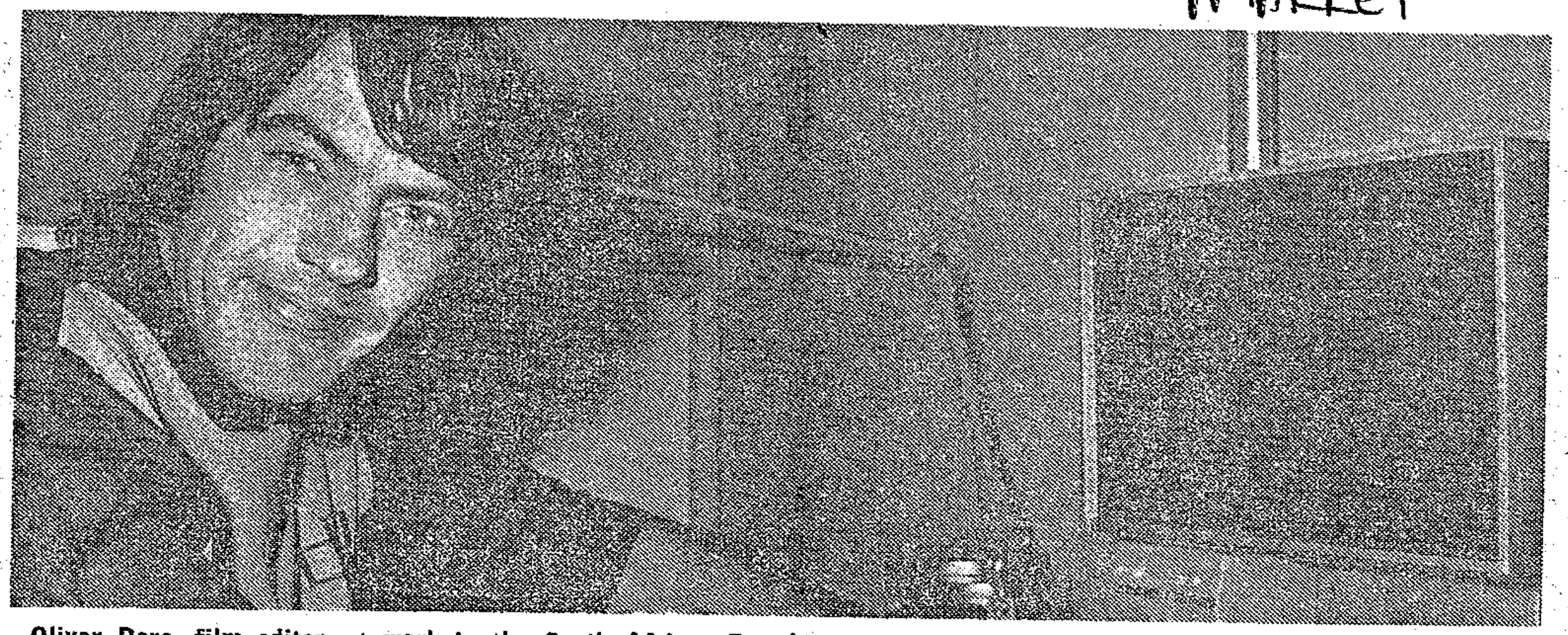
"Aware of the change in the atmosphere the disabled worker feels he has to leave," says Mr van Delft.

"In view of the present manpower crisis," says Mr Ruben, "I think more should be done to bring the physically disabled into the job market.

"I would like to help servicemen who have become disabled during national service to find suitable employment. Yet among the 600 people who have passed through this office for assistance we have not come across any servicemen.

"Not enough disabled people are contacting us for help," Mr Ruben added.

Brigadier T A Dippenaar of the Southern Transvaal Medical Command of the South African Defence Force says the forces have no official employment bureau for physically disabled servicemen. "But they are in the care of social workers who attend to all aspects of the serviceman's welfare," he says.



Oliver Dore, film editor, at work in the South African Broadcasting Corporation's television section.

Case one

After being turned down for more than 30 jobs, Mr Oliver Dore found a job that paid R30 a month.

Mr Dore, a spastic, has a speech defect and poor movement co-ordination. He met endless difficulties in his search for employment.

"You're not suitable", was the reply he came across every time. Some employers turned him down before even meeting him.

"Eventually a friend's father employed me in his camera shop library for R30 a month. Then, after completing a course in short-story writing, I joined the National Parks Board as a scriptwriter," Mr Dore said.

In 1975 he became a film editor for the SABC.

Mr Dore, who has a natural flair for communicating with people, said he gets on very well with the personnel of the SABC, who have been marvellous to him.

Disabled people had to come to terms with their limitations, said Mr Dore. "I wanted to become a salesman after leaving school, but soon realised I was being unrealistic.

"After all, employers are in business to make money. It is their right to select the person most suited to a particular job," said Mr Dore.

A difficulty which every disabled person comes across is that the man in the street does not know how to approach the disabled, said Mr Dore.

"An entirely open approach is the best. People cannot help you if you're withdrawn. It is up to the disabled to make the first approach," he said.

Another problem is the "ag shame" syndrome. It is a vicious cycle which starts with others feeling sorry for the disabled person and ends with the disabled person feeling sorry for himself and thinking the world owes him something, said Mr Dore.

"The disabled becomes unwilling to fend for himself and is not suitable for employment or is not willing to work," he said.

"I would like to be a film producer," said Mr Dore. "I have already produced inserts for magazine programmes. In my circumstances promotion is difficult, but I'm determined to reach my goal."

The ultimate aim for any disabled person is to be fully independent, said Mr Dore.

"My motto is a familiar one — life is what you make of it."



Phyllis Woolf is personnel consultant for Lifelong Care Incorporated, which assists in finding employment for disabled people.

Richard Holmes broke his neck playing in a rugby cup final.

His injury caused him to lose the use of his legs and left him with limited function of his hands. He is a quadriplegic.

Today he is married and works as a senior researcher for the National Institute for Personnel Research. He has worked as an educational psychologist and also an industrial psychologist.

Mr Holmes said there is discrimination against the physically disabled worker, but he feels it is over-emphasised. He said he had no problems getting a job and employers went out of their way to accommodate him.

"Discrimination against the physically disabled is based on lack of knowledge," Mr Holmes said. It depends on the disabled person to make the first approach, he said.

Physiotherapy was an on-going process, said Mr Holmes. "But speaking from personal experience, hospitals do not encourage a continuation of therapy once the patient is discharged. Hospitals tend to underestimate the potential of the paraplegic and quadriplegic. I have accomplished far more than I was told I would by the hospital," he said.

"Fitness is vital for employment and also to cope with the daily living skills of the physically disabled. You must be physically fit to be mentally fit," he said.

Mr Holmes said South Africa was way behind the United States and western Europe in research and psychological rehabilitation of disabled people.

"I am doing research into the employment potential of physically disabled people and also into the reasons why so many are not working. I am also researching the sexuality of the disabled person. No work has been done in this field in South Africa," he said.

Case two

(297) Star 21/4/82

Social work 'in crisis'

A serious shortage of qualified social workers is hampering the development of the vital community services, welfare adviser Mrs Simone Baverey told the annual conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa yesterday.

Mrs Baverey said recruitment to the social work profession was poor and vacancies in Government departments and community sponsored welfare organisations could not be filled.

There had been a 50 percent drop in the number of students registering for social work courses this year, Mrs Baverey pointed out.

She said the crisis in manpower was closely linked to inadequate salaries.

"The discriminatory salaries paid on the basis of population group and sex are unacceptable," Mrs Baverey told the NCW's social welfare committee.

Compared with salaries of professionals in commerce and industry, social work pay was totally inadequate. There was an urgent need for realistic adjustments, she said.

The NCW's housing committee made a renewed plea for freehold property rights for black families. It expressed concern at the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament last week that the Government had "gone a long way" with 99-year leasehold rights for urban blacks and "could go no further."

The housing committee also recommended local authorities be established in large squatter areas. This would allow for basic upgrading of these areas and would ensure recognition of tenure, a committee spokesman said.

Social work: a profession in a crisis

297
RDM
22/4/82

By CHERYL VAN EYSSEN

SOCIAL workers countrywide are dissatisfied with salary increases and there are fears that many will leave the profession.

Mrs Sorrel Mayer, chairman of the Witwatersrand Society of Social Workers, said in an interview yesterday the 15% increase announced in the Budget was "grossly inadequate".

"We were pushing for a 20-25% increase in salaries to keep, and attract people to the profession. What we received, in fact, is no increase, merely a salary adjustment to help us keep up with inflation.

"There is a crisis in our profession with student enrolment drastically down, and fewer and fewer graduates entering the profession. Many social workers were enticed away by salaries offered in the fields of commerce and industry," she said.

She feared that many of the workers who left and intended to leave the profession because of poor pay, would not not return.

The profession was thus losing experienced people, she said.

Disgruntled social workers were appalled by the Government's attitude towards State welfare, she said.

They were upset that Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Health, failed to reply to a memorandum which was submitted to his office last August.

"It seems the Government is adopting a careless attitude towards the crisis in the profession or not concerned at all," she said.

Dr Munnik promised "our needs will be answered" by the Minister of Finance's Budget. Though social workers knew matters concerning service conditions would not be touched, they still hoped Dr Munnik would reply promptly to their memorandum.

The Council for Social and Associated Workers were pushing still for a reply from Dr Munnik, she said.

The memorandum said 18 000 cases were annually left unattended as there were 399 vacancies in Government departments and private organisations.

Canned hobos get a rude awakening

By JAYNE LA MONT

A PAIR of vagrants who decided to sleep off a night of revelry in two dustbins, were tipped into a garbage truck yesterday and almost crushed to death.

One man was admitted to the Hillbrow Hospital where he is in a satisfactory condition.

His friend, though bleeding and bruised, disappeared after an ambulance had taken them to hospital.

The two middle-aged men apparently climbed into the dustbins at a factory at Kazerne on Wednesday night.

Early yesterday morning a garbage truck from the Johannesburg Municipality arrived to collect the refuse.

The garbage men loaded the bins, and the two sleeping men, on to their shoulders.

Both men were dumped in the laden truck which drove to the dump at Heriotdale.

It was only when the huge truck was tipping its load out that the two men were found.

One had extensive injuries and the other, although shocked and bleeding, was able to walk.

Section B

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

(297) 20th 23/4/82

Social workers' pay rise urged

Mail Reporter

SOCIAL work no longer was a calling, but a profession and social workers should be compensated for their work.

This was said yesterday by the president of the Society of Social and Associated Workers, Prof I J J van Rooyen.

He called on the Government to give high priority to the plight of poorly-paid social workers, especially now a marked drop was evident in the number of students enrolling for social science degrees.

There was also a general shortage of social workers, and it was feared more would be leaving the profession.

Earlier this week it was reported that social workers were disgruntled over a 15% pay increase announced in the '82 Budget.

Yesterday Prof Van Rooyen said he hoped the Government would do something soon to improve social workers' job conditions.

In addition to a memorandum submitted last year, further recommendations on service conditions will shortly be sent to the Commission of Administration.

"I believe there will be something good for all social workers, those presently in the profession, and those thinking of joining," Prof Van Rooyen said.

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First

Date 4/11/75

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B.A

Subject Economics Ia

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
	5	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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MONDAY, 26 APRIL 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

(297) **Social workers** 26/4/82

527. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) How many posts for social workers in his Department were (i) available and (ii) filled as at 1 November 1979, 1 November 1980 and 1 November 1981, respectively, and (b) how many such posts lapsed in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) 1 November 1979 307
1 November 1980 324
1 November 1981 .....

(ii) 1 November 1979 ...
1 November 1980 ...
1 November 1981

(b) none.

Hansard Q.61. 705

CAPE TIMES 29/4/82 (297

Barnard looks at welfare crisis

Political Staff

THE CRISIS in the social welfare profession in South Africa has been analysed in depth by the chief opposition spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard, MP.

He has concluded that the crisis has been caused by discriminatory salaries, salaries in general, lack of adequate service conditions and the methods of subsidization of social workers.

The evidence he has collected does present an alarming picture.

The Department of Health and Welfare, for example, had 92 vacancies out of 438 posts — a 21 percent shortage.

In five other government departments there are 332 vacancies for social workers. In the Department of Defence, for example, there is a 45 percent shortage, with 54 vacancies out of a total of 118 posts.

Dr Barnard says this is not a new problem. Last year there were 125 vacant posts out of a total of 244 in the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Council for Social and Associated Workers, together with the Professional Association of Social Workers, has noted that on July 1 last year the nine different bodies employing social workers (five State and four private welfare organizations) had vacancies for 399 social workers.

Dr Barnard commented: "Taking into account that the norm set by the Department of Health and Welfare for the work-load of social workers is 60 clients/families, this could mean that 23 940 persons/families (60 times 399) are not receiving service."

A joint delegation from three professional social worker bodies had met all the relevant ministers — the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison — about the manpower crisis in social work.



Dr Marius Barnard

Dr Barnard said these discussions highlighted existing vacancies, the drop in student numbers, the present number of registrations compared with numbers registered in terms of previous legislation, and difficulties in recruiting staff.

Salaries, said Dr Barnard, were one of the reasons for this crisis.

As from April 1, 1982, white, coloured and Indian social workers commenced at R544,50 a month, while black men started at R452,50 and black women started at R429,40.

In order to retain staff, Dr Barnard said, one had to offer long-term salary benefits. Maximum salaries paid to social workers did not reflect this.

The maximum salary for white, coloured and Indian social workers was R838,50 while black male social workers could not earn more than the starting salary of social workers of other races, namely R544,50. The maximum black women social workers could earn was R521,50.

A memorandum had been submitted to Dr Munnik about these conditions and the minister had noted that he fully supported the memorandum.

But, Dr Barnard said, "support and concern is not sufficient. Action is what is needed."

The government had also divided the number of regional welfare boards racially and this had meant the creation of 24 such boards, whereas previously there were ten.

"The need for one State department for the rendering of welfare services to all population groups is urgent and essential.

"The Minister of Health's own department is somewhat of an anomaly. The health sector is for all groups, while welfare is for whites only," Dr Barnard said.

He added that the number of experts in the various fields of social work were not so numerous that they could be divided amongst the different organizations who, independently of each other, dealt with the same problem.

"There are at present about 4 700 registered social workers. This number simply does not provide sufficient people to man three government departments as well as separately structured welfare organizations."

Dr Barnard pointed out there were separate State departments dealing with welfare services, inter-departmental committees, separate regional welfare boards, various provincial and local authorities who rendered welfare services as well as generic and specialized private welfare organizations.

Dr Barnard concluded: "Community development as a method of social work cannot be fruitfully used unless all communities are analyzed as a whole unit, thus the welfare of the South African community should be handled by one body."

D. Dispatch 29/4/82

297

Alarming picture of SA's welfare services

The crisis in the social welfare profession in South Africa has been analysed in depth by the chief opposition spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard.

He has concluded that the crisis has been caused by discriminatory salaries, salaries in general, lack of adequate service conditions, and the methods of subsidisation of social workers.

The evidence he has collected does, indeed, present an alarming picture.

The Department of Health and Welfare, for example, had 92 vacancies out of 438 posts — that is a 21 per cent shortage.

In five other government departments there are 332 vacancies for social workers. In the Department of Defence, for example, there are 54 vacancies out of a total of 118 posts. That is a 45 per cent shortage.

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Dr Barnard commented: "Taking into account that the norm set by the Department of Health and Welfare for the work-load of social workers is 60 clients/families, this could mean that 60 times 399 — 23 940 persons/families are not receiving service."

A joint delegation from three professional social worker bodies had an interview with the relevant ministers — the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison — about the manpower crisis in social work.

Dr Barnard said these discussions highlighted existing vacancies, drop in student numbers, the present number of registrations compared with numbers registered in terms of previous legislation, and difficulties in recruiting staff.

