SOCIAL SECURITY - GENERAL

1991

JANUARY — SEPT.

Welfare groups slam govt report

297 CA+Trufs 3/1/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Welfare organisations have rejected the government's latest proposals for a financial and organisational overhaul of the welfare system, saying they are out of tune with developments elsewhere in the country.

The National Health and Population Department has proposed the restructuring of the system, emphasizing the need for a market-based system and outlining a privatisation strategy.

The draft report was submitted for comment to welfare groups in October.

Yesterday they rounded on plans for privatisation as the core weakness of the proposals.

The Durban-based Centre for Health and Social Studies (CHSS) and the Durban Welfare Policy Committee urged the welfare movement to ignore the recommendations.

They said the government recognised the financial crisis facing welfare, but recommended its financial contribution should be reduced, the burden shifting to the private sector in which church, voluntary, business and private welfare groups were lumped together.

Danie Craven. "We would help them with [illegible]

Privatisation plans under fire

Outcry over govt welfare proposals

WELFARE organisations have rejected government proposals for an overhaul of SA's welfare system, saying they are out of step with new developments in the country.

The National Health and Population Department's restructuring plan emphasises the need for a market-based welfare system, and outlines a privatisation strategy.

The proposals were submitted to interested parties for comment in October.

Welfare groups yesterday identified the move to privatise welfare structures as the main weakness in the government proposals. Some said the proposals would reinforce racial divisions and inequalities.

The Durban-based Centre for Health and Social Studies (CHSS) and the Durban Welfare Policy Committee, in a joint comment on the draft report, urged the welfare movement to ignore the proposals.

The organisations said the report recommended that services be further handed over to the private sector, yet the proposals would mean the state increased its control over the welfare system.

Government recognised the financial crisis facing welfare, but recommended its financial contribution be reduced and the burden shifted to the private sector — in which church, voluntary, business and private welfare groups were included.

Health Ministry officials were unavailable for comment yesterday, but Health Department director-general Dr Con Slabber said on Monday that a "task team" of department officials and welfare representatives met on December 17 to finalise

MATTHEW CURTIN

the report, which would be sent to Health Minister Rina Venter later this month.

The final report, including the feedback from welfare groups, would either recommend new legislation or a policy change. The inquiry was commissioned by former Health Minister Willie van Niekerk.

The welfare organisations said yesterday the report had recycled proposals first raised in 1985 which were rejected outright by the welfare movement.

Leila Patel — a member of the Transvaal co-ordinating committee for the campaign against the welfare policy, made up of representatives from the Transvaal Society for Social Workers, Concerned Social Workers and the Association of Black Social Workers — said the welfare proposals were as "irrelevant" as they had been in 1985.

Whereas the 1985 report called for privatisation and the entrenchment of "racial differentiation", the new proposals reiterated the call for privatisation but included no overt commitment to non-racial welfare provision.

Patel said privatisation would reinforce inequality. Welfare clients were the most vulnerable and least powerful members of the community, and welfare was not a saleable commodity like health care.

The SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare and other social workers' groups complained the report was published only in Afrikaans, and said the three weeks given to consider the recommenda-

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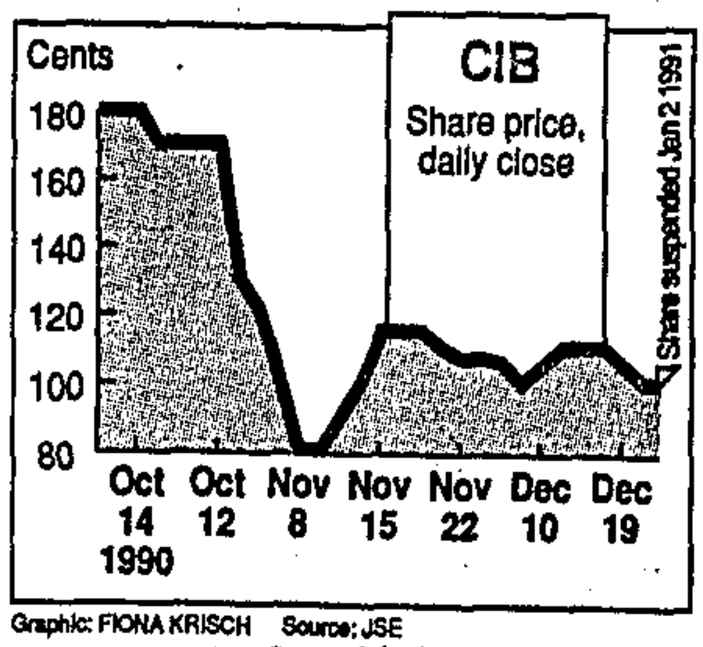

Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: JSE

Bad debts prompt CIBG suspension

ROBERT GENTLE

SHARES in Cape Investment Bank Group (CIBG), acquired last month by specialist merchant bank Prima Bank, were suspended from trade on the JSE yesterday.

The suspension, confirmed by the JSE listings department, was aimed at preventing speculation in CIBG shares after Prima's disclosure that CIBG was exposed to bad, possibly irrecoverable debts.

The disclosure, contained in a circular to Prima shareholders published today, coincided with sustained market talk that CIBG had been the victim of an R800m gilts position that went sour.

Prima MD Johan Bellingan declined to comment on the rumoured gilts loss, but acknowledged that CIBG's exposure in the capital markets had been "too high".

CIBG's auditors Deloitte Pim Goldby and Coopers Theron du Toit are conducting an investigation into the company's financial records in order to establish the tangible net asset value.

Bellingan said the preliminary investigation had shown that the net asset value — the key factor influencing CIBG's acquisition value — would not be able to be determined "in the short term".

He disclosed that the acquisition of the controlling interest in CIBG had been via the issue of preference shares to the controlling shareholders, which would be accompanied by an offer to minorities.

The bad debts arising from CIBG's lending book will be written off against these preference shares until the end of 1991.

Bellingan said Prima would not lose any money on the acquisition and CIBG would be absorbed into the stable only when all problems had been resolved.

Welfare

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tions were inadequate.

Patel said the report failed to address the issues of socio-economic backlog, economic redistribution, under-development or the need to dismantle welfare apartheid.

SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) Johannesburg office supervisor Joanne Stevens said Nicro was particularly concerned about the attempt to put welfare on a business footing.

The new proposals would only entrench apartheid in welfare structures already burdened by the bureaucracy of four separate welfare departments.

In its report the department recommends the restructuring of government welfare financing and social security provision, and sets out guidelines for the determination of tariffs.

Government funding would depend on welfare organisations meeting certain criteria, among them support for a democratic political dispensation and exposure to normal economic market forces.

The report recommended that "the capitalist free market system" provide the ethical basis for financing welfare.

It said ethical guidelines for the planning and financing of welfare services should concentrate on universal human rights, among them equality before the law, freedom of religion and the right to self-determination.

The CHSS said the draft ethical guidelines ignored human rights which dealt with social, economic and cultural matters, social development and the environment, all already enshrined in the constitutions of "democratic organisations".

Shift welfare focus from state to individual report

(297) Bldy 4/1/91

MATTHEW CURTIN

THE individual rather the state should take primary responsibility for welfare provision in SA in the future, says the draft report on welfare funding and organisation recently issued by the National Health and Population Development Department.

One of the two principles guiding a future welfare system financially equipped to provide adequate social welfare services in SA should be that "individuals, families and communities are primarily responsible for the financing of social welfare services needed for their effective social functioning".

The other was that within a democratic constitutional dispensation, a free market system formed the "financial framework" for the financing of the welfare system.

Business Day obtained a copy of the report yesterday, which Health Department officials said was only a draft working document already superseded by a report being compiled by the SA Welfare Council (SAWC), consisting of the private welfare sector and government representatives, and an interdepartmental consultative committee (ICC) on social welfare.

Health Department deputy director-general Boet Schoemann said yesterday in no way did the document represent departmental recommendations but was the product of an SAWC/ICC working party.

ICC chairman Dr Joos Hattingh said the fierce response from welfare groups to the report on Wednesday was "an overreaction and irrelevant" given that a final report was in the pipeline. That would also be submitted for comment before going to Health Minister Dr Rina Venter.

The draft report nevertheless contains explicit "guidelines" and "principles" governing "policy aims", and it was compiled under the auspices of the department.

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS) yesterday confirmed other welfare organisations' misgivings about government thinking on the future of welfare.

In its commentary on the draft report, the society said it was "very disappointing to see the antiquated residual model of welfare being dished up again despite having been discredited for so long".

The organisation said to set as a point of departure the unqualified support for the free market system was to eliminate any discussion of a welfare system appropriate to the new SA. It was also concerned there had been inadequate consultation with workers and political organisations involved in welfare.

The JCWS said the vast majority of those needing social services in SA could pay little or nothing towards their cost, but the idea of involving private enterprise in welfare provision was sound.

The draft report said there was a clear distinction between the state's and the private sector's functions with regard to welfare provision. The state had an "enabling, facilitating and monitoring" role, while the private sector's was "exploratory, experimental and executive".

The report recommended it was "the responsibility of the federal government and the regional authorities ... to provide sufficient funds from the exchequer for the financing of social services".

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Report looks to private sector for two-thirds of welfare funding

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THE private sector in SA should provide two-thirds of the funds for welfare services — worth 6,4% of GDP or R13,2bn based on 1989 real GDP figures — says the recent draft report on the restructuring of welfare financing.

The report, issued by the National Health and Population Development Department, said according to "international norms" government should provide 3,2% of GDP for welfare provision.

SA was a Third World country with a large proportion of "less developed communities". It was vital the state and private sector provided the 9,6% of GDP necessary for "the establishment of an adequate welfare system".

The report, compiled by a working committee of the SA Welfare Council and Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee (ICC) on social welfare, was submitted for comment to welfare groups in October. A final report is being prepared.

ICC chairman Joos Hattingh said yesterday the guidelines for financing were based on an investigation of Third World welfare provision by the Finance Department's central economic advisory service.

MATTHEW CURTIN

AHI president Gerrie Steenkamp said at the weekend "the writing was on the wall for the private sector" regarding its responsibility for welfare funding. In principle more funds would have to be provided to avoid a "dramatic rise" in taxation.

Not only could government not withdraw entirely from welfare subsidisation, but trade unions had a responsibility for putting the private sector in the position where it was able to carry a greater burden of welfare funding.

Steenkamp said greater productivity, less labour unrest and more reasonable wage demands were important preconditions for SA's economic prosperity.

In the 1990/91 Budget government allocated R4,4bn for "welfare promotion" out of a social services budget, including health and education, of R27,8bn.

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society social work consultant Jackie Loffell said at the weekend it was difficult to establish a clear picture of government welfare funding because of the racial fragmentation of welfare departments.

Search for a realistic, affordable welfare system

BDay 14/1/91.

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BRIAN McKENDRICK

BUSINESS Day, in an editorial about new government proposals to reduce the role of the state in social welfare (January 4) simplistically blurs or overlooks some of the key issues that should be carefully weighed up by all South Africans at a time when they may be able to restructure aspects of their society.

The clouded issues include the nature of "social welfare", the responsibility of the state to its citizens, and the relationship between social welfare and economic growth.

Social welfare systems are characteristic of all industrialised and many industrialising societies in the modern world, whatever a country's ideology. The consistently dualistic objectives of social welfare require special note. On the one hand, it is an expression of a society's views about people and human worth. On the other, it is a means of promoting or maintaining a society's political, social, and economic goals.

These two objectives need not be mutually antagonistic, and can be complementary. The weight given to one or other of them is mediated by features such as political ideology and health of the economy.

A comparison with the phenomenon of corporate social involvement programmes may serve to clarify the dual focus of social welfare. Most corporate social responsibility programmes are not only humanitarian, but a means of developing an environment within which the company can continue to operate profitably. A country's organised social welfare activities can be viewed in the same way.

Within most industrialised countries, social welfare measures are ultimately designed to maintain a stable, skilled and relatively secure workforce. This is also true of the industrialised, skilled South Africans, most of them white.

Less affluent whites in SA have, as a result of Afrikaner socialism, been even more protected than the citizens of some so-called welfare states in the northern hemisphere. Free, or almost free school education and health care, non-contributory old age and disability pensions, artificial full employment, subsidised housing, comprehensive state-subsidised personal social services, and alternative residential care for the aged are some examples.

With the transition to a "new" SA, and the opening up of opportunities previously the monopoly of the elite white group, it must be clear to government that the full benefits of Afrikaner socialism cannot be extended to all as SA cannot afford this. Is this the real reason for government panic and haste in disengaging from welfare responsibility?

However, the choice is not simply between full state involvement (as in Afrikaner socialism) and almost no state involvement at all. The choice could include a different type of active state involvement, designed to promote the goals of national development in a changing SA.

A common ingredient of all dramatically successful industrialisation since the Second World War has been the state taking responsibility for people's most basic needs during a period when large sections of the population have been made vulnerable by change from traditional ways to industrialised life. Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Taiwan are examples of this.

Possibly the one thing that all South Africans agree upon is that more wealth must be attracted and generated. Such wealth can only be realised by increased industrialisation. In SA one of the prerequisites of this industrialisation is a skilled, relatively secure, and stable work force. Active state leadership is inescapable in achieving this.

The state's policy of disengaging from social welfare is inimical to development, and a short-sighted abandonment of an effective strategy to stimulate growth.

Rather than debating the polarities of rugged individualism versus welfare statism, as your editorial does, it would be more productive to promote debate about indigenous alternatives to both these extremes.

Undoubtedly, any acceptable alternative must be affordable, realistic and appropriate to SA's circumstances. All South Africans — including business people — should vigorously reject the proposed state abandonment of welfare responsibility. Business people in particular need to contribute their experience and creativity to the evolution of SA social welfare policies that enhance the quality of people's lives, and that also support efforts to achieve the economic growth on which the future prosperity of SA depends.

☐ **Prof McKendrick heads Wits University's social work department.**

BOOKS

Red Cross to launch project to help Braklaagte refugees

EDYTH BULBRING

THE International Red Cross and the northern Transvaal branch of the SA Red Cross will launch a joint project today to assist more than 5 000 Braklaagte refugees in Zeerust.

The refugees, who have fled fighting between factions opposing or supporting the Bophuthatswana government have been accommodated in six Zeerust churches since last week.

Local church and community leaders have requested assistance from the Red Cross as the local community cannot provide relief for the growing number of refugees indefinitely.

Red Cross International (RCI) representative Alex Brunwalder said yesterday RCI and the SA Red Cross had discussed the plight of the refugees.

The two organisations, he said, had agreed to launch a joint project.

RCI would suppy the financial back-up, while the SA Red Cross would handle the distribution of resources and provide the manpower.

The extent of the financial aid could not be assessed until the RCI representative who visited the area yesterday had reported back.

Brunwalder said they would be in a position to start an assistance programme in Braklaagte today.

It was possible, though, that some sort of relief could have been initiated by late yesterday afternoon.

Attacks on the Braklaagte community, which opposed incorporation into Bophuthatswana, were allegedly carried out by members of a vigilante group supporting Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope.

Sapa reports from Zeerust that journalists were ordered out of Braklaagte by Bophuthatswana police and soldiers yesterday.

Scheme aimed at helping patients

Sowetan 16/1/91

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THE Johannesburg Hospital's social work department has launched a scheme aimed at offering patients and their families emotional support and assisting them with practical tasks they cannot perform.

The scheme will focus on counselling, with the social workers befriending patients and paying them visits at home after they have been discharged, collecting pension funds for those who are unable to go to pension payout points and doing shopping for them.

Miss M Leketi, a social worker at the hospital, said the service had been offered to patients before but not on a non-racial scale.

Following the opening of health services to all races the hospital has had to open the scheme to include people of other races, she said.

Volunteers

She said the hospital was running a recruitment programme for voluntary workers, both black and white, to find people who would be interested in providing care and support to patients, both adults and children, for about six hours a week.

The candidates will receive training in basic counselling and communication skills to equip them to offer patients emotional support and assist with practical tasks.

They would also act as interpreters to bridge language barriers.

Applications are invited from volunteers. The closing date is February 28. The following numbers can be contacted from Monday to Friday for more information, (011) 488-3106 between 9am and noon and (011) 646-5014 between 5pm and 8pm.

Counsellor Naledi's free service

Sowetan 16/1/91 297

A social worker of Protea North, Soweto, has begun a free telephone counselling service at her home in an attempt to make people realise their full potential and powers within themselves.

By GRACE RAPHOLO

Naledi Deane (38) has been counselling from home for the past four years. She has also had success running workshops on goal-setting.

She is currently studying Positive Thinking at the School of Metaphysics in Sandringham, Johannesburg, and holds an Honours degree in social work from Unisa. She obtained her junior degree from the University of the North.

WOMAN

Her counselling techniques are based on Positive Thinking principles which she has been studying for the past three years. Her techniques are also based on her ability to motivate people into realising their full potential, she told *Sowetan*.

Naledi has a collection of books and tapes on Positive Thinking and she plans to share the material with the people she would be counselling. "My wish is to extend my knowledge and my starting point is to begin private counselling at home", Naledi stressed.

She will deal with all human problems. Naledi, who has two daughters aged 13 and four, said the type of counselling provided will depend on the problem at hand. Emphasis will be on making people aware of the powers within themselves.

She believes that there is nothing impossible and life is what one makes it. People should be aware that changes in life are not instant but a gradual process. For change to be possible, the person has to be prepared to change, she said.

The counselling service is free of charge and those interested can contact Naledi at (011) 980-1011 between 8.30pm and 11pm.



NALEDI DEANE

Kagiso Trust seeks new image

CAM-Trust 17/11/91 297

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two ANC officials and a UDF office-bearer have resigned from the Kagiso Trust's Natal regional committee, because of pressure from the European Community (EC).

The trust, the principal channel for EC funds earmarked for "victims of apartheid", has been criticised for an alleged bias towards the UDF-ANC political camp.

The European backers, concerned to portray a more non-partisan image, were also behind the appointment of Mr Eric Molobi as the new general-secretary of the trust, which has a budget of R76m.

EC representatives had also been unhappy with the fact that Natal academic Dr Michael Sutcliffe was treasurer of both Kagiso and the ANC's Natal region.

Dr Sutcliffe, UDF executive member Mr Yunus Mahomed and ANC Natal secretary Mr Sibusiso Ndebele all stood down from the Kagiso Natal committee yesterday.

While Mr Molobi had been prominent in the UDF, his involvement in education and other non-political community initiatives meant he was likely to project a more non-partisan image, a European diplomat said yesterday.

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A TIMES

Kagiso Trust trio quit after EC pressure

B1 Day 17/1/91

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PATRICK BULGER

TWO ANC officials and a UDF office-bearer have resigned from the Kagiso Trust's Natal regional committee because of pressure from the EC.

The trust, the principal channel for EC funds earmarked for "victims of apartheid", has come under intense criticism for an alleged bias towards the UDF/ANC political camp.

The European backers — in an attempt to have the trust portray a more non-partisan image — were also behind the appointment of Eric Molobi as the new general secretary.

This puts him in charge of the organisation, which has a R76m budget, in place of Achmat Dangor, who has headed the trust for several years.

EC representatives in Brussels had been unhappy for several months with Natal academic Michael Sutcliffe's position as treasurer of both the trust in Natal, and a Natal region of the ANC, a European diplomat said yesterday.

Sutcliffe was one of the trust's three Natal regional committee members who announced yesterday they were stepping down from their positions.

The others are UDF executive member Yunus Mahomed and ANC Natal secretary Sibusiso Ndebele.

The diplomat said that while Molobi had been prominent in the UDF, his involvement in education and other non-political community initiatives meant he was likely to project a more non-partisan image.

Dangor becomes national director.

In effect this makes him Molobi's deputy.

Mahomed — who will remain a national trustee — cited his involvement with the UDF as his reason for withdrawing.

Sutcliffe said yesterday a European government, which he would not name, was conducting a vendetta against him.

New impartial officers for Kagiso Trust

Sowetan 18/11/91

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TWO African National Congress officials and a United Democratic Front office-bearer have resigned from the controversial Kagiso Trust's Natal regional committee because of pressure from the European Economic Community.

The Kagiso Trust, the principal channel for EEC funds earmarked for the "victims of apartheid", has come under intense criticism for an alleged bias towards the ANC/UDF political camp.

EEC representatives in Brussels, who visited South Africa late last year, have been unhappy for several months with Natal academic Dr Michael Sutcliffe's position as treasurer of both Kagiso in Natal, and the southern Natal ANC region.

Sutcliffe was one of the three office bearers to resign. The others are UDF executive member Mr Yunus Mahomed and ANC secretary for southern Natal, Mr S'bu Ndebele.

The European backers were also behind the appointment of Mr Eric Molobi as the new general secretary.

This puts him in charge of a R76 million budget. — *Sowetan Correspondent*

Changing era brings hope for SA women

(297)

Sowetan 24/1/91

WOMAN

By SIZA KOOMA

As the country gears up for more constitutional changes this year, women are also keeping their fingers crossed hoping that the Government will adjust laws which affect their lives.

Although the past few years saw many changes that brought justice in some areas that influence women's lives, there are still many other oppressive Acts in the Statute Book that need to be expunged.

They are now awaiting the Government to review the Abortions and Sterilisations Act following recommendations made to the Department of Health and Population Development by women's organisations, individuals and other institutions in June last year.

There is also a strong hope that abortion will be legalised to help curb the number of abandoned, abused and neglected babies.

The Government is also expected to act on the Child Care Amendment Bill to be tabled when Parliament opens next week. The Bill, if passed, is expected to do away with a section which prohibits people from adopting children across the colour.

Proposals in the Maintenance Amendment Bill, aimed at solving the problem of maintenance defaulters, are also expected to be instituted this year.

Justice is still expected to be done in other common but equally urgent issues such as rape, sexual harassment, wife battering and equality at work.

Women heralded the changes that were introduced gradually in the past few years. The new tax laws that saw married women being taxed separately from their husbands in 1990 received a warm welcome, so did the implementation of the Matrimonial Properties Act in 1984. The Act raised married women to the same status as their husbands and came with options to the unpopular system of marriage in community of property.

The system regarded women as minors and did not allow them to enter into any financial agreement without their husbands' consent. The system of marriage in community of property and that of marriage out of community of property with an antenuptial contract were the only two marriage options available to couples before 1984. The third type of contract, out of community of property with an antenuptial contract with an accrual system, was added when the Act was amended.

The relief brought by the Act, to black women especially, was soon to be followed by the legal status given to customary marriages and changes in polygamous marriages.

The Unemployment Amendment Bill of 1988 also saw changes to payments of maternity benefits, cutting the waiting period by five weeks.

The following year the Divorce Amendment Act introduced a change that made it possible for pension funds to be divided between the two spouses upon divorce. The Maintenance of Surviving Spouse Act of 1990 gave either spouse in a marriage the right to maintenance upon divorce.



Soweto businesswoman Mrs. Marina Maponya brightened these children's lives when she gave a cheque for R1 000 to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

IDT to give poor a R600-m boost

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THE Independent Development Trust (IDT) is to allocate R600-million to provide secure living conditions for upwards of 750 000 poor South Africans over the next two years.

IDT chairman Jan Steyn told a Johannesburg news conference this week that the funds, controlled by the R2 000-million trust, would provide a large number of South Africans with a stake in the national economy.

He said the allocation of land, which should be tied to job opportunities and be free of racial constraints, was critically important. C Pleio 27/11/91

Since its inception in August last year the IDT has allocated some R200-million to various projects committed to improving the quality of education.

The IDT would hold further discussions with relevant agencies, authorities and groupings on how the R600-million allocation should be structured and administered, "in order to ensure that the needs of rural people, where profound hidden poverty is often present, will be a priority".

The IDT may establish advice centres to protect home owners from exploitation and may run education programmes directed at buyers, sellers and borrowers.

Other IDT goals include skills and small business development – especially small contractor development.

"It therefore poses a challenge to the public and private sector as well as extra-parliamentary groupings. They all need to help create an environment in which we can maximise the impact of this investment." – Sapa

R600m for new homes

Cape Times 25/1/91 R600 297

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 750 000 homeless South Africans are to be housed over the next two years with R600 million from the Independent Development Trust (IDT).

This was announced by IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn yesterday. He said the funds would provide "access to secure living conditions to upward of 750 000 poor South Africans".

The IDT was formed to administer the R2bn the government allocated last year for financial assistance to poor communities. A further R1bn was allocated to upgrading infrastructures.

This represents the largest allocation made by the trust and brings its total financial commitment so far to R800m.

Other allocations of R200m have been directed at a range of education, housing and health projects.

Mr Steyn told a news conference here that the new developments would provide a large number of South Africans with a stake in the national economy.

"Housing is inevitably a political issue and in South Africa even more so, given the historical disparities that exist in our society.

"It is our view that housing is essential to unlock the capacity of people to be able to help themselves and to increase opportunity for upward mobility," he said.