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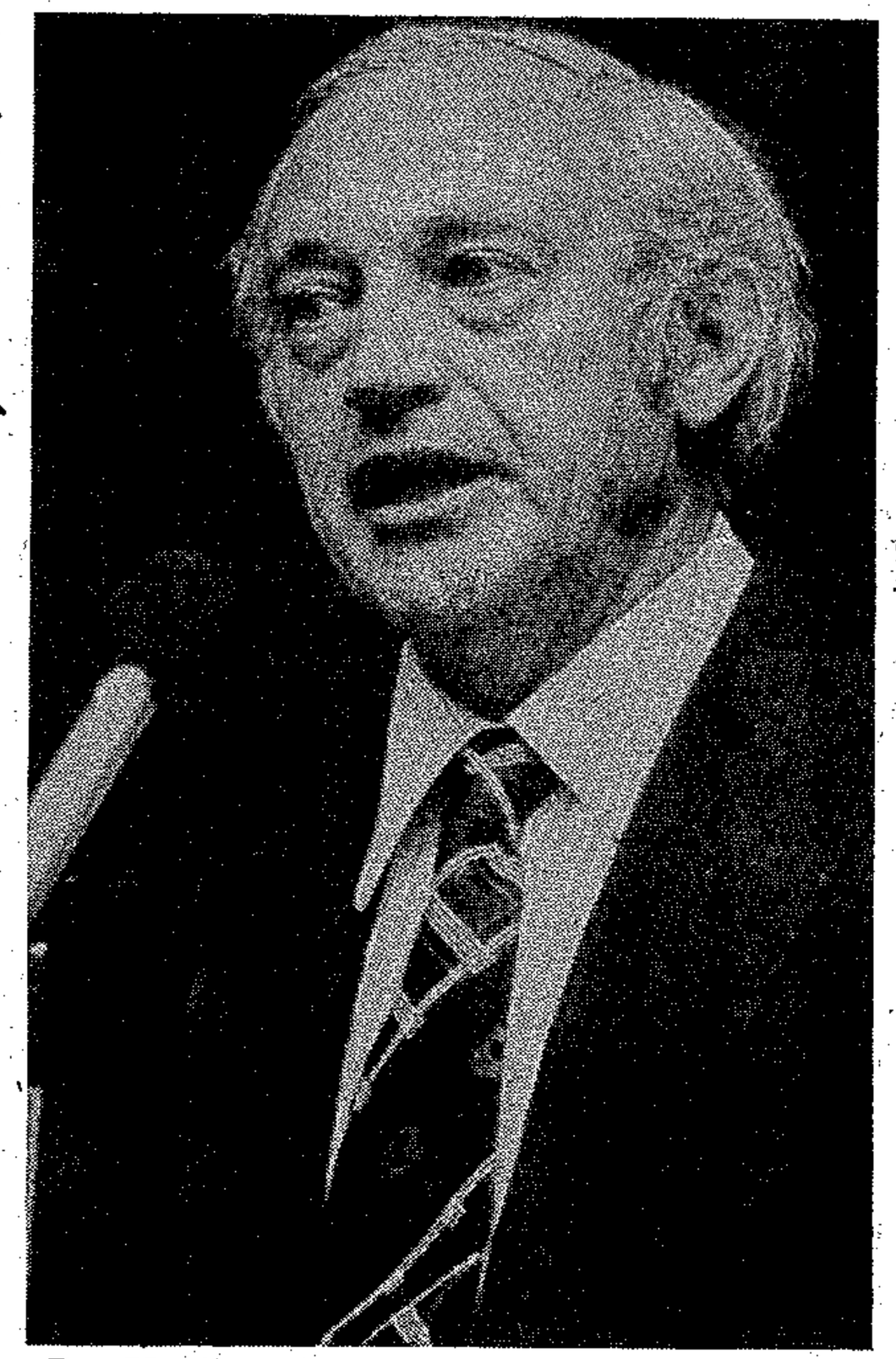
As from April 1, 1982, white, coloured and Indian social workers commenced at R544,50 a month, while black men started at R452,50 and black women at R429,40.



Dr Marius Barnard, PFP spokesman on health — a call for one body to handle the country's welfare services.

But in order to retain staff, Dr. Barnard said, one had to offer long-term salary benefits although the maximum salries paid to social workers did not reflect this.

The maximum salary for white, coloured and Indian social workers was R838,50, while black male social workers could not earn more than the starting salary of social workers of other races — namely R544,50; and the maximum for black women social workers was R521,50.

A memorandum had been submitted to Dr Munnik about these conditions and the Minister had noted that he fully supported the memorandum.

But, Dr Barnard said, "support and concern is not sufficient. Action is what is needed."

The government had divided the number of regional welfare boards racially and this had meant the creation of 24 such boards, whereas previously there were ten.



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

"The need for one state department for the rendering of welfare service to all population groups is urgent and essential.

"The Minister of Health's own department is somewhat of an anomaly. The health sector is for all groups, while welfare is for whites only," Dr Barnard said.

He added that the number of experts in the various fields of social work were not so numerous that they could be divided among the different organisations who, independently of each other dealt with the same problem.

"Working along parallel lines inevitably leads to duplication.

"The use of ad hoc liaison and joint consultation are cumbersome procedures leading to increased costs in regard, among other things, to loss of time and manpower hours.

"Where one organisation exists, problems can be discussed without unnecessary delay and expense."

Government itself had said a few years ago that it aimed to reduce the number of welfare organisations, but separate structures for different population groups not only increased the need for manpower, but also increased the number of organisations.

"There are at present about 4 700 registered social workers. This number simply does not provide sufficient people to man three government departments as well as separately structured welfare organisations.

"Our day-to-day living together and working together demonstrates that the welfare of all people in our country cannot be separated from each other," Dr Barnard said.

There were separate state departments dealing with welfare services, inter-departmental committees, separate regional welfare boards, various provincial and local authorities who rendered welfare services as well as generic and specialised private welfare organisations.

"In view of the shortage of manpower, finance and expertise it is unlikely that these organisations would render as effective a service should they be made to constitute separate structures for the different population groups.

"In addition, their present functioning is hampered by having to deal with three different government departments," Dr Barnard said.

Dr Barnard concluded: "Community development as a method of social work cannot be fruitfully used unless all communities are analysed as a whole unit. Thus the welfare of the South African community should be handled by one body rather than by a multiplicity of different state departments."

His dissection of the South African welfare crisis has exposed the problems: how long will it now take the government to move into action on the issue?

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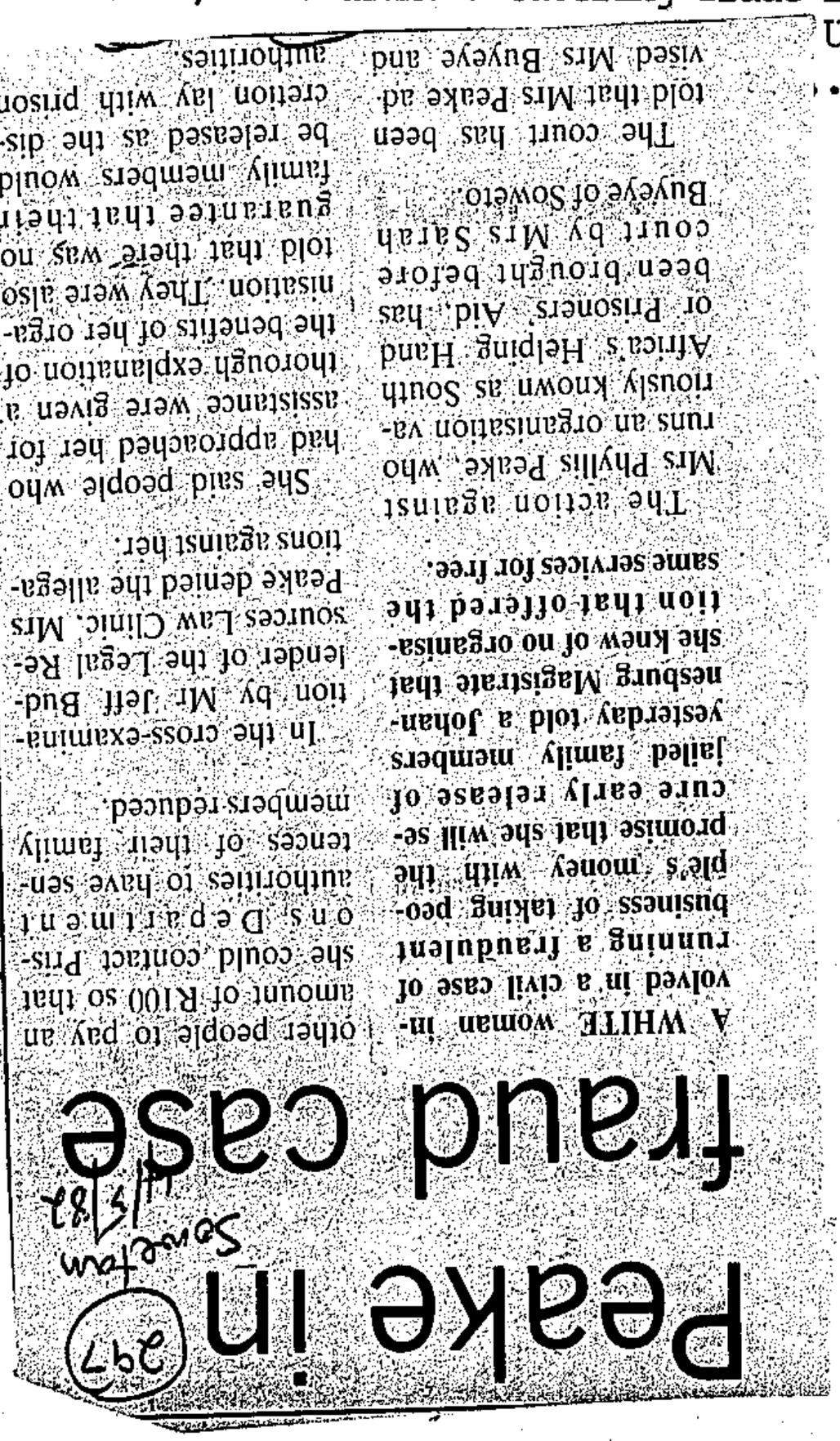

Peake in fraud case

Somerton 4/5/82

297

A WHITE woman involved in a civil case of running a fraudulent business of taking people's money with the promise that she will secure early release of jailed family members yesterday told a Johannesburg Magistrate that she knew of no organisation that offered the same services for free.

The action against Mrs Phyllis Peake, who runs an organisation variously known as South Africa's Helping Hand or Prisoners' Aid, has been brought before court by Mrs Sarah Buyeye of Soweto.

The court has been told that Mrs Peake advised Mrs Buyeye and other people to pay an amount of R100 so that she could contact Prisons Department officials to have sentences of their family members reduced.

In the cross-examination by Mr Jeff Buddender of the Legal Resources Law Clinic, Mrs Peake denied the allegations against her.

She said people who had approached her for assistance were given a thorough explanation of the benefits of her organisation. They were also told that there was no guarantee that their family members would be released as the discretion lay with prison authorities.

Students: social work

526. Mr. A. G. THOMPSON asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many students enrolled for each course in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

		Diploma (S.W.)	*B.A. (S.W.)*	*B.A. Hons. (S.W.)*	*M.A. (S.W.)*
1979	Fort Hare	6	144	5	—
	The North	50	216	2	1
	Zululand	3	102	4	—
1980	Fort Hare	—	154	2	—
	The North	20	252	3	3
	Zululand	1	117	4	—
1981	Fort Hare	—	143	1	—
	The North	12	210	7	3
	Zululand	1	155	3	—

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974	3 900			3 900 +
1975	3 900			3 900 x
1976	6 700			6 700 x
1977	7 000			7 000 x
1978				..
1979				..
1980				8 400

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Address: 1 Central Court
125 Gale Street
Durban
4001

Telephone: (031) 69215

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Founded: 1973

Registrati

Recognition

Membership:

Peake cross-examined

A WHITE woman defending a civil action of running a business that promised families that parole could be arranged for jailed members was questioned at length in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Under cross-examination Mr Geoff Budlender for defence put it to Mrs Peake that she sent out letters to prospective members with the letterhead Prisoners' Aid. In doing this, she knew quite well that there was a publicly known Government agency called the Prisoner's Friend.

He said it was surprising that in most of her correspondence she attached her signature but it was not the case in these "recruitment" letters.

Mr Budlender also referred to an article which appeared in The Star's Fair Deal consumer section in 1978 where an investigation was carried out on Mrs Peake's organisation.

He went on to cite another case where Mrs Peake was prosecuted on two charges of keeping a brothel.

p. 11

9) McKennon Chairs
10) Alusaf
11) Vosa
12) Craft Engineering
13) Selchain
14) Stone Street & Hansen
15) Barlows

Onverwacht 12/5/82

576. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) When was Onverwacht first settled and (b) what was its annual population growth from the date of its establishment to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many (a) doctors, (b) community health workers and (c) social welfare workers are there at Onverwacht;

(3) (a) how many houses were built in Onverwacht by (i) his Department and (ii) private individuals in each specified year since its establishment and (b) how many tents are there at present;

(4) how many taps are there in this area;

(5) whether Onverwacht has a waterborne sewerage system;

(6) how much was paid out in (a) pensions and (b) disability grants in the Onverwacht area in each of the latest specified three financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) June 1979.

(b) December 1979—17 000.
December 1980—54 171.
The figures above are in respect of persons settled by the Department of Co-operation and Development.
Estimated population 1981—120 000. The said figure includes approximately 66 000 persons who joined relatives and friends at Onverwacht.

(2) (a) Two doctors—part time basis.
Three District Surgeons.
One Dentist—daily basis.
One Psychiatrist—twice a week basis.

The following persons are also connected with the local clinic:

Curative Services

2 Senior Sisters
11 Sisters
7 Staff Nurses
2 SANTA Information Officers

Family Planning

1 Senior Sister
4 Sisters
2 Assistant Nurses
5 Female Information Officers
2 Male Information Officers

Health Services

2 Health inspectors

(b) 9

(c) There are four posts for social workers of which three posts are vacant.

(3) (a) (i) 53

(ii) 591 while 8 080 wood and iron structures have been erected pending the provision of permanent structures.

(b) 61 Tents have been supplied by the Department of Co-operation and Development while 28 tents have been pitched by individuals.

(4) Taps have been provided every 150 metres.

(5) No.

(6) (a) Old age pensions and disability grants paid:
1979—R184 670
1980—R323 343
1981—R332 862
It is unfortunately not possible to furnish separate figures in respect of old age pensions and disability grants.

Deported academic to return to UWC post

CAPE TIMES 12/5/82

297

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR Wolfgang Heinz Thomas, the German academic deported from South Africa five years ago, will return to the University of the Western Cape next year to take up an appointment as Professor of Economics.

Professor Thomas, 38, was the director of UWC's Institute for Social Development at the time of his deportation to Germany.

He was detained and deported by the Security Police acting on the orders of the then Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, on March 8, 1977. The move was widely comdemned by his colleagues, friends and the West German Government and even caused dismay in Nationalist circles.

Professor Thomas, who now heads the department of economics at the University of Transkei in Umtata, yesterday confirmed that he had been appointed Professor of Economics at UWC with effect from January 1 next year.

"I have not yet seen the minister's decision on paper and have not received written confirmation from anyone, but I believe the appointment stands," he said.

The Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr S S van der Merwe, yesterday confirmed that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, had approved Professor Thomas's return to South Africa.

Professor Thomas said he and his family had lived in West Germany from 1977 to March 1980, when he accepted the post at the University of Transkei.

Shortly before his deportation in 1977, Professor Thomas, an authority on the economy of SWA/Namibia, served as a financial adviser to several black delegations at the Turnhalle constituional conference in Windhoek. He also previously lectured in economics at the Universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town.

Carehaven opens doors to the needy

(297) E. Post 13/5/82

By SIMON BLOCH

CAREHAVEN, a halfway house for alcoholics and the destitute, opened its doors after a consecration service in North End last night.

Built as a convent in 1914, the renovated double-storey house at 11 Elizabeth Street was, up to nine years ago, the St Mark's Mission. Then it fell into disuse and was vandalised by the very people it had been rebuilt to help.

It was bought by a member of the St Mark's Congregational Church and given to the Reverend Bruce Woolard to use for the project, and he and others set to work on the building.

Their aim is to ease the burden of welfare organisations who are unable to care for all the destitute people in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Woolard said the situation was "really awful".

"I'm especially concerned about the aged and underprivileged. I was brought up in a poverty-stricken area so I can appreciate what it is like to struggle and be stuck in a rut.

"We want to instil a belief in people who have given up on themselves and feel they have nothing to live for," he said.

Carehaven will be run by two men who are studying for the ministry. A trained psychologist will also work there.

"We will be able to give families free board and lodging for up to three months, as well as two good meals a day," said Mr Woolard.

Entertainment will also be provided, and a restaurant and coffee bar will be open to teenagers who live in the area.

"My own family never had much, but fortunately they brought me up well. By nature I'm a fighter and I was determined to be a winner.

"I also want to survey all the old people who live in the area and see what can be done to help them. At least we will be able to provide them with one meal a week and perhaps clean flats for the disabled," Mr Woolard said.