He said the needs of rural people had been targeted as a priority.

Although the details of the R600m investment are still being discussed and finalised, Mr Steyn said IDT trustees had agreed the funds should be used to enable poor people to own land and to stimulate the development of houses, communities and job opportunities.

The IDT had consulted a wide range of public and private sector institutions and extra-parliamentary organisations, some of which would act as conduits for the funds, and that land had been earmarked for possible development.

Small businesses

The location of land was of critical importance. "It should be as close as possible to job opportunities and free of racial constraint. It should be developed within an integrated city concept aimed at optimising opportunities in the urbanisation process," he said.

To ensure communities developed in these areas, the IDT would also support projects which created jobs and skills and encouraged the development of small businesses, particularly small contractors.

"We are having further discussions as to how this allocation should be structured and administered in order to achieve these goals.

"When these discussions have been concluded, we will make a detailed announcement as to the precise nature of our involvement," Mr Steyn said.

Mr Steyn said the R600m allocation would not be sufficient to solve the housing problem, but was an important first step to solve the housing crisis.

"The political challenge is also significant," he said. "It is in no one's interest that the poor should suffer any longer."

Improving the conditions in which people live would contribute towards a more stable society.

It was also hoped that some of the despair which underlined much of the violence South Africa had experienced in the past would be eliminated.

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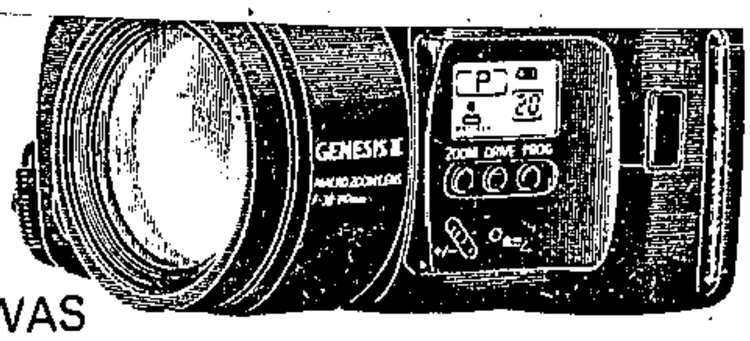
R600m for homes

Cape Times 25/1/91

IDT hoped this intervention would create new opportunities for mortgage lenders such as banks and building societies to participate in housing development programmes that benefit the poor.

He warned, however, that if the areas in which developments take place are stressed by violence and instability, rent, service and mortgage boycotts and by disruption of the rendering of services, the impact of the new developments would be "seriously undermined". — Own Correspondent and Sapa



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Change caught women napping

By LULAMA LUTI

CHANGE in South Africa has caught women napping and if they do not wake up they will be overtaken by events, a women's conference in Bloemfontein heard recently.

National Council of Women president Winkie Direko advised delegates at the three-day conference to pool their resources and work together.

She referred specifically to the role of women in socio-economic development, and said women should help plan the new South Africa and devise strategies to end violence in the country.

The conference called for an all-women indaba to devise means to end the violence in black townships.

Community worker Cathy Makhene told delegates it was important for women to attain complete freedom if they were to be effective in meeting the challenges of the day.

Freedom meant the ability to make decisions, implement them and to act and live according to principles found in the word of God, she said.

Business commits R500m to welfare

B/Day 29/1/91

TANIA LEVY

AN UNIDENTIFIED group of companies has agreed to channel R500m through the Urban Foundation towards various social welfare projects, particularly those concerned with black education.

Making the announcement yesterday, Urban Foundation CE Sam van Coller declined to name the "major" companies, saying they were not seeking publicity and instead wanted to "focus on their interaction with community organisations, trade union groups and other interested parties".

The foundation would act as a facilitator between donor companies and the various interest groups which would be asked to identify areas in which the money should be spent.

Meetings had been sought with a wide range of political, community and other groupings and individuals. Van Coller also declined to name these.

He said the companies had agreed in principle last week to make R500m available over five years. Other companies were expected to join the initiative.

Van Coller said companies wanted the initiative to focus on bringing change to certain of SA's social problem areas, particularly education.

A foundation statement said in addition to discussions with interested parties, investigations would have to be undertaken before detailed proposals could be formulated for consideration.

Discussions would also be sought with major funding and development agencies to ensure that efforts were effectively coordinated.

Van Coller said the private sector initiative had been embarked upon against the background of President F W de Klerk's undertaking to remove discriminatory legislation, the commitment of political leaders to negotiations and the increasing focus on the need for socio-economic development.

Firms give R500m for 'upliftment'

CAM-Times 29/1/91

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By CHRIS BATEMAN

A GROUP of major South African companies yesterday committed R500 million for a five-year socio-economic upliftment programme, targeting education as a priority.

The Urban Foundation will act as an intermediary and has already begun consulting a range of community organisations to identify priorities and set up structures.

The chief executive officer of the foundation, Mr Sam van Coller, said yesterday that the initiative would be guided by "the consultation process itself". He declined to divulge the names of the companies involved.

"We want to draw the widest possible range of companies but I can assure you it already embraces a broad range of SA's major companies," he said.

The commitment of political leaders to negotiation and the many "positive changes taking place" had given the initiative a political chance of success, he said.

ANC approval

The move comes three days after IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn announced that more than 750 000 homeless people would be housed over the next two years with R600 million from the Inedependent Development Trust's (IDT) R2 billion fund.

Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and the ANC regional branch welcomed yesterday's announcement.

Mr Trevor Manuel, regional ANC publicity officer, said the fund was a "very important initiative".

He hoped the fund would be used towards creating a single education department and addressing the "millions of victims" who had dropped out because of the "continuing deterioration of Bantu education".

The executive director of Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Alan Lighton, said it was a "very significant additional contribution".

"The private sector is applying its expertise in this area, not just finance," he said.

In a statement released after a week of keeping the initiative under wraps, Mr Van Coller cited the IDT as evidence of the increasing focus on the need for socio-economic development.

Discussions would be sought with major funding and development agencies to ensure effective co-ordination.

BUSINESS DAY, Wednesday, January 30 1991

Big names linked to welfare scheme

EDYTH BULBRING

ANGLO American, JCI, De Beers and Barlows have been identified by business sources as the main players among the companies that have pledged R500m to social welfare projects.

Informed sources named other possible donors as Standard Bank and Gencor.

However, this could not be confirmed.

Yesterday company spokesmen and the Urban Foundation — which is acting as facilitator between the donors and interested parties — refused to comment on who was contributing to the fund.

The rationale for the secrecy appeared to be the foundation's desire to include other companies in the scheme at a later date.

Potential donors might not contribute if they appeared to be "Johnny-come-latelys".

Foundation CE Sam van Coller said this week the organisation would act as a facilitator between donor companies and the various interest groups, which would be asked to identify areas in which the money should be spent.

Van Coller declined to name the range of political, community and other groupings.

However, it is believed these include the ANC and the PAC.

The companies have agreed in principle to make R500m available over five years.

Foundation silent on fund donors

CAPE TIMES 30/1/91

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Own Correspondent

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Huge boost for social spending on the cards

Argus 31/1/91 p7

297

Political Staff

HUGE increases in social spending are on the cards in the parliamentary session starting tomorrow, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has announced.

The government had to act if the imbalances in South African education, health, housing and pensions were to be overcome, he said.

Mr Du Plessis, who delivers the Budget on March 20, was quoted in the National Party mouthpiece, Nationalist, as saying the large, low-income part of society should be incorporated with all speed in the numerically small modern sector.

'Worst case'

"Steps must be taken to remedy not only absolute and severe poverty but also perceived relative deprivation," he said.

In terms of an international formula measuring unequal income distribution, South Africa was almost a "worst case".

While South African blacks were markedly better off than most in sub-Saharan Africa, they ranked badly domestically.

Mr Du Plessis said the fact that income disparities were linked to colour and non-participation in central government made the South African situation worse.

He said a shift in income distribution should ideally occur through economic growth. But the economy had in the last decade not been able to address these inequities.

The government recognised that deliberate action was necessary — both to accelerate the generation of work and income among the have-nots, and to channel the fruits of growth into creating the balance.

Mr Du Plessis said there was an unacceptable face to capitalism. In every civilised country today there was some form of redistribution of income and opportunities on the path to a more just and stable society.

Policy statement

He said rising spending in this area would, besides being financed by added revenue through economic growth, have to be off-set by a reduction in expenditure in the more traditional areas of the budget.

● Mr Mike Ellis, Democratic Party spokesman on health, is expecting President De Klerk to make a major policy statement on Aids when he opens parliament.

"I think the government is going to pay great attention to the Aids crisis this year — and it is going to come from the State President down.

"I believe that the State President himself must become involved in this problem," Mr Ellis said.

You're a special breed of women – Khuzwayo

By LULAMA LUTI

VETERAN community leader and champion of women's rights Dr Ellen Khuzwayo has called on black women to work as a united force.

Addressing about 200 women attending the first anniversary of Sechaba Training Centre in Soweto, Khuzwayo said: "If apartheid among ourselves has been buried, let us see women's organisations meet and put party politics and ideologies aside. It is time we stopped criticising each other.

"I want to tell you now that you are a special breed of women.

"Nowhere in the world have women been so oppressed and held on as you have done."

She told the women they were victims of their silence and until they had learnt to stand on their own, their liberation would remain a fallacy.

"Listen and learn. Doors are now open for you and don't shut yourselves outside because of an inferiority complex."

On the conduct of black youth, Khuzwayo said while their behaviour could not be condoned, they had been denied opportunities provided for other children.

"Let us change our hearts towards them. They need our prayers and our love very much."

Interdenominational Women's Prayer League president Masechaba Mabaso said women should devote this year to uplifting each other.

She appealed to women all over the country to pray for peace and stability in South Africa and throughout the world.

A SMART BET FOR BUSINESS?

297
FIM 8/2/91

Should SA start a national lottery and use the proceeds to tackle its massive backlog in the provision of health, education and social welfare services?

Many argue that it will help raise at least a portion of the money that's required. As President F W de Klerk's reforms spotlight the need to upgrade the country's social services and infrastructure, the business community, especially in Natal, is increasingly throwing its weight behind the push to legalise lotteries.

Natal's Save Our Services campaign has collected more than 100 000 signatures in support of its petition to convince government to start a lottery to help fund health services. The campaign was the idea of Clare Smith of the Durban office of Young & Rubicam, Hedley Byrne. She first signed up Pick 'n Pay, one of the advertising agency's clients.

Other businesses quickly enlisted. *The Sunday Tribune* and *The Natal Witness* donated advertising space; two Durban printers, Fishwick and Group Editors, provided the petitions; Pick 'n Pay and Mobil supplied copies of it in all their Natal outlets. The Natal/KwaZulu Business Forum and the Natal Chamber of Industries also lent support.

MP Brian Goodall, DP spokesman on trade, industry and tourism, plans to raise during the current parliamentary session the issue of amending the Gambling Act to allow State lotteries.

The problem is, government has long opposed lotteries. One reason is the strong opposition of the NGK, which argues that lotteries will erode the work ethic — why toil for a pittance when for a couple of bucks (and a lot of luck), you can hit the jackpot and never have to work again?

Unknown even to many lottery proponents, however, SA already has a "lottery." Since September, Cape Town's Community Chest has operated a scratch card "skill" game. The organisation collected R20m in the first three months, twice what it expected, according to Iain McNaughton, who runs the Challenge Competition. A ticket costs R2, the prizes range from R2 to R20 000, and the chance of getting at least your money back is one in five. The lottery gets around the ban on games of chance by making players answer a simple multiple choice question. Example: Where is the Voortrekker Monument? Cape Town, Pretoria or Bloemfontein.

This week the Challenge Competition expanded to Natal. The game will be run by the Western Cape Community Chest but funds will be administered by the various Community Chests in Natal. McNaughton says Community Chest did not seek government approval. "We took legal counsel and they advised us just to go ahead."

Johannesburg also wants to start a lottery. "There is an enormous job to be done with regard to social services and no one has any



Cape Town's scratch card game ... *is this a winning ticket for SA?*

money," says independent councillor Harold Rudolph. "This is a way of raising millions of rand for crucial services that does not require raising taxes."

Lottery proponents are quick to point out what they see as the advantages. A huge amount of money can be raised, at least at first. And, unlike paying taxes, it's entirely voluntary. Another frequently cited argument is that it's better to provide people with the opportunity to gamble for a good cause than simply enriching the bookmakers.

However, the experience of other countries shows that lotteries are not a magical, painless way of raising millions; they produce their own peculiar set of social problems. Invariably, lottery proceeds come from the very people whom the lotteries are supposed to help — the poor and the marginally employed. "You don't see too many briefcases in the lottery queues," says a New York spokesman for Gamblers Anonymous.

Perhaps the most worrying of all the criticisms is that lotteries just don't work. At first there is a rush of enthusiasm and lots of money pours in. But as the novelty wears off, people lose interest and the organisers are forced to jack up the prizes to keep people playing. A bigger prize means less money for the lottery's cause. The New York state lottery began with a top prize of less than $1m; last week's top pay-out was $90m.

The experience in the US and other countries shows that in the long run, government-run lotteries don't raise any additional money for the services they're targeted at. What happens is that legislators cut back on funding increases for services that are also supported by State lotteries. In New York state, where a portion of lottery proceeds is earmarked for education, "State spending on education has not followed its normal increases," says Gamblers Anonymous.

Finally, what of the impact on the winners? It would be nice if the big grins on jackpot day remain, but in many cases the lives of the biggest lottery winners fall apart: they lose their friends, are forced to quit their jobs, get ripped off by financial sharks, and sometimes they fritter it all away. This won't happen to Shadrack Mcinziba (33), a driver for a concrete supply company who won the Community Chest's top prize of R20 000 last week. But if the prize had been R1m, or R100m, the long-term result would more likely be misery rather than happiness.

If SA does move to legalise lotteries, it surely can learn several simple lessons from overseas. Most important, let private charities and businesses run the lotteries. The Natal campaign and DP MP Goodall are adamant that government should run the lottery, but this is a mistake. Government-run lotteries spend too much on administration. Private enterprise will always run them more efficiently.

With private lotteries, such as the Community Chest game, people have a clearer idea of where the money is going. With government lotteries, the money just goes into a big budgetary pot. With private lotteries, any money raised for services is additional money, not money that government will cut from somewhere else.

Finally, keep the jackpot low. A top prize of R20 000 is not going to disrupt permanently anyone's life. But few of the poor and working-class players who usually win lotteries are able to cope with collecting R1m, or even R100 000.

Govt 'safety net' for the very poor

GRETA STEYN

GOVERNMENT is to unveil a major plan to combat poverty.

Next month's Budget speech will include an announcement of direct government assistance to 2-million critically poor people.

It is understood that at least R600m could be allocated for direct aid to the poor, over and above any other social spending programmes. The allocation will follow an urgent government investigation into poverty, headed by Finance deputy director-general Estian Calitz.

Reuter reported that Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said yesterday he would unveil a "life net" strategy for the country's most underprivileged people.

"I have ... appointed a committee to conduct an in-depth investigation into the poverty problem in SA," he said.

The exemption of foodstuffs from GST is calculated to have saved the poverty-stricken about R600m — an amount that will be given back after the introduction of VAT, scheduled for October.

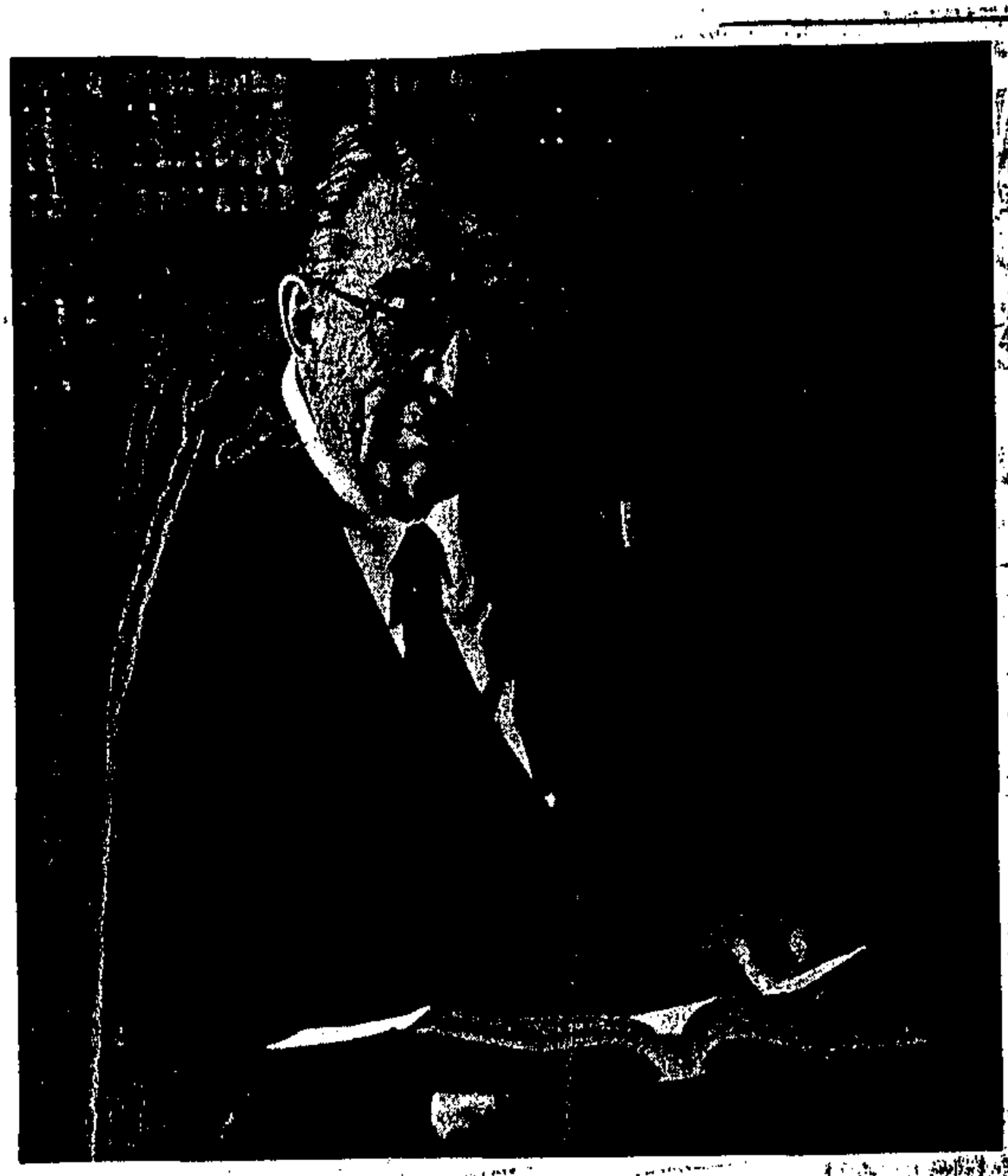
Calitz declined to confirm the amounts involved, but noted: "The introduction of VAT has given further impetus to the need for a programme of action to combat poverty. But the idea extends beyond just compensating for VAT, since government has a certain responsbility towards the destitute in any case."

The committee had considered various options, including subsidies on brown bread and maize, food programmes at schools and clinics, and cash, Calitz said. Calitz acknowledged that about 16-million people lived "below the breadline", but said government was at this stage looking only at people at the very bottom end of the scale. It was unlikely government would be able to guarantee them a minimum living standard.

Another major focus of the Calitz committee's investigation is the state's role in job creation. The committee had studied a Development Bank proposal that government spending be used to help create jobs.

The bank found that consultants "notoriously" tendered designs that were capital intensive because their fees were derived as a percentage of a project's total value. This culture had to be reversed and projects involving high degrees of employment should be adhered to.

Although private sector academics and the Development Bank were represented on the committee, there were no ANC or other extra-parliamentary members. But it is understood government wants to "consult the communities we want to help".



Dr A J van den Berg, chairman of Sanlam.

Welfare of community improved

IT has long been part of Sanlam's philosophy that it should put something back into the community which supports it, and make a contribution to improving the quality of life of all, said Dr van den Berg.

"Consequently, Sanlam gives financial support to the Urban Foundation, the Small Business Development Corporation and the South Africa Foundation, among others. We also support the youth, since they are our future. So, universities, technikons and colleges receive considerable contributions.

"Likewise, the welfare of the wider community should be promoted; we therefore support the SA Heart Foundation, the Medical Research Council, the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, anti-Aids campaigns, welfare organisations, nature and culture conservation, and a few selected sports."

Allow us to compete openly for capital in international markets

SA needs investments not charity - Ackerman

Sowetan 12/2/91

SOUTH AFRICA does not need - or seek - charitable handouts from the international community, according to a leading local businessman.

Speaking yesterday at the World Economic and Agro Forum in Davos, Switzerland, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay Stores Ltd said: "I must stress that I'm not here with a begging bowl.

"The South African economy is eminently capable of developing its own potential if permitted to do so. We simply ask that we be allowed to compete openly for investment capital, trade and development loans in the world's financial markets.

Leaders

He was speaking to an audience including an array of world political and business leaders, like Wilfred Maartens, the Belgian Prime Minister; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German Foreign Minister; Jan Vlielski, the Polish Prime Minister; the Deputy Trade Minister of Japan; Sir James Goldsmith, the International financier, and some 700 senior delegates from the IMF, GATT, the World Bank, and major international corporations.

FOCUS



RAY ACKERMAN

Should punitive economic measures by Europe and America persist, a new black government in Pretoria may inherit an economy not even able to satisfy the demands and expectations of its own population, let alone be able to stimulate economic activity elsewhere in Africa, he warned.

That could have dire consequences for the country, he said. "Economic decay will almost certainly make it impossible for an already-fragile democracy to survive in a new South Africa, an unable to prevent the new multi-party democracies elsewhere in Africa from sliding back into authoritianism.

"South Africa's future, therefore, is integrally linked with that of Africa as a whole. Given international, economic and political trends, it is realistic to suggest that South Africa must become the economic engine room of a continent which has steadily dropped on the priority agenda of the developed world.

"Your governments and companies are in a position to help all in Africa achieve the "de facto" economic independence it so desperately needs to legitimise its "de jure" political sovereignty", he said.

Investment

South Africa would undoubtedly attract investment capital for it is seen by the international business community as being both reliable and able to guarantee a decent rate of return.

Already, in fact, a number of leading world companies in the food industry alone have expressed direct interest in investing in South Africa.

On the subject of sanctions, Mr Ackerman said in the light of President de Klerk's announcements at the opening of parliament last week, these were no longer an issue. There can be no doubt South Africa was speedily and irreversibly on course to a new and equitable political dispensation.

"Unfortunately, these bold political steps come at a time when the world economy is preoccupied with decreasing growth rates and the problems of reconstruction in eastern Europe. Moreover, funds available for Africa are not what they were, and European trade and investment in Africa is on a downward slide.

"We in South Africa are ideally positioned to spearhead an economic recovery on our continent. We are better placed than most to export skills, experience and technology into Africa: in spite of sanctions (so vigorously applied by northern nations) our economic infrastructure is still the most sophisticated on the continent. The need for a strong, vibrant economy in South Africa, therefore, has continental, and even international implications.

"South Africa already trades with almost every country in Africa - exporting products worth some R5,6 billion last year - and despite sanctions, trade with African countries increased by more than 45 percent during the last 24 months."

CBEPT to the rescue

MASS-based organisations, can for the first time, be offered an opportunity to have their personnel trained in project running.

This has been facilitated by the existence of the Community-Based Educational Programme Trust (CBEPT), which has shifted focus on training people to run projects such as youth and advice centres, creches, pre-schools, literacy projects and news reporting.

CBEPT out-reach co-ordinator Zodwa Mashologu said the training was only available for candidates sent by progressive organisations, because it was designed to equip people with the skills to run projects within their organisations.

Participants

The course is run in areas where a required number of participants is forwarded by the local structures and it is extended over a period of a year, which is subdivided in three phases of study.

The organisations eligible to send participants are church bodies, women, youth organisations and civic associations, among others.

CBEPT is currently running a series of courses in the far western Transvaal area where participants are being trained to run some of the projects named above.

Mashologu emphasised that only organisations and not individuals may send people to receive this training and invited structures countrywide to contact CBEPT for further details at: P O Box 32823 Braamfontein 2017, Telephone number (011) 642-4955/7.

my."

CAPE TIMES 15/2/91 Reuter 297

EC to double investments in SA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The EC will open an office in SA within days and more than double its investment in the country.

The EC contribution to development projects in SA will be increased from R80m to about R200m.

The move signals yet another chip in the sanctions wall imposed by the community.

It also opens the way in the long term for SA's possible admission to the Lomé Convention.

The money will be used for educational projects although housing and infrastructural development can also expect a boost.

The EC's representative in Windhoek, Tim Sheehy, was expected to arrive in SA yesterday to open and run what is being described as a "technical office".

The plan has been approved by the SA Cabinet but is being downplayed to guard the EC from criticism — especially from the ANC — that the EC has ignored its call to keep sanctions in place.

European diplomatic sources said yesterday the office was intended to co-ordinate EC development aid channelled to SA.

The funds are administered through the Kagiso Trust, the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, the SA Council of Churches and trade unions, but Sheehy is expected to provide overall technical guidance.

"The office will have the responsibility of overseeing the EC programme," one diplomat said.

By drawing SA closer to the EC, the opening of the office is being seen as helping SA's chances of admission to the Lomé Convention which allows African and Caribbean states preferential tariffs in their trade with Europe.

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Steyn's trust offers helping hand to exiles

CAPE TOWN — Jan Steyn's R2bn Independent Development Trust (IDT) has agreed to consider providing assistance for "very poor" political exiles returning to SA.

Responding to a comment on Friday by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee that exiles could be in line for IDT assistance, an IDT spokesman said the trust would consider ways of drawing impoverished returnees into some of its socio-economic programmes. BIDay 18/2/91

"No approach has been made to us on this matter. But if we are asked to help, and assuming that the returnees involved fit into the category of being "very poor",

LESLEY LAMBERT

we will certainly look at ways of assisting them," the spokesman said.

"This would be done either within our existing projects or in new programmes such as the allocation of R600m to give poor people ownership of land," he said.

The number of SA exiles has generally been estimated at about 40 000. A weekend report quoted Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw as saying that 1 092 exiles had been re-admitted to SA and that funds for resettlement ran low, while a spokesman for the multiparty National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African exiles said about 500 exiles had already returned.

Assistance from the IDT could cover a range of developmental areas. Apart from the R600m programme to provide land and basic shelter for almost 1-million poor South Africans, the IDT has also allocated R200m for a range of other projects.

Coetsee's comment about the IDT's possible involvement was made at a news conference on Friday at which government announced the agreement reached with the ANC on the issues of violence, the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

● See Page 2

Stokvels form legal arm to aid members

Sowetan 15/2/91

297

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

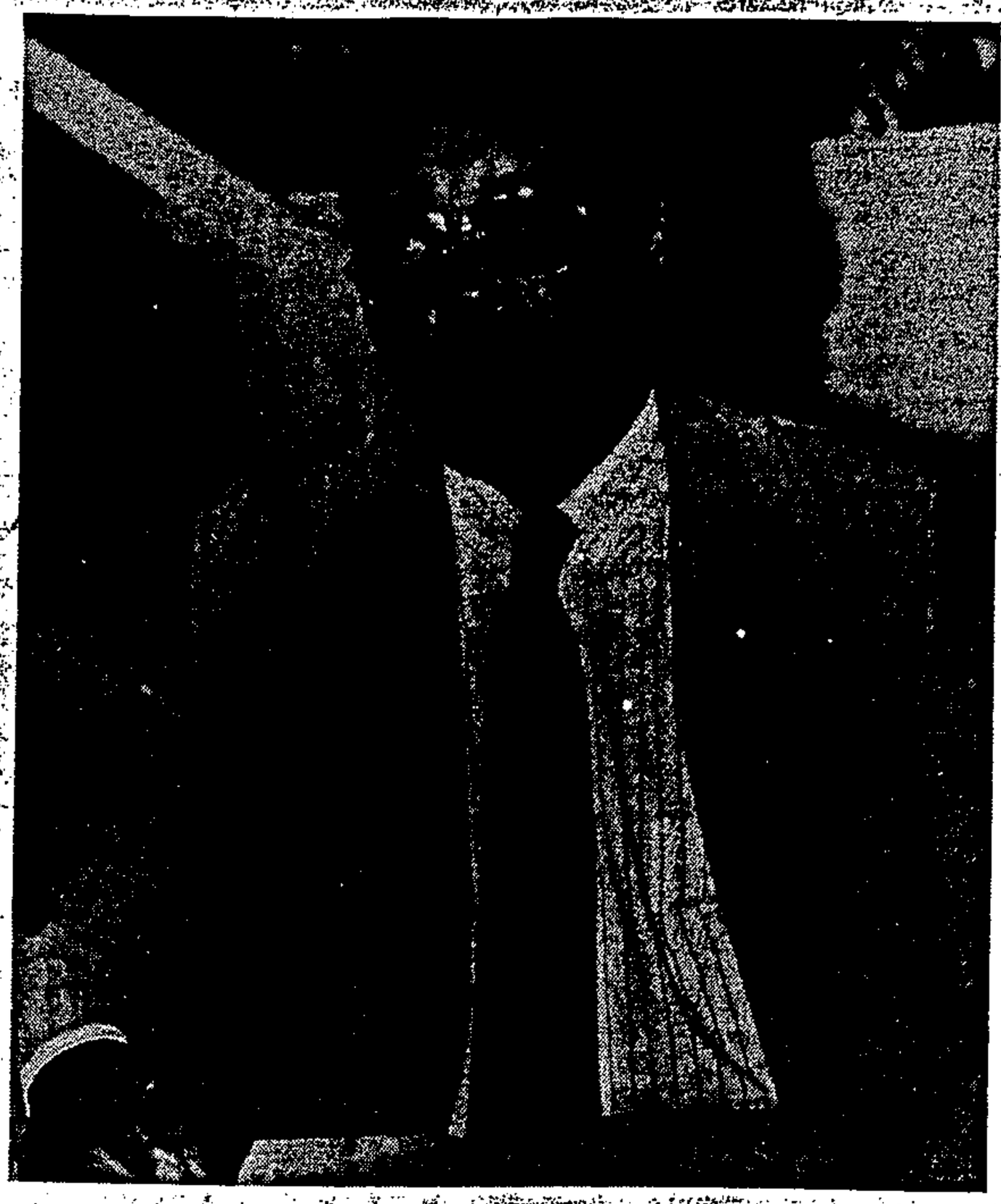
THE National Co-operatives Society of South Africa, representing hundreds of burial, *Mohodisano* and women's clubs, has established a legal division to advise members on their various problems.

The Nacsa's executive director, Mr Sam Muofhe, has said that the division would attempt to resolve problems in areas which had been neglected by the societies for a long time.

Benefit

This is the second major benefit that the members will receive from the association after it earlier introduced insurance and funeral schemes covering members' families, including those with extra spouses.

The formation of Nacsa as an umbrella body of burial societies, women's and moholisano clubs, has been regarded as a crucial step towards releasing and harnessing the vast potential of these clubs in attaining economic empowerment.



SAM MUOFHE ... plan to solve family problems.

Muofhe said: "This empowerment is urgent in the face of impending moves towards making South Africa a non-racial democratic society in which participation of Africans together with fellow citizens in every sphere of life is an imperative. It is a tremendous challenge."

He said the objective of the legal unit would be to advise members, not only on burial societies' related problems, but also on such issues as drafting their own constitutions.

Conflicts within bereaved families due to lack of knowledge and administration of deceased estates and the drawing up of wills for the layman will be attended to by members of the legal unit, he said.

"We are appealing to members to make use of this facility, especially because signing of wills is very important. We hope this will solve more headaches and provide happiness to people remaining and even those not yet born," he said.

"If you do not have a will," he added, "sometimes the Government might take your money if nobody comes to claim it. It is wise to avoid confusion after your death - be on the right track."

Cape Times

uesday, February 19, 1991

297

SA reserves sold to cover social needs

Political Staff

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has confirmed that the government is selling off stockpiles of strategic resources to raise funds for socio-economic development.

Details of what was being sold and how much was being raised could not be established, nor could it be confirmed if the resources included oil.

In response to inquiries last year, Mr Du Plessis said it would be highly irresponsible to sell off the country's oil reserves.

He told parliament yesterday that the R319,4 million spent in buying land for black urbanisation and education had come from the National Supplies Procurement Fund.

He said the change in international attitudes towards South Africa had reduced the need for strategic stockpiles.

Minister of Trade and Industry Mr Kent Durr said non-oil items were being pared down.

However, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Dr Dawie de Villiers, who is responsible for oil, could not be reached for comment last night.

It had been intended that socio-economic spending would be met through privatisation, but no progress had been made towards this end.

Mr Du Plessis said that last year he had expected R1 billion from privatisation for social spending. This was to have been used to eliminate backlogs in education and buy land.

Only R319,4 million had been spent. If the balance was used in the coming year, it would be covered by the Additional Appropriation for 1991/1992.

State debt, which already exceeded defence spending in the budget, had increased more than had been expected.

Of the R479,1 million that exceeded the Contingency Reserve, R418 million was the result of servicing public debt.

However, no extra taxes would be imposed or loans raised.

Mr Du Plessis said that although parliament had passed an extra R2,8 billion yesterday, it was expected that departments would surrender R250 million in unused funds from their budgets.

The Democratic Party's spokesman on finance, Mr Ken Andrew, said the Additional Appropriation was a failure in term of Mr Du Plessis's yardstick of reducing spending.

"The 1990/91 budget has been overspent by R2,8bn or 4% — the worst performance in at least three years and not a good omen at a time when pressures to overspend are going to be greater than ever."

(2) Whether he has received a request for indemnity against prosecution from certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what was the outcome of the request and (b) what are the names of the persons concerned;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B91E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

In terms of the Extradition Act, 1962 (Act 67 of 1962), the court must hold an enquiry to establish whether the persons referred to are extraditable or not. The enquiry has been postponed until 22 February 1991.

(2) Yes.

(a) The applications are currently being considered but no final decision has as yet been taken.

(b) Leonard Veenendal, Darryl Stopforth and Arthur Archer.

(3) A statement is not necessary.

State lottery

*15. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any investigation has been undertaken by his Department into the potential benefit of a state lottery or bonus bond system in finding additional funds for health, welfare, education or housing; if so, what were the findings of this investigation; if not,

(2) whether such an investigation is envisaged; if not, why not? B99E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No.

(2) No, since it is not policy to seek funds from state lotteries or bonus bond systems.

New hospitals: moratorium

*16. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether a moratorium was placed on the building of new hospitals; if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of what categories of hospitals;

(2) whether the moratorium is to be lifted this year; if not, why not; if so, which new hospital projects are to be given priority? B100E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes,

(a) 6 December 1989 and

(b) community hospitals, regional hospitals and academic hospitals;

(2) The building, and commissioning of new hospitals are subjected to the availability of funds. The optimal utilization of existing facilities is first priority. The moratorium is applicable as long as funds are not available. Because determining of needs in respect of all hospitals deliver sufficient proof of the necessity that there is a need for these hospitals, it has been decided to proceed with the planning phase of the following hospitals:

Ermelo Hospital
Soweto Hospital
Red Cross Hospital
Durban Academic Hospital.

As soon as funds are available the projects can be proceeded with.

The planning phase of Garankuwa Hospital, Bothaville Hospital and Botshabelo Hospital has been completed. As soon as funds are available the projects can be proceeded with.

SAP: current strength

*17. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What is the current strength of the South African Police Force, (b) how many persons have joined the Police Force for the first time since 1 June 1990 and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B104E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 90 945 members, including members of the Municipal Police, Special Constables and National Servicemen.

(b) 13 876.

On the other hand the South African Police lost 4 060 members due to deaths, discharges, retirement or medical unfitness and completion of national service.

(c) Until 12 February 1991.

FSAB: report

*18. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

(1) Whether he has received a report from the Free Settlement Areas Board concerning its investigation in 1990 into the desirability of proclaiming certain Johannesburg suburbs, including portions of Houghton, Yeoville, Hillbrow and Joubert Park, as free settlement areas; if so,

(2) whether he will comment on the findings of this report; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(3) whether the report will be published; if not, why not; if so, when? B105E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The report is a confidential document which contains information to enable the State President to take a decision in terms of section 2 of the Free Settlement Areas Act, 1988.

(3) No, for the reason stated in (2) above.

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: investigations

*19. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether investigations are in progress with a view to closing the Elizabeth Donkin Hospital in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when and (b) to which hospitals or institutions will the patients be moved;

(2) whether the hospital buildings will be taken over by another Government Department; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, what steps will be taken in respect of these buildings? B107E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes,

(a) in order to rationalize and improve services and

(b) the Provincial Hospital in Port Elizabeth, the Dora Nginza Hospital, the Tower Hospital and any other psychiatric hospital that is considered suitable;

(2) the take-over or letting of the hospital buildings are still under consideration.

Group Areas: persons prosecuted

*20. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any persons were prosecuted in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in 1989 and 1990; if so, how many;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with the names of the persons so prosecuted; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

(3) whether he will give the assurance that, prior to the repeal of this Act, no further prosecutions will be instituted against persons contravening it? B146E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

1989	1990
67	10

(2) The required information in respect of 1989 is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information, various records will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

In respect of 1990—yes. The names are as follows:

L N Ngema
V Manamela
O Skosana
A M Mhehtar
J Lubamba
D Comyn
M J da Silva
I A S Bemath
P Kahtz
R R Weyer

Social projects are too paternalistic Motlana

B1Dam 21/2/94 297

GILLIAN HAYNE

CORPORATE social investment projects often fostered a continued dependence by black people on white help, Soweto Civic Association chairman Nthato Motlana said at a conference yesterday.

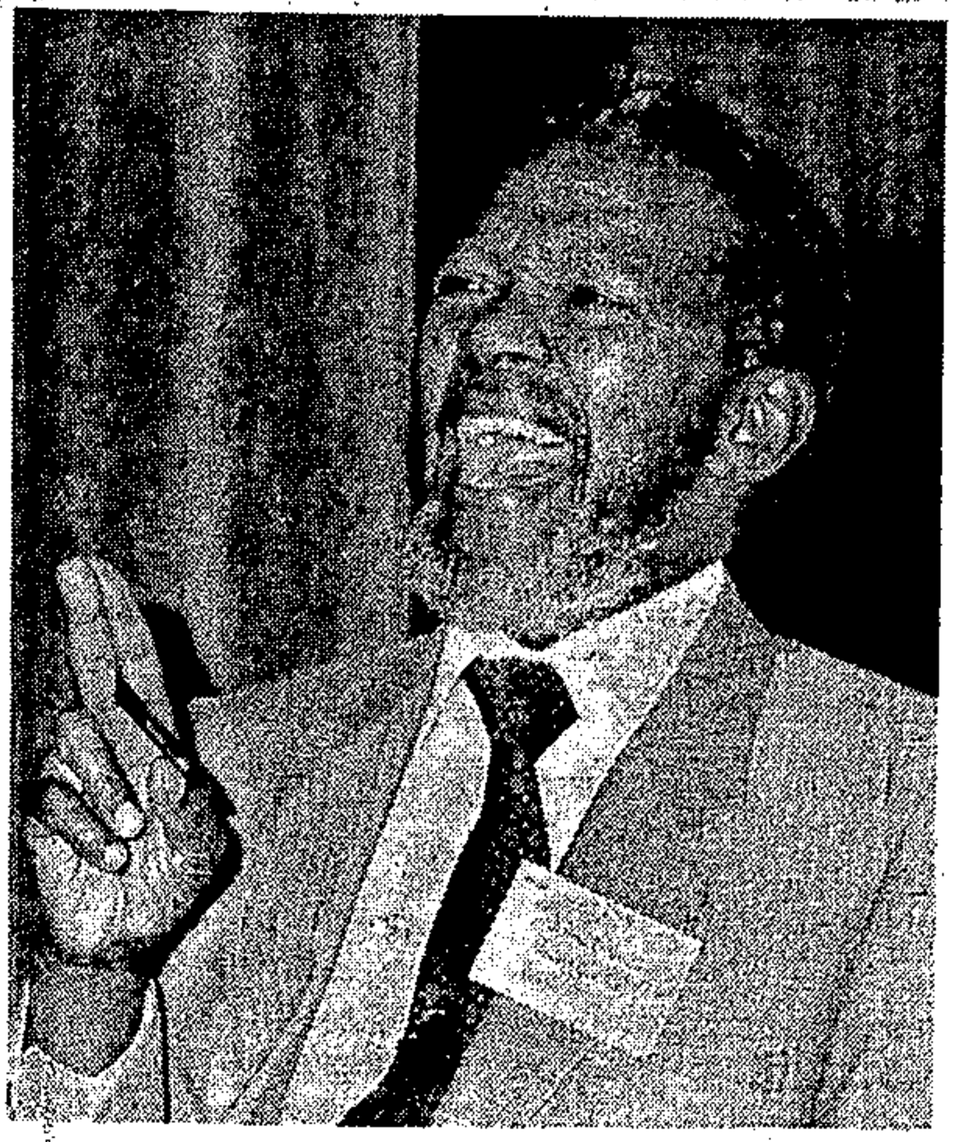
He said the reason for this was companies were often unable to look beyond the time when they would not be needed to help the underprivileged.

"What we need is to teach people to fish, not just eat fish," he explained.

Talking on a strategy for social investment in the nineties, Motlana said a further challenge was to overcome the perception of beneficiaries that whites only undertook social projects from paternalistic motives.

Beneficiaries needed to get involved in policy planning as well as the programme execution.

Motlana criticised organisations for failing to create a body of young blacks who could fill these roles.



Nthato Motlana : . . teach people to fish. Picture: CATHERINE ROSS

"There is a nagging suspicion that corporate social responsibility funding is by and large used to buy influence and gain marketing mileage. Township comrades believe companies are using the programmes merely to buy off the imminent revolution," he added.

"It is important for new investment to concentrate on human development. Corporate social investment must be about growth and adding lasting value, and blacks must learn to become self-reliant," he said, adding that blacks must get over their "dependency psychosis".

He said donor companies had to concentrate on both short-term goals and long-term goals. For example, creches should be funded and school leavers be taught a way to make themselves economically useful.

"We do not have 20 years in which to develop a preschool child into an artisan. We should, therefore, spread the investment accordingly."

Commenting on a suggestion for a more co-ordinated approach to corporate social investment between companies, non-government organisations and the recipients, Motlana said there was a need for an information network.

"We do not want to hamstring the enthusiasm of the individuals involved in planning projects, which would happen if a central control was initiated. Rather, we need a network of information to keep an eye on who is doing what and where," he explained.

JONSSONS

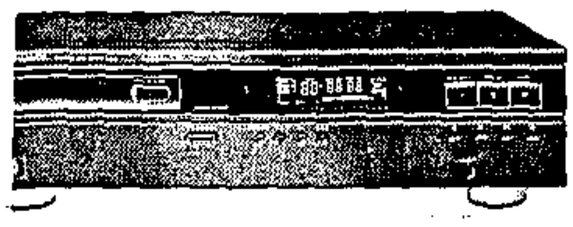
levels now ensured "cancer-free" cement, he said.

), who says he has lived a
s to spare the potato from
Picture: Jacoob Rykliff

costs. The distribution and costs of the local SA Panorama is the bureau's responsibility. — Sapa.

ntz.

PECIAL



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CELESTION

Police soup kitchens feed elderly, needy

The Soweto police have provided at least 5 000 litres of soup and 800 loaves of bread to the elderly and needy since they instituted soup kitchens on pensioners' pay days.

The practice started in winter last year when an elderly woman died of exposure while waiting for her pension at Dobsonville.

Policemen were touched by the woman's death and decided to pay out of their own pockets for soup for the elderly on pension days.

Every month the kitchen is set up in a different area and provides soup and bread for the elderly and needy.

People of all ages lined up this week when the soup kitchen opened in Eldorado Park. — West Rand Bureau.

Business Report

IMF to help govt with 'life net'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Finance officials are to meet IMF representatives in Pretoria today to discuss the implementation of government's "life net" strategy for the poor, a finance source said at the weekend.

Government is to announce direct aid of at least R600m to the poverty-stricken in next month's Budget after an urgent probe into poverty by Finance deputy director-general Estian Calitz. Calitz, who could not be reached for comment yesterday, is expected to attend the meeting with the IMF officials who arrived in SA a week ago.

It is believed finance officials have identified key problem areas in implementing the plan to combat poverty, and that these could be ironed out with the help of the IMF. They want to establish the most effective way to reach the 2m people they regard as critically poor.

It is understood government would prefer existing development agencies and independent welfare organisations to distribute the aid rather than to handle the practical implementation itself — a move which raises the issue of accountability. Representatives of these organisation are expected to attend today's meeting.

Government does not want to appear to be forcing its plans on to communities without consulting the people involved, and the issue of consultation with the ANC and other public representatives is likely to be discussed. Securing the goodwill and co-operation of the communities involved is understood to be a priority.

Finance officials want to keep the administration costs and "leakages" to those who do not need aid to an absolute minimum.

Methods of providing subsidised or free food to the poor will be discussed, including school feeding schemes and providing help through health clinics.

Govt may use NGOs to distribute R600m

Cappt Times 26/2/91 (2000) 297

GOVERNMENT could make use of up to 2 000 non-government organisations (NGOs) to distribute R600m in poverty relief to millions of South Africans.

The role of the NGOs was discussed at meeting in Midrand yesterday between government officials and poverty alleviation organisations such as Operation Hunger and World Vision.

Another issue discussed was the possibility of applying a zero-rating on foodstuffs when VAT is introduced later this year.

While government initially insisted that there would be no exemptions, there are now signs that it might be prepared to allow zero ratings on some food items.

The senior IMF delegation which is in SA to advise government on the implemenation of VAT, also attended yesterday's meeting.

One participant said the IMF seemed to be stressing that it was not desirable to set up a new bureaucracy to provide aid to the poor.

"Government does not have the infrastructure, so NGOs will have to be used," another said.

Government apparently does not have any qualms about using political organisations. The test will be whether the NGO can service the poor, and whether it is financially accountable.

Another criterion will be whether the NGO runs programmes which can provide upliftment. The idea is not simply to provide handouts if this can be avoided.

The meeting follows the completion on Cabinet instruction of an urgent investigation into poverty in SA. An interim report has been handed to the Cabinet.

Sources say that government is likely to vote at least R600m this Budget for two million critically poor people. These are families which do not have a single person with access to an income.

Government was represented by Finance deputy director-general Estian Calitz and the IMF by senior staffer Ved Ghandi.

Calitz heads the committee instructed to investigate a poverty alleviation or "life net" strategy for SA.

The committee summarised the extent of poverty in SA by drawing on major reports, including those by Francis Wilson (the second Carnegie report), the Bureau for Market Research, the Development Bank and the Food and Nutrition Strategy for Southern Africa.

In formulating its approach to poverty, the committee is understood to have drawn heavily on World Bank research, particularly the World Development Report published last year.

Sapa reports that Finance spokesman Fred Browne confirmed the meeting. He said the IMF had been invited to submit recommendations on the new tax system.

"We have invited the IMF to study our proposals and assist us in devising a system which will not affect the poor," Browne said.

Estimates are that besides the estimated two million who have no fixed income, about 40% of the population earn less than internationally accepted minimum wage levels.

Govt might allow relief groups to distribute R600m

B/Day 26/2/91

297

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● Comment: Page 10

DARIUS SANAI

More whites join food-handout lines

MORE and more whites are asking charities for food as SA suffers its "worst malnutrition problem in 10 years", says Operation Hunger director Ina Perlman.

The organisation was feeding 20 000 whites across the country, Perlman said yesterday.

West Rand Christian Centre director Rita Rogers said that on the West Rand the number of whites seeking food handouts had doubled since the start of the year.

Among them were "better-class whites" who had been retrenched.

About 50 whites go to the centre each Tuesday to receive pilchards and brown bread, she said.

Almost 4 000 white families receive food at the Werk en Oorleef centre in Pretoria.

The centre's director Kleintjie Perriera said: "The situation is getting worse, with people being laid off."

Three or four new families were asking for help each day and funds were running out.

Perlman said about 1,8-million blacks received food aid from Operation Hunger.

And with the layoffs predicted in the retailing industry, she expected another 50 000 people of all races to turn to the organisation for food.

Barend's Budget to signal massive boost in welfare spending

BILLIONS FOR THE POOR



BAREND DU PLESSIS ... preparing a package of food assistance programmes

SI Times 3/3/91

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

A R7-BILLION increase in social spending can be expected when Finance Minister Barend du Plessis unveils his Budget on March 20.

The government is also set to allocate hundreds of millions of rands in subsidies and food assistance to the poor to offset price rises caused by Value Added Tax.

The huge increase in social spending follows pledges by President F W de Klerk and top ministers that alleviation of poverty must be a priority of the Budget.

Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais confirmed in an interview this week that the percentage of total Budget spending allocated to social projects could be expected to grow from last year's 38 percent to 42 percent in the coming financial year.

Assuming an increase of 13 percent in total government spending — Mr Du Plessis has undertaken to keep increases in government spending to below the inflation rate — this would mean an increase of R7-billion in spending on education, health, shelter and welfare.

And, according to Dr Marais, there will be even more social spending on top of this following the Cabinet's acceptance in principle of the VAT Commission report made public this week.