Cape Town Gas Workers Union
Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association
Escom Salaried Staff Association
Escom Workers Association
General Workers Union
Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Black Allied Workers Union
Blankebouwerkersvakbond
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union
Building Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Metal and Allied Workers Union
National Union of Engineering Industrial Workers

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union
Optical Workers Union
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Other

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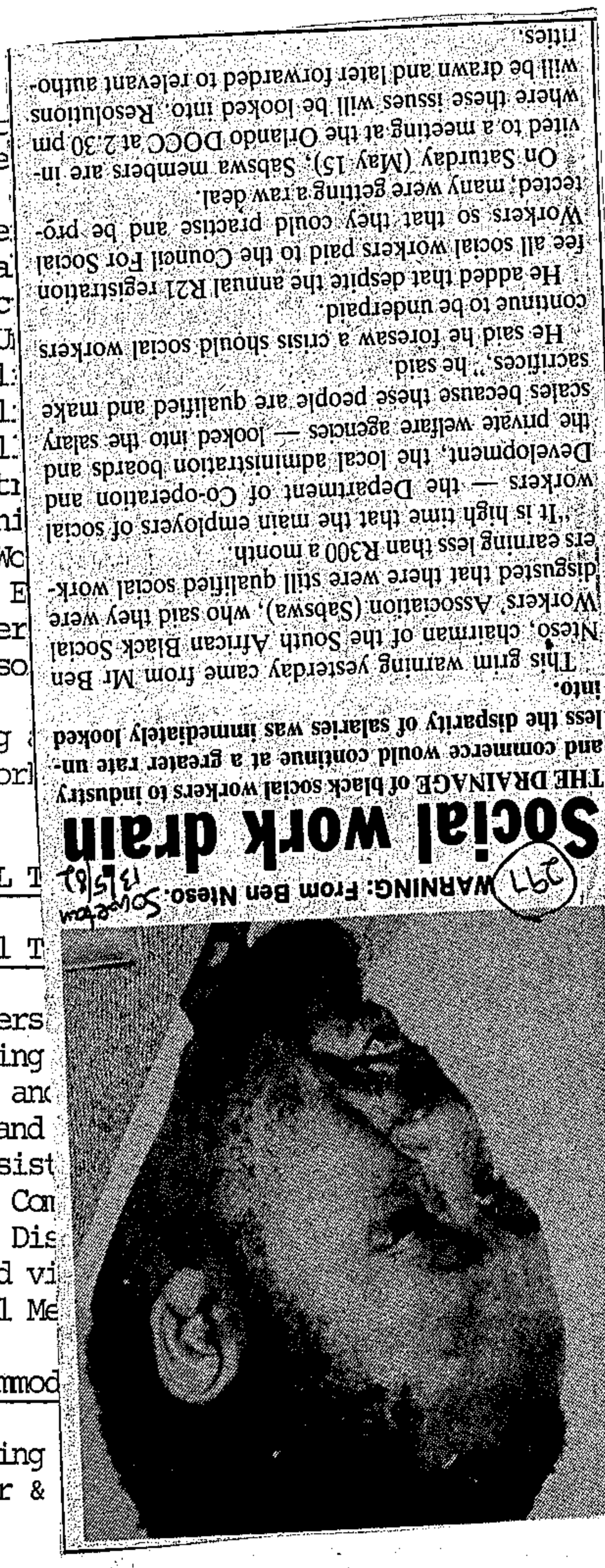

Social work drain

THE DRAINAGE of black social workers to industry and commerce would continue at a greater rate unless the disparity of salaries was immediately looked into.

This grim warning yesterday came from Mr Ben Ntleso, chairman of the South African Black Social Workers' Association (Sabswa), who said they were disgusted that there were still qualified social workers earning less than R300 a month.

"It is high time that the main employers of social workers — the Department of Co-operation and Development, the local administration boards and the private welfare agencies — looked into the salary scales because these people are qualified and make sacrifices," he said.

He said he foresaw a crisis should social workers continue to be underpaid.

He added that despite the annual R21 registration fee all social workers paid to the Council For Social Workers so that they could practise and be protected, many were getting a raw deal.

On Saturday (May 15), Sabswa members are invited to a meeting at the Orlando DOCC at 2.30 pm where these issues will be looked into. Resolutions will be drawn and later forwarded to relevant authorities.

WARNING: From Ben Ntleso: Social work drain

Cape Times 27/5/82

Govt extends permit for night shelter

297

By SAHM VENTER

THE Haven Night Shelter has been granted an extension of its permit by the Department of Community Development till December 31, and will not be forced to close on June 1.

This was disclosed at the fourth annual general meeting of the Haven Night Shelter last night, by its vice-chairman, Mr Sam Gross.

The Haven was given notice by the Minister of Community Development to stop its service to the many vagrants of Cape Town last year.

Company

However, certain conditions placed on the extension of the permit were that "a utility company be formed for the erection of a shelter between Ebenezer and Bennett streets, and that a social worker of the Department of Internal Affairs visit the Shelter regularly to refer cases to a work rehabilitation centre".

Inquiries made by Mr Gross yesterday, revealed that the Haven should form the company and apply for a loan to finance the scheme. He was told by a "senior official" that there was no possibility of having this loan by the next expiry date.

"I have great doubts as to whether authority from the Municipal Council will be available for the erection of the Haven Night Shelter on the suggested sight. But we are back in business," he said.

A total of 302 males and 87 females slept at the Haven 18 365 times in the last year and were each given two meals on each occasion.

"The Haven will stand or fall on principles, and not on politics," said the chairman of the organization, Father R Hickley.

In his report, the Haven's social worker, Mr Peter Templeton, said news of the Haven's plight had caused the formation of a number of bodies involved in the problem of vagrancy, around the Peninsula.

"It is exciting to see that the Haven is not going to crash around our ears and that there has been some form of approval to build in a white group area."

Visibility

"The beggars are coming to Town" was the title of a lively speech given by the guest speaker, the Very Rev E L King, Dean of Cape Town, who explained the vagrants' unpopularity because of their "acute visibility".

Vagrancy had been in existence since Elizabethan times and they produced a "sort of guilt in our subconscious", he said.

Most members of this "strange and sad subculture" were vagrants because of deep-seated personal problems.

Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers
Metal and Allied Workers Union
General Workers Union
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa
Engineering and Allied Workers Union
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa

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ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
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S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

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Hobos lose park 'homes'

297 Star 3/6/82

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg municipal workers are removing benches from the pavement in King George Street to discourage hobos from congregating in Joubert Park.

"Hobos who have made Joubert Park their home eat, drink and sleep on the benches which were installed for the use of local residents," said the city councillor for the area, Mr David Neppe.

He asked the council to remove 16 pavement benches in King George Street after a petition from 44 Parkleigh Mansions residents and many complaints from other people living in the area.

"People complained persistently about hobos who make the benches their home. I have never seen anyone except a hobo using the benches."

Mr Neppe said that until the vagrant problem could be solved, the benches would be replaced only for the three major events which take place in Joubert Park each year — two exhibitions by Artists In The Sun, and the Christmas illuminations.

7/6/82

Inanda: social workers

725. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether there are any social welfare workers in Inanda; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes: 3.

Warning (297 Mercury 8/6/82 on plight of social workers

Mercury Reporter

ALTHOUGH the Minister of Health had shown sympathy with the complaints of social workers about low salaries and adverse working conditions, sympathy was not enough, the president of the Society for Social Workers of South Africa said last night.

Miss Sheilagh Hurford said Dr L A P A Munnik had received representation from social workers emphasising the urgency for improvements in social work conditions before October.

Committed

She said the 'major bone of contention' was that there was only one State department to deal with all public service conditions.

Dr Munnik had publicly committed himself through the media to help the position of social workers, but 'sympathy is not all that is required', said Miss Hurford.

'The situation is so desperate that we initially asked for a definite response before April 1 this year,' she said. 'We're glad that Dr Munnik has appeared to be sympathetic towards all the races involved in the profession, but we are not prepared to wait much longer.'

Meanwhile South Africa's Joint Universities Committee on social work last month announced it was prepared to approach the Prime Minister if service conditions for social workers did not improve before October.

Homes sought for drainpipe people

297
10/6/82

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE Progressive Federal Party City Councillor, Mr Peter Soal, is trying to find alternative accomodation for the "drainpipe" community in the Johannesburg Bird Sanctuary in Birdshaven.

Mr Soal said yesterday he was concerned that the community, who live in concrete pipes in the area, now face arrest because of complaints of assaults, muggings and the raping of residents in the area.

Mr Soal said 20 white residents of the area had called him to a meeting to complain of the crime reported in the park and sanctuary recently.

They said housewives who lived in the area nearby were not safe even during the day.

The residents asked him to seek the help of the police in patrolling the area.

"I have been asked to investigate the possibility of having the undergrowth cut and some of the excess trees thinned out in the sanctuary. It is believed there is a group of vagrants living there.

"I am concerned that if there are people living in the sanctuary who are incapacitated, they should be transfered to a place of care. I will make inquiries to see if this is possible".

Another meeting with Mr Soal was to have been held in Birdshaven last night to discuss similar complaints. Mr Soal and the residents have inspected the park and sanctuary.

Mr Soal said he intended arranging with the parks department to clear the area.

The people who live in the Birdshaven bird sanctuary, hide in bushes during the day and sleep in the drain-pipes at night. The community is known as "Makhanda's Town" after the man who lived there for 10 years.

Bread scheme horrifies Housewives League

CONSUMER MAIL report by Pat Sidley 14/6/68 (297) ROH

A DURBAN man describing himself as a "modern Robin Hood" has cashed in on inflation and the soaring cost of basic foods by advertising bread subsidies of 13c a loaf.

His "Anti-Inflation Association" claims to have raised about R100 000 since February to subsidise the price of bread, but not a crumb of it has been spent on his members' bread.

The Wheat Board, worried that the scheme exploits the ignorant and the poor, has asked its Durban office to investigate.

Mr M Abrahams, who runs the Computer Commercial College in Durban, told Consumer Mail he started the Anti-Inflation Association (AIA) out of a "sincere desire to help".

On membership fees of R5 a year, or a once-off R17,50 flat rate, Mr Abrahams claimed he would subsidise 13c on every loaf of bread bought by members.

This would, he admitted, cost him millions of rands which he will not get from membership fees.

He hoped to finance his scheme with a lottery, "with some skill". His lottery scheme "is a secret at this stage". But he explained its workings to the Housewives League. It would rely on a computer selecting pairs of names and could pay out R100 000 to the winner.

Mr Abrahams was most anxious that the Computer Commercial College should not be associated with the AIA.

"I have broken the ice with the Government about lotteries," he claimed boldly.

"But whatever we make we will give away when the scheme starts properly in October, before the price of bread rises."

Mr Abrahams claimed — without substantiating it — to have enthusiastic Government support and the "wholehearted endorsement" of the Housewives League, who alerted Consumer Mail to the scheme in the first place.

A spokesman said the league was "horrified this sort of thing can go unnoticed.

"If Mr Abrahams has all these subscriptions, it's an indication that poor people are getting desperate for means to cope with their shrinking budgets. We hope it will be ended".

Mr Abrahams eventually admitted that the only Government department with which he had been in contact was the Registrar of Companies, who queried the registration of the AIA as a non-profit organisation.

"They sent me many questionnaires and rules and regulations because they were very interested," Mr Abrahams explained.

He told the Housewives League he had offered his scheme to the Maize Board (it is the Wheat Board which deals with bread and its subsidies), but he told Consumer Mail he would contact the (Wheat) board in October when his scheme "gets off the ground".

In the meantime, Mr Abrahams boasted, the many advertisements placed in newspapers country-wide overwhelmed him with applications for membership — and membership fees — "indicating the need for the organisation".

His advertisement was headed "Reduction in bread price" and offered members the opportunity to "now purchase white bread for 27c and brown bread or whole wheat bread for 15c plus GST thus saving 13c on a loaf."

The AIA logo is in the form of scales of justice.

He initially planned to give coupons to members exchangeable at stores. The stores would then exchange the coupons with Mr Abrahams for cash.

But Mr Abrahams said this scheme turned out to be too expensive. Now he plans to accrue "R10-million to R13-million and give this to the Wheat Board to use for subsidies".

He said there was no reason why the scheme could not eventually embrace "all basic foods".

Mr Abrahams told Consumer Mail he was not motivated by gain, only sincerity.

"Housewives and their food buying are behind the whole thing. Millions and billions of rands go down the drain. We are trying to divert this. What we have in mind is to benefit our members," he said.

"I'm a modern Robin Hood," he boasted, but denied that meant "robbing". He said it was "asking them to co-operate".

On application for membership a notice is sent out on an AIA letter-head.

It suggested the prospective member make 20 photostat copies of the letter and "help others who are in need".

"This has been approved by The Registrar of Companies. Therefore with YOUR co-operation the billions of rand (sic) which at present is channelled away can be easily diverted for our daily needs and 'our daily bread'.

"Should there be any member who needs two or a maximum of three loafs a day, then that member must specify on the application form when enrolling. This is to avoid an exploitation by those who may make profit (sic) out of Anti Inflation Association."

Mr Abrahams quoted his registration number with the Registrar of Companies.

"The main object of Anti Inflation Association is to establish and carry on ... for members to combat inflation and the rising cost of living and generally the providing of members bread and other basic food for its members below the recommended selling price."

Nurses, social workers join hands

(297)

Sowetan 14/6/82

By NORMAN NGALE

A NEED for social workers' services at schools was expressed over the weekend during a seminar held by the South African Black Social Workers' Association's (Sabswa) Pretoria branch at the Soshanguve Community Centre.

The seminar was told by a nurse, who refused to be named, that such services were desperately needed at local higher primary and secondary schools in order to relieve teachers from administering to social problems so that they could concentrate on teaching.

The nurse said during visits to schools as health officers they were confronted by several students, particularly of the age group of between 12 and 15, with sex and family problems which required a qualified sociologist to tackle.

A resolution was taken at the seminar that local social workers, together with other professional people, were to join hands and form a group which could look into the matter.

Members of the audience, which included teachers, nurses and ministers of religion, learnt how social workers in their specialised field working in co-operation with the community could be an asset to residents.

Unemployment, poor accommodation, working conditions, poor wages and parent-child relationships were said to be the main factor contributing to the high crime rate in black townships.

Social workers lack experience — report

Cape Times 17/6/82

297

PRETORIA. — Half of South Africa's social workers are too young and inexperienced to cope with the rigours of social work.

A study undertaken by the Human Sciences Research Council has revealed that about half of the social workers in the country have less than four years' occupational experience and are under the age of 30.

In addition, a large number of workers are leaving a profession already beset by a manpower shortage — particularly male and non-white workers.

Marital problems

"It is disturbing that a profession which calls for experience and maturity is manned by young people with little practical experience.

"It is even more alarming that less experienced persons have to deal with prisoners and people with marital and other serious problems," the HRSC said in its report.

One reason advanced for the growing manpower shortage were low salaries. The average income of full-time social workers is about R6 100 a year.

Another possible cause was that social work was often regarded as a stopgap occupation by women. — Sapa

A slow cruise on the Blue Train to hell

297

THEIR swarthy bodies are full of methylated spirits, but their spirits are low.

They are listed in the bad books of society as hoboes — and although they are too ready to admit it, they can never be blamed for their end in the gutters.

The post Indian township of Lenasia has them ten-a-penny. All have sob-stories to tell about themselves, and though most blame it on the Government and unscrupulous employers, all blame luck.

A classic example of one who is indeed a victim of fate is Mrs Deborah Goceni. Witty and intelligent, Mrs Goceni is a self-confessed hobo who delves into political discussions with the clarity of a historian.

She quotes Dr Verwoerd, compares him with his successors to date and draws conclusions which make sense.

She confesses to drinking methylated spirits and sleeping anywhere, from the veld to dingy passages.

"Don't you think methylated spirits will kill you Mrs Goceni?" we asked.

"That's the idea, little boy. That's the idea," she says matter-of-factly like she had heard the silliest question ever.

Speaking in impeccable English, Mrs Goceni says: "I'd rather be a hobo than work. Why should I work when these whites won't pay us? They came to our country begging for shelter and our forefathers were dumb enough to accept them. Now they want to kick us out.

"They can go to hell for my part. I'm a native of this land. And I am black and proud."

As she gets emotional, she speaks in a tone that would make some learned black politicians green with envy.

By CHARLES MOGALE

Several days before we spoke to Mrs Goceni, she had had the hair-raising experience of waking up in the wee hours of a cold morning to find a fellow sleeping hobo aflame.

"The problem with men like that is that they don't gauge their tummies when they drink spirits. Otherwise he could have screamed when his clothes caught fire.

"He died a sad death, and this one is following him," Mrs Goceni says, pointing to a frail hobo dead-drunk from methylated spirits.

Only a few paces from what could be the plushest area in Lenasia, men are dying a little bit each day. They come into Lenasia every day with the honest intention of landing a job, but end up scraping the rubbish dumps for edibles.

Their daily "special" is chicken and fish heads. They get the chicken from large plastic containers dumped by restauranteurs.

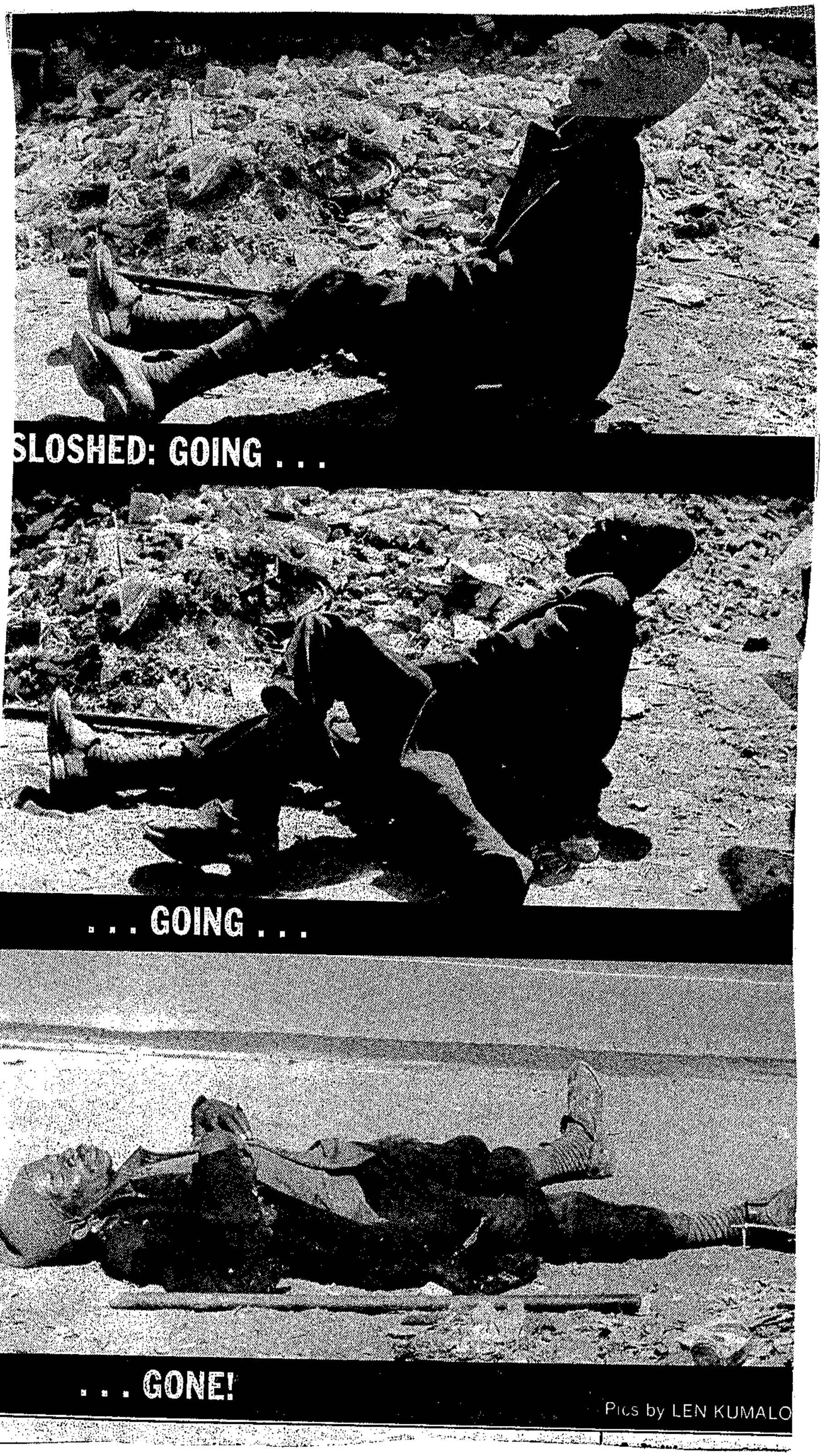
"You know," one says, "Indians are not clever. They don't eat chicken with its skin. They peel off the skin together with the feathers and throw it away. So we simply remove the feathers and cook the meat."

Next to where the men are sitting preparing their specials is a lake in which Lenasia residents fish.

Our man explains: "They behead the fish before they take them home, so we pick them up and eat them."

They occasionally move around the township with the hope of clinching "piece-jobs," but they have lost all hope.

For them, life is dying a little each day.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. . . GONE!
Pics by LEN KUMALO

Social workers in short supply

ARGUS 18/6/82

297

IF current growth tendencies continue, there will be a serious shortage of social workers within the next five years.

This is the conclusion of Mrs Gerrie Cilliers of the Human Sciences Research Council's Institute for Manpower Research, in a study on social workers.

The study says that low salaries may be advanced as a reason for this state of affairs, particularly with regard to the small number of men interested in the profession.

According to the study, on March 1 1981, 16 percent of all posts for social workers were vacant, which clearly indicated a shortage which was greatest among non-whites.

At one of the largest universities only 25 first-year students registered for social work in 1982.

At the time of the investigation the average income of the full-time social workers in the test group was R6 100 a year.

"Approximately half of the social workers in South Africa have less than four years' occupational experience and are under 30 years of age," the study claims.

"It is disturbing that a profession which calls for experience and maturity is manned by young people with little practical experience.

ALARMING

"It is even more alarming that less experienced persons have to deal with prisoners and people with marital and other serious problems."

The study said that increasing numbers of social workers were leaving the profession and concluded that social work is a "stopgap occupation" for many women leaving the labour force or accepting another profession.

Since there was not a lack of training facilities, the reason for the shortage of social workers had to be sought elsewhere and drastic efforts had to be taken to recruit more people for the profession.

Qualified social workers had to be persuaded not to leave the profession and more part-time posts could be a solution, the study said.

'Pipe-dreamers' get real help

By SOPHIE TEMA

ACCOMMODATION is to be found for some of the people who live in a bird-sanctuary in Birdhaven and sleep in drainpipes.

Mr Maxin Mpala, better known as "Makhanda" after whom the place was named "Makahanda's Town" by its "residents", will be taken to the Hillbrow Hospital for a medical check-up and then he will be placed at the Meadowlands Men's Hostel Transit Camp.

Two other men will be accommodated at the Alexandra Hostel.

Mr Ben Nteso, senior social worker for the West Rand Administration Board, and Mr Peter Soal, a Progressive Federal Party city councillor, are responsible for helping the people.

Mr Nteso said a birth certificate would be arranged for the child who was born in a dilapidated building now used as a storeroom by employees of the Parks and Recreation Department.

But Mr Nteso still has about 30 other people to accommodate either in hostels or in transit camps.

Yesterday the Mail spoke to another "resident" of "Makhanda's Town", Mr Titus Siwela, who was born in Zimbabwe in 1919 and came to Johannesburg in 1936.

Last year he went to live in "Makahanda's Town" and claims he cannot find anywhere to stay. He said most of the people in the sanctuary slept in the bushes and others in concrete drainpipes.

He spoke to Mr Nteso and Mr Soal and said he worked as a daily labourer and could afford to pay rent if he could obtain a decent place to stay.

Mr Siwela, has a reference-book which has a 10(1)d qualification.



Birdhaven's bird sanctuary is home to our feathered friends — but it also has other residents. This is Mr Titus Siwela who sleeps in a drainpipe there but who is to be found accommodation by city councillor Mr Peter Soal and social welfare officer Mr Ben Nteso.

Picture: JEFF URBAN

Shawco report tells of year of consolidation

Staff Reporter

EMERGENCY relief services for families without shelter in Nyanga East, and families in Elsie's River affected by the Leyland industrial dispute, were two new projects handled by Shawco during 1981/82.

This was stated in the annual report for the year ending March 31 this year of Shawco, the registered welfare organization of the University of Cape Town.

The report said that for the most part, the past year was one of consolidation, with no new concepts or departures being introduced.

Among changes made to the organization's medical services was a nutrition clinic opened in Crossroads. According to the report, the clinic makes it possible to treat malnutrition cases and ensure follow-up treatment and preventive educational work among mothers.

Mobile clinic

The report stated that Shawco continued to provide a mobile clinic service to residents of the Vrygrond squatter camp and the Valhalla Park students' medical clinic was expanded.

The organization's social work agency was also expanded, especially in community work in Elsie's River and Manenberg. The most common casework problems were alcoholism, child desertion, child neglect, adolescent maladjustment, mental illness and marital disturbances.

A foster-mothers group was started in Manenberg to educate parents in the meaning of foster care, developing a sense of belonging in the foster-child and to provide mutual support.

Ballet classes

There was widespread community support for the activities of Shawco branch committees in the various community centres. Additional facilities had to be made for ballet classes.

In this the "Year of the Aged", the branch committees initiated projects to highlight the needs of the aged, the report stated.

A number of education bursaries were also granted.

Sweeper kills man

C-Times 26/6/82

Staff Reporter

AN unidentified man, believed to be a vagrant, was killed last night after he was swept up by the brushes of a municipal street-sweeping machine.

The machine was sweeping a parking lot under the fly-over bridge behind Gallows Hill, Green Point, when the giant brushes suddenly jammed.

The brushes refused to budge when the machine was reversed and it was then that a bystander noticed a shoe sticking out between the brush and the wheel.

A police spokesman last night said the cause of death could not yet be determined as the body had been severely mutilated. The place was used by vagrants.

The matter would be investigated, he said.

9/7/81 297 Sowetan

Woman (58) forced to wait in cold

Council raids anger Jabavu



THE actions of Soweto Community Council policemen who raid people at night for rent arrears have angered social workers and residents of White City.

In what has been described as a "heartless and inhuman action" by social workers a sickly White City pensioner was raided in the early hours of Tuesday morning and kept at the local council office until midday for owing rent.

Mrs Sabinah Mkhwanazi (58), shown above, was released only after social workers had come to her rescue and had had the Maggie Mugabe Trust Fund pay her R51,85 arrears.

Mrs Maggie Nkwe, a member of the fund, said the policemen acted heartlessly. "We want to find out from the authorities whether this is their way of celebrating the year of the aged."

She said the sickly pensioner was "taken out of her house into the cold, then into a cold police van and later made to sit for long hours in a cold room at the council offices."

Complaints have been received from other residents in the area claiming that policemen have forced them out of their beds in the early hours of the morning and taken them away even if only for them to prove that they were not in arrears.

Mrs Nkwe said what was more annoying about the raids was that in the case of Mrs Mkhwanazi, the council policemen did not care about minor children who were left alone when they took the pensioner.

"As a result the children were just confused and had to run around trying to organise the rent and did not even go to school," she said.

Back to the land plan for drifters

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

COUNCILLOR Cornelius Koekemoer has given 20ha of farm land to the vagrants of Durban — a kibbutz for drop-outs.

He believes working in the open air will help them to regain their niche in society.

But he's not interested in those who won't help themselves.

He wants those who have learned to help themselves, but have been given a rough deal by society.

The farm will be run by Challenge Enterprises, an organisation that provides sheltered employment for handicapped people.

It is in Botha's Hill and adjacent to KwaZulu and, in Mr Koekemoer's eyes, perfect for border industry.

"I'm not selling the farm to them. They are free to use it until they have it established, whether it takes one or three or five years.

Free

And when Challenge Enterprises — run by Bill and Lynette Bridgewood — is ready, Mr Koekemoer will sell it to them at 1982 prices.

Until then it's rent free.

"There's no way we would take every hobo off the street and put him on the farm because a confirmed hobo is always a drifter.

"There are many cases of people who, because of family and drink problems, have dropped out.

"We want people who can be rehabilitated. There will probably be a committee of professional people to assess them.

"We want people who have already picked themselves up from the floor, who have stopped drinking.

"We will provide them with accommodation and employment."

Mr Koekemoer is looking at people who cannot get jobs because of their past.

Bid to curb family handouts

ARGUS 12/8/82 297

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The Department of Health is to be asked to ensure that family allowances and disability grants are no longer given unless women concerned prove they have made use of family planning.

This is the result of a motion carried at the 67th annual congress of the Association of Divisional Councils of the Cape yesterday.

The motion was proposed by the Kamdeboo Divisional Council which said family allowances were being paid to people who refused to use family planning.

These people adopted the view that they could have an unlimited number of children and that "the Government must care for them."

'BLOOD BOILS"

Proposing the motion, Mr J A van H Pienaar, vice-chairman of the council, said as a taxpayer "my blood boils" when he saw between R60 000 and R70 000 being paid out for grants and pensions in the small town he lived in.

This money was often used "to make a turn at the bottlestore."

The only opposition to the motion came from Dr T G Schlebusch, president of the municipal association of the Cape, who warned that it was a "sensitive" issue and could damage the image of local government.

The granting of pensions and disability grants was not the concern of local authorities, he said.

TOILETS

A motion proposed by the Stormberg Divisional Council that representations be made to government departments to have rest and toilet facilities built on all roads, was referred to the executive committees of the divisional councils association and the municipal association for further investigation.

Mr J H Esmeyer, of Stormberg, said between 3 000 and 4 000 people on about 50 buses travelled from Cape Town to the homelands each week.

These buses stopped anywhere along the road for passengers to relieve themselves and large-scale pollution resulted which was a health hazard.

Capab praised by Divco

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The Cape Performing Arts Board (Capab) was praised for the high standard of performances it presented throughout the province at the annual congress of Divisional Councils.

Mr G J van der Vyver, a life president of the Association of Divisional Councils of the Cape Province, said Capab maintained a high standard of performances in both the city and country areas.

The ballet section was the best in the country and the stage performances did not have "to stand back" for anyone, he said Capab also provided a valuable service to schools, libraries and the country areas.

He thanked Mr Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape, and Mr J A Pinaar MEC in charge of roads for their work in Capab,,

Mr. Louw said it was not easy to control Capab as there were problems of finance, personalities, obtaining artists and negative Press publicity.

He thanked the association for its "positive spirit and support."

Shawco 'moving from community service'

ARGUS 17/8/82

297

THERE was a real danger of Shawco moving from being a service organisation to becoming a manipulative organisation, the outgoing chairman of the Shawco Board of Management, Professor R Fuggle, said last night.

Speaking at the annual meeting of Shawco (Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation), Professor Fuggle strongly criticised the lack of realism prevailing in the student leadership of the organisation.

He said there had been a definite trend in Shawco away from service to the community and students were moving away from being servants to being behind the scenes organisers.

ASPIRATIONS

He said an obvious trend during his term of office had been greater student awareness of the aspirations of the communities in which Shawco operated.

Coupled to this had been a growth in student awareness of how the South African political and social systems acted to restrict black aspirations, and an awareness of how impotent most acts of student reform were.

"I think we must admit that no matter what motions Shawco passes the South African Government will not fall. I think we must also admit that it is often easier to call for distant radical changes than to make a small change in one's own life and within one's own power to implement.

INVOLVEMENT

"Some unsung students do, I must stress, deliver simple and faithful service. They are servants of the community. Not seeking applause, or to dominate anyone."

● Dr S J Saunders, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of UCT, last night called for greater student involvement in all the activities of Shawco, including education and welfare.

Giving his first address as chairman of the Shawco Board of Management, Dr Saunders said the present suggestion that there should be special projects initiated by the communities and the students which would allow the students and the communities a great many possibilities and ensure maximum flexibility, was a distinct step in the right direction.

● The proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill was an infringement of basic human rights and liable to cause unnecessary human hardship and suffering, according to a motion passed at meeting.

Expressing its "utmost disgust", the meeting resolved to call on the Parliamentary Select Committee sitting on the Bill to reject it in its entirety.

4. AFFILIATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS CONTINUED:

	Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of South Africa
	Pulp and Paper Industry's Joint Committee
	Rand Water Board Unions Joint Committee
	South African Council of Mining Unions
	South African Federation of Leather Trade Unions
	South African Council of Transport Workers
	South African Federation of Chemical and Allied Workers Union

5. In the light of the 1979 amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act, could you please indicate if your union has made any application for extensions in scope. If so,

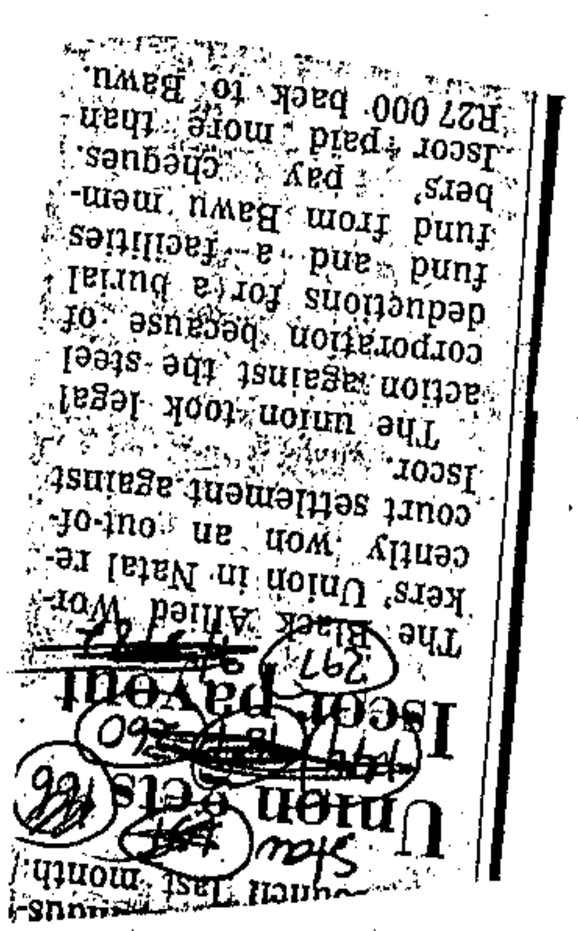
a) where.....

b) to whom .....

c) for what additional area.....

d) has this been granted.....

e) if so, when.....


Union gets R27 000 Iscor payout

The Black Allied Workers' Union in Natal recently won an out-of-court settlement against Iscor.

The union took legal action against the steel corporation because of deductions for a burial fund and facilities fund from Bawu members' pay cheques.

Iscor paid more than R27 000 back to Bawu.

8/6/82

where poverty does not respect apartheid

Home is a vacant lot



makeshift shelter in which black hoboes lived. It was full ...d so some slept outside.

By Gavan O'Connor

Star 24/9/82 297

Black and white hoboes share the same home of filth on a vacant lot in Berea. In poverty apartheid does not matter and everyone is equal.