Subsidise

The government was this weekend studying an International Monetary Fund report on how best to subsidise food for the poor. The IMF report was commissioned by Mr Du Plessis in anticipation that the present General Sales Tax exemptions on most basic foodstuffs will be removed when VAT is introduced on September 30.

Dr Marais said a Cabinet sub-committee headed by Finance Deputy Director General Estian Calitz had already submitted a recommendation to the Cabinet on food subsidies and aid.

Fergie thighful banned



TV rugby threat to dump Currie Cup for movies

By DOUGLAS GORDON
TV Correspondent

THE SABC is threatening to replace Currie Cup rugby coverage with soccer and films, unless the row over the R9-million price tag for TV rights is settled.

M-Net has already put up R4,5-million for half of this season's 24 matches — but the SABC has refused to pay its share.

One SABC insider said: "It's a high-stakes poker game, but we hold the aces.

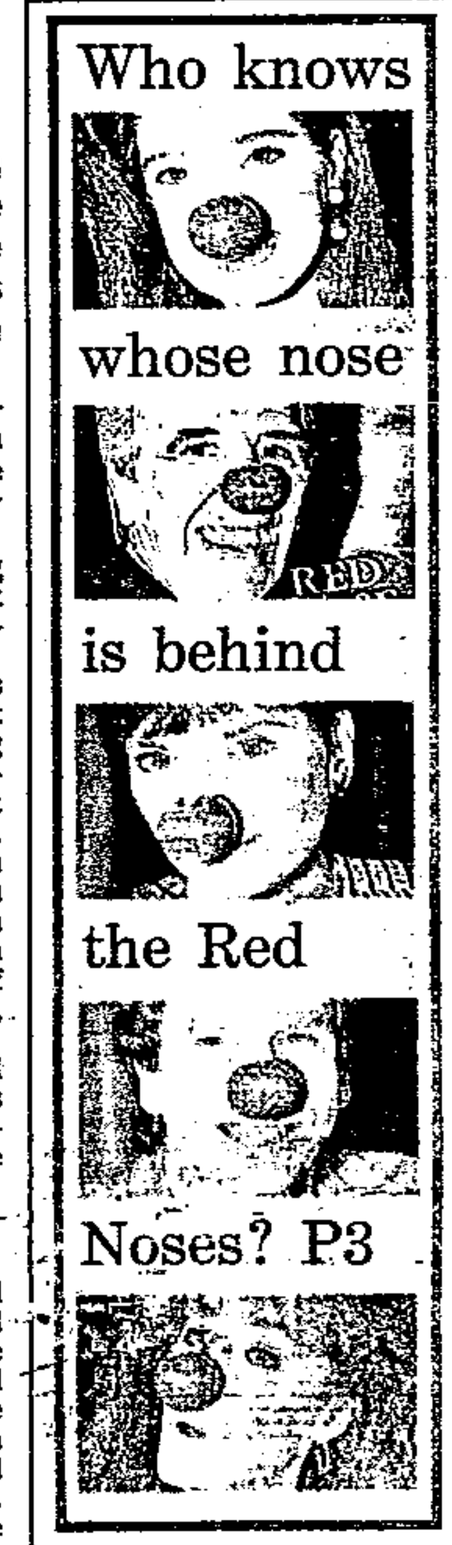
"The TV audience is bored with Currie Cup rugby every Saturday.

"We lose the female audience, the children and most of the men — except for die-hard fans dreaming of Test matches.

"We'd rather spend the money on movies. We'd boost the viewing figures and make some money for a change."

Fee

To underline its view,



Divorce party ends in horror murders

By BILL KRIGE

A CRAZED father burst into a party and shot dead his nine-month-old son and estranged wife before killing himself.

Horrified guests watched as security guard Barry Bridger, 25, of Port Elizabeth, shot his wife Antoinette, 22, and his son, Leroy, at Mrs Bridger's new home in Uitenhage.

Yesterday, Mrs Bridger's brother, Frans Barnard, 23, described the killing:

"We were having a braai to celebrate Antoinette's move and pending divorce. I don't know how he found out where she was, but just before midnight Barry drove up. He seemed totally mad.

Crying

"He ran indoors waving his pistol and shouting: 'Where's my son?'

"The boy woke up and was crying in his father's arms when he was shot in the back of the head.

"Antoinette was in the kitchen when she heard the shot. She ran out crying, 'Oh God, my child!' When she saw what had happened, she collapsed on the bed in a faint.

"Her husband shot her in the head and then put the gun to his chin and pulled the trigger."



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Dr Marais said a Cabinet sub-committee headed by Finance Deputy Director General Estian Calitz had already submitted a recommendation to the Cabinet on food subsidies and aid.

This would be studied in conjunction with the IMF report, Dr Marais said.

Recent reports have speculated that up to R600-million could be provided in food assistance to the poor.

Dr Marais said the assistance could take the form of either subsidies on certain basic foodstuffs, such as maize, or feeding schemes at schools and clinics.

VAT exemptions on certain basic foods might also be considered as an interim measure if the government could not find enough money in this year's Budget to introduce a meaningful food assistance programme.

Bread

"It will depend on how quickly we can introduce food programmes targeted at the poor," said Dr Marais.

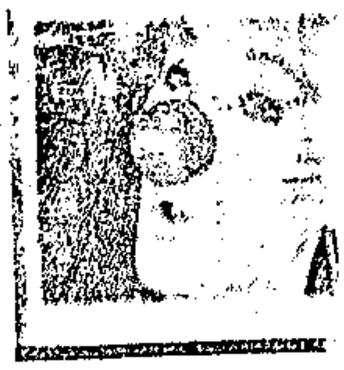
He indicated that maize products were most likely to be exempted as statistics showed that 90 percent of white maize was consumed by blacks.

White maize is also the most likely food product to receive a subsidy. This, however, would be controversial as the government is busy removing the bread subsidy scheme because it is considered an ineffective means of providing assistance.

Dr Marais said that in addition to considering food assistance, Vatcom had also taken great pains to ensure the introduction of the new tax did not affect the poor in other essential areas, such as transport, housing and medical services.

Dr Marais said the government would prefer to introduce VAT at 10 percent, but this would mean phasing in credits for capital equipment purchases — thereby undermining the boost which scrapping GST could give exporters.

Noses? P





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RIGGIO TOE

LEX 684/EU

Strong new argument for lottery in SA

5/3/91 Star 5/3/91 297

Two unlikely bedfellows — horseracing and the performing arts — took up a main part of the debate in the joint sitting in Parliament yesterday.

The Provincial Matters Amendment Bill found debate centring on these two subjects, and included a strong appeal for a lottery.

Aubrey Thompson (NP, South Coast) said most of South Africa's neighbours had casinos which were kept profitable by South Africans.

"It must be asked if are there degrees of morality when you consider the facts?

"We all know of schemes in the country now which are used to raise finance for various charitable organisations and where skill is non-existent.

"I suggest that if a referendum were to be held on the desirability of having a lottery or football pools, the chances are a 1 000 to one that the answer would be yes to both."

It had been estimated that if a lottery or football pool was allowed, the State could raise between R75 million and R1 billion a year.

"As we are entering into a new South Africa, points of view and positions previously held will have to change."

Salmon Barnard (CP, Hercules) tried to talk about the condition of jailed right-wing hunger strikers, but was quickly called to order by acting Speaker Dr Helgard van Rensburg and told to return to the subject under discussion.

He then suggested that race clubs be privatised or even listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

In that way, anyone who was interested in the fourth largest industry in the country could acquire shares.

Hemanthkumar Nerahoo (Ind) said the amendments would benefit racing in the Transvaal and Free State.

He also appealed for membership to represent all races.

Leader of the Opposition in the House of Delegates Amichand Rajbansi took credit for persuading the Jockey Club to allow coloured, black and Indian jockeys to ride.

Jan van Eck (DP, Claremont) said he did not know much about racing and confined himself to cultural matters.

He said cultural activities had to be planned in such a way that they were accessible to all.

The Nico Malan Theatre in Cape Town still had an image of exclusivity because it was situated in an area which was not easily accessible to people of colour.

Yusuf Seedat (Sol Nom) said South Africa was entering an era of equality and a community's cultural needs should be considered.

"We are entering a new chapter in our history where no one can be barred from facilities erected with taxpayers' money." — Sapa.

Foreign funding: investigation

*5. Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Justice: Hansard 6|3|91

Whether the foreign funding of any organisations has been scrutinised and/or investigated to date in terms of the Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act, No 26 of 1989; if not, why not; if so, (a) which organisations were affected and (b) what were the findings in respect of each of them?

297 C16E

Reef advice centres closed

By SONTI MASEKO

THOUSANDS of township residents will suffer the closure of about 48 advice centres in Johannesburg and on the East Rand.

The centres were closed at the end of February after funding was cut off by the South African Council of Churches to the Wits Council of Churches - which ran the centres.

The WCC has also been closed down.

SACC's general administration secretary, Mr Francois Bill, said the church organisation had decided to withold funds because it had problems with WCC's financial accountability.

"It was not a question of being short of funding, the WCC did not give proper accounting of the funds which were made available.

"For two years running there were no proper audited statements," he said.

This will sorely affect residents who used the para-legal service to solve a range of problems including unfair labour practices and dismissals, pension and disability grants.

'Make welfare an investment in people'

SOWT H3-(3|3|91

(WB) 297

RAPID economic growth, job creation and providing basic social services to the poor are all necessary ingredients of anti-poverty programmes but there must be a balance between growth objectives and the level and financing of welfare spending.

So say Professor Pieter le Roux and Dr Nikki Nattrass, both academics at the University of the Western Cape, in a joint background paper on welfare expenditure, presented to the "Budgeting for Redistribution" workshop.

"For welfare spending to have the greatest long-term impact, most resources should be channeled in ways that 'invest' in people rather than simply subsidise their consumption.

Areas which have high social rates of return include education, primary health care provision and infrastructural developments."

Although those countries that have succeeded in providing primary education and health care to the poor have been those that have made adequate provision for this in their budget, there is no clear relation between the proportion of social spending in GNP and quality of life indicators, they maintain.

"Factors relating to economic growth, the rate of job creation, income distribution and the design of welfare projects are at least as important determinants of quality of life."

Nattrass and Le Roux say it is now commonly accepted that it is impossible to extend welfare benefits to all South Africans at the level currently enjoyed by whites.

"However, international experience indicates that primary health care provision for all, as well as a minimum level of nutritional supplementation is possible in South Africa at affordable rates," they say.

"For all the potential that health and nutritional interventions may have to improve the quality of life, it cannot be over-emphasised that the most important way of alleviating poverty is to create income-earning opportunities for poor people.

"In this context, the need for special employment programmes (SEP) is crucial."

However, they warn that excessively high technical and planning requirements should not undermine the capacity for such projects to provide employment and income for the very poor.

Rape and battering of women is unpunished

Sowetan 28/2/91 (297)



SCREAMING headlines have become almost numbing: "Woman raped and killed in classroom", "Decapitated woman found in the veld, raped", "Wife dies after battering".

These headlines chronicle the debasing treatment that society metes out to women. From jackrollers to the Japans to nameless groups and mere individuals that rape women, women have no hiding place.

This issue and many others were addressed this weekend at a seminar on Violence Against Women, held at Seshego under the auspices of the Women's Desk of the Advice Centres Association (ACA).

Central to the discussions was a look at four aspects of the manifestation of this violence. These were legal, religious, medical and cultural/social aspects.

Former attorney and Azanian People's Organisation general secretary, Mr Don Nkadimeng, said the law was inadequate in dealing with rapists and the way that victims were treated.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Rape victims found themselves having to relate the experience to unsympathetic policemen who often ridiculed victims than lend a sympathetic ear, he said.

Guilty

A victim was often handled in a debasing manner and made to feel guilty, of having somehow enticed the rapist. "If the case gets to court, she has to literally go through the rape again in minute details in an open court.

"Any lawyer will tell you that defending a rapist is the easiest because the victim invariably becomes confused.

"As the courts would rather set free a guilty man than sentence an innocent man, proof beyond reasonable doubt becomes almost impossible and the woman invariably feels cheated when this happens. She has bared her ordeal to the public and the rapist has gone scot free", Nkadimeng added.

But it was not just the physical violence such as wife battering that the seminar looked at. They searched for reasons as well for men's behaviour towards women.

Kwena Moloto College' senior lecturer in Biblical studies and soon to be ordained Lutheran priest, Ms Daphne Madiba, shocked the participants with her indictment of the Bible.

It is the word of God, she said, but it is chauvinistic in that God is made a man and everyone in the Bible is a "he" She said the commandment of adultery, and specifically its attached meaning that a man should not sleep with his neighbour's wife, should be amended.

The interpretation should say that no one must sleep with any other person other than the marriage partner.

"As it stands today it means if a man sleeps with a woman who is not his neighbour's wife it is not adultery", Madiba said.

Beauty contests, described in the seminar as the "flesh parade of near naked women", came in for a hard hammering as they were seen as part and parcel of the "non-violent violence" against women.

Wounds

Community Health Awareness Programme (Chap) former general secretary Dr Tom Marishane spoke about medical experiences of dealing with abused women.

Experience, he said, had shown that wife batterers invariably accompany their wives when these go for treatment of the wounds inflicted by the same husbands.

"I do not know whether it is remorse or fear of what the woman might say or do is she is alone", he said.

He blamed police for the increase in rape cases as victims who report cases are sent on their own to doctors without slides for sperm tests.

"What the police are required to do is to accompany the victim to the doctors, with sealed slides that are opened in the presence of all before the sperm smear count is done. Then the slides are sealed in their presence and they are sent for tests. But nowadays police send the victim alone with no slide.

But even if the slides were to be given to the victim, the absence of the police officer renders such an exercise useless", Marishane said.

The seminar agreed that the problem of violence against women is multi-dimensional.

Women were found to be ignorant of their limited rights and in some cases are even scared to know. Any attempt to address the problem without education would be futile, it was agreed.

Among resolutions adopted at the conference were:

* The establishment, by the ACA, of a committee of black women lawyers who should look into all laws, customary and otherwise, which discriminated against women and to make recommendations either to repeal or amend,

* A massive education drive on women's rights, to be done in seminars, radio talk shows, newspaper columns and TV,

* Recommendations for stiffer penalties for "common assault offenders as the present penalties make women feel it is useless to go through lengthy trials"

* The training of police women in rape case handling. Each police station to have a policewoman who has undergone such training and who then handles rape cases.

* The extension of state sponsored legal aid to all.

* The creation of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) to act as a watchdog on violence against women,

*Adopting a programme of action to force the government to reintroduce free pap-smear cancer tests.

The seminar was attended mainly by professional people from Johannesburg, Pietersburg, Pretoria and Thohoyandou. It was also noted that people who most needed the information that was imparted were not there.

Finding a way to make father pay

12/5/91 Cape Times 12/5/91 (297)

A REGIONAL project by and for women is working to right the legal wrongs suffered by deserted mothers.

The Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Project (WLSA) is trying to change the law throughout southern Africa to give women equality before the law.

From its headquarters in Harare, Zimbabwe, WLSA conducts urban and rural research in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Researchers are currently probing the law concerning the maintenance a man must pay to women who have borne their children.

WLSA's aim is to upgrade the legal status of women by investigating the effects of the laws on women; recommending reforms; and using simple language to teach women their rights.

Maintenance was chosen as the first research topic in 1988, because it affects women in all the countries of the region.

The main findings of research thus far are an extensive lack of knowledge of the law by women and a "desperate" financial situation facing children of unmarried women.

Most of the legal systems in the research region are leftovers from the time of British rule and depend on "general" and customary law.

General law was intended by the British colonial governments as mainly for use by "Europeans". Customary law was used because it was already known to the "native" population and also because it helped in ruling the colonies.

General law was however also used for Africans for serious offences such as murder.

After independence the legal systems remained as they were. Nevertheless, general law remains a foreign system culturally, because it is still not well known in the rural areas – and it is also quite difficult to understand.

Researchers have found this lack of understanding of general law makes it difficult to win maintenance cases involving unmarried mothers.

A mother has, for example, to support her allegation that the man she wants maintenance from is indeed the father of her child. Written evidence is required to prove that there was a relationship, and must provide dates of their last sexual contact and the date of the women's last menstruation before the birth of the child.

Researchers are finding that these types of questions go against the cultural attitude many women have towards sexual relationships.

Traditionally such relationships are kept secret. As a result it is often difficult to provide witnesses to such relationships.

Most of these women will never agree to discuss details of a sexual relationship in court, particularly if there are men present. This means that in most general law cases women fail to win maintenance from men.

Customary law sees the parents as mainly responsible for their daughters. This law looks mainly at whether a relationship was responsible for ending the woman's virginity.

Under both laws most deserted mothers are losers. – AIA

Spotlight on funding of Kagiso

Auditors examine books for first time

STANLEY UYS

LONDON — Auditors of the European Commission were this week examining for the first time the European Community's funding of the controversial Kagiso Trust and other groups in South Africa under the EC's "positive measures" programme.

EC funding of these groups is scheduled to reach R600 million this year. The money is distributed through non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Europe, some of which take a 6 percent commission.

Most of the money is disbursed to the Kagiso Trust. But donations are also made to the SA Council of Churches, the Catholic Bishops' Conference and Cosatu, although Cosatu receives very little.

Insisted

The Kagiso Trust has always insisted on confidentiality concerning the identity of recipients of funds for security reasons, and Euro-MPs who have asked the European Commission for details have consistently been refused this information.

The trust once indicated to the EC that if it was expected to divulge information on the funding of sensitive matters, such as assistance for detainees, it would rather refuse the money. EC embassies in Pretoria are not permitted to monitor disbursement of funds.

Nobody disputes that the trust has funded a number of worthwhile projects, but last year a European Community "troika", headed by Ireland's Foreign Minister, Gerry Collins, visited South Africa and heard bitter complaints from Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and PAC and Azapo spokesmen that among political organisations only the ANC was being favoured with funding.

Euro-MP Brian Cassidy said this week that he had tried "with little success" to obtain information about the Kagiso Trust through parliamentary questions.

Only after questions had been tabled and some EC embassies had made inquiries were some "minor modifications" made to the Commission's criteria for funding. All newspapers, for example, including New Nation, New African and The Namibian, were taken off the funding list.

Mr Cassidy said he knew of several groups that had tried unsuccessfully to obtain money from the Kagiso Trust. He has advised the University of Cape Town, Woodmead School and the Funda Centre in Soweto to apply to the Trust and keep him informed of the outcome.

He will then be prepared "to make a fuss in Brussels".

Mr Cassidy saw UCT principal Dr Stuart Saunders recently and advised UCT to submit an application to the Kagiso Trust for funds and to inform him of the result. He would then take the matter further.

The SA Institute of Race Relations and the Urban Foundation both approached the EC for funding and were referred to the Kagiso Trust.

But Dr Willem Blonk, head of the Southern African Division of the EC's development directorate, this week denied that there was anything unusual about the audit.

"All my department's projects in southern Africa are subject to audit, so why not in South Africa? It is perfectly normal.

"There is no controversy between the EC and the Kagiso Trust, in which we have full confidence. It is incorrect that the trust funds only certain organisations. No other NGO spreads its funding as widely as the trust.

"The Kagiso Trust receives so many requests and comes under such pressure that naturally it cannot meet all applications and sometimes there is ill-feeling.

"The trust has never supported a political organisation as such. It has not financed the ANC. Applications by political groups for funding have been rejected. We support the victims of apartheid."

Shifting

Dr Blonk said the EC was shifting from project to programme funding in South Africa. Instead of building only, say, a health centre, the EC was encouraging the funding also of say, a school and job opportunities in the same area.

Explaining the opening of a technical office by his department in Pretoria, Dr Blonk said this did not represent a step towards the normalising of relations with the Government. Funding activities had increased so much that they could no longer be controlled entirely from Brussels.

Asked to comment on reports that South Africa might join the Lome Convention, Dr Blonk said he thought this was premature.

Happy days for welfare groups start from Scratch

Star 16/3/91. (297)

WHILE politicians dither over whether South Africa should have a State lottery, welfare organisations have banded together to start a permanent fund-raising game that offers prizes from R2 to R25 000.

Tickets for the "scratch and win" game are already being sold for R2 each at branches of the Transvaal Totalisator Agency Board and from roadside booths.

Within months, says Dr William Rowland, one of the founders of the Viva Trust, which was set up some months ago to get the game going, there should be about 80 booths in Johannesburg, most manned by disabled people.

One booth, at the corner of Jeppe and Joubert Streets in downtown Johannesburg, was doing a roaring trade yesterday. "The response has

MALCOLM FOTHERGILL

been overwhelming at times," said Charles Vernon as he sold tickets.

Dr Rowland, who is blind, got the idea for the fund-raising game when he heard how Spain's national lottery helps blind people there.

Beneficiaries

Among the organisations that will benefit will be the National Council for the Blind, the National Council for the Deaf, Disabled People South Africa and the Johannesburg Child Welfare.

A similar game was launched in Cape Town towards the end of last year by the Community Chest and raised R20 million in its first three months. It has been followed by a game in Durban for the same organisation.

Dr Rowland says legal experts helped draw up the constitution of the Viva Trust and the rules of the game to make sure they did not break the law.

"It's not a lottery because you have to answer a question." The questions will change every couple of months, to keep interest alive.

Asked how much money the Viva Trust is hoping to make from the game, Dr Rowland said: "We're hoping to raise the kind of money we have not been used to seeing in welfare."

TAB (Transvaal) general manager John Pells says his organisation bought 500 000 of the R2 tickets for the game and will pocket 10 percent of what it sells as a handling fee.

Polls show a state lottery is just the ticket

A NATIONAL survey has found that support for a lottery among all South Africans is strong and growing — a fact which could help persuade government to introduce a state lottery.

The finding by Research Survey's Omnicheck division that more than 80% of white men surveyed supported the introduction of a national lottery comes amid informed speculation that a state-run soccer pool could be announced in tomorrow's Budget.

A committee headed by Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais is understood to have extensively investigated a soccer pool as a way to raise R5bn for social spending. Marais' committee, comprising five Deputy Ministers, apparently looked at various funding sources, including soccer pools, international aid and loans and government grants.

It is believed a soccer pool would be a particularly suitable source of revenue for social spending as most of its income would be derived from blacks — who would form the bulk of beneficiaries.

Sapa reports that a Research Survey statement said opinion polls were carried out in May and November last year and encompassed all population groups.

"Of all South Africans, white men are most supportive, with 88% of English and 82% of Afrikaans men being in favour of a lottery," the statement said.

"Even more significant was the growing support noted among black South Africans, particularly women. In some cases positive responses almost doubled."

The statement concluded that a state lottery "would enjoy tremendous support across the board".

Business Day Reporter

Single parents 'more acceptable'

Star 18/3/91

297

By Carina le Grange

Although society considers the single-parent family to be incomplete, 124 000 white children were affected by divorce between 1985 and 1989, Department of National Health and Population Development deputy director-general Dr J H Schoeman said in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Dr Schoeman was speaking during the official opening of the first national conference of the South African Council for Singleness (SACS) at the Rand Afrikaans University.

The first co-ordinating body of SACS, a non-profit organisation, was established at the conference.

It is the first national organisation to co-ordinate the needs of all single persons.

Dr Schoeman said statistics for black people were unfortunately not available, but in 1989, 31 654 white, coloured and Asian children were affected by divorce.

Despite this, he said, the single-parent family was increasingly being accepted by society and should not be synonymous with problem families.

To this end, organisations for single parents should accept the task of assisting these families to help ease reintegration and adaptation to changed circumstances.

● Single people and/or parents could contact SACS at (011) 489-2800/795-3502 (Elmarie Erasmus) or (012) 323-6851/57-4139 (Johan le Roux).

(c) an Aids programme for presentation in schools is being compiled in collaboration with several experts, while a video is being compiled in close collaboration with the Department of National Health and Population Development;

(2) yes, the programme is to be introduced in all secondary schools but the right of parents to withdraw their children from these types of programmes will be acknowledged.

White teacher training colleges: closed down

*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any White teacher training colleges closed down during the past five years; if so, (a) which colleges and (b) what was their combined potential capacity;

(2) (a) what was the total potential capacity of all White teacher training colleges five years ago and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B474E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes,

(a) Onderwyskollege Oudtshoorn
Onderwyskollege Paarl
*Graaff-Reinet College for Continued Training,

(b) 1 300;

(2) (a) 13 330,

(b) March 1986.

*Capacity before becoming college for futher training included in (1) (b).

White teacher training colleges: capital works

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any money has been spent on capital works at White teacher training colleges over the past five years; if not, why not; if so, (a) how much in total, (b) on what capital works was it spent and (c) what is the total potential capacity of all such colleges at present?