Two groups of hoboes live only metres from each other on a vacant lot in Saratoga Avenue amid stinking refuse as the land is used as an unofficial dumping ground.

Because of complaints from residents in the area Councillor Harold Rudolph met resident Mrs Jean Michelson at the lot to examine the situation and speak to the hoboes living there.

Mr Rudolph spoke to two white men on the lot who were making soup and lying on pieces of cardboard and sacking.

They said their names were Lance Cousins, from Vereeniging, and Gert Fourie, from Newlands.

Mr Rudolph questioned both men who explained they had been there for about a week and were intending to move to Vereeniging.

Both men had long, shaggy beards and wore old, dirty overalls. They said they had both bathed within the last week at a church help centre nearby. This was where they got soup, they said.

Both said they had been married but had lost contact with their families. Mr Fourie said all his relations were dead.

"I am a painter but there are no jobs now," said Mr Fourie. Mr Cousins said he had once had a job at a motor spares shop in Vereeniging.

"Why don't you do something, dry out and stop lying here feeling sorry for yourselves," Mr Rudolph said.

Both men were very shaky and Mr Cousins had an obviously painful wound: Mr Rudolph advised him to go to hospital.

About eight black hoboes lay in and around a makeshift shelter, all were male and a few were children.

Only one replied to Mr Rudolph's questioning and said the police knew they were there but would not talk otherwise.

Mr Rudolph said he would attack the problem in two ways: "Firstly I will get the medical officer of health to inspect the area and secondly I will contact the cleansing department so it can clear away the rubbish.

"I will raise the problem with the Hillbrow anticrime committee," he said.

"One of the major problems in cases like this is getting the owners of the ground to keep it clear."

He would find out who owned the land and contact them, he said.

Mr Rudolph said although individual cases could be dealt with, the root of the problem should be attacked.

He agreed the hobo situation was caused by widespread unemployment.

In the case of the whites and their separated families, he said it was a case of "who had abandoned whom and why?"



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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

State coffers cannot fund social welfare

297 Star 25/9/82

By Melanie Sergeant

South Africa's social structure would collapse within six months if it were not for community funded social welfare organisations, says Mr Kevin Moore, who attended the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare's biennial meeting in Johannesburg this week.

Too few people realised the crucial role of welfare societies, and did not support them, thinking they were kept alive by the State alone, he said.

Mr Moore, a member of the board of management, said his organisation had to rely on photographs of battered and sobbing children to rouse the public's conscience for donations.

"Our social workers do their job too well, even though there is a critical shortage of them. They rescue these children and place them in care centres, so the public is unaware of child abuse."

People were obliged to pay rates for roads, water and other necessities, but did not realise that people services were also a necessity.

"They do not realise that society would split at the seams if these services did not exist," Mr Moore said.

ABSURD

"It is absurd to think of running our one-million-rand-a-year business with money collected at cake sales, but that is how the public expects us to manage."

If money were deducted from the taxable income of every South African to fund essential welfare services, Mr Moore said the organisation could be more effective.

"The load would be spread over the whole taxed population, and this is the only way we introduction of a welwill avoid the eventual fare state," he said.

1982 Rdm 26/10/82

Refuge for (297) battered women

Mail Reporter

A REFUGE for battered women and their children — one of the first of its kind in South Africa — is to be opened in Johannesburg.

However, a total of R19 000 is needed to renovate the old house, provided by the Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand.

The refuge, the project of People Opposing Power Abuse (POWA), a registered welfare organisation formed in 1980 to support the victims of rape and battery and to educate the public about these issues, will cater for nine women and their children.

The address will be kept secret and the telephone number unlisted so that battered women can be assured that they won't be tracked down by irate husbands or boyfriends.

Women who need shelter will be referred to the refuge through POWA's crisis services, social workers and other crisis intervention centres such as Life Line.

Margaret House, the only shelter in Johannesburg which caters for battered women and their children, can only accommodate four women.

Women will be able to stay at the refuge for up to three months. Black women, however, will not be able to stay as long as this because the house is in a white area.

The refuge will be staffed by a full-time paid administrator supervised by a clinical psychologist, a child minder with experience in dealing with pre-school children, a housekeeper, a social worker and volunteer workers from POWA.



The "soul sex machine" — blind American pop-rock and soul singer
Relaxing before the show begins are Jeannie Harris, left, Speedy Gon

UK faces lax security charges in new spy r

LONDON. — A new row over security blew up yesterday between Britain and the United States over alleged British laxness in keeping secrets secret.

The row is the result of a weekend report in the New York Times that British officials allowed a Soviet spy to operate for nearly 15 years at the country's intelligence communications headquarters in Cheltenham.

And the London Daily Express intelligence specialist Chapman Pincher, wrote yesterday: "Britain's security services will shortly be rocked by a major new spy scandal."

A Labour MP Mr Ted Leadbitter, who was largely responsible for uncovering former Soviet agent Anthony Blunt in 1979, has asked the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to make a full parliamentary statement on the latest allegation.

The US report has been confirmed by a retired employee at the centre, Mr Alex Lawrie, who said security was "just a enough to fend off a well-meanin

Washington is concerned becau and the US work closely together dropping and exchange informatio from their listening posts around t

The Times, quoting unidentified gence sources, said the activities of tenham spy enabled the Soviets t their communications and codes t their own secrets.

In July Mr Geoffrey Arthur Pri translator of Russian who had worl Cheltenham centre, was charged w nage. He is in custody awaiting tr

Past security lapses by Britain da the Second World War, when Klaus British-sponsored German refug Anglo-American atom bomb secret cow.

OK CUTS

Unita is holding RC archbishop

LISBON. — Unita guerrillas fighting the Angolan Government said yesterday they had captured a Roman Catholic archbishop by mistake, but would free him soon.

A senior Unita official said the Vatican would be contacted to arrange the release of Bishop Alexandre do Nascimento, 58, Archbishop of Lubango. He was captured earlier this month on the border with South West Africa.

"We did not capture the archbishop deliberately and we had no intention of showing any disrespect for the Roman Catholic Church. Government forces use all sorts of ways to penetrate the

Cross workers we shortly afterwards.

The official sa wanted to free the op because he was ly ill. He gave no d did not say what w pen to the capture

Unita has release munique' about tw relatively close to

It said Unita for ran a government at Candono, 270km e Angolan capital, o 19, killing 24 Angola and six Cubans, and 600 Unita sympathi a local prison.

Unita forces a

Single mums' home evokes controversy

Sowetan 29/10/82



By SINNAH KUNENE

BLACK social workers were this week challenged to influence their agencies to think constructively when implementing their strategy on the upliftment of needy children.

Addressing a meeting organised by the Child Welfare Committee and attended by parents and social workers from various organisations, Mr Nelson Botile told social workers not to take any dictates from their seniors. In most cases, he said, they happen to be whites who claim to understand the needs of the black community.

Mr Botile's statement follows protest by social workers against the new planned home for Child Welfare children. The plans are said to be at an advanced stage and will cater for 60 children and mothers temporarily.

CHILDREN

Mrs Shirly Lesu, director of Child Welfare's black casework, said the new home was merely a temporary place to cater specifically for the overflow in the number of children dealt with by the agency. She said the society was overburdened with welfare work as was the case in 1980, when they had to accommodate nearly 100 abandoned children.

MOFOLO

The committee will proceed with the construction of the R500 000 home early next year. A site has already been allocated near Roodepoort Road in Mofolo. Already R145 000 has been raised for the eight-roomed home, which will be the first phase of the project.

- The West Rand Administration Board has started an information bureau which will be based at the Mavis Hall as from November 1. The office, run by a qualified social worker will be of service to people with both civic and welfare cases. This was announced at the child welfare meeting, after it had been realised that more and more parents with problems did not know whom to contact.

VAGRANCY

Sters 31/1/82 (297)

A big problem grows...



Drinking skokiaan can start as early as 5.30 in the morning.

Vagrancy in and around Johannesburg is becoming such a big problem that the West Rand Administration Board is considering establishing a centre to house people temporarily.

Many of the vagrants are seen as a health hazard, not only to themselves, but to the rest of the community too.

Wrab's director of Manpower Utilisation, Mr A E Steenhuisen, whose department deals with the problem, said: "Most of them are infested with sores. They take drugs and drink all sorts of concoctions. Others cough heavily which may suggest they suffer from TB."

He said the risk of infecting other people could not be ignored. He described vagrants as "an enormous problem."

Twin causes of vagrancy pinpointed

Mr Steenhuisen said that as soon as his department became aware of vagrants and where they lived they were moved.

In cases where the vagrants needed hospital treatment they were immediately taken there and on discharge Wrab traced their relatives and tried to persuade the person to return home.

"We are trying to establish a permanent centre where these people can be temporarily housed while their relatives are being traced. Most of them do not qualify to be in the cities," he said.

Mr Benny Nteso, a Wrab social worker, said the vagrancy problem had been clearly identified. What was now needed was a solution.

"The problem comes about mainly because of influx control regulations and unemployment," he said.

"In some cases people come to Johannesburg with a temporary job. As soon as that is over and their money has run out they become vagrants."

The areas where most vagrants can be found include Ellis Park (mostly whites), the End Street Park (blacks and whites), Pageview and Westgate (blacks and coloured people), Turffontein, Faraday, the city centre Fordsburg and Mayfair.

A lot of vagrants have a drink problem. They drink potent concoctions known as skokiaan or "mbamba."

Almost all the people interviewed said they were scared of the authorities.

The manager of the Child Welfare Society, Mrs Sheila Lesu, said many of the abandoned children found and cared for by her organisation were vagrants who sometimes escaped from social workers' custody.

traced the required will be reac and in order She sources

...out of small miseries

For many there is no ray of hope

Report: Jon Qwelane
Pictures: Alf Kumalo

They are the cast-offs of society. The helplessness of their situation is etched in craggy faces, tatters that hang on their bony frames and the squalor of the place they call home.

For many there is no hope. They have long forgotten their dreams of fame and fortune.

Others had no ambition in the first place.

Yet there are those who cry out for help — help in finding a job, family, friends and a way to getting proper identity documents they believe will rekindle faded hope.

They are the vagrants from Soweto and other black communities; men and women whose worries are washed away by countless "doppies" of skokiaan.

They live anywhere and everywhere, often pooling the cents they beg to buy food, some scrounge in the rubbish bins near shops and greengrocers for any tomatoes or bananas that have been thrown away.

In Pageview where a new whites-only suburb is taking root in a former Indian area, many black and coloured vagrants sleep in the veld and in old cars.

Their faces are slashed with bright-red lips from constantly drinking skokiaan. The drink that brings blessed relief also scars their cheeks darker than their faces.

All of them are dirty.

Pageview vagrants still refer to the area by its popular name of "Fietas."

Many say they are vagrants because they can not find work. Others say they have lost their reference books or never had one in the first place. Most of them admit they do not qualify to live in the city.

Obvious lies are told because they are suspicious of strangers. They say the "welfare people" are constantly harassing them.

Some vagrants are willing to show their identity papers to prove they are genuine victims of circumstances — overcrowding at home, family quarrels and lack of employment.

These are some of the people The Star found in the Pageview area:

● **Mrs Nora Olifant** (69). She was born in Sophiatown.

She has no home and sleeps in a building in Fox Street.

Mrs Olifant said her problems began with the death of her employer in La Rochelle and then her husband's death.

She has three children — a daughter who is married and lives in Durban and two sons who have neglected her. Her sons live in Orlando East.

Mrs Olifant said she has no wish to be returned to her sons, whose address she will see her because I am follow." She kept throughout view.

● **Mr Dick Morgan** not drink skokiaan as it makes people mad. She prefers wine.

Her best friend died this month.

She said she does

He said his mother and his father live with his "wealthy" younger brother. He will not stay with brother because house is overcrowded.

He sleeps with other vagrants in a city block

● **Mr Richard Riche** — Cele is known in the townships as a "clever". He speaks "tsotsi-taal" — a mixture of English, Afrikaans, Zulu and Sotho.

He wears a smart suit, that is beginning to show signs of hard wearing.

He said his father left his Orlando East home because he could not put up with it being crowded with relatives and children. He sleeps with other hoboes in a city building.

Both Mr Morgan and Mr Cele are missing fingers. They said they were injured at work but were never compensated by their employers.

● **Mr Joe le Roux** is an epileptic. He comes from Kimberley and has just finished serving nine years of a 9-15 years sentence for an offence he will not disclose.

He qualifies for a disability grant, which he receives, but he said it is not enough to live on. He is an articulate man. He said his wife and two children left him.

He sleeps anywhere but desperately needs a job and a house where he can afford the rent.

● **Miss Elizabeth Sebetoane** (26) appealed for help to get a reference book so that she can look for work.

She said she was an orphan and comes from Alexandra. She has a bad wound on her right foot, which she said was burnt when she tried to save her clothes from a fire deliberately set by other people.

● **Miss Mpho Mfalele** said the became a vagrant because she was an orphan, is unmarried and unemployed.

She and Miss Sebetoane sleep in the veld in Pageview.

● **Miss Florence Malefane** comes from Killarney in Soweto, and said she is a vagrant only temporarily. She intends going home.

She sleeps with her son, Sibongile, in an abandoned car in Pageview.

● **Miss Elizabeth Mfga** sleeps in the veld with her boyfriend, Mr Sanza Mikone, from the Free State.



Mrs Nora Olifant sheds a tear as she relates how her two sons neglected her and left her no choice but to become a vagrant. She says she is 69 years and speaks a bit of both English and Afrikaans.



297

New Johannesburg sanctuary is planned for the victims of violence

HUNDREDS of South African women are beaten, punched and kicked by their husbands — but few seek help.

In Johannesburg a volunteer help organisation, Powa (People Opposing Women Abuse) receives at least two desperate calls each day from battered wives.

This is only the tip of an iceberg that threatens to sink many South African families. Police statistics do not distinguish between assault and domestic violence cases, making figures of battery difficult to obtain.

Wife-battering is not confined to the lower income groups.

Dr Annemie de Vos, of the Department of Social Work at Rand Afrikaans University, said it was part of the increasing general family violence.

She said tension was caused by a process of social change too rapid for the human psyche to handle.

This was especially visible at all levels of urban society, because of the emancipation of women and the equalisation of social groups.

One of the many factors affecting wife battering was the independence of working women — often a 'threat' to the husband.

"He may try to get back at her in some way," Dr de Vos said.

Powa, an unsubisidised organisation affiliated to the Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand, believes the problem has become so acute that it is opening a special sanctuary in Johannesburg for battered wives and their children.

The refuge will cater for nine women and their children for a maximum of three months.

The only other refuge in the city for battered women and their children is Margaret House, which caters for four women and children.

Margaret House received about 88 applications for accommodation from battered women between 1980 and 1981. At times there have been up to 60 people on their waiting list.

The address of the Powa refuge will remain a secret, the telephone number will be unlisted and tight security will be in force when it becomes better-known.

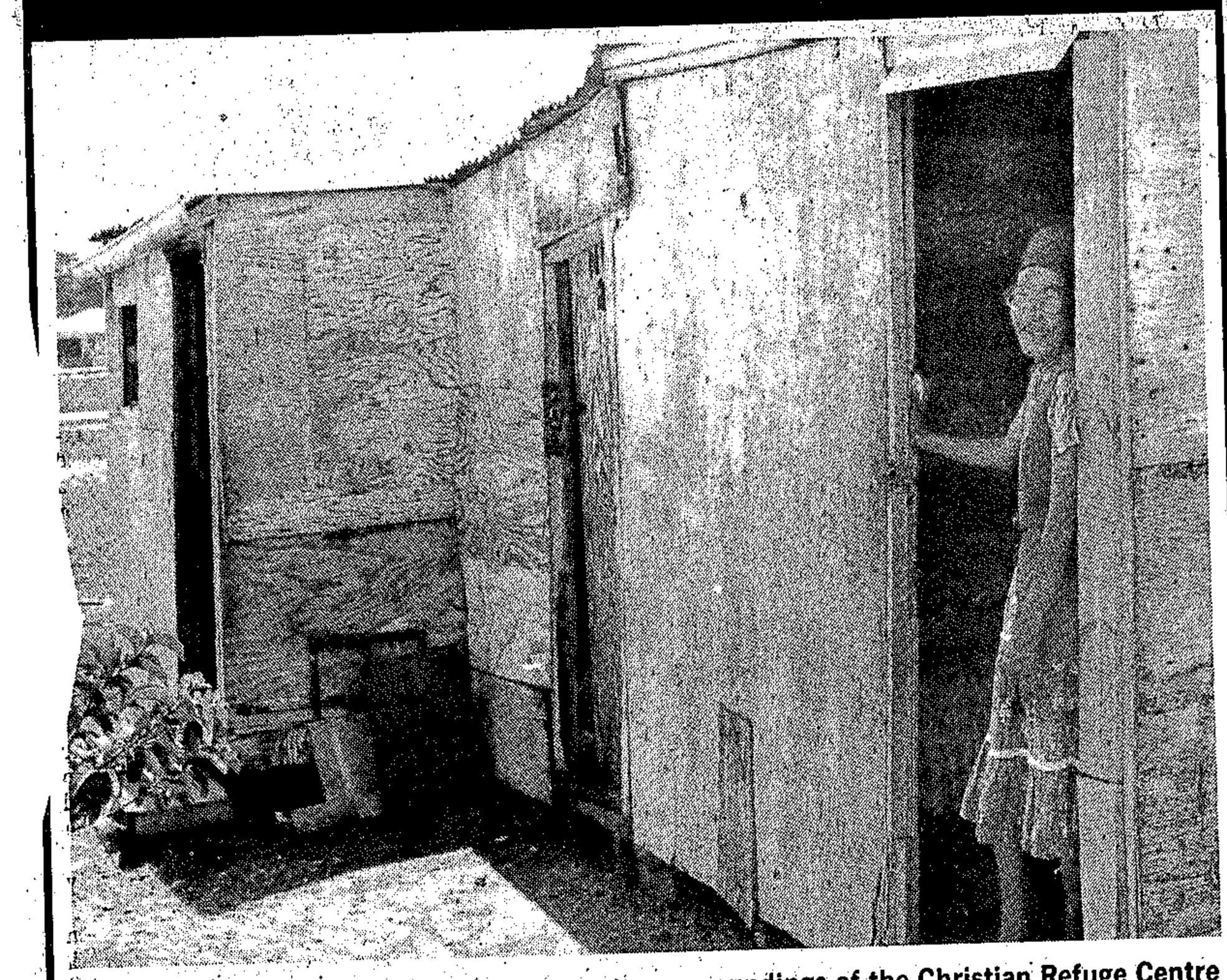
Powa needs a minimum of R10 000 to renovate a house and to satisfy the minimum requirements set by the City Health Department. It also needs furniture and kitchen equipment.