B475E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

(a) R66 486 384,

(b) *Onderwyskollege Boland:*
extensions to administration and handwork section
Durbanse Onderwyskollege:
construction of a new administration and teaching block
conversion of old administration block and hall to a media centre
alterations to the old teaching block, kitchen, diningroom and hall at women's residence
installation of an intercommunications system
Edgewood College of Education
conversion of a portion of one wing to accommodate a facility for pre-primary education
Bloemfontein College of Education
costs of planning new building complex
Onderwyskollege Pretoria and the College of Education for Further Training:
building of complex,

(c) 9 300 in respect of the colleges mentioned in (b) .

†Mr Speaker, for futher clarity I want to indicate how it can be somewhat confusing if we say that the total amount is a little more than R66 million. Therefore I want to indicate that of that amount of R66,4 million, R55 million was spent on the Teachers' College of Pretoria and the whole totally new complex. Of course the question is about the past five years.

Futhermore improvements to the Durban teachers' college cost an amount of R8,6 million.

This, then, is what actually is responsible for the grand total of R66 million.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, by section (c) of the question I meant to ask what the total potential capacity of all White teacher training colleges was at present, and not only the ones to which he has referred. I do not know whether he happens to know the present capacity of all White teacher training colleges. If he does know in approximate terms, I shall be grateful to know; otherwise he may let me know later.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I shall let the hon member know tomorrow.

Voluntary welfare agencies: information

*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works:

(1) Whether his Department commenced a process in 1987 to obtain information from programmes of voluntary welfare agencies in order to establish a basis for the revised payment of subsidies; if not, what is being undertaken in this sphere; if so,

(2) whether the above process has been completed; if not, why not;

(3) what is the cost to his Department of this process to date;

(4) whether costings have been obtained from voluntary agencies regarding the cost to them of this process; if not, why not;

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

B480E

†The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) Yes. Voluntary welfare organizations were informed in 1987 of the scheme of social welfare programmes and were given 2 years to prepare for it. This revised scheme was accepted on the express request of welfare organizations and resulted from the Committee to Establish a Norm for Social Work Posts. All welfare organizations and departments responsible for welfare services were represented on this Committee.

(2) No. The process of implementing this scheme is in three phases. The *first* is the formulation of programmes which has been completed. The *second* phase is the evaluation and registration of the programmes on three levels, i.e. the local, regional welfare board and Head Office levels. Two levels have been completely finalized for all seven regions and two regions have been completed on all three levels. The *third* phase is financing which will be the next step. This must be seen as a continuous process which is being phased in.

(3) No additional posts have been created for this process. Existing manpower has been used and is being used throughout. It must be emphasized that this scheme encompasses the normal functions of the Department such as ensuring cost-effective services, optimal use of resources, goal-directed services and ensuring that services subsidized by the State reach those who need them. This scheme is in line with modern management throughout the world and is an attempt to update the management of welfare services; to increase accountability for funding; and to ensure that monies are spent appropriately and properly.

(4) No. Every welfare service—as a part of its daily activities and management—is expected to plan, manage and evaluate its service, the impact it has and its efficiency. Analysis of cost-effectiveness and viability is accepted as normal practice. The scheme actively encourages welfare organizations to do so, too.

(5) No. This scheme, as I have mentioned, is a process with phases. It holds many advantages for everyone—organizations, the State and most importantly, the consumers of welfare services. It is being implemented by all the departments responsible for welfare who are working on it in close co-operation with each other.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Departmental homes: admission policy

*6. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 4 on 19 February 1991, the Government determines the admission policy of the four Departmental homes under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether non-Whites are free to apply for admission to these homes;

(3) whether their applications will be considered on merit?

B509E

Security men 'face dismissal'

CAPE TOWN — Security guards faced possible dismissal if they refused to register under the Security Officers Act by April 1, a senior official of the SA National Security Employers' Association (Sansea) warned yesterday.

Sansea national chairman Adriaan Haman said this shortly after Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers agreed to continue talks on union demands for the scrapping of the Act.

The Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), which represents about 10 000 security guards, has demanded that the Act be repealed entirely and replaced by a negotiated industrial council.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze confirmed yesterday that Scheepers would meet the TGWU in Cape Town on Sunday.

TGWU spokeswoman Kally Forrest said a union delegation had received a "very sympathetic hearing" from Scheepers on Friday.

Security guards objected to being turned into a paramilitary force subject to unacceptable conditions of registration, she said.

Asked to comment on the talks between the minister and the union, Haman said: "If a showdown is looming, it is between the union and the Security Officers Board. Sansea does not have a quarrel with the board."

While workers would not necessarily be immediately sacked for refusing to register, employers could be faced with this option.

Sansea, which represents up to 200 security firms with 65 000 employees, welcomed the Act as a means of upgrading the industry.

He said Sansea did not entirely rule out union demands for a national industrial council.

Forrest said the union would welcome a negotiated dispensation like that which followed tripartite talks on the amended Labour Relations Act. — Sapa.

Staff cutbacks at church councils

297

South 28|3|-3|4|91

From Bulelwa Payi
Grahamstown

TWO Eastern Cape church councils are retrenching staff because of cuts in foreign funding.

The Albany Council of Churches (ACC) in Grahamstown has already started retrenchments, while the Border Council of Churches (BCC) says staff cutbacks are inevitable.

A spokesperson for the ACC, Dr Bob Clarke, said the council's budget had been cut by R100 000 and retrenchments were unavoidable.

He was unable to say how many staff members would be affected.

BCC spokesperson Mr Smuts Ngonyama said while the council had not yet started retrenching, staff cuts were inevitable.

"Our funds have been cut considerably and a report on the issue will be submitted to our executive meeting in two weeks", he said.

The East Cape Council of Churches' budget has been cut by 16 percent.

ECC spokesperson Mr Buyisile Petros said the council had established a committee to examine the budget and recommend ways of surviving with less funds.

Moves by church councils elsewhere in the country to retrench staff provoked angry reactions earlier this month.

In the Transvaal, the South African Council of Churches has threatened to retrench up to 24 employees.

In Cape Town, members of the Western Province Council of Churches staged a picket outside their offices after a decision to dismiss a third of the staff. — *ANA*

Prisoners 'becoming impatient for freedom'

RELEASED ANC cadre Carl Niehaus said yesterday the ANC members still in jail were growing impatient to be released.

At a media conference in Johannesburg, Niehaus, who was released earlier in the day after serving nearly eight years in jail, said his "comrades" in prison were "extremely keen" to be released, Sapa reports.

The Broederstroom treason prisoners, Damien de Lange and Ian Robertson, were specifically mentioned.

He said government would be acting in bad faith if it did not release all political prisoners by April 30.

The former RAU student, who was convicted in 1983 for treason and sentenced to 15 years, said it was "wonderful" to be free, and in the short term he aimed to catch up on family relationships. He would then continue to involve himself in the struggle against apartheid.

He was still committed to the ANC's ideals, and he fully supported the negotiation process.

Niehaus was released at 10am on Tuesday, and he said he was only told on Monday night he was going to be freed.

He said his time in jail had been very difficult at first, but that "as things changed on the outside, it became easier on the inside".

Niehaus said this changed on February 2 1990, when President F W de Klerk unbanned the ANC. "I have been expecting to be released since then."

DARIUS SANAI reports that Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), while welcoming the release of political prisoners by government, has criticised the move as making only a "small dent" in the number of political prisoners still being held.

An LHR spokesman said all political prisoners, including 48 of the 342 convicted murderers on Death Row, should be covered by the Pretoria Minute.

A Justice Ministry spokesman yesterday warned the LHR and the ANC against being too hasty. She said all applications for indemnity were being dealt with individually and there was no danger of anyone being executed who could in future be pardoned as a political prisoner.

The ANC yesterday welcomed the release of political prisoners, but expressed concern at the sluggish pace of the process since the agreement with government on the release programme, Sapa reports.

It said it had also noted the alacrity with which the release of right-winger Piet Rudolph had taken place, and the speed with which government had acted with regard to indemnity for right-wingers.

The organisation called for the immediate and unconditional release of all remaining political prisoners.

The amnesty granted to 33 political prisoners did not negate the demand for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, an Azapo spokesman said.

Red Cross fears Reef violence

HARARE — Violence on the Reef was too dangerous for the International Committee of the Red Cross to try to establish "places of refuge" for innocent civilians, the senior Red Cross representative in SA said here yesterday.

Tony Pfanner, head of the ICRC delegation, said there were fears the Red Cross emblem would not be respected, and planned sanctuaries might become targets for attack.

In Soweto and on the Reef "the violence is so heavy that in some circumstances there is no limit to it."

"It is just simply too difficult to enter that area during ongoing violence," said Pfanner.

"We have got to be very, very careful and insist that the Red Cross emblem is respected," he told a Press conference on the eve of a five-day summit of ICRC delegates from eastern and southern Africa.

So far, the Red Cross had been limited to

MICHAEL HARTNACK

aiding victims of the violence.

The ICRC delegate general for Africa, Phillip Gassman, said the century-old relief organisation planned to shelve its traditional "extraordinary discretion" and mobilise the world media against "donor fatigue", which now imperilled Africa's starving millions.

He cautioned against alarmist estimates that 23-million people were in danger from famine, but attacked Western governments for arguing "you cannot throw food at the problem every year".

High on the ICRC's agenda is the the Mozambique civil war, with more than half the population either displaced internally or in refugee camps in Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe and SA.

Gassman said the ICRC would review its role as a "facilitator" in bringing warring parties together for peace talks.

Trust denies funds claim

Sowetan 20/3/91

THE Kagiso Trust has strongly denied media reports that it would be used as a conduit to channel about R2,5 million raised in the United States to the ANC.

It was earlier reported that about R2,5 million raised in Detroit during Mr Nelson Mandela's tour there last year would be channeled to the ANC via the trust once the necessary documents had been completed.

However, in a statement in Johannesburg on Monday, the trust's national director, Mr Achmat Dangor, said his organisation was mystified by the reports.

Policy

"The trust reiterates that it is not its policy to act as conduits for funding into South Africa on behalf of any organisation, be they political or otherwise," he said.

Instead, the organisation only received funds for development projects that met strict criteria, he added.

Project

The Kagiso Trust receives the bulk of its project money from the European Economic Community.

But it has been criticised recently by the PAC and Azapo, who have accused the organisation of sectarianism in its disbursement of the funds. - *Sapa.*

Shot in the arm for health spending

Star 21/3/91

TOTAL spending on health goes up 8,9 percent to R8,1 billion and will account for 9,8 percent of overall Government expenditure.

However, less than 5 percent will go towards primary health care, an area Barend du Plessis singled out yesterday as the sphere for increased Government activity in future.

The State's responsibility would shift increasingly towards "the provision of primary health care services and the delivery of more affordable curative health services for the needy".

Development in other fields such as housing, nutrition and proper services also had a "supporting function" in improving primary health.

The private sector continued to specialise in curative health services for that portion of the population that could bear the economic tariffs.

The Budget Review says more affordable health delivery for the broad South African community would continue to rest strongly on a partnership between the State and the private sector. □

R220-m aid for 'severely indigent'

Star 21/3/91 (297)

THE GOVERNMENT is allocating a special amount of R220 million in the Budget for aid schemes for the "severely indigent", Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said yesterday.

The aid will consist largely of food but will also include basic medical services and the provision of clean water.

The R220 million allocation is to be placed in a special account.

The Government is investigating ways of bringing private agencies into the running of the scheme — without jeopardising their independence.

The special targeted groups are to be pre-school children and expectant and lactating mothers, children six to 12 years old, the aged and other social dependents, and some unemployed.

The Budget Review says there is evidence that undernourishment has "already assumed critical dimensions in some cases".

"Limited food intervention programmes are indicated for the survival of certain segments of these exposed target-groups."

The best way to fight poverty is economic growth, but results cannot be obtained overnight and therefore supporting schemes are needed, the Review notes. □

R220-m boost for the needy

Sowetan 21/3/91.

AN amount of R220 million would be set aside in the Budget for aid programmes for the needy, Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis said yesterday.

He said in his Budget speech that the Government had a special responsibility to help provide the most basic needs of the "outright impoverished".

The Government's Task Force on Poverty was investigating the combination of programmes required to target one or other form of food aid and would consult widely to ensure the correct package of measures.

Because of high and rising unemployment the position of those suffering extreme privation was a cause for great concern. This problem might even worsen in the transitional phase of economic restructuring.

"It is therefore imperative that, within the constraints of affordability, there be an appropriate expansion of the safety net to assist the needy.

"The planned introduction of a broadly-based VAT lends this still greater urgency," Du Plessis said.

The Government believed that any relief action should supplement the improvement in income of people through economic growth and job creation.

Of greatest importance was the community's involvement in relief schemes, with maximum linkage to development and job creation activities.

The task force's investigation thus far had shown that the really vulnerable segments of South African society were pre-school children and expecting and nursing mothers.

Others were children in the six to 12 age group, the aged, other social dependants and certain classes of the unemployed.

There was evidence that undernourishment had already assumed critical dimensions in some cases.

However, acute poverty was not confined to food. The more pressing requirement ranged over a wide spectrum of basic living needs, such as basic medical services and clean water.

The R220 million would be made available to Government departments or non-government organisations after "further urgent consultations".

Du Plessis also said that while higher economic growth and job creation by the private sector was the only viable path for a meaningful longer-term attack on the country's poverty problem, the Government also had a responsibility to provide social infrastructure and services such as education and health care and to help provide the most basic needs of the poor.

He said 38,2 percent of the total Budget would be spent on social services.

Socio-economic development and creation of equal opportunities could be achieved only through a combination of higher economic growth and reallocation of public funds. - *Sapa.*

Barend tries to make up

Sowetan 21/3/91

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DU PLESSIS

'Redress Budget' to uplift the poor

THE hallmarks of the Budget for next year are attempts to redress political wrongs of the past and the upliftment of the poor.

Black housing and education get the biggest shares of the social spending announced by Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis in his Budget speech in Parliament yesterday.

Thirty-eight percent of the Budget will go towards social spending and about 20 percent of this will be on education, with black education receiving the biggest cut of the education budget.

Of the R16 billion allocated to education, R6,8 billion – a 27,4 percent increase on last year's amount - will go to black education.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

An amount of R5,9 billion (6,2 percent up on last year) will go to whites, R2,3 billion (13,9 percent more than last year) to the "coloured" and R1 billion (18,9 percent up on last year) to the Indian education departments.

However, defence was allocated a massive 9,187 billion and the police R5,1 billion.

● See also Pages 13-19

Health will receive about 10 percent of the social spending budget, social assistance and welfare seven percent, housing 1,6 percent and recreation and culture about ,5 percent.

Black pensions will be brought to within 20

● To Page 2

UP . . .

- Beer - 3 cents for a 340ml bottle
- Spirits - 1,5 cents a tot or 37,7 cents for a 750ml bottle
- Cigarettes - 6 cents for 20s
- Cigarette tobacco - 3 cents for 50g
- Pipe tobacco and cigars - 25 cents a kilogram
- Fortified and sparkling wines - 1,8 cents a 750ml bottle
- A further sharp increase in education spending
- Special relief programmes for the destitute

DOWN . . .

- Price of petrol - by 5 cents a litre
- Price of diesel - by 4 cents a litre
- Price of paraffin - by 9 cents a litre
- The maximum marginal tax rate for married men has been reduced from 44 percent to 43 percent

Huge share for black education

From Page 1

percent of those of whites but there are no signs of equality in the near future. (297)

Housing gets a whopping R1,3 billion, with black housing receiving the lion's share of R1,2 billion.

The defence budget has been slashed by R3,6 billion but instead of this being taken into socio-economic spending a large part of the reduction was allocated for law and order "to reduce the exceptionally high incidence of violence and crime", Du Plessis said.

An additional R20 million from the extra R269 million set aside for urgent capital requirements has been allocated to "efficient policing and the need for more emergency police stations". Sowetan 21/3/91

"Once greater internal stability is achieved a downscaling in the growth of spending on protection services (security) should eventually create budget room for more social development," Du Plessis said.

Total expenditure for 1991/1992 adds up to R84,9 billion, including a reserve of R1,2 billion.

The new Budget is 13,7 percent bigger than last year's.

Govt's role is to uplift the poor, says EAC

KEVIN DAVIE

GOVERNMENT'S economic responsibility is to promote socio-economic development, says the State President's Economic Advisory Council (EAC).

Its revised long-term economic strategy released at the weekend stresses the need for upliftment, saying policies must be implemented to meet the needs of the poor.

The EAC adds the importance of socio-economic development to its existing positions of increasing long-term economic growth and reducing inflation.

Government, says the EAC, should concentrate on providing services for the really needy on an affordable equal basis and should meet infrastructural needs in education, training and health.

The revised strategy also stresses that government should assist in deregulation so that unnecessary restrictions are eliminated and opportunities created.

But the EAC sees a reduced role for government. It says its share of gross domestic product has increased substantially over the past six years, and that this trend should be reversed.

It says a credible socio-economic development programme is necessary to improve international perceptions of SA, and

□ To Page 2

Poor

suggests new investment will flow if these programmes are seen to be successful.

The EAC says government spending will have to be channelled to development and that private contractual savings may possibly be easier to reallocate to upliftment than discretionary savings. Government can play a role in encouraging this investment by providing institutional investors with risk guarantees, it adds.

Another key area for government is to ensure there are no impediments to making land available for shelter.

The report also gives detailed attention to industrial development. It says an export culture in SA will have to be promoted and that current tariff protection policy is subject to serious shortcomings which require fundamental reform.

It says high import tariffs which increase the domestic cost structure and impede exports will have to be lowered.

□ From Page 1

US aid package is big in theory but a little short on cash

SIMON BARBER in Washington

IN THE current fiscal year, which ends on September 30, SA's "disadvantaged" will theoretically receive more bilateral assistance from the US than all but three African countries, according to the Agency for International Development's (AID) latest budget presentation to Congress.

The 1991 allocation for apartheid's victims officially stands at $50m. Only Mozambique ($60m), Madagascar ($51,5m) and Uganda ($52,2m) are slated to receive more.

The figure, which includes $10m set aside by Congress last year for such democracy-enhancing purposes as equipping the ANC with fax machines, is largely notional, a statement of intent rather than an indicator of actual cash flows. For one thing, the Transition to Democracy project is dead in the water with several congressmen exercising their informal veto power over the release of the $10m.

It is also important to note that the remaining $40m does not represent the amount that will really be spent on SA this year. Rather it is the amount by which the AID's existing kitty for SA may, if all goes well, be increased. The value of the cheques AID actually signs to the various contractors who run most of its SA projects is estimated in the budget document at slightly under $22,4m.

Overall, AID has been "authorised" to spend more than $258m on various worthy causes in SA over the past decade. This means Congress has given the agency either permission or instructions, but not necessarily the money. By last September, AID had disbursed only $67,3m.

AID's intent is summarised in the budget document thus: "The assistance programme is aimed at demonstrating the American people's abhorrence of apartheid." This, at least, has the virtue of candour: we are dealing with largely symbolic gestures here. Subsidiary objectives are "to hasten the demise of apartheid and to help prepare black South Africans for positions of leadership in a post apartheid society".

The programme formally started in the '80s when, at Congress's request, AID began providing scholarships to "disadvantaged" South Africans lucky enough to have the right political connections and not to live in the homelands. Education is still the major thrust. Since 1982 the agency has spent $41,6m on providing 1 275 scholarships. It expects to earmark $21,7m of this year's total allocation for the same purpose.

"More than 600" students have been sponsored to study at undergraduate or graduate level in the US under the Training for Disdvantaged South Africans project. AID notes with pride that "virtually all participants have been successful in completing their degress, and of the 97% who have returned to SA, 95% are employed and a majority are involved in some form of community service".

As of last year, another 650 scholarships had been awarded for students to attend SA universities and technical schools under the SA Bursaries project. Under the Educational Support and Training project the US is helping underwrite "non-governmental initiatives in teacher training, alternative education, preschools, curriculum development and literacy".

A new $10m-a-year Tertiary Education project was launched in 1989 to provide further scholarships in the US. The budget data indicate that it will gradually supplant the other educational projects when their own accounts run dry.

The Labour Union Training project will get another $3,5m this year, bringing to $9m the amount AID has committed to spending on black unions since 1983. Most of the $4m that has actually been spent thus far has gone to the AFL-CIO's African-American Labour Centre to "help black unions develop skills in organising, collective bargaining, health and occupational safety and grievance procedures".

The AALC "seeks to encourage black unions to remain politically independent and sensitive to the benefits of a market-oriented economy", AID notes. It does not, however, go on to explain that the principal purpose of the project is not to assist the SA labour movement but to keep the AFL-CIO happy by pumping taxpayer funds in its direction.

The Black Private Enterprise Development project gets no new money this year. AID was authorised to spend $20,9m on this one between 1987 and 1993. Prior to this it had signed contracts with grantees worth $8,5m but released only $3,7m in real cash. It estimates it will turn over a further $4,1m before September 30.

Activities AID says it is funding include "a national organisation which provides credit and other resources to micro- and other small-scale entrepreneurs; feasibility studies for the development and strengthening of strategic black business ventures and institutions; training for black women to become leaders in the accounting and financial services field; and bridging mechanisms which bring together black entrepreneurs and white business leaders".

The Building Democratic Institutions project also receives no new money and will apparently be retired when the last of the $1,8m previously allocated it is spent this year. Most of the money will presumably go to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the US quasi non-governmental entity for which the project was created.

NED has channelled the funds, through various US intermediaries, to the National Black Consumers Union, Idasa, Lamla (a grassroots mediation group in the Western Cape) and the Afro-Asian Institute of Histadrut, the Israeli labour federation. The latter arranged for "disadvantaged" South Africans to learn the joys of socialism on a kibbutz.

According to an unpublished report by the General Accounting Office, a congressional auditing bureau, NED made little attempt to see that AID's money was properly, let alone usefully spent. Many thousands disappeared into dubious administrative expenses. These included rental fees for a car hired by an employee of one of the the SA grantees who was caught using the vehicle to traffic in drugs.

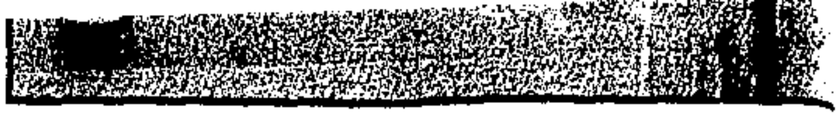
Funding continues for the Community Outreach and Development project. AID expects to commit $4m on top of $14m that has flowed into the project's account since 1986. $7,1m has been spent to counter the SA government's "attempts to crush community power . . . COLD has supported and strengthened community organisations, and trained women and community leaders in crisis mediation, youth leadership and career development".

Also continuing are the Human Rights and Self-help Support projects. These are basically slush funds from which the US embassy and AID mission dole out small grants to causes — legal assistance for detainees, for example — they deem worthy. Collectively, the coffers of the two projects will receive a $2,5m replenishment this year. Since 1983, the Human Rights fund has made 550 grants, mostly of $10 000 or less.

Finally, the are two new categories starting this year, AIDS prevention, which is down for $300 000, and "programme development and support", budgeted at $1m. The latter apparently involves a review of what the agency should be doing post-apartheid.

The AID programme, the budget document explains, "will increase its planning for development interventions in a post-apartheid society. This will include such development precepts as organisational effectiveness, technical feasibility and economic viability. In addition, assessments will be conducted in shelter, AIDS prevention, primary education, land tenure, youth, and local government. These assessments will provide guidance on possible new sectors of high impact value."

Obviously, AID has not reached the point in its review where it might feel comfortable enough to express itself in simple, declarative sentences.



Highway mayhem . . . even hours after n yesterday's Ben Schoeman highway pile-up 10-kilometre long traffic jam.

24-hour clinics for rape victims

(247)
STW 28/3/91

Pretoria Correspondent

Clinics offering round-the-clock medical and legal assistance to rape victims will be established in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Soweto, MEC for health services Fanie Ferreira has announced.

Speaking during the provincial budget debate in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Ferreira said an investigation by the Human Sciences Research Council had shown that the handling of rape victims was not effective.

The situation in Pretoria and Johannesburg, where rape victims were examined by a district surgeon in medico-legal laboratories — in other words, morgues — was not acceptable, Mr Ferreira said.

The clincs will be manned by district surgeons and specially trained nurses on a 24-hour basis. Further assistance will be given by members of the SAP's rape unit and social workers of the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Mr Ferreira said there was still uncertainty about the location of the clinics, but the clinic in Soweto would probably be at the Baragwanath Hospital and the one in Johannesburg would probably be in the Eaglemont complex.





The wolf is at the door . . . Operation Hunger needs R21,7-million this year to prevent a major catastrophe. ■ Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

Feeding scheme needs millions

C/Pres 31/8/91 -297

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE flow of Mozambiquan refugees to Gazankulu is continuing to put a tremendous burden on relief assistance offered by Operation Hunger.

The organisation is presently providing relief assistance to 82 000 refugees in Gazankulu, Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said this week.

"In Winterveld where there is a very high rate of unemployment the organisation is feeding 11 000 people consisting of local families and refugees," she added.