The refuge will be run by one full-time staff member, several volunteers to help with the childrens' education and psychologists and social workers to counsel both the women and children.

Desperate women can telephone Powa's one-year-old Crisis Line. They will receive counselling and may meet Powa members.

Powa also welcomes husbands to attend counselling sessions.

No more meths bottles



After two years living in the bush, the spartan surroundings of the Christian Refuge Centre are a haven for MISS FLORENCE ROBERTS.

Food and prayers for the derelicts

By CLIFF FOSTER

DERELICTS and meths drinkers are finding the basis for a new life in a tiny tin shack community in Highfield Road, Korsten.

The community is the Christian Refuge Centre financed and run by eight members of the Pentacostal Ministers' Fraternal, which literally picks up people from the street and coaxes them to recovery.

The fraternity has been running the centre for three months and currently has eight people in its care.

Evidence of the inhabitants' returning pride and self-respect is seen in the tidy manner in which they manage to maintain their box-like cabins, often shared by four people at a time.

The cabins stand behind the main building of the centre, a former house, in which the residents congregate for meals and twice a day for services.

In this simple way, aiding each other, they take their first steps towards returning to society again.

Results have been "unbelievable", says the chairman of the fraternity, Pastor Samuel James Graaff.

A wedding within the community is in the offing, but the ministers want to make sure each party can stand on his own feet before encouraging this step.

The Refuge Centre has rescued people from pitiful situations. Some have been found scratching for food in waste bins. One or two have knocked on the door of Livingstone Hospital, feigning illness to get a bed for the night. Others have been found lying in the bush or in the gutter.

Miss Florence Roberts, 46, is one of them. She was found in the bush where she had been living for two years.

Now she helps keep the centre tidy and in doing so shows what she could do if she had a home of her own.

Mr Graaff said this week: "These people are straight from the street — sleeping in cardboard boxes etc — and we come to speak to them of salvation. We work outside, on their physical condition, and the Lord works inside."

Newcomers are sent to the hospital for a medical checkup. After that they enjoy regular meals, although the ministers can only manage to contribute R45 a week towards the centre collectively.

Attendance at the twice-daily prayer meeting is compulsory and the ministers reckon the rehabilitation period should last about three months.

Clothes are donated by the Pentacostal congregations.

During the day the residents occupy themselves with odd jobs and general maintenance under the supervision of the resident Pastor Michael Hartz and Matron Louisa Jacobs.

Pastor Steven Brooks, said: "Our aim is to restore these people to health and then find them jobs and places to stay."

One of the many problems the centre currently faces is a shortage of cash.

Babies behind prison bars

Morning 22/11/82

IF a mother sentenced to prison has a child fully or partially dependent on breastfeeding, that child will be admitted to the prison and may stay with her for as long as is necessary, according to the Department of Prisons in Pretoria.

Expectant mothers are usually offered the opportunity of childbirth in an external hospital and are then re-admitted to prison together with their babies.

THE PRISONS DEPARTMENT

'The prisoner is personally responsible for the care of the baby during the night,' was the way the Prisons Department official put it to HERS. 'Obviously this will be executed in the quarters where the prisoner is incarcerated.

Initially however the mother and child will be kept in the main prison hospital.

'At large institutions there are equipped sections with courtyards where children are cared for while the mothers are working,' he continued. 'Where possible, mothers return to their children at feeding times.'

He added that a child may not be separated from its mother 'if there exists a possiblility of it being neglected.' Even if the child is in the care of the father or another close relative, the co-operation of the appropriate state welfare department is obtained to ensure the wellbeing of the child.

Attempts are made to have the child put into foster care once breastfeeding is discontinued, and subject to a certificate from the medical official stating that the child will not be psychologically or physically affected by separation from its mother.

The official explained that this matter is determined by the medical official in co-operation with other professional staff involved. 'Invariably each case will be dealt with on its own merit.'

He insisted that 'Any pregnant woman admitted to prison receives the necessary care from the prison service medical staff. She is regularly examined by the visiting surgeon and all prescriptions are executed.

'Sufficient food and bedding for the infant is supplied and the child's diet is controlled by a dietician to ensure he or she gets a balanced diet in prison.'

A CRIMINOLOGIST

Nico Steytler, a lecturer in criminology at the University of Natal, added to the picture:

'Once a child is removed from prison a Childrens' Court determines its future based on information submitted by the probation officer from the Department of Health and Welfare or the social worker from a local Child Welfare Association. Decisions regarding the fate of the child are then outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Prisons.'

He said the length of time the mother will be in prison, her state of mind, and whether her sense of responsibility makes her a fit mother, are some of the factors determining whether or not she will be allowed to keep her baby in prison.

In the USA women are pressured into giving up their children for adoption, he said, while Britain and Greece appear to have the most sympathetic attitude in allowing the mother to keep the child with her in prison until the age of two.

'Practically all over the world, a child may not remain with its mother in prison once it is older than two years,' he said.

'It would be incongruous in a way to allow female prisoners with children to be involved in family life to the extent of having the children with them in prison.'

A SOCIAL WORKER

Grounds for removal of the child from the imprisoned mother must be submitted by a social worker or probation officer to the Childrens' court.

'A child can be taken away at birth under certain circumstances,' explained a Durban social worker.

'If, for instance, there has been a case against the mother of child-battering, or severe neglect. But there must be written proof of such allegations.

According to the social worker, under the Childrens' Act, a child may be removed from its mother on the following grounds:

- If the mother is without visible means of support — which would probably be the case if she's in prison;
- If she is an immoral or vicious person — this is a rather nebulous clause, said the social worker, but its implementation is usually based on a negative report on the likelihood of rehabilitating the woman;
- If the mother was unable to exercise proper control over the child — if she was an unfit mother, which would also be based on a psychological assessment.

'But of course each case must be looked at individually, there cannot be hard and fast rules,' she said.

'For instance where the the woman is married, her husband is legally father and guardian of the child. But he may be an unfit father. Then the child might be put into foster care, where parents usually have visiting rights. Of course where the mother is in prison this becomes a problem.'

The social worker said that sometimes the child is put up for adoption. A clause prevents this course of action within two years of child being removed from prison, unless the mother agrees to the adoption.

A PAEDIATRICIAN

A Durban paediatrician said he thought maternal contact was all-important for an infant who, at such a young age, would be unaware of its surroundings anyway.

'As long as the child gets stimulus from the mother, as long as it can play around and be reasonably happy, whether it is in a prison or anywhere else is largely immaterial.

'Optimally a child should be with its mother for as long as possible, but before the age of two or three it doesn't really recognise its surroundings. It depends wholly on the mother and responds to the mother.

'Only after it starts walking and is more its own person, is it very receptive to all stimuli around it.'

A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST:

From the literature available on children brought up in prisons, it appeared that the effect on them of separation from their mother changed from case to case, said a Durban clinical psychologist

'It depends on where the child is [illegible]

...partment of Prisons.

He said the length of time the mother will be in prison, her state of mind, and whether her sense of responsibility makes her a fit mother, are some of the factors determining whether or not she will be allowed to keep her baby in prison.

In the USA women are pressured into giving up their children for adoption, he said, while Britain and Greece appear to have the most sympathetic attitude in allowing the mother to keep the child with her in prison until the age of two.

A clause introduced in 1975 makes short-term women prisoners who are pregnant, eligible for early parole on advice of the medical officer. (He conceded, albeit with a laugh, that this just might induce a woman bent on crime to get herself pregnant!)

In 1980 there were 2 574 infants in South African prisons, Nico Steytler said.

What of an older child, beyond breastfeeding ...e yet extremely dependent on its imprisoned ...other?

...possible, but before the age of two or three it doesn't really recognise its surroundings. It depends wholly on the mother and responds to the mother.

'Only after it starts walking and is more its own person, is it very receptive to all stimuli around it.'

A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST:

From the literature available on children brought up in prisons, it appeared that the effect on them of separation from their mother changed from case to case, said a Durban clinical psychologist

'It depends on where the child is taken away from and what it is put back into,' she said.

'But so much also depends on the psychological state of the mother in prison.'

In some cases it might be more harmful to put the child in a so-called 'normal' environment if in the prison it was strongly attached to its mother, she said.

It all rests on the individual mothers and their children.

Fiona Sacks

Welfare Board committee meets

E-Post 26/11/82

Post Reporter

THE newly appointed committee for the Regional Welfare Board for the Eastern Cape, Border and South Western Cape held its first board meeting today.

The re-appointed chairman, Mr Paul Kruger, who is also director of the SA Red Cross Society in Port Elizabeth, said: "The board has decided to establish community committees in George, Oudtshoorn, East London and Graaff-Reinet with a view to assisting the Welfare Board in determining the local community and welfare needs within those areas."

Various issues were discussed, including the question of co-habiting outside of marriage, which would be investigated by the committee, who hoped to find a solution regarding the children involved.

Mr J F Odendaal, of Port Elizabeth, has been appointed deputy chairman of the Welfare Board, whose members are appointed for three years.

The other members are Dr J D Krynauw, Mrs J M du Toit, Prof M C Potgieter, Dr J N Sher and Dr M H Vorster (all Port Elizabeth), Mrs J A Cerff and Mrs A E E Colquhoun (East London), Prof W A Mitchell (Grahamstown), Ds J J Naude (Graaff-Reinet), Mrs R M Schoeman (Oudtshoorn), Mr J H van Reede van Oudtshoorn (George), Mrs A van Rensburg (Queenstown) and Mr M B Webb (King William's Town).

The Regional Welfare Board is a statutory body responsible for co-ordinating welfare services.



en dogs ending as Christmas gifts

'ussuf Nazeer

:oming -- and cheap-aling dogs to hand out gifts.

.f dognaps are already :cording to the SPCA.

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s three - month - old dgeback cross, disap- lays ago. A substantial :en offered.

ather, Dr Stan Sher, log had become insep- ions. The family paid

of Rocky has acutely has even affected his exams.

ugh when you lose something or someone you dearly love," said Dr Sher.

"We tried all the branches of the SPCA to see if Rocky hadn't been taken there as a stray but with no luck.

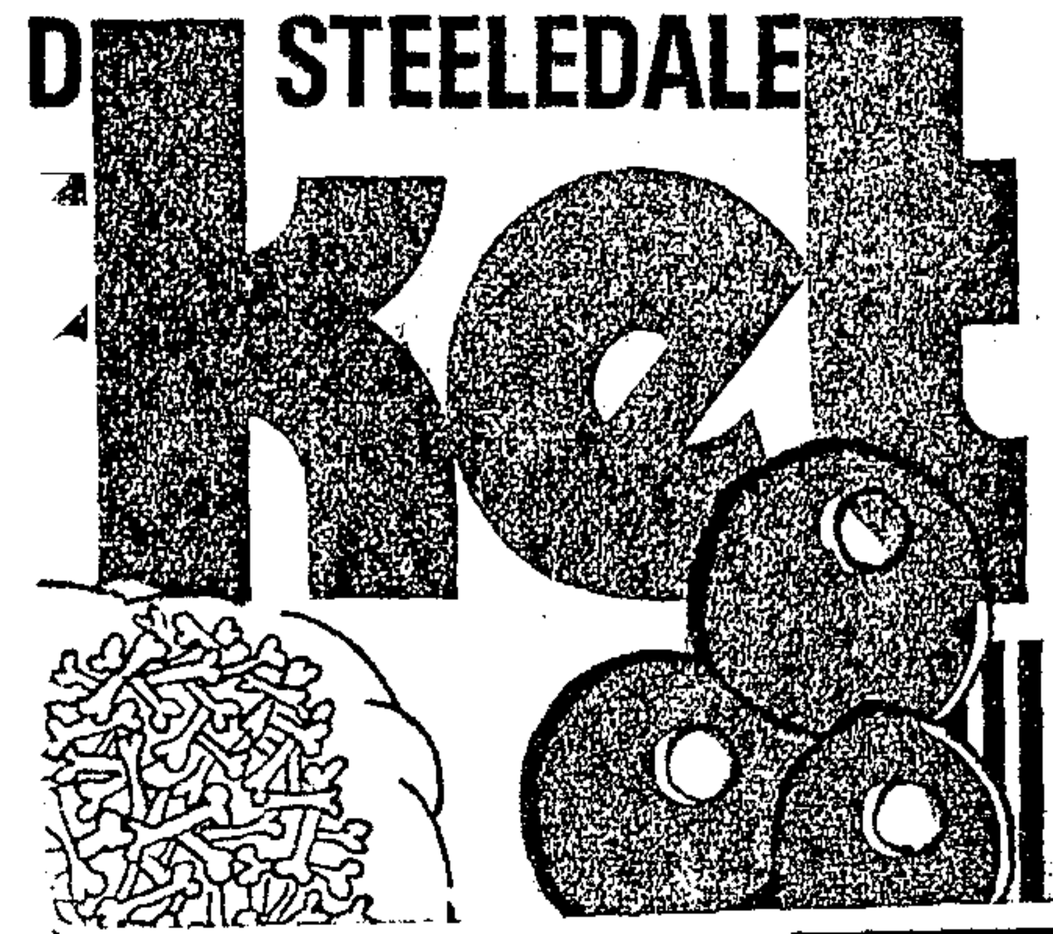
"We were told friendly dogs were being stolen, possibly to be given as Christmas presents," he said.

A Booysens SPCA public relations officer Mrs Barbara Nash has warned dog owners to take extra care of their pets.

"Dogs are favourite gifts, especially if they're warm, friendly and cuddly.

"They should be looked after like children and not allowed to stray," Mrs Nash said.

Dognapping was a serious offence. Offenders would be charged, she said.



Second refuge for women

A second refuge for battered women and their children will open at a secret address in Johannesburg next year.

The house was given to People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa) by the Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand. It will accommodate nine women and children.

"There are several shelters for battered women in Johannesburg, but Powa's refuge and Margaret House are the only two which accept children," a spokesman said.

"We believe it is important to keep mothers and children together at a time of crisis.

"We do not encourage the break-up of a family. The woman victim must make the decision to leave. Once she decides and asks for help we do all we can to help her get back her confidence."

The refuge will provide counselling for the women and playgroups for the children. They also take part in running the house.

If men wanted to receive counselling, family counselling would be available, the spokesman said.

Powa, formed two years ago, is run by volunteers, who include doctors, psychologists, social workers, housewives, lawyers and students.

"The refuge will have to be renovated at a cost of about R28 000," the spokesman said.

"We need donations — furniture, household appliances or money."

Anyone able to help should phone Crisis Line 783-5027, or write to Powa, PO Box 93416, Yeoville 2134.

A woman for and of the peopl

A VISIT to the University of the North in 1963 drove a verve into Ms Dorothy Malaka, the first black woman in the country to receive a doctorate in social work.

By SINNAH KUNENE

Although many look upon her with esteem, the angelic-faced and soft-spoken Dr Malaka does not see herself as an exception.

"I could be the first but not the last in this breakthrough," she says, adding that there are many opportunities open and it is just a matter of meeting them.

After her six years in industry where she went through various business sectors including furniture shops, and as a clerk, she realised one can only be one's own boss through study.

"What really sparked it was the visit to the North with the Ionian Music Society in 1963. We had attended a music festival there and I was inspired by several students I met," she says.

Three years later Dr Malaka obtained her degree in social work and in 1976 took up duty as the first black female lecturer among the academists. In the early 70s, she got a masters degree at the University of Wisconsin in the United States.

PEAK

A doctorate was the highest peak in her career which she has tackled in her usual broadminded and practical way.

"After six years of hard work I was sure I would not be beaten," she says with conviction.

She is now working as a visiting lecturer at Witwatersrand University. She will be back at the University of the North early next year and intends doing research into developing social work as a teacher.

BURDEN

She says black social workers in South Africa are over burdened as a direct result of apartheid.

"We cannot think of comparing social work here with other countries, there is such a big difference between black and white social work right in this country. We learn the same skills and theory but we have to contend with very high caseloads within limited resources," she says.

HOLIDAY

She is presently organising holiday programmes with the aid of voluntary teachers for the Anglican schools. Dr Malaka's prime concern is the high drop-out rate in schools.

She believes this can be greatly reduced if children are constructively kept busy during holidays.

"I realise the major problem lies with the laws affecting blacks in this country. For instance the Children's Act regards truancy as an offence irrespective of colour, but it is often overlooked when it comes to the black child.

"The education system is not free and compulsory. Child-abuse is not considered in terms of child labour while the Group Areas Act encourage parents to neglect their children. Parents have to migrate to the big cities as single people," she says.

SKILLS

"As a social worker I can only help from within limitations of the law." But she still believes the community can use its skills to improve their situation.

She was born in Benoni as the third of nine children. Dr Malaka's father is the late Reverend Harry Malaka of the AME Church.

Her two brothers are clerks in the city, three sisters are nurses, two are social workers and two are teachers.

She was educated at Ethwathwa School in Benoni and matriculated at Madibane High School (then in Western).

'Cannot compare with other countries'

'Laws are the main social problem'

PRESTIGE: Ms Dorothy Malaka, the country's first black woman to receive a doctorate in social work.

The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, December 1, 1982

(297)

Rape Crisis chalks up some victories

OF COURSE, he should have known better than to pick on a member of Rape Crisis. But having done that, he should never have offered her a choice.

'Rape or robbery?'

She naturally opted for neither. Instead, she knocked him on the head.

He was quite docile when he came to, she reports. All he said was 'I'll do anything you want, lady, just don't hit me again.'

So she accompanied him to the police station.

THIS was just one of the victories chalked up by Pietermaritzburg Rape Crisis since their first report 21 months ago.

At their second report in the Natal capital this week, they also told of a member who one night, 'single handed and brandishing a hockey stick,' interrupted the sjambok-beating of a 15-year-old girl and found her a place of safety.

But physical intervention is, naturally, an almost incidental part of the activities of this organisation, which aims primarily 'to provide emotional support and medical and legal information' to rape victims through its emergency telephone service and personal interviews.

The second Rape Crisis report went on to outline the research on rape conducted by members.

☐ *Recommendations for District Surgeon Examinations and Treatment of Rape Victims*, compiled by the organisation's two doctors, had been accepted by the Minister of Health and published and in a handbook for State Health Doctors.

☐ A project completed by one Mark Stanbridge on the incidence of sexual abuse of children in South Africa had revealed that in a survey of 81 university students, 23 percent of the men and 29 percent of the women had 'one or more experiences as a child with an adult giving them unwarranted sexual attentions.'

☐ Research by Victoria Powell on the counselling of rape victims had found that people counselled by Rape Crisis members benefited from that counselling.

☐ And in another project, Wendy Damant of the University of Port Elizabeth had found that social workers were not adequately trained to deal with rape victims.

More than 40 groups and individuals like Members of Parliament had been sent letters requesting their support of these reforms, which included the broadening of the legal definition of rape to 'sexual assault,' the introduction for those convicted of sexual asault of 'alternative' sentencing centred on a 're-socialisation therapy programme,' the granting of an automatic right to abortion for survivors of rape, the exclusion of the previous sexual history of the rape victim in court, and right of the complainant to present her evidence in camera if she requested this.

Work of the counsellors

On the subject of counselling, the report revealed that in the last 21 months, Rape Crisis workers had received 128 calls for assistance.

They had dealt with 57 cases of sexual assault, of which 32 were white, 11 Indian, one coloured and 13 Zulu. Twenty-seven of the victims were 15 years old or younger, and 11 were between 16 and 20 years.

The report added that 'At least 27 of the cases were reported to police, although charges were dropped in many instances.

'The usual reason given by adults dropping charges was police attitudes toward them. In children's cases the guardians felt that the child would either make a poor witness and not be believed, or that the reporting and trial procedures would further traumatize the child.'

Again, the report revealed that there was 'no safe place or time' when it came to rape. People were assaulted at bus stops, in their own beds, alone, in front of crowds of witnesses, at all hours of the day and night.

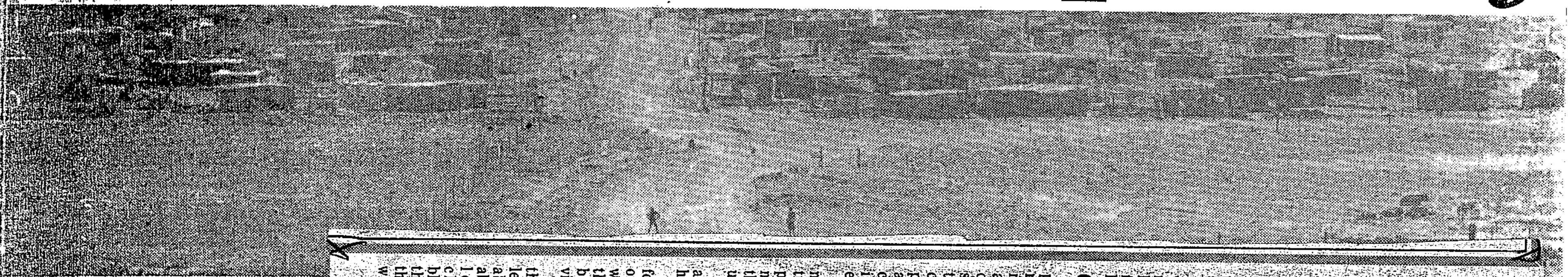
Other statistics released in the report were that where the race of the attacker was noted (in 52 cases), 83 percent of the incidents were within the same race group; that in 23 percent of the assaults there was more than one attacker; and that at least 93 percent of assailants were known to their victims. A third of the children's cases were incestuous.

'Vulnerability of survivors'

A source of worry was 'the continued vulnerability of some survivors.' The report told of one 'mildly mentally retarded child' who was raped at age five by her uncle (who was convicted and fined), at age 11 by her father (no charges were brought), and at 12 by a friend of the family (charges were dropped).

Problems relating to rape-induced pregnancies were frequent. Age ranged from 12-year-olds to adults.

Why should people stay



Of eight cases of current pregnancy referred to us, ran the report, 'One was referred to family counselling, one had an abortion arranged outside our area, one went to England for a legal abortion, two had legal abortions arranged in Pietermaritzburg, one decided to have the child and give it up for adoption, and two presumably sought and received illegal abortions — our contact with them was telephonic, brief and tenuous.'

Of the four women who had become pregnant in the past, two had given up the baby for adoption and two had kept the child.

Complicated

The Rape Crisis report added that the bureaucratic requirements to obtain a legal abortion for a rape-induced pregnancy were so complicated that it took two full days to complete the paperwork required in a clear-cut, witnessed case in which the rapists had been convicted and imprisoned.

'The 16-year-old, four months pregnant, trudged along from appointment to appointment, interrogated to the point of emotional upset.'

The report ended on an optimistic note, however.

'Suddenly it's been found that "the Emperor has no clothes" — women are realising that they are not to blame for being victims.

'With the lifting of the conspiracy of silence surrounding the abuse of the vulnerable, the causes of violence are being clarified, with the blame being put upon the perpetrator and the social climate in which he flourishes.'

Glynis Horning

RURAL DESOLATION . . . Oxton, one

WHEN the Ciskei becomes independent on December 4, it will be confronted with the challenge of providing a living for its rapidly growing but largely unemployed population.

Independence per se will not provide an answer to the problem. As Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, observed before the controversial decision to accept independence: "Our people cannot eat flags and constitutions."

The dimensions of the task ahead were outlined succinctly by the Quail Report:

- About 45% of Ciskei's resident population of 660 000 live in urban townships. Unemployment is rife. "Massive urban unemployment in the range of 25 to 35% is a central feature of the economy."
- Average output a head for the farm population of 357 000 is about R40, which the report characterised as "abysmally low."

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The Quail R
that there are still 730 500 Ciskeians in South Africa, all of whom are eligible for "repatriation" to the Ciskei. About 400 000 of these people are candidates for removal by the end of the decade, according to Dr Margaret Nash, of the Sa Council of Churches, and Mrs Nancy Charton, of Rhodes University.

With one of the highest rural population densities in South Africa — 126/km² against 25/km² for South Africa as a whole — the projected transfer of these people to the Ciskei will aggravate the problem immensely.

Under the present situation, the number of labourers entering the market each year is between 7 000 and 8 000, according to Mr F S Meisenholl, managing director of the Ciskei National

Cating flags and constitutions

The Prime Minister has named the Ciskei, the southern portion of the Transkei and the Eastern Cape as the priority area in new programme to stimulate regional economic growth. PATRICK LAURENCE examines the challenge in the Ciskei.

Development Corporation (CNDC).

Since it emerged from the old Xhosa Development Corporation on April 1, 1976, the CNDC has stimulated an investment of about R100-million in the Ciskei and created 10 000 jobs for Ciskeians at the cost of less than R9 500 a job.

Mr Meisenholl is proud of the CNDC achievement. Most observers would agree that his pride is justified, given the geographical location of the Ciskei in the relatively under-developed and economically sluggish East London-Queenstown area.

About half of the CNDC-stimulated growth is industrial. Dimbasa — a former 'resettlement' slum which inspired the title of the contentious film "Last Grave at Dimbasa" — is the main centre of industrial growth in the Ciskei. It has 35 of the territory's 44 factories.

The revitalisation of Dimbasa is another feature of its record which the CNDC points to with pride.

But these achievements have to be measured against Ciskei's needs: 10 000 employment opportunties in 5½ years provided work for less than a quarter of the inflow onto the labour market over the same period.

Thus the Ciskei's hopes for providing work must be pinned on agriculture, where there are already grave problems.

Most rural development plans are posited on decreasing the population density, but, with large scale "resettlement" looming, the prognosis for the Ciskei can only be one of increased population density and, therefore, of declining agricultural productivity.

That, in turn, will mean increased dependency on migrant labour to South Africa — which, in another turn of the vicious cycle, will deprive the Ciskei of more able-bodied men and thereby add another obstacle to agricultural growth.

About two-thirds of the Ciskei was estimated by the Quail Report to be suitable for pastorage, but with the growth of resettlement centres large tracts of the country are being denu

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VAGRANCY

No-hopers... th be drunk to sur

ARGUS 8/12/82

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MELISSA LANGERMAN, Argus Staff Reporter, looks at the problem of vagra the city in the first of a two-part series.

"A VAGRANT ... what is a vagrant? ... He is a person who steals, he is a danger to society, he drinks alcohol and meths, he eats from dustbins, he loves the life he leads and is not interested in bettering himself. He preys on one's conscience for mon locke work beyc

MOST PEOPLE are familiar with at least one vagrant, but an Argus survey in Cape Town found that people responded emotionally to vagrancy, with only a very cursory knowledge of the problem.

For a potential vagrant the crisis may come in his 10th job refusal, or the infidelity of his wife. He begins an inward and outward social collapse and starts on a suicidal course, eventually dying from meths, alcoholism or simply general abuse of his body.

He is not a temporarily out of work or homeless person. He is someone who is socially incapable of coping with the demands of society.

Irony

Ironically, although vagrants cannot cope with the demands of a middle class life, they survive under intensely difficult situations.

Miss Linda Christiansen, director of Nicro's Cape Town branch, defined three classes within the social order of so-called vagrants.

She says the top class are homeless people, not vagrants. They come to Cape Town looking for work and are unable to find jobs or places to stay.

These people are potential vagrants, as many do not have the motivation to try to improve thein lifestyle. After a while, many become petty thieves to support themselves.

The next class are the able-bodied vagrants, often hardened alcoholics who are capable of work, but seldom hold a steady job. Some maintain a living by doing odd-jobs such as gardening, while others collect newspapers, cardboard and bottles to sell.

The third class are the less able-bodied or "no-hopers".

Usually vagrants for years, their minds have degenerated through the abuse of drink.

Many suffer from peripheral neuritis, a disease which affects the nerves in the outlying parts of the body and causes the uncontrolled, staggering walk sometimes seen on city streets.

The bergies are an almost legendary part of Cape Town life, but little is known about them.

Paradoxically, while Cape Town's bergies were looked on with affection, people were frightened of so-called "vagrants", said Mr Peter Templeton, who runs The Haven night shelter.

"Cape Town has a great heritage of vagrants, from the strandlopers of the early days to the bergies of today," he said, but stressed that the bergie was a romanticised figure.

Failed

"They are often failed farm labourers who know how to drink heavily and come to Cape Town to join the casual labour pool, often battling in the urban environment where they experience trauma and hit the gutter.

"To these unskilled and uneducated problem people, R50 to R65 a week seems a big salary. They are used to far less on a farm, but it is relative because they get free food and housing on a farm."

Vagrants, he said, were attracted to areas where they could find places to sleep easily and instant cash for work.

"They are resourceful — old friends patting each other's pockets for money when they are drunk, with their own pockets always torn in the search by others for cigarettes."

Mr Nico Ras, a law-enforcement officer at the Kloof Nek Forest Station, has been working with bergies since 1976.

"They are quite fun really ... well, not really fun, but interesting, especially certain sayings they have when I arrest them with a few dops in. Generally I think they are a happy lot, but the places they live in are absolutely filthy."

Mountain

He said in the last two years there had been a drop in the number of bergies and most had moved from the upper mountain to the lower slopes.

He estimated there were only 15 or 20 left in his area.

"It's like playing cat and mouse. I arrest them and take them to court where they are generally charged with trespassing in a nature reserve or squatting and are given fines of R15 or 15 days. Then they return.

"I generally catch them in the same spot two or three times and then they move on. But if the area is not worked regularly, they return."

"When they stay in groups, there is usually a leader who is their 'man about town'. If they get drunk and fight, it is almost certain he will win. They don't have a lot of rules, but others will follow what he says.

"They form couples and if a man wants another's woman they fight. But if the woman agrees, it's just too bad.

"If you see a bergie in an area you will always see him in that area unless it gets too hot. If an intruder comes into their area there is always trouble.

Suburbs

"Bergies are pathetic, not dangerous. Usually they won't break into a place, but will steal milk bottles or washing. Sometimes you get skollies on the run among them who might give trouble."

Vagrancy in the southern suburbs is increasing, and although there are night shelters in the city, none exists in other areas.

Mr Barry Kinkead-Weekes, a University of Cape Town social science graduate, is doing a survey of vagrants in the Rondebosch-Claremont area for Nicro to establish whether there is a need for a night shelter there.

He said he found many vagrants had come originally from District Six or Harfield Village.

"They are staying in the area because they don't want to live in the crime-ridden townships. They don't have houses to live in, and many have degenerated."

These people, he found, were indignant about residents' attitudes to them.

"It's a bloody insult. The white people kick us out of our homes and then they offer us a night shelter," was a typical comment.

He found them insecure because they were sleeping illegally in a white area with constant pressure from the police. Many said they were picked up regularly around Claremont station where the police "sifted them out like insects".

Mr Kinkead-Weekes said he found a complete cross-section of lifestyles. Some vagrants lived off bins and begged, while others worked fairly regularly and took their washing to laundrettes.

He said the more affluent vagrants despised the meths drinkers — sometimes called blue-trainers — because, they said, they gave them a bad name.

"A lot of them don't want to be drunk, but if you have to get through a cold night with no shelter, you have to be pretty drunk to survive."

One of the complaints often made about va-

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...money and should be locked up or sent to a work colony ... He is beyond rehabilitation."

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grants is that they make a noise when they are drunk.

Many of the vagrants who created the noise experienced in places like High Level Road did so to get a four-hour dry-out session and a place to sleep, said Mr Chris Joubert, chairman of the amentities committee of the Green And Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

Fact of life

"Society must face the fact that vagrants are a fact of life in Cape Town and they cannot just push that fact away," said the Very Rev E L King, Dean of Cape Town.

"They are people who opt out of life and even if jobs were provided, there would probably not be a long queue for them. The problem is compounded by urbanisation and alcoholism and the racial situation doesn't help."

One of the questions most often asked about vagrants is whether they smoke dagga or take drugs. Some social workers say they cannot afford to do so. Others like Captain Joe McWilliams who runs the Salvation Army Beth-Roigelim Men's Hostel, disagree.

"Alchohol and dagga play a tremendous part in their lives," he said.

● Tomorrow: The meths register problems.



GETTING a dry bed and hot food is something to smile about. This woman gives a gap-toothed grin as she gives her entrance fee. The 30 c the vagrants pay each night for a meal goes towards a fund for the New Haven building which will cost R 250 000 to build and equip.

'Police dump us far from city'

Staff Reporter

VAGRANTS in the Southern Suburbs claim they are harassed by the police who use teargas on them.

They also complain policemen drive them far from the city "for fun" and then dump them, telling them to walk home.

Why don't the police worry about the "real criminals", they ask.