Ina Perlman

Perlman highlighted the plight of very young children and said there were areas where an urgent intervention was necessary to feed children.

She said Ingwavuma had about 6 000 children with visible malnutrition that need urgent help.

"When I visited the area a few weeks ago, my reaction was total disbelief, as I had not seen visible malnutrition in children since 1986.

"Mosvold Hospital in Ingwavuma reported a 400 percent increase in malnutrition admissions last year."

Perlman added that in the Hewu district more than half the children were malnourished – an increase of 26 percent over figures of two years back.

"In 1991 the countrywide economic catastrophe has sent rural unemployment soaring and reduced the regular migrant cash flow to an irregular trickle in most areas," she said, adding the organisation needed R21,7-million to prevent a major tragedy in South Africa.

"This year is indeed much worse than in 1981-82 when the drought escalated and increased the chronic poverty, the severe malnutrition and the endemic child death rate.

However, Perlman said self-help literacy programmes and the repeal of the Land Act would help "communities face the future positively and with increasing confidence as they move from survival to true subsistence agriculture".

NOT ALWAYS AN EVIL

297 Fm 5/4/91



Louis de Waal is a businessman and DP MP for North Rand. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, the biggest of the three orthodox Afrikaner churches. Here he offers his views on the morality of a State lottery

The issue of gambling — more specifically a State lottery — is fraught with contradiction and inconsistency among Afrikaners. For us, Martin Luther — the great Protestant reformer — stands as a religious beacon. However, we lack commitment to part of his teaching: the testing of all judgments of our churches against Holy Scripture. In this we seem to shut out Luther's light.

Traditionally, the Dutch Reformed Church, of which I am a loyal and appreciative member, emphasised three principles on lotteries:

- ☐ The wrongful drawing of the lot as an act when God is asked to decide;
- ☐ The correct relationship between labour and its reward; and,
- ☐ The superstitious aspects of luck.

A lottery and gambling are equated with each other; both are still condemned as avaricious, wasteful, unloving and addictive. Lotteries, including gambling on horses, remains condemned however deserving the motive.

More recent church views appear to favour flexibility. The drawing of a lot should be qualified to allow for the natural law of even chance; reward and labour need not be in a direct relationship; the drawing of the lot does not presuppose renunciation of the Almighty in favour of luck.

The views of the Reformed Church — the other major Afrikaner church — appear contradictory but much more lenient, despite an equal adherence to the "theology of labour." This church states that a State lottery cannot necessarily be tied to laziness and irresponsible behaviour.

As far back as 1977 the Reformed Church, commenting on the issue of Defence Bonds, confirmed that the drawing of the lot is not a religious act; that despite the presence of the speculative elements of risk and chance, the lottery is not gambling because unbridled passion is absent; that a well-organised and controlled lottery cannot be termed gambling, and therefore no theological objections exist.

However, despite all this, the Reformed Church still officially appears to oppose a State lottery.

Clearly, Luther's beacon is severely dimmed in this debate. Surely the contradictions and inconsistencies in the views of our two major Afrikaans churches are untenable? Why do both appear so very out of step with the views of many other churches?

It is not clear whether these views are the source or the result of the Gambling Act (1978) which draws, I believe incorrectly, no distinction between gambling and a lottery.

What about the morality of criminalising the economies of the TBVC states upon incorporation into the RSA — states whose economic lifelines owe much to the existence of gambling?

I believe we can restore the light to Luther's beacon. To achieve this, our Afrikaner churches should reopen the debate on a State lottery. The objective — to obtain a unified signal. To this end I make some hopeful comments.

Firstly, there are definite signs of a convergence of views among our churches on a State lottery, and their current views appear more moderate and less dogmatic than in the past.

Secondly, it appears that the view of the Dutch Reformed Church on this issue sadly reflects a minority view within the worldwide Reformed tradition. Therefore I hope that it will reconsider.

Thirdly, what has happened to the Christian principle of adult freedom of choice? I have always believed this to be a strong New Testament principle.

Fourthly, surely it's time for our churches jointly to address the contradictions surrounding their actions on the debacle of Defence Bonds.

Finally, surely a qualified case can be made — in deserving circumstances — for situations where the end does justify the means? The country desperately needs the additional revenue of between R500m and R1bn which a State lottery could produce to rebuild itself for all its citizens.

I believe that the teaching of our churches was wrong on apartheid and on closed membership. Their views have also changed on the role of women in the church. Surely, then, a review of their rules on a State lottery must be possible and desirable.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) and (2) No. The Commission did, however, recommend that although no concession with regard to tax on fringe benefits flowing from share option schemes should be granted, a limited degree of exemption must be granted in respect of benefits derived from share incentive schemes which have been approved by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue and which are created for the benefit of *all* permanent employees of a company and not only for new entrants. These recommendations were accepted, in principle, by Government. The matter is being investigated by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue in consultation with the Tax Advisory Committee and shall enjoy further consideration on completion of the investigation.

(3) The investigation will still take some time and I do not consider it advisable to make a statement before I receive a report back in this regard.

Bedfordview: new police station

*12. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether it is intended to build a new police station in Bedfordview; if not, why not; if so, when will building operations (a) commence and (b) be completed?

B620E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) and (b)

The provision of the service is determined by the availability of funds. The projected tender date for a new police station in Bedfordview is September 1995.

A new planning of all South African Police accommodation requirements is presently being carried out with a view to reducing costs, i.e. state expenditure. This process can have an influence on the date.

Consequently, I cannot at this stage indicate when building operations will commence or be completed.

Abortion/sterilisation: legislation

*13. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether she intends to introduce any legislation in regard to abortion and sterilization during the present session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when;

(2) whether she has received any representations in this regard during the past 12 months; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) her response to these representations?

B623E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No, the majority of persons who reacted to the invitation to comment, are against any amendments of the existing Abortion and Sterilisation Act, 1975;

(2) yes, representations in this regard have been received after an invitation for comments was issued to the general public on 20 March 1990,

(a) a total of 48 846 persons reacted to the invitation. This includes individuals of all population groups, several organisations and professional persons and

(b) (i) 98,62% of the persons that reacted to the invitation were against any amendments of the existing Act and

(ii) it is clear that the general public is not in favour of amendments of the Act. Therefore the decision was made not to amend the Act.

Illegitimate children: rights of access to fathers

*14. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether it is the intention to introduce legislation in terms of which rights of access will be granted to fathers of illegitimate children; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is envisaged in this regard?

B644E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The rights of a father regarding his illegitimate child are at present being investigated by the South African Law Commission and it is appropriate to await their recommendations in this regard.

Pension contributions: backlog

*15. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

Whether there is a backlog at present in the payment of the State's share in pension contributions; if so, (a) since when, (b) how large is the amount concerned and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B649E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No.

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(c) 28 February 1991

Unrest incidents: ANC/SAP

*16. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether the ANC has been granted permission for some of its members to accompany the South African Police to unrest incidents; if so, with effect from what date;

(2) whether an exception to the usual procedure has been made in the above-mentioned case; if so, why;

(3) whether the same concession has been granted to (a) Inkatha and (b) other political parties; if not, why not, if so, to which political parties?

B650E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, no general permission has been granted.

(2) After the declaration of the unrest regulations in accordance with section 5A of Public Safety Act, (Act 3 of 1953) on 11 November 1990, which also provided for the application of a curfew in Atteridgeville, the ANC alleged that the curfew and the presence of the Operational Branch of the South African Police in Atteridgeville was stirring up animosity amongst the youth and residents of Atteridgeville. In an attempt to refute these allegations it was agreed upon with the ANC that they would appoint two lawyers. The purpose of this was that they would accompany the Police to scenes of unrest, after the Police had notified them of such incidents. In this way it could be shown to the organisation that the conduct of the Police was *bona fide* and taking place within their powers.

However, it was found that the two lawyers were pursuing the Police everywhere without invitation and without good reason. In view of this the Regional Commissioner accordingly decided not to proceed with the procedure agreed upon. No occasion had arisen, before the pursuit referred to, for the Police to contact the two lawyers.

(3) (a) and (b) No, because no such requests have as yet been addressed to the South African Police and neither has any such instance yet occurred where it was in the interest of the maintenance of law and order. If Inkatha, or any other political party deems it necessary to have discussions with the South African Police about this matter, they are welcome.

*17. Mr R F Haswell—Public Works and Land Affairs. [Question standing over.]

Atmospheric Pollution Act: amendments

*18. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether her Department intends motivating amendments to the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, No 45 of 1965, during the current session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether she will consider introducing amendments providing for (a) stricter national and regional regulations and (b) economic incentives; if not, why not?

B654E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No, the Department of National Health and Population Development is waiting for the report of the President's Council

Sarah - the widow the world forgot

Sowetan 12/4/91 (297

FOCUS

THE children wore dirty and tattered clothes. Torn blankets, wet with children's urine from the night before, hung out to dry on the stoep where we sat.

When Mrs Sarah Sambo arrives from a neighbour's house, she too is not very clean.

The two mudhuts are in a terrible state, with gaping holes in the thatched roof of the kitchen and lots of light coming through the roof of the main house.

During the recent torrential rains sleep was almost impossible.

This is the lot of Mrs Sambo, widow of Eric Jumara Sambo, the farm labourer who was killed by a white farmer over the death of two dogs.

The world cried with her over her husband's death in December 1987.

Sentence

When the killer, Johannes Jacobus Vorster, was given a light sentence, the protests were deafening. Veteran liberal and civil rights campaigner Mrs Helen Suzman even tried to have the judge impeached.

A London newspaper, *The Sun*, collected money for Mrs Sambo and told her to open a banking account so that the money, said to be more than R40 000, could be transferred.

This instruction, in 1989, was carried out by Mrs Sambo but to date no money has arrived.

Attempts by *Sowetan* to trace the money in London have drawn a blank. Our representative in London says the newspaper said they had sent the money to an attorney but did not know his name.

Mrs Sambo, a mother of five, had until February this year been working for a Mrs Badenhorst on a farm in Levubu, where she

By MATHATHA TSEDU

earned R120 a month.

Her children lived with her sickly, elderly mother as she only came home once a month.

The granny is now in hospital and Mrs Sambo has had to stop work, leaving the family with no income.

Children

The judge had ordered that Vorster pay R130 a month for five years to Sambo's girlfriend and nothing to his wife.

Four of the children are at school, but none has paid even the nominal school fee of R25.

"I don't know what to do with these children," Mrs Sambo said looking down and fighting back tears.

"I have practically nothing. Now I cannot even work as the children have no one to look after them. My mother is too old and she cannot cook for them.

"My husband was not earning a lot of money but if he was here we would battle together. Now I am alone with no one to help me.

Lawyers

"There are lawyers who are helping me sue the white man who killed my husband but even that has not yet come through.

"We battle to get soap and mealie meal for all of us here. The children need clothes. Winter is coming and I just don't know what to do. I wish I could just die and not watch the suffering of my children," a sobbing Mrs Sambo said.



MRS SARAH SAMBO

The journey to Ha Mashau had been to get an address needed by an Australian TV station which reported her plight in January.

Her heart-rending story touched the hearts of many Australians and some are to send her money.

But will it come? Or like the London money, will it also end up as just a story in the papers, Mrs Sambo asked.

Mr Johan Scholtz, an attorney handling the lawsuit, said yesterday he had spoken to Vorster's lawyers. They were waiting for a trial date which could be next year, Scholtz said.

Meanwhile, for Mrs Sambo and her five children, life, for what it is worth, continues.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis. Newsbills by Sydney Matlhaku. Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.
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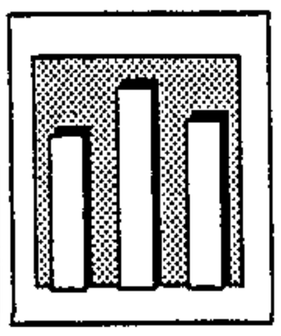
Dreaming of a non-sexist society

SA social value study



The World Social Value Study, initiated by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, spans some 42 countries. The South African component was conducted by Markinor, using a questionnaire adapted for local conditions. The sample comprised: 1 236 whites (rural and urban); 200 coloured residents of Cape Town; 200 Asian residents of Durban and 600 black people in urban centres. In black, coloured and Asian areas the sample was stratified by city and township. The white sample was randomly drawn using the national panel of Nasionale Tydskrif. Limited information based on a rural sample of 500 from homelands is included.

● Further details: contact Marketing and Media Research.

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE

IN THE women's movement there is from time to time feverish debate on whether white and black women — coming respectively from worlds of privilege and poverty — can build a common struggle across this divide.

Because the racial inequities are so striking, secondary discrimination between women and men often takes a very decided back seat. Does this mean the much-vaunted "non-sexist South Africa" of the future is merely a pipe dream? And are women colluding in maintaining this unreality?

The questions are teasing. The evidence upon which to base answers are flimsy, although the recent Markinor World Social Value Study provides some interesting data on how men see women and how women see themselves.

The only consistent patterns — which span sexual, political and economic questions — are:

● Women who seek a greater degree of independence for themselves outnumber the men who are prepared to grant that freedom, though sometimes the margin between liberationist women and their male supporters is slim.

● There is a substantial group of men and women who oppose equality across the gender divide and measures which would secure women more individual freedom. Frequently, supporters of women's rights are in the minority.

Responses to the question of the right to work illustrate this. The proposition was put to respondents that, when jobs were scarce, men should have the first option on jobs.

Among urban blacks, 53 percent of men agreed with this proposition while only 27 percent disagreed. In addition, 44 percent of women were prepared to let men have preference in relation to employment — but the proportion of women who rejected the notion (41 percent) was much higher than the ratio of male opponents.

The results should be seen in the light of the fact that one in five black women surveyed was the head of her household.

Among whites, where there is less competition for jobs and where 26 percent of female respondents were housewives, there was less certainty about whether men should be privileged in relation to jobs.

The majority of white men (67 percent) believed wives should not work or should have jobs less demanding than those of their husbands so that they could do most of the housework. A significantly lower proportion of white women — 54 percent — shared this view.

Black women seemed well ahead of whites in aspiring to equal jobs to their husbands and the sharing of household work — 54 percent as against 36 percent. About half of black male respondents said they supported this view, and half wanted their wives' efforts to be more domestically oriented.

While about 50 to 60 percent of respondents felt that women needed children to be fulfilled, few would look favourably on women who chose to fulfil themselves outside of wedlock.

In the white community such a woman would have to contend with nine out of 10 men and women looking on her with disfavour. To compound matters, only a minority of men and women would accord a single woman the right to abortion.

It comes as something of a surprise to find 43 percent of black men and 70 percent of black women professed "strong support" for women's-rights groups. Only 27 percent of white men and 46 percent of women made the same assertion.

Answers to more specific questions did not bear out this generalised support for women's rights.

What they do suggest — and only suggest — is that there is a minority of women of various colours in South Africa who are like-minded on questions of sexual discrimination.

This does not yet add up to a national women's movement or a non-sexist society. □

Opinions on sex roles

		Urban Black		White	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Men have more rights to jobs than women:	YES	53	44	30	25
	NO	27	41	26	30
	Don't know	21	16	44	46
Women should run homes and leave govt to men:	YES	40	32	22	16
	NO	38	44	64	74
	Don't know	23	24	14	10
Women need children for fulfilment:	YES	65	63	51	51
	NO	32	30	36	40
	Don't know	4	7	13	9
Single motherhood is OK:	YES	27	29	8	8
	NO	46	46	67	68
	Don't know	27	25	24	24
Abortion is OK for single women:	YES	9	13	17	12
	NO	85	83	70	70
	Don't know	6	4	13	17

Aid offers pour in for widow's family

THE plight of the widow whose husband was killed by a white farmer four years ago has evoked a big public response. Sowetan 12/4/91

Callers who read the story of how Mrs Sarah Sambo (34) was struggling to fend for her five children phoned *Sowetan* pledging assistance.

The Azanian Peoples Organisation said its branch in Sibasa would launch a campaign to help Mr Jumara Eric Sambo's family build a decent home.

Other callers pledged to send clothes for the children, who go to school barefoot and in tattered clothes.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Ms Cecilia Ernest of Johannesburg said she had organised her co-workers to donate clothes and food.

"Some people get help from organisations and this woman is not getting it because she is a nobody. So I decided to help," Ernest said. (297)

Mrs Sambo, of Ha-Mashau, was widowed when her husband was killed by Johannes Jacobus Vorster for accidentally killing two dogs at a farm in Levubu.

ANC women want abortion on demand

S/Times 14/4/91

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THE ANC's Women's League is considering a proposal that abortion on demand be written into a new constitution for South Africa.

The highly controversial issue will come before the league's first national conference since its unbanning in Kimberley on April 25.

Among other issues on the agenda will be a women's rights charter and a body to enforce ANC policy against sexual harassment and discrimination.

A conference in Harare last April passed a resolution that abortion should be made freely available.

Barabara Masekela, the administrative secretary for ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela's office and former head of the ANC's cultural department in exile, said last week that existing abortion legislation — which allows legal abortion under special conditions — favoured the wealthy and whites.

It was rare that a black woman would have access to private doctors to steer her through the laborious and expensive process of obtaining a legal abortion, Mrs Masekela said.

By EDYTH BULBRING

Wrong

Feroza Adam, an executive member of the Women's League in the PWV region, said back-street abortions were a form of violence against women, which endangered women's health and affected their fertility.

The choice of whether or not to have a child should be made by the individual, not the state, Facilities for safe abortions should be made available to all women, Miss Adam said.

National Health Minister Rina Venter said in reply to questions in Parliament last week that, of 48 846 representations on abortion made to her since March last year, 98,62 percent were against change.

But a Medical and Dental Association spokesman said Mrs Venter's invitation for comment on abortion legislation had not been publicly advertised.

"Where was the representation from the over 200 000 women who have back-street abortions every year?" she asked.

The spokesman said the fact that so many women were having illegal abortions, was an indictment of the law.

Criminal

She said SA's inadequate family planning and sex education created a situation where unwanted pregnancies arose, then the state criminalised women who attempted to do something about it.

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Soweten
15/4/91

Joyce - always the organiser

THE aged and children left uncared for and poverty-stricken by the 1976 uprisings prompted Joyce Kganyago to start the Know Your Neighbour Women's Club in Orlando East.

By PEARL MAJOLA

Kganyago, who was then employed as a credit controller for Truworths Group Stores, mobilised women from her neighbourhood during her spare time to form the club.

But what started as a small effort by few women soon developed into a large project that needed the expertise of trained and dedicated community workers.

"Initially the club was to be a small burial society because of the need among ourselves.

"But there was general turmoil at the time and we were concerned about bereaved families who could not afford to bury their loved ones," she explained.

"As we went on I realised that a different need was emerging.

"Children who had lost their parents during the riots had no-one to care for them. This urged us to begin identifying other needs in our community. The impoverished elderly people appeared to be another urgent problem."

The work of the organisation was growing more efficient by day, but so was the demand.

It was then that Kganyago left her job and committed herself completely to serving the community and establishing the Igugu Lomzi Community Project.

There, a sewing scheme is run by local unemployed women, weekend classes are conducted by local teachers for matric students and a day-care centre operates for children and the aged.

"I was no longer getting any satisfaction from my job and there was work that needed to be done for the underprivileged of my community, so I made my choice," she says.

Quit

In 1982, when she quit her job, the Build A Better Society organisation offered to take her on a two-year course in Community Development. (BABS is a Cape Town-based organisation involved in issues concerning children, the youth and the aged).

While she was training, Kganyago and her family moved to Diepkloof Extension, a newly developed area in Soweto.

Here, concerned about the lack of child-minding facilities, she initiated the Early Learning Centre project.

Again she mobilised local women into a committee for the project and work started.

Funds to build the centre had to be raised, a site and builder had to be found and the list of things to be done escalated.

All the women in her committee were employed so she had to carry the load. But as a wife and mother of two she had to perform all the other duties expected of her, and of course there was the Igugu Lomzi project to oversee.

Eventually, the Osizweni Early Learning Centre was opened in 1988 and began operating.

It was only then that Kganyago could enjoy the comfort of a salary for her work at the centre.

For four years she offered her time and energies to uplifting that community and never expected a reward for it.

She continues to offer her time and expertise as a community worker to the Igugu Lomzi Community Project which serves people of a community she no longer even belongs to.

"The fact that I was unpaid for the work I did never deterred my commitment to help the impoverished and to uplift my community in whatever way I could," said Kganyago.

"I have always loved working with the community. It was not always easy. My husband was not always the undertanding man that he is now and at one stage my children were young and needed me to spend time with them.

"But I was determined to make time for everything and I have found satisfaction in being able to give something to the community.

"It feels good to have been able to help make better people of the unemployed women; to have been able to help feed the children and provide some care to the aged at Igugu Lomzi," she concluded.



JOYCE KGANYAGO

Women of the week

Academic hospitals: statistics

260. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of National Health: Hansard 15/4/91

(1) How many academic hospitals are there in South Africa;

(2) what percentage of the (a) total number of hospital beds in South Africa, (b) number of (i) in-patients and (ii) out-patients treated and (c) total national health budget does each of these hospitals account for;

(3) whether her Department has statistics on the number of magnetic resonance scanners in use in South Africa; if so, how many such scanners were in use in the (a) public and (b) private health sector as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available?

B687E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) 14;

(2)

	(a)	(b) (i)	(b) (ii)	(c)
Groote Schuur	2,45	1,80	4,53	5,12
Tygerberg	3,28	1,63	1,73	3,99
Pelonomi	2,12	0,75	1,92	1,40
Universitas	0,78	0,42	0,25)	2,07
National	0,41	0,21	0,06)	
King Edward VIII	3,31	1,80	3,55	2,72
Baragwanath	5,18	2,45	1,79	2,85
Coronation	1,03	0,60	1,00	0,73
Ga-Rankuwa	3,38	1,28	1,07	1,87
HF Verwoerd	1,66	0,69	2,91	2,41
Hillbrow	1,37	0,51	1,12	1,32
JG Strijdom	0,86	0,20	0,48	0,73
Johannesburg	1,62	0,74	2,97	2,83
Kalafong	2,13	1,19	1,49	1,26

(3) yes,

(a) 1 and

(b) 14 as on 27 March 1991.

Children: places of safety

261. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health: Hansard 15/4/91

(1) (a) How many places of safety other than police cells and prisons were there in South Africa for children of each race group, and (b) what was the total number of children who (i) could be accommodated and (ii) were being held in each of these places of safety, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether her Department has statistics on the number of children of each race group being held in police cells as places of safety; if so, (a) what are the relevant statistics and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Hansard 15/4/91 B695E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1)

Population group	(a) Number of places	(b) (i) Accommodation available	(b)(ii) Number of children on 28/2/91
Indian	2	148	112
White	7	505	374
Coloured	8	675	598
Black	10	1 279	1 008;

(2) yes,

(a) Indian 1
White 9
Coloured 103
Black 222 and

(b) 28 February 1991.

Illegal strikes: workers charged/convicted

278. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice: Hansard 15/4/91

How many workers in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct in 1990?

B737E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the honourable member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Service for the period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990:

(a)	Males	49
	Females	4
	Total	53
(b)	Males	31
	Females	3
	Total	34

Divorce cases: guardianship/custody of children

280. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) wives and (b) husbands were given (i) guardianship and (ii) custody of their children in divorce cases during each of the latest specified five years for which information is available?

B744E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information all court records pertaining to divorce cases will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

Infanticide

288. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any (a) men, (b) women, (c) mothers and (d) fathers were (i) charged with, (ii) taken to court for and (iii) sentenced for infanticide during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so,

(2) (a) how many in each case and (b) how many of the (i) men, (ii) women, (iii) mothers and (iv) fathers so sentenced were certified insane?

Hansard 15/4/91 B758E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the honourable member, the following information for the period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 was obtained from the Central Statistical Service:

	Male	Female	Total
Prosecuted for infanticide	24	6	30
Convicted of infanticide	17	5	22

Murder of spouses: charges

289. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many (a) men and (b) women charged with murdering their spouses were convicted of (i) murder and (ii) culpable homicide during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available;

(2) whether any such (a) men and (b) women were found not guilty as a result of diminished responsibility; if so, how many in each case?

B759E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information all court records pertaining to the crimes concerned will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

Legal abortions

290. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health: Hansard 15/4/91

(1) Whether any applications for legal abortions were made to her Department in 1989 and 1990, respectively; if so, how many (a) such applications were made and (b) legal abortions were performed as a result;

(2) how many of these legal abortions were authorized in respect of (a) statutory rape, (b) rape and (c) incest?

B765E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) Applications for legal abortions are not made to this Department. Applications are being referred to the Superintendents of the relevant hospitals and

(b) 960 in 1988/90
868 in 1989/90;

(2) in respect of section 3(12)(d) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 where rape or incest is involved, 34 legal abortions in 1988/89 and 70 in 1989/90 were performed. There is no distinction between (a) statutory rape, (b) rape and (c) incest in the available data.

Crimes: persons sentenced

292. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

For each of the crimes of (a) murder, (b) rape, (c) car theft and (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, how many persons were sentenced to (i) a fine, (ii) corporal punishment, (iii) imprisonment for less than two years, (iv) imprisonment for two to four years,

Hansard 15/4/91



Caring people . . . Mary Hanna (left) and Lucy Taylor do great work for the underprivileged.

'It's the kids who are all important'

Imqualife is not some Zulu word with a tongue-and-roof-of-mouth explosion somewhere in the middle.

It stands for Improved Quality of Life, and was founded by two specially caring women, Mary Hanna and Lucy Taylor, who also head the Save the Children Fund (SCF), a non-racial charitable organisation that does marvellous work among the underprivileged young.

Imqualife was founded 11 years ago as a direct result of the closing down of Kupugani, and in cramped but cheerful surroundings at the top end of West Street, just in front of the Westgate station where the trains leave for Soweto, sells high protein foodstuffs at incredibly low prices.

Rural

The organisation also transports food to the rural areas, managing to keep costs to a minimum through sheltered employment packaging, done by workers afflicted by physical misfortune in one way or another.



Stoep Talk

MICHAEL SHAFTO

But as Mary and Lucy wrestle with month-end balances, answering the telephone, queries from staff and singing out cheery hellos to old friends, it is the Save the Children Fund I'm there to talk to them about.

Mrs Taylor, as co-ordinator, is a half-day employee.

Free

Mrs Hanna, who describes her assistant as "indispensable", gives her services free.

The SCF, which operates in urban and rural areas mainly in the Transvaal, is run on the principle of one hand washing the other.

Nothing, including time and energy, goes to waste, and in one way or another everything is ploughed back into the project for the benefit of the children.

Mrs Hanna happily admits to being a bully.

"We use people shamelessly, but never for ourselves. It's the kids who are all important.

"Every cent raised can be followed through to its logical conclusion and is used for the purpose for which it was donated."

In one area of KanGwane alone, there are 17 centres in private homes which care for about 500 destitute children. There are striking examples here of the one hand washes the other and no waste principles.

Vegetable gardening, which produces a major portion of the food sold, has a ripple effect throughout the community, with an increase in labour opportunities.

Similarly, sewing groups, a candle-making industry, bread-making and brick and fence-making all generate income that goes towards making the SCF a viable organisation.

Two projects of special importance to SCF right now are the Hlayisasani day care centre at the Graveyard squatter camp in Alexandra.

The name is a Shangaan word meaning "Helping each other". It opened in January and cares daily for 45 children aged two to six.

Generator

With the help of white and black business, the centre was established in a barnlike building.

The aim is to give the community a good pre-school creche, but at present it is without electricity, drainage and running water, although pipes are in place.

"It's a long-term project, but we could do with some kind of generator as a kick-off," says Mrs Hanna.

The other project is aimed at the upliftment of children in the Bertrams area. It starts later this month and will be based at one of the local schools.

The idea is to keep as many kids as possible off the streets outside school hours.

"Some of these kids come from such poor backgrounds they don't even have underclothes," Mrs Taylor reveals.

Children will be looked after and fed at the centre and given the chance of one-on-one encounters with adult carers. "That's something many never even get at home," says Mary Hanna.

A competition with many prizes carries a first prize of a return air trip to London for two and free accommodation for seven nights.

More information can be obtained from SCF at (011) 788-3394.

Community Chest to dish out R9m

CM & Times 17/4/91 297

Staff Reporter

THE Community Chest has earmarked R9 million — 45% more than last year — for some 310 welfare organisations this year, it was announced at a press conference yesterday.

"The Community Chest belongs to the people. Money is returned to the community, and any person who makes a donation is part of the community," the Chest's executive director (Western Cape), Mr Robert Blake, said at the conference.

Among those receiving allocations for the first time are a number of children's homes and pre-schools, and St Luke's Hospice.

St Luke's has been given a "substantial" first grant of R100 000.

Among local children's homes receiving funding are the Kid Shelter in Lavender Hill, the A W Baker House in Crawford, the Frederich Schweitzer Kinderheim in Kenilworth and the Child Welfare's Claremont Shelter and the Lighthouse.

The Herberg Kinderhuis in Kamieskroon, which cares for 106 children, has received a R42 000 first-time grant, and an additional R12 000 has been allocated for clothing for the children.

A first grant of R6 000 was given to an Afrikaanse Christelike Vroue Vereniging pre-school, the Moorreesburg Kleuterland.

Some organisations were awarded more money than they applied for.

Scratch game popular

The balance of the R10m for the year is being held back for new applications and for members who undergo particular hardship, allocations committee chairman Mr Dick Came said.

Mr Came attributed the increase in the Chest's financial capability to the extraordinary volume of contributions by the business community and the public in 1990, as well as the popularity of the scratch card game.

R1,3 bn of IDT funds allocated

CAPE TIMES 17/4/91 Political Staff

AN amount of R1 300 million has already been allocated from the R2-billion Independent Development Trust (IDT), Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis said yesterday.

Mr Du Plessis said the IDT, which came into existence on August 1 last year, concentrated on those in communities who could be described as being very poor. The focal areas were housing, education and health.

Funds had already been allocated towards the upgrading of hostels and squatter settlements.

An amount of R750m over the next 24 months had been allocated to making property and housing accessible.

Mr Du Plessis was replying to Mr Peter Hendrickse, LP Addo, whose party has criticised the trust for not spending the money allocated to it, particularly on housing.

The trust had earned R207,7 million in interest in its first six months, Mr Du Plessis said.

STATE LOTTERY IS AN EVIL WHICH WE CAN LIVE WITHOUT

Support is growing for a state lottery, but proponents are overlooking the ethical and practical implications, argues

REG RUMNEY

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W/Mail 19/4 - 25/4/91.

THE arguments in favour of a state lottery in South Africa seem overwhelming. So much so that to contend otherwise risks being labelled a wet blanket, but here goes.

Let's go through some of the supposed pluses. The government needs the money for a host of good causes. Those who buy lottery tickets do so willingly and what people do with their money is their own business. Lotteries are a harmless diversion. They are popular among the public and governments in the West. Lotteries in the US bring in $20-billion a year, and states who run them want even more.

One of the main issues is purely ethical and boils down to: if gambling is an evil should it be encouraged? Clearly the answer is no.

Recently the respected financial magazine *Finance Week* came out in favour of establishing a state lottery. Among its arguments, it quoted Bismarck: "Gambling and lotteries are the self-taxation of the stupid."

The riposte is: "Isn't it the government's duty rather to protect the stupid against exploitation?" Especially so since "poor and ignorant" could well stand in for "stupid".

It is difficult to gauge the social ill-effects of gambling in South Africa, where it has been limited by law to racing and the homeland casinos. But it is common wisdom that gambling can become a damaging addiction. As with drugs, the effects of an addiction are not confined to the individual, but spread out to include the gambler's family and society at large. And lotteries are a milder form of gambling.

Lotteries can also be seen as a "regressive tax". Poor people pay the same amount for lottery tickets as rich people, but their incomes are lower. Moreover, according to a recent *Fortune* magazine article on state lotteries in the US, studies show poorer people buy more lottery tickets.

Lotteries also reinforce the trend in South Africa to move government revenue "off-balance sheet" and so out of the reach of public accountability. For example the fuel levy, originally a dedicated fund for road building, now goes to the general fiscus. What is to say the same thing won't happen some time in the future once lotteries are an accepted way of life?

Those who support lotteries should judge whether the society can afford a logical conclusion of their introduction — one less far-fetched than legalised drugs. Lotteries can form gambling's fifth column.

Ranks of destitute whites swelling

Star 25/4/91

At least 20 000 Afrikaner families are destitute in Pretoria alone, a welfare organisation for Afrikaners, Werk en Oorleef (Work and Survive), estimates.

The organisation has nearly depleted all its cash and food resources to alleviate the urgent plight of newly impoverished, jobless whites in the Pretoria region.

Kléintjie Pereira, who has run the shop-front welfare office in Pretoria North for six years without any Government subsidies, says six or more newly destitute families now approach them for help each day.

She estimates that at least 20 000 Afrikaner families are destitute in the Pretoria region — although the families are often supported by their employed relatives.

Laid off

Werk en Oorleef prefers to encourage destitute Afrikaners to take jobs offered through the organisation.

These usually involve temporary repair or building jobs, but often they also become "scab" labourers during strikes. When the strikes end, they are laid off again.

"Many of these men are skilled artisans, former mineworkers and railway employees who were retrenched.

"The level of destitution among these Afrikaners in Pretoria is becoming very critical. We used to feed and provide clothing to between 600 and 800 families, but have been experiencing an alarming increase recently."

While most of the needy approach the organisation for jobs, others, usually pensioners, also fetch basic foods and second-hand clothing from the shop.

— Sapa.

'CP allegations unfounded'

Insinuations by Conservative Party members that the Department of Welfare would use the issue of subsidies on those welfare organisations that run old-age and children's homes to force them to take members of any group were wrong, the Minister Sam de Beer, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Replying to debate on the own affairs Welfare Vote, he said managements of these institutions decided on their own admissions policy.

Co-operation

As for institutions run directly by his department, the guideline of "social adaptability" would prevail.

The Government was also attending to the white poverty problem.

He fully agreed with Rosettenville MP Sheila Camerer that there should be more co-operation between welfare organisations.

His department was also looking closely at the problem of children being removed from their parents' care purely for financial reasons — this was not acceptable.

Negotiation

It would continue its high standard of service in the new South Africa, which would come about not summarily, but through negotiation as the State President had said.

There were serious disparities in social services to different races.

"I don't think we can have stability in this country if there are masses suffering from hunger." — Sapa



Taking in the sights . . . businessmen and politicians tour Alexandra. From left in the front row are Avroy Shlain, Tom White of S C Johnson Wax, Sandton MP Dave Dalling and civic organisation leader Moses Mayekiso.
Picture: Ken Oosterbroek

Businessmen taken on tour of Alex

By Julienne du Toit 26/4/91

High-powered businessmen were urged to open their chequebooks and mobilise their resources for the community of Alexandra as they toured the township in a minibus yesterday.

Moses Mayekiso, chairman of Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO), hosted the tour, which was aimed at eliciting promises of money and involvement in the community from the ..rious chairmen, managing directors and presidents from a wide variety of companies.

Celebrities on the tour included Democratic Party MP for Sandton Dave Dalling, the mayors and mayoresses of Sandton and Midrand, recently released detainee Mzwanele Mayekiso and ACO executive member Richard Mdakane.

Chris Aitken, who was involved with the Alexandra Development Fund and now with the Eden Trust, said he realised that budgets were under pressure.

Tom White of S C Johnson Wax, who sponsored the tour, urged businessmen not just to give handouts but to become involved with the community and to consult community leaders.

Mr Mayekiso suggested that a forum of employers could possibly become involved in the development of Alexandra.

SA fares worse in new UN welfare rating

B1Pay 29/4/91

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GRETA STEYN

THE UN measure of welfare, the human development index, puts SA in the 68th worst position in the world, with Niger the worst and Japan the best among 130 countries.

Unisa's economics journal reports that the UN Development Programme developed the index because of crticism against using GNP per capita as a measure of welfare. The UN index is based on three indicators — life expectancy, adult literacy and GNP per capita adjusted to take account of the purchasing power of different currencies. It is calculated by using maximum and minimum levels for the three indicators.

SA finds itself in the medium human development group and fares better than Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe in the same group. The country is beaten by fellow group members Nicaragua, Brazil and Mauritius.

The article notes the US is ranked 19 positions below Japan mainly because of its lower adult literacy rate. SA's relatively weak position is also ascribed to low adult literacy.

Criticism of using GDP or GNP as a measure of welfare includes the problem of unrecorded transactions and converting currencies by using market exchange rates instead of a measure of purchasing power parity.

Based on GNP per capita, SA is an upper middle-income country with a per capita income of $2 290, beating Mexico, Chile, Panama and Brazil. But in terms of the UN welfare index these countries are better off than SA. SA's wealth distribution ranks among the most unequal in the world.

Red Cross dominated by whites — inquiry

Star 29/4/91 (297)

By Carina le Grange

The South African Red Cross Society is "still very much a white-dominated" organisation despite the absence of any discriminatory clauses in its constitution, a one-person commission of inquiry into the SARCS conducted by Mr Justice J J Trengove has found.

This finding was made with regard to "accusations that the SARCS was a racist organisation". It is documented in a report titled "Review of the South African Red Cross Society".

The title page of the document states that it is confidential and that distribution is restricted. Copies, circulated among the leadership and senior staff members are individually numbered. The Star managed to obtain a copy.

The report formed the basis of a national conference of the SARCS held at the weekend. The meeting was closed to outsiders, and The Star was told that statements would be issued only if found "necessary".

Included in the recommendations made by the commission, however, was that the report should be "given wide public circulation" before being examined at a working session of SARCS leaders and senior staff.

The report says the commission cannot "unreservedly find the SARCS has, at all levels, used its resources to bring relief to those who need it most".

"The evidence discloses that in some respects blacks did not get a fair allocation of resources ... For example, the commission was most surprised to learn that in Soweto, with about 3 million residents, there was virtually no visible Red Cross presence."

Tokenism

The commission said the "main ground of criticism of the national council has, "without question", been its alleged tardiness in taking positive action towards transforming the organisation into a genuine non-racial institution at all levels.

The commission notes that the "present profile of the SARCS is that of a white-dominated, rather conservative organisation that has not kept pace with change in South African society".

The commission further cites examples of blacks whose appointments are "clear" examples of tokenism, among them that of a Government employee and who had not been a member of the Red Cross.

The man in question did not know how he was elected to the particular council. The regional commissioner later said — to the surprise of the commission — that the appointed man was considered a "white man's stooge" because he worked for the Government.

The commission found there was no substance to accusations that in Natal the Red Cross was "unashamedly" pro-Inkatha or an "agency of Inkatha". These accusations had not been substantiated, it found.

It is the opinion of the commission that the SARCS, due to its commitment to the principles of humanity, is called upon to "assume a more assertive role with regard to current needs and problems in SA".

The seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross, adopted at the 20th international conference in Vienna in 1965, are humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service and unity.

FW

Oil billions to pay for reconstruction

relief to violence victims

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk yesterday launched a fresh initiative to curb the recent spiralling violence which has claimed at least 50 lives since Friday.

Mr De Klerk also announced two new funding projects — one financed by the selling off of strategic oil reserves — to address some of the underlying causes of violence and bring emergency relief to its victims.

He made an impassioned plea for ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party head Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to join him in a crisis "mini summit" to work out a joint plan to crack down on violence and intimidation.

Introducing the debate on his budget vote, Mr De Klerk said that up to R2 billion freed by the reduction of South Africa's strategic oil stockpiles would be used for development programmes — including projects aimed at ending township violence.

He acknowledged that poverty, joblessness and unacceptable social conditions were contributing to the violence sweeping the country.

Outlining the first aim of the two-pronged initiative, Mr De Klerk said about R1bn would be used this year to further social stability and order by funding projects such as the erection of clinics, sport and recreational facilities, schools and the provision of land for housing in poor communities.

The money would come from selling off oil reserves.

As economic relations with the rest of the world continued to improve, the amount could be raised to R2bn.

Disavantaged communities would help to identify facilities needed and, where possible, also contribute labour. The projects would be co-ordinated with manpower training to ensure as much job creation as possible.

A committee of ministers headed by the Minister of Economic Co-ordination, Dr Dawie de Villiers, would evaluate and co-ordinate projects, which would include the repair of the vital road infrastructure.

The second part of the initiative will be the establishment of a Social Emergency Aid Fund to channel short-term relief in the form of food, clothing and blankets to violence-ridden communities.

The fund, which would be established in terms of legislation during the current session of Parliament, would channel financial support it received through welfare organisations and other approved institutions.

Mr De Klerk committed the government to making a "substantial contribution" to the proposed fund. He expressed the hope that the South African public

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would contribute to the fund and was confident that it would be possible to get international support as well.

He warned that the "violence psychosis" and culture of violence gripping the nation was in danger of plunging the country into "civil war".

"We can't go on like this," he told Parliament. The "senseless" politically motivated violence and intimidation racking the country was jeopardising reform, economic development and the future prospects of South Africa.

Turning to the latest instance of on-the-ground violence, Mr De Klerk said that some black communities were being torn apart and "almost destroyed".

Mr De Klerk said he accepted that Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi — as leaders — wished to see an end to violence. "I know that neither of them doubts that I am just as serious about it."

He invited the two leaders to join him in discussions on violence which would precede the proposed Pretoria summit on violence next month.

Mr De Klerk also proposed that they jointly "declare war" on violence and intimidation, co-operate to bring violence to an end and elevate the question of violence "above party-political manipulation".

"The whole country wants this to happen — indeed, even the entire world.

"Let us act in such a way that history will never be able to say that we failed as responsible peacemakers," Mr De Klerk said in what amounted to an impassioned plea for joint action.

Mr De Klerk issued a challenge for all leaders to attend the proposed peace summit in Pretoria by saying: "The time has come for the men of peace to gather."

He added: "If we stand arm-in-arm, we will be able to turn the tide of violence."

To break the spiral of violence, South Africa needed "a massive effort" by all the leaders of society — political, religious, educational and community.

"The time has come for them to speak up in public. We need an outcry against violence."

However, more was needed than mere statements opposing violence, and it was for this reason that he had called a special all-party summit on May 24-25.

Mr De Klerk said the solution to the problem of violence did not lie in apportioning blame or issuing ultimatums. "Confrontation among leaders will merely fan violence."

In an apparent reference to the ANC's planned nationwide mass action programme, he said: "Let us be careful how we demonstrate or protest, so that those who follow us do not get caught up anew in the spirit of blood and flames."

Mr De Klerk said the government was totally committed to the peace process. "We are not playing games and we don't have a hidden agenda.

"If anyone is playing games, we want to know it. The truth must prevail." This was one of the reasons for the proposed establishment of a Standing Commission of Inquiry into violence and intimation.

"Simultaneously, the leaders of those who are continuously involved in violence have a special responsibility to discipline their followers."

In a side-swipe at Inkatha, he said those who carried traditional weapons should make doubly sure that the symbols they carried in their hands "remain an expression of their true culture".

And in an apparent reference to the ANC, he said: "Let those who are not prepared to allow their opposition to organise and oppose democratically, realise the time for armed struggle is over."

Govt to reduce oil stockpiles to help pay for socio-economic projects

BIDay 30/4/91 (BBB) (297)

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Government is to reduce its strategic stockpiles of oil to raise R1bn for socio-economic upliftment in disadvantaged communities, President F W de Klerk announced yesterday.

And this fund could be boosted to R2bn as SA's international economic position improved, he said. This would bring government funds earmarked for developmental projects to R4bn. The Independent Development Trust has already received R2bn.

De Klerk said many communities were crippled, without basic facilities taken for granted by others. Sustained economic growth provided the solution to this and other economic and social problems.

Meanwhile, everything had to be done to address the essential developmental issues in the short term and to kick-start long-term economic growth and job creation.

He said the move was also a further bid to counter violence.

Funds would be used for special developmental programmes and projects and to bring stability to areas where violence had negatively affected business confidence and foreign investment.

A working group under the chairmanship of Economic Co-ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers would consider and evaluate the programme and oversee project implementation.

All projects needed to be labour intensive, identified in consultation with the community and involve the private sector.

Projects would include:

☐ Establishment of primary health care clinics;

☐ Sport and recreational facilities, especially in areas lagging far behind;

☐ Schools; and

☐ Purchase of land for informal urban settlements.

All projects would be co-ordinated with the Manpower Training Programme to ensure the greatest possible number of jobs were created.

The projects would receive a one-off grant and any further development of the projects would be financed by different departments from their budgets.

De Klerk said that because road-users also contributed to the funds for strategic stockpiles, some funds would be used to maintain and repair essential road infrastructures, especially secondary roads.

He said the guidelines for the projects were that:

☐ They had to contribute to eradication of economic and stability problems within a reasonably short time;

☐ Project proposals would be considered only once evidence was provided that existing financial allocations, manpower resources and physical facilities were utilised to the optimum;

☐ Maximum community involvement in identifying projects, determining priorities, execution of projects and responsibility utilisation of the project on completion.

De Klerk said sanctions had forced SA to pursue unproductive investments of capital by investing savings in strategic stockpiles. Sanctions had also led to weakening economic growth and low job creation.

Oil cash will finance bid to halt violence

As much as R2 billion freed by the reduction of South Africa's strategic stockpiles of oil is to be used for development programmes, including projects aimed at ending township violence, President de Klerk said in Parliament yesterday.

Parliament
1991



Introducing the debate on his budget vote, he also announced that legislation would be introduced to create an emergency fund for victims of violence.

Mr de Klerk said sanctions and threats of sanctions had forced South Africa to invest a part of its savings in strategic supplies. This was an unproductive form of investment which had contributed to the unfavourable showing of economic growth and job creation.

South Africa's relations had, however, improved so much that it had been decided to reduce the strategic stockpiles of oil.

Taking into account the funds which were still needed to finance energy-related projects, about R1 billion could be made available for other uses in the coming year.

"As the country's economic relations with the rest of the world are normalised, and strategic supplies are further cut to internationally accepted levels, this amount can be raised to a maximum of R2 billion.

"This is the amount that will be available when the energy projects that the Government has committed itself to have been financed."

Because of the lack of stability and the high unrest in many communities, part of the money would be used to fund projects that would contribute to furthering social stability and order.

Some of the matters that could be considered were the erection of clinics, sport and recreation facilities, schools, and providing land for informal settlement.

The projects would be co-ordinated with manpower training programmes to ensure as much job creation as possible.

Mr de Klerk said representations had been made from time to time from many quarters on aid for victims of violence.

He said the Government was most sympathetic. "I am of the opinion that the Government should consider measures by which violence-ridden communities may be assisted in the provision of basic, short-term necessities such as food, clothing and blankets.

"Consequently, I have asked the Minister of National Health (Dr Rina Venter) to prepare legislation of which the main aim will be the establishment of a social emergency aid fund through which financial support may be given to welfare organisations and other approved institutions to render emergency aid in violence-ridden communities."

He hoped the law would be finalised this session.

The Government was prepared to make a substantial contribution to the fund, and he was convinced that the public would contribute generously as well. He expected it would be possible for the international community to support the fund. — Sapa.

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Red Cross forms national network

Star 11/5/91

CAPE TOWN — Regional structures in the South African Red Cross will sacrifice autonomy to create a more efficient national network, it was decided at a national conference in Johannesburg at the weekend.

All recommendations of the Trengove Commission, which spent nine months probing the local Red Cross, were unanimously accepted. The commission recommended that the "imbalance in the racial composition" of membership, as well as the problem of regional autonomy, be addressed.

League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies secretary-general Par Stenback agreed with the report, saying there should be a single Red Cross in each country. — Sapa.

Army aid needed at the cookhouse

Star 3/5/91 297

Rotary, who've moved mountains since channelling their efforts into the refurbishing of the Charles Hurwitz Santa Centre, will be hoping today's column catches the eye of military types.

The bigger the brass, the better.

This particular branch of Santa is located on the eastern side of Baragwanath Hospital and is for black TB sufferers — from tiny tots to adults, and the truly tragic cases where the combination of Aids and TB spells certain, often rapid, death.

The upgrading of the Hurwitz centre is the pet project of the Johannesburg South and Sandown branches of Rotary. The men at the helm are particularly anxious to tackle the kitchen and dining facilities at the centre, which they describe as "a shambles".

Lagging

It's one aspect lagging behind other facilities that, for the most part, are spick and span and a monument to Rotary's work.

Rotary have approached the SADF in the hope of borrowing two mobile kitchens to feed plus-minus 600 patients and staff three meals a day.

"Application for the R300 000 needed to rebuild the kitchen facilities has been passed by Rotary International in Geneva," said Johannesburg South member Bert Erling, "and will be in our hands soon. As soon as we have word from the SADF, we could begin the project."

But so far, all Rotary has heard from the SADF is silence.

Said fellow-member Nathan Harris: "The sooner we hear from the military, the sooner we can begin building."

Rotary have written to the SADF and enlisted the help of MPs, but to no avail. They believe, if mobile kitchens were available, rebuilding could be completed in three months.

Stoep Talk

MICHAEL SHAFTO



Bill Boyd, a management fundi brought in to place the centre on a sound management footing, paid special tribute to the work done by Rotary. He and Matron Mavis Mhlalambi keep the wheels turning. Today, in addition to an immaculately fitted "Sunshine Ward" for toddlers, the spotless bungalow-type wards can house 430 patients.

TB in modern times has become 100 percent curable. In three months, a patient can be fully restored to health. In five months, back into the mainstream of community life. But as the Rotary members point out, the disease hits those who can least afford it.

Allies

Its great allies are pov-erty, malnutrition, overcrowding, unhygienic living conditions.