Colonel A J van Dyk, District Commandant for Wynberg, said if policemen were taking vagrants to areas and dumping them, disciplinary action would be taken against them.

"We don't use teargas; but a harmless gas developed for the police. When we arrest them, they often resist and put up a fight. The harmless gas makes them limp and although they are concious all the time, it puts them out of action for a few minutes."

Asked if there were any alternative to picking up the vagrants he said: "Lots of things are a waste of time but we have to do them. Not everyone can be arresting murderers and burglars all the time.

"We take them to jail and keep them there until they are sober, so they won't get beaten up or robbed. Then we release them.

"They come through by the hundred. It is no good taking them to court as the jails are often full and they are usually given a suspended sentence. They are often back in the area before you are back.

"If they are sent to court for loitering or squatting, most of them get a R20 fine or a suspended sentence."

He blamed much of the problem on the occupants of houses, whom he said were spoiling them by giving them food and money to buy drink. "If this stops, it might force them to go back to work," he said.

"It is a social, not a criminal problem. Spirits drinkers are not much trouble except those who drink and become a nuisance. They are not criminal types, though the ones who come here to find work are sometimes forced to commit crimes. They come to Cape Town to be near work and money and can't cope with the fast way of living.

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Out in the cold — the destitute

AT LEAST 5 000 destitute people sleep out in the open in the Peninsula, according to a report by The Haven night shelter which estimates there are several hundred vagrants in Cape Town.

Night shelters in the city cater for fewer than 300 of these vagrants.

Mr Peter Templeton, a social worker at The Haven in Green Point, said many cities had institutions to help these people and South Africa was far behind the rest of the world.

He saw five possible solutions to the problem of vagrancy:

- Day training centres to equip them with better skills;
- The return of capable vagrants to the labour market;

Disability

- More disability grants for the disabled;
- Assistance for homeless people who wished to return to their homes in other areas;
- More Government rehabilitation centres for the less responsive vagrants.

The Haven, in Green Point, admits up to 70 vagrants a night. They are given a clean bed, a wash, and for 30c a protein-enriched supper.

Mr Templeton said the shelter admitted only the most destitute alcoholics who were encouraged to see a social worker in the morning.

Last year, more than 500 vagrants passsed through their doors. Of these 400 tried to get jobs. Most left after a few days.

About 100 vagrants did not get jobs last year. Those who returned to The Haven were assessed every few months.

Success

The Carpenters Shop in Cape Town, which provides day training and work for more than 15 able-bodied vagrants daily and day-time accommodation for the more destitute, is unique in South Africa, according to Mr Brian Francis, who helps to run it.

It was started to help vagrants develop skills and has been so successful that repairs to shop dummies, carpentry work and welding are now carried out as full-time businesses.

He said the vagrants were not forced to reform and many started drinking as soon as they left the premises.

At the Nicro night shelter jobs, such as cooking and cleaning, were delegated to the vagrants.

Miss Linda Christiansen, director of Nicro's Cape Town branch, said due to the restrictions at night shelters some vagrants prefered to sleep elsewhere.

Re-located

"People want to see something done but not in their area, and the major problem is to get these centres re-located in white areas."

She said it was imperative for the Government or city council to build accommodation for the homeless. This would lead to a decline in vagrancy as many vagrants start out by being homeless.

In June this year, the City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, said hostels could be provided for vagrants in coloured group areas.

And recently a meeting took place between the Cape Town Welfare Co-ordinating Committee and the City Engineers Department.

Described by one source as a "very positive meeting", it covered plans for single people who are potential vagrants, and vagrancy prevention.

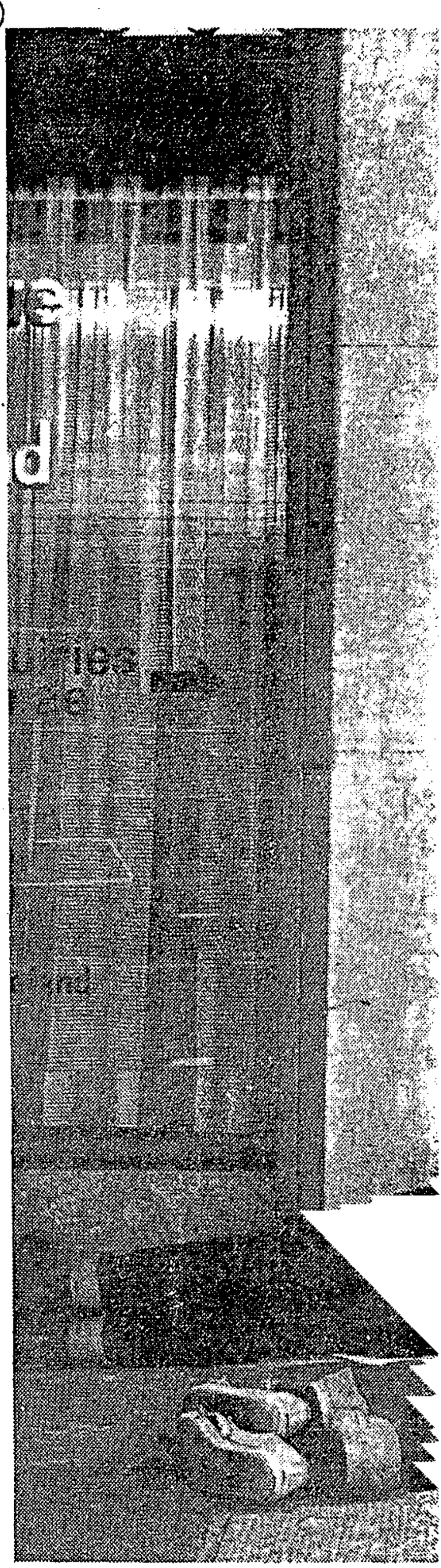
It was agreed the council could not be responsible for all aspects of vagrant accommodation as this would necessitate a back-up of daily social services which they could not provide.

Vacant

Members of the Cape Town Welfare Co-ordinating Committee asked the department for a map of any vacant land or buildings which could be used as sites for possible night shelters, which the council agreed to do.

Mr Brand said the hostels were still under consideration, but provision would probably be made for accommodation for homeless people at the next meeting of the Housing Committee.

He said the first accommodation would probably be built in March next year when the new recommendations had come in.



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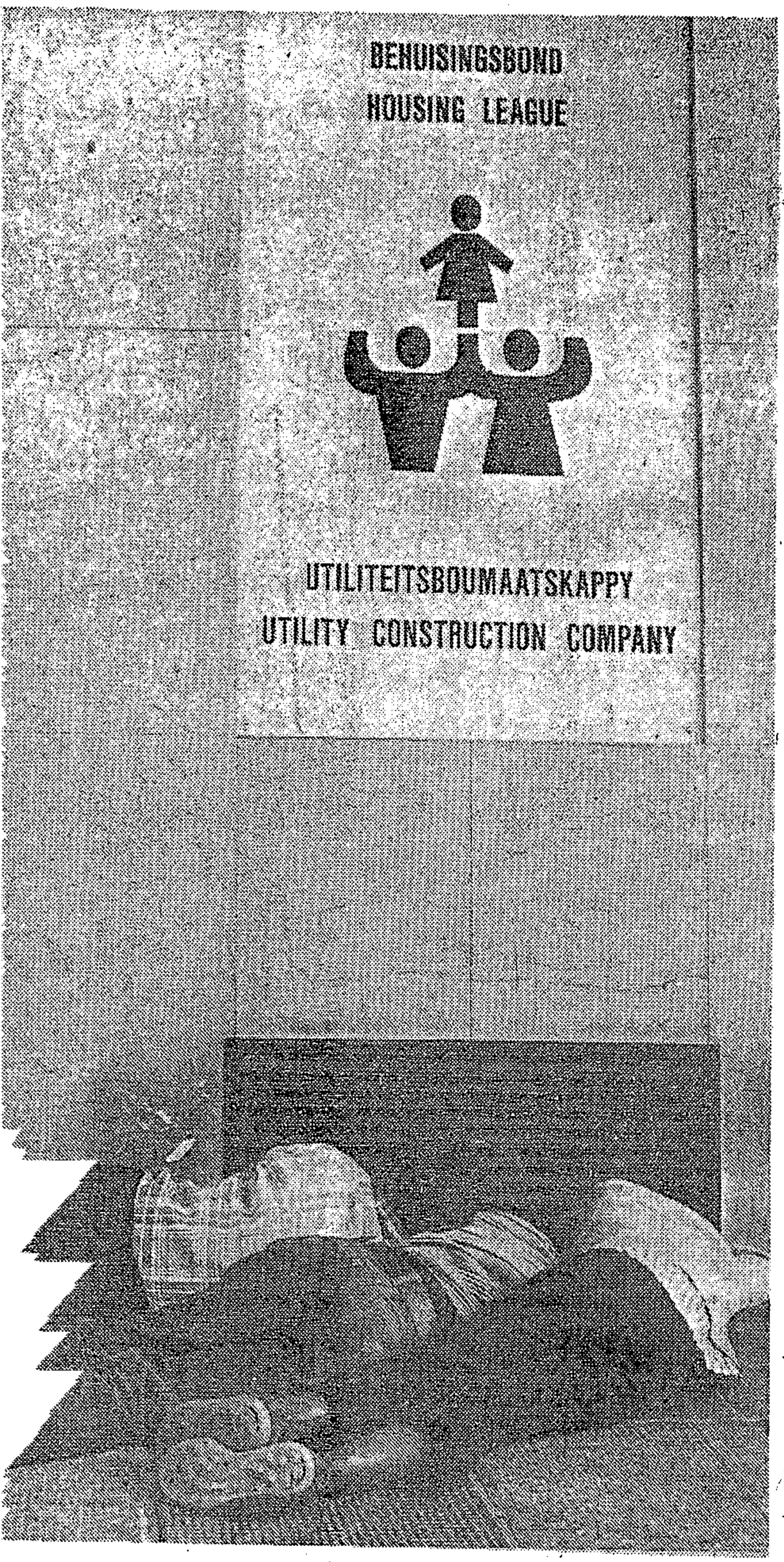

vagrants says "The Housing League". The vagrants beneath are
n Peninsula pavements every night. Many will never see the inside
y lack of accommodation more than anything else is the cause of
reasing vagrancy in Cape Town.

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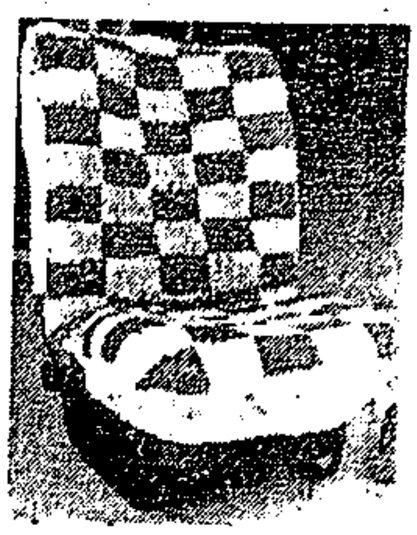

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The vagrants



LONG queues of vagrants seeking a bed and food form outside the Haven shelter each night. The shelter which now has 70 beds, accepts only the destitute and many homeless people have to sleep on the streets.

Black market meths beats controls

METHYLATED spirits — meths — has always been a feature of the Cape Town vagrant lifestyle and has been largely responsible for rotting thousands of minds.

Although it is slightly more expensive than cheap wine, it is just over a quarter of the price of cheap brandy.

On December 1 1979, a new law forced general dealers and chemists to keep two registers — one for the receipt of meths from the manufacturer or another dealer, and a second listing the names and addresses of buyers.

It prevented meths being sold to anyone under 18 and contained other restrictions on the marking and sealing of bottles and the amount people could buy — restricting possession of meths to no more than two litres at a time, and stating it could not be sold in quantities of less than 500 ml and more than a litre.

The law should have prevented the random sale of meths to vagrants but it has proved unsuccessful.

Vagrants have discovered sources in Cape Town — cafe owners and black marketeers who are prepared to risk fines of up to R500 or prison sentences of up to six months.

One cafe owner was quoted by a social worker as saying: "They're going to die anyway so what harm does meths do?"

Social workers feel severe penalties for black market sellers, or a total ban on the sale of meths except under rigidly controlled circumstances, would be the only solution to the problem.

Mr Gus Ferguson, director of the Western Cape Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, said the word meths was in fact a misnomer, as most brands of meths today did not carry the high percentage of methyl alcohol they used to. Substitutes had proved cheaper.

Ironically, meths was originally "methylated" to contain the methyl alchohol (which is meant to make it undrinkable) to exempt it from liquor duties.

Mr Ferguson said there were five types of meths available to buyers, only one of which contained methyl alchohol.

Most meths today is made up of a high percentage of industrial alchohol, with small percentages of *other* chemical substances.

Children who 'vanish'

ARGUS 9/12/82 297

MELISSA LANGERMAN, staff reporter, looks at the problem of vagrancy in the last of a two-part series.

MANY of the vagrants on Cape Town streets have children with them. Some are used for begging, others simply accompany the parents. Then suddenly, when they are a certain age, they vanish.

These are the children who grow up in the bush, sometimes being passed around with the wine bottle. Some die, others get referred to children's homes and many get parcelled off to aunts and uncles in the townships.

New generation

"The children are used for sympathy when they are small, but many die while they are still young. Those who survive could become the new generation of vagrants," said Mr Peter Templeton of The Haven night shelter.

In fact, a new generation of potential vagrants is already appearing on Cape Town streets.

Mostly young boys who don't have steady employment, their influx to Cape Town was first noticed only a few years ago.

No one has yet been able to explain the phenomenan though many feel it could be the pressure of township living. Like adult vagrants, most come from one-parent families, or houses belonging to relatives, where members of the family drink.

Like adult vagrants most drink, and many sniff thinners, smoke dagga or take drugs.

The average age for these young vagrants is 13, and their chances of surviving are rated far lower than those of the adults.

"If we catch them soon enough we can still help them," said Jane Keen, a child welfare officer at the Homestead in the city.

"The difference between children and adult vagrants is that the children have made a concious decision to live on the streets. I doubt whether many would want to go home.

Move on

"They stay a while and then move on, that's what's horrific about it — they just don't seem to be able to settle.

"When they first come to the Homestead, they often talk with excitement about life on the streets," she said, "but as one get's to know them better, there is often sadness about their families, but most don't see a viable alternative to the life they lead."

She described the Homestead as an attempt to make a halfway point between the streets and something better.

"I would like to see treatment centres for kids in Cape Town, and more children's homes prepared to deal with difficult children. We need smaller institutions or homes in big cities."

Profile of city's unloved people

STUDIES done by the National Institute for Crime Prevention in 1974 and 1978 on the need for a night shelter in the city, and for a further extension of services to the Nicro night shelter, revealed the following information about vagrants:

- The majority are coloured men around 40 years old.
- They are poorly dressed though most have a change of clothing.
- Most are malnourished, through inadequate or poor diet.
- Many suffer from poor mental and physical health or injuries.

VERMIN

- They are often vermin-infested.
- Many are alcoholics, and drink wine, spirits or meths.
- They stay in one area.
- They obtain money for drink and irregular meals by collecting and selling empty bottles, old cardboard and newspapers, and begging or by doing odd jobs such as gardening.
- They may smoke dagga occasionally.
- They usually come to look for work and are unable to find a job or home or to make an adjustment to the city.
- Often they have some training as labourers.

DERELICT

- Many sleep wherever they can, in derelict rooms during winter, or on streets or the mountain in summer.
- Most have been in prison for offences related to loitering, squatting, trespassing or drunkenness.
- Most are illiterate or poorly educated.
- Most have very loose family ties and come from poor socio-economic backgrounds where parents were alcoholics.
- Almost all of them are lonely, unloved, avoided and shunned.

Three quit society in protest

297

Mercury 18/2/87

Mercury Reporter

A MOVE by the Umzinto and District Indian Child and Family Welfare Society to ban members of Government-created institutions from serving on it backfired when three of its senior members quit in protest.

And now the Umzinto North Town Board, whose members have also been barred from the society, may be asked to consider withdrawing its annual grant-in-aid to the society.

Board-member Ismail Moolla said yesterday that at the next meeting of the board he would strongly recommend that his board cut all links with the society and also withdraw permission for the society to hold street collections in the town.

The retaliatory action follows rejection of an application by Mr Moolla and other members of the board to serve on the society.

Mr Steve Naidoo, chairman of the society, said Mr Moolla's application was rejected because of the society's non-racial policy.

'The society does not recognise bodies such as the South African Indian Council, town boards and other Government-created institutions,' he said. The threatened cut-back of financial aid from the town board would not seriously affect the society as the amount involved was a 'meagre sum'.

He described the threat by Mr Moolla to cut the society's grant-in-aid as 'sour grapes'. His said the society's executive committee would meet on Monday night to consider an appropriate reply to Mr Moolla.

Dissention

Among the members who quit the society are the headmaster of the Umzinto Secondary School, Mr Subramoney Ponnen, his deputy, Mr H P Chetty and Mr M Naicker. They could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Mr Moolla added that he had been informed by other members of the society that there was dissention in the society over its stand against Government-created bodies and more resignations were expected.