At one time it was believed that in 20 years TB, like polio, would be medically wiped out, worldwide. But statistics show otherwise. It is, in fact, on the increase.

Santa is Government aided, but no government funds are available for upkeep and refurbishment — hence the very real role played by Rotary.

Messrs Erling and Harris, both retired, are just two of the many Rotarians who gladly give of their time and energy to projects like the Hurwitz centre. Bert Erling has a simple philosophy: "It's a lucky thing to be in a position to give, rather than one of want."

As the big debate about a State lottery for South Africa continues, there are signs of cracks in the wall of official resistance to the idea. To support its demands, the pro-lottery lobby has cited an amazing precedent in early Cape history. Weekend Argus Political Correspondent FRANS ESTERHUYSE reports.

ARG 4/5/91

(297)

NGK lottery in 1722

BELIEVE it or not — the proceeds of a government-approved lottery have been used to help finance the building of a church in the Cape.

And the church is none other than the Ned Geref Moederkerk at Stellenbosch.

That lottery, held to pay for the original church building in 1722, is in the news again as the pro-lottery lobby steps up its demands for the introduction of a State lottery.

Even though the story of the church lottery may be a skeleton in the cupboard of the NGK, it is being cited as a precedent that could help to soften present-day resistance to the idea of a State lottery to raise desperately-needed money for health services, housing and other urgent social needs.

Officially the NGK, like some other churches, is still strongly opposed to gambling and to the concept of a State lottery, but it is known that certain hardline attitudes among members have softened in recent years.

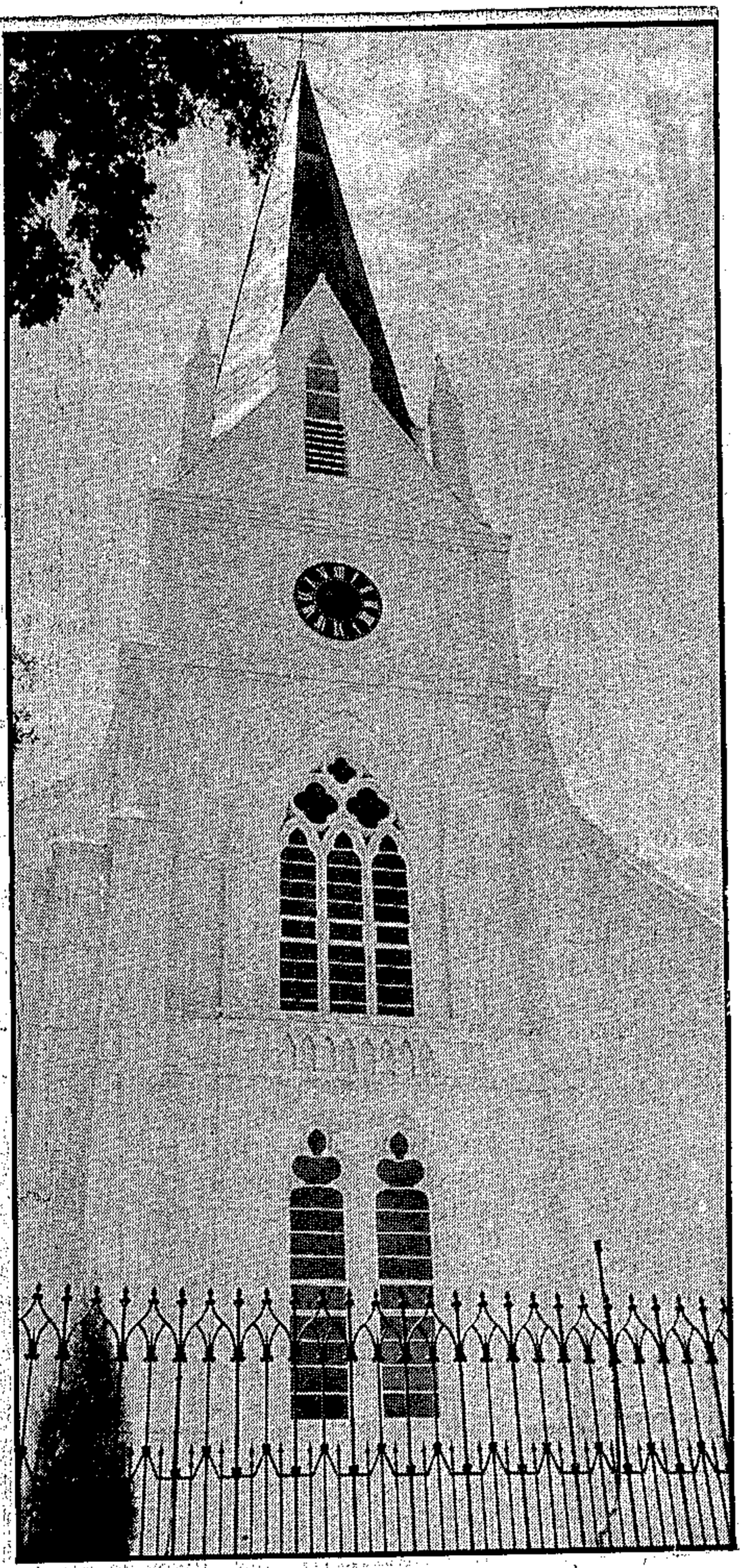
It is said such changing atttitudes have made it possible for the government to start re-considering its adamant rejection of a lottery in the face of growing public demand for one.

This week one of Cape Town's private campaigners for a State lottery, Mrs Charlene Wolf of Sea Point, received a friendly acknowledgement from President De Klerk's office to her latest written plea to him for a State lottery. The letter said "the matter is receiving attention".

A FORMER minister of the Stellenbosch church, the Rev Tobie de Klerk, confirmed this week that the town's historic lottery episode was on record. There had been references to it in various books and publications over the years.

However, he noted that the 1722 lottery raised only limited funds. The money was not nearly enough to pay for the cost of building the church in those days. Although the church had been changed and rebuilt in subsequent years, some of the original structures still remained.

Mr Tobie de Klerk said that although there was still strong opposition in the NGK to the principle of lotteries, it was known that small-scale lotteries had been held at some church bazaars to raise funds. The procedure used at the election of church councillors and the appointment of ministers was also a kind of lottery in cases where there was a tie between candidates.



Back to 1722. The Rev Henricus Beck, the Netherlands-born resident minister at Stellenbosch, and his church council decided early in 1722 to hold a lottery. A letter was written to the authorities and official approval was given by the administration of Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel.

South African author the late Lawrence G Green referred to the lottery in his writings, suggesting this must have been the only such episode in the history of the Dutch Reformed Church at the Cape. "I would not have believed it if I had not found it recorded on the authority of the Rev A Dreyer, a former archivist of the church," he wrote in *Beyond the*

City Lights (Howard Timmins, 1957).

The decision to hold the lottery was taken when the church building had nearly been completed and funds were found to have been depleted for the umpteenth time.

The letter seeking permission was sent to the governor on March 1, 1722. The request was for 8 000 lots to be sold at three guilders each. Permission was granted and the lottery went ahead, according to A M Hugo and J van der Bijl in their book *Die Kerk van Stellenbosch 1686-1963* (Tafelberg, 1963).

THESE authors wrote that the lottery caused problems and heartache for the church council. Time and again the closing date had to be postponed because of a lack of interest. And then the main organiser of the lottery, Isaak Scheepers of the farm Laaste Gift, died suddenly — "and his last gift to the congregation was a spate of miseries".

First his father-in-law, Jacob van der Heiden, then owner of the farm Vergelegen, refused to hand over the lottery book and the money to the church council. Summons had to be issued for him to appear before the Council for Justice.

When the books were eventually opened two years after the first entry, it was found that fewer than half of the available tickets (at three guilders each) had been sold, according to some versions of the lottery episode.

"The church council collected a meagre 582 rixdollars from its little flutter," writes Ters van Huyssteen in a guide for walkers entitled *Footloose in Stellenbosch* (Tafelberg, 1979).

"What it did gain was a goodly portion of gossip, especially when it was rumoured ten years later that the Rev Mr Beck had, upon retirement, carried off the lottery book to Cape Town. With some luck a further 69 rixdollars, due to the church from the lottery, were recovered from the somewhat reluctant minister."

THE authors note that in those days men and women were always seated separately in church — the men in pews along the walls and the women strictly according to the ranks of their spouses on "ladies' chairs" in the centre. Coloured people and the poor who could not afford to rent pews at six guilders a year were seated at the back of the church.

The governor (on visits to Stellenbosch), the landdrost and other dignitaries sat in special pews for "notables", each under an elegant canopy. In 1860 the church again needed funds, this time to expand its building which had become too small. Instead of holding another lottery, however, the church council decided to raise some of the money needed (£9 057 11s 5d) by holding a "great bazaar".

Apart from oxen, cows, calves, horses, sucking pigs, 300 sheep, 200 chickens, pheasants, partridges and turkeys, 25 half-aums of "matured wine" were also put up for sale.

To lure potential buyers, a cow with two tails and a live leopard were on show. In addition to refreshments in a marquee tent, grog, brandy and soda water could be bought in a separate small building. The bazaar raised £1006 for the church's building fund.

HISTORIAN Professor F C Fensham said in his book *Drie Eeue van Genade* (Three Centuries of Mercy), published in 1986 by NG Kerk Uitgewers, that the lottery was a "total failure" as a means of raising money for the church. Only 582 rixdollars could be raised and then great difficulties were experienced in extracting arrear monies from people, including the Rev Beck himself in 1726 after he had moved to Cape Town.

Professor Fensham also noted that Mr Beck was the minister at Stellenbosch during one of the most difficult periods in the early history of the Cape.

Shortly after his arrival at Stellenbosch, dissatisfaction with governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel's administration reached a high point. It was a time of protests and defiance among free burghers against the authorities, and there was no doubt that Mr Beck was favoured by the hated Van der Stel administration.

Monday, May 6 1991 ★

Anti-apartheid group sent R500m into SA

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — With the transfer to South Africa of the activities of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (Idaf) following its unbanning last year, details of how it secretly moved an estimated R500 million into the country have been disclosed.

Idaf, which provided legal defence funding for thousands of anti-apartheid activists, also provided the bulk of defence costs for ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and his fellow Rivonia trialists in 1963.

Last year, when Mr Mandela was released after 27 years in prison, Idaf helped him out with a contribution of R2 800.

The money was granted under Idaf's second scheme, which assisted dependants of detainees as well as released detainees and political prisoners. All political prisoners, famous or unknown, were given R100 for each year's incarceration.

Details of the complex mechanisms whereby this huge capital injection was made, were disclosed in an article by Mr Dennis Herbstein in yesterday's Observer.

The extent of Idaf's involvement in the funding of defence lawyers and attorneys is astonishing.

According to Mr Herbstein, "Idaf was probably the South African legal profession's most reliable employer, with more than 150 attorneys and 80 advocates on its books".

However, said Mr Herbstein, "few realised where the money was coming from".

"In 1990 alone," he noted, "lawyers received R28,25 million in fees." He said it was "hard to believe that from the mid-1980s, South Africa (the government) was unaware of the enormous tranfer of funds. (Idaf's) Phyllis Altman believes they did know it was Idaf, but couldn't fathom how. A cyynic might suggest that a hard-pressed minister of finance swallowed twice and turned a blind eye to a huge inflow of foreign currency".

Mr Herbstein concluded that in the absence of any real state aid, "without Idaf's (aid) the mass of men and women in political trials over the last three decades would have entered the dock naked".

For instance, he said, in 1990, Idaf transferred R35m for political defences, compared with the government's R17m in legal aid for all criminal trials.

In 1990, he said, Idaf-funded legal work affected 28 000 South Africans. This year, it was put at 20 000.

In 1985, at the start of the "unrest", Idaf funded a staggering 16 551 legal matters. These covered State of Emergency detentions, public violence cases, stays of execution, criminal appeals, inquests, appeals against Group Areas and Land Act evictions, restraining orders against police harassment and commissions of inquiry.

Apart from Mr Nelson Mandela's trial, Idaf also financed the team appearing for the family at Mr Steve Biko's inquest, and is currenting funding Mrs Winnie Mandela's defence, which Mr Herbstein describes as "a source of deep controversy".

Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, current Idaf director, is quoted as estimating that R500m had been sent into South Africa over the years — largely from Scandinavia and the United Nations.

Canon Collins helped mastermind funding

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Canon John Collins of St Paul's Cathedral, who helped mastermind the complex conduit whereby millions of rands were sent to assist in the defence of political trialists in South Africa, died on January 1, 1983.

Although he never achieved the cherished appointment of dean, his achievements for the International Defence and Aid Fund of Southern Africa (Idaf) more than compensated for that, according to a report published in yesterday's Observer.

According to Mr Herbstein, Canon Collins initiated the project in 1956, when 156 people appeared in the country's first major treason trial. He raised R1,25 million for their defence. All were acquitted.

Red Cross in SA comeback

Star 6/5/91

The International Committee of the Red Cross last month resumed visits to political prisoners in South Africa for the first time since visits were suspended in 1986 — a time when some of the ICRC's activities were curtailed and staff was cut. CARINA LE GRANGE reports on the ICRC's current status in providing humanitarian aid for political prisoners in South Africa.

THE YEAR 1986 was not a good year for the ICRC in South Africa. It was also not a good year for sentenced political prisoners who had received visits from the Red Cross on a regular basis since 1963, and who suddenly found these visits suspended.

The ICRC was born out of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it is found.

It became associated with the birth of humanitarian law and generated respect from all sides in conflict situations throughout the world for more than a century. It has been involved in such situations throughout the world, including visits to security prisoners, in over 40 countries.

In 1986 in South Africa, however, the ICRC found itself the focus of victimisation in that it was expelled from the country briefly in November that year by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha.

Mr Botha's decree to expel the ICRC was sparked by a decision by anti-South African delegates — mainly African — at an international conference of the Red Cross to expel South African Government delegates from that conference.

In a dramatic overturn amid much publicity, however, Mr Botha reversed his expulsion order in the last hour — but the number of ICRC Swiss delegates to South Africa was cut.

Mr Botha was seen at the time to have acted rashly in ordering the expulsion, but in his defence it was said he had justly accused the vote to expel South Africa as being contrary to the Red Cross tenets.

These were, inter alia, the Seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, adopted at 20th International Conference at Vienna in 1965: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service and unity.

Since 1986, with curtailed activity, the Red Cross continued to assist Mocambican refugees and families of political prisoners. There are also fieldworkers in violence-stricken areas such as those of Natal.

But visits to sentenced political prisoners were stopped. According to the Geneva-based deputy head of the press division, Karen Saddler, the visits were suspended because the ICRC's initial agreement with the South African Government covered sentenced prisoners falling into certain categories.

"But the situation had changed and many prisoners were jailed under common law for acts committed in unrest situations. We suspended all visits to have talks about getting access also to these prisoners," Ms Saddler said after the Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee's go-ahead to resume visits in early April.

Within days of Mr Coetsee's announcement, 10 more Swiss delegates — including three doctors — arrived in South Africa and the ICRC visited sentenced political and unrest-related prisoners around the country over a two-week period.

The ICRC said last month talks were continuing with Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, to obtain authorisation to visit security detainees.

Ms Saddler explained that no public statement would be issued by the ICRC on its findings during the two-week visits because it was Red Cross policy not to comment publicly on findings of prison conditions.

A confidential report, containing the ICRC's findings and recommendations and including suggestions for changes and improvements, would however be sent to the "detaining authorities" (the Department of Justice and Correctial Services).

"We visit security prisoners in 40 countries throughout the world and the policy (not to go public) is necessary — otherwise in many countries we would never be allowed in," Ms Saddler said.

● The ICRC works closely with national Red Cross societies (known as the Red Crescent societies in Muslim countries), of which there are 137, with a combined membership of 250 million. These societies liaise with the ICRC but are more involved with immediate crises. □

and equity accounted earnings — was up by 20% to R219,6m (R183,7m).

Wrighton said this was boosted by a strong performance by Premier's international trading division and Teltron, as well as [illegible] income

declared, with the full-year dividend increasing by 17% to 70c (60c) a share.

Premier's share closed on Wednesday at R27,74, not far off its yearly high of R28,25, and a long way from its 12-month low of R14,75.

Convention told of crime in Soweto

THEO RAWANA

WELFARE service vehicles were being hijacked and young social workers threatened with rape as crime continued to escalate in Soweto, delegates to the launch of the Soweto Crime Convention were told on Wednesday. B | Dan 10/5/91

The convention, hosted by the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), was held to find solutions to the crime problem by pooling inputs from various sectors of the community, including the church, social workers, police, National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) and former prisoners.

Nicro outreach co-ordinator Shimane Khumalo told the convention five vehicles had been taken from the Child Welfare Society between 1988 and 1991, and Baragwanath Hospital had had several minibuses hijacked since 1987.

The TPA had three vehicles taken between 1988 and 1990 and two vehicles belonging to the Self-Help Association for Paraplegics were hijacked between 1988 and last year — with the disabled commuters being dumped at the Doornkop Cemetery. (38) (297)

Col Jac de Vries of the Soweto police said in the first three months of this year 414 rape cases had been reported, 344 cases of murder, 344 of attempted murder, 298 robberies, 762 armed robberies, 1 114 housebreakings and 1 219 "plain thefts".

Most cases were not reported.

IDT gives R3,2m to Western Cape groups

By BARRY STREEK

MORE than R3,2 million has been allocated to 11 community projects in the Western Cape by the Independent Development Trust (IDT).

The IDT, which was formed under the chairmanship of Mr Jan Steyn with a R2 billion grant from the government, has now allocated R1 072,3 million to various projects.

According to an IDT statement, the largest of these is the R750 million allocated for the "Capital Grant on Site Cost", which is to establish a capital subsidy scheme to enable disadvantaged South Africans to own land.

Some of the allocations are for national projects which include the Western Cape in their operations.

The University of the Western Cape's academic development programme was allocated R500 000, while R100 000 was set aside to assist for the Kayamandi Library Project, which includes an adult education centre, at Stellenbosch.

The Stellenbosch Resource Centre was granted R100 000 to support a programme for non-formal continuing adult education for workers, and supplementary education for students living in a disadvantaged area.

The Council for Black Education Research Trust (Cobert) in Cape Town was allocated R358 888 to enable it to operate literacy and craft classes.

The Quaker Peace Centre was granted R300 000 to assist community development projects in Crossroads and Khayelitsha, and R233 000 was allocated to the KTC Relief Fund for a suitable development project for the benefit of the squatter community in the greater Cape Town area.

Worcester Ecumenical Community Services was allocated R300 000 to assist with work development programmes, while The Carpenter's Shop was granted R75 000 to provide day care and rehabilitation services for the vagrant people of Cape Town.

The Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation (Shawco) was allocated R300 000 to expand its established preschool feeding scheme.

Top firms step up social responsibility funding

BDay 11/3/91

Business Day Reporter

LEADING businesses in SA had invested as much as R800m in social responsibility last year compared with the R100m invested in 1982.

The latest Innes Labour Brief said the amount spent by companies on the community was R200m in 1885 and R500m in 1987. Spending increased to R600m in 1988.

In a comprehensive survey of corporate social responsibility (CSR) the Labour Brief said that at the beginning of the 1980s, social responsibility outlays by SA firms constituted about 1% of after-tax profits, which was less than that of companies in the US.

"By the end of the decade, the large concerns, which supply more than 80% of all funds, were disbursing anything between 2% and 5% of after-tax income — approximately the same as their US counterparts.

"Community engagement has thus become a growth industry in SA, despite the most serious economic recession since the 1930s, an unfavourable taxation environment, and the disinvestment of some 500 foreign subsidiaries.'"

It was claimed in 1989 that American withdrawal alone had meant a loss of up to R100m in social responsibility resources.

It said the study was testimony to the massive volume of appeals which the companies had received from a wide variety of sources.

"It was not too fanciful to imagine that the rise in expenditure would continue in the light of swelling demand, the government's apparent eagerness to reduce its role in the provision of some welfare functions, and the talk of nationalisation that was in the air.

"Furthermore, the practitioners of social responsibility have clearly come to select their targets more carefully."

The Labour Brief said demand for CSR had risen in a period of economic downturn, so the pressure on firms had intensified.

A survey of 10 companies showed more CSR spending was being targeted at technical education.

Identify

"Companies aim to identify talented students (particularly blacks); provide them bursaries to obtain further education; appoint mentors (employees in important positions at the company) to give guidance and insight into the professional world and serve as role models and ultimately place them in responsible jobs with upward mobility.

"Sasol supports 350 students annually in such training; Castrol's new bursary scheme will attempt to identify 20 employees' children each year for a three-year technical training programme that will eventually land them jobs in the company; Sentrachem allocates the vast bulk of its CSR money toward tertiary education; AECI has a tertiary education budget in addition to its CSR (also called "Quality of Life" budget) that supports university training," it said.

In the food industry the CSR programmes of two companies, Premier Food Industries and SA Breweries' beer division, were directed toward upgrading a less-skilled workforce whose needs were more likely to be obtaining basic literacy and numeracy skills for themselves and improved "educare" for their preschool-age children.

Both companies offered on-site instruction, and SAB was developing a technical training institute to provide further skills training to employees.

The 10th company in the study, Liberty Life, was profiled not only because of its size and influence but because it had chosen a novel approach to CSR from which other companies could draw inspiration.

"Last year, the Liberty Life Foundation formed a social foundation that plans to spend over R100m on programmes to improve education, housing, and economic opportunities in urban and rural communities."

points out that it would demonstrate gap[illegible]

Charities: Meeting the cash-crunch challenge

W|Mail 8|3-14|7|91

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By IAN CLARK

THE goodwill is flowing; the money is drying up. The challenge in South Africa is to meet growing expectations with less. To survive, many wealth-distributing charities will need to grow into self-funding, wealth-creating businesses.

During the 1980s there was a significant increase in funding from local and overseas sponsors (from the public and private sectors) seeking to bring about social and political change in South Africa. Local organisations accepting these funds grew rapidly in number, size and scope of activities. Examples include education, skill development, the arts, preventative and curative health, business development, feeding schemes, legal rights and housing.

The organisations, by their very nature, are conduits to turn sponsor funds into services. There is seldom any motivation to generate funds from the programme's beneficiaries. Because there is little incentive to charge a fee it is possible to grow increasingly distant from the customers and their needs. From the end of 1989 there was a general reappraisal of the need for the activities and the effectiveness of the organisations funded. Sponsors also tend to get bored with existing programmes and are constantly seeking new and exciting programmes.

The net effect of this has been a large number of so-called community organisations suddenly facing financial failure. While the passing of some organisations is mourned only by the management and staff, others have played a useful role and should be enabled to continue to do so. New sponsors are appearing but for many organisations the only way to survive is to operate on a commercial basis — generating income from paying customers. There are five key steps in making the transition successfully.

As local and foreign funding dries up many leftwing community organisations have run into financial problems. The solution is to run these organisations on sound business principles, argues IAN CLARK, director of the Centre for Developing Business at Wits Business School

Step 1: Accept that becoming a "business" is essential for survival. Sponsors, managers and staff must sit down together and carefully consider the implications of steps 2 to 5 for themselves and the constituencies they serve.

Step 2: Identify what services can be sold, to whom, and at what price. Since customers have probably not been expected to pay in the past it may be necessary to change the name and identity of the organisation. There has also been a tendency for subsidised organisations to compete with each other by offering similar products to the same market. If competitive organisations continue to be externally funded it may be necessary to find a new market or significantly improve and/or change the nature of the service.

Step 3: Identify the minimum level of resources required to offer the service. The ease with which sizeable funds were secured in the past may have encouraged a tendency to over-estimate costs.

Step 4: Identify the skills needed to make the "business" work. This is the most difficult part as many of the existing trustees, management and staff may have little to contribute. Hangerson can be fatal to the success of the venture, consuming resources and frustrating the efforts of those with something to offer.

While a cumbersome committee may be useful in distributing largesse it is essential to give an entrepreneurial manager the flexibility to make quick decisions without having to gain approval. To attract someone who is competent the organisation will need to pay more than the going rate in non-profit organisations.

Step 5: Develop a simple budget setting out the expected income and expenditure for one year ahead. If expenditure exceeds income then revenue must be increased or expenditure cut.

Income can be increased by selling more, increasing prices or focusing on more profitable items (or all three).

Sponsors can play a useful role in supporting organisations during the change process and by providing outside resources such as accounting and management and marketing expertise. Both the sponsor and the organisation must accept the market determines the nature of the service, and to whom it is provided. This may be particularly difficult for sponsors who are distant from the market.

The disciplines of running a business such as cost control, maximising the utilisation of assets, cash control, sound people management and satisfying customer needs, can often result in greater value being derived by the beneficiaries than that provided by a charity.

Not all subsidised services can be offered on a commercial basis. Some, like preventative health, tend not to be paid for even in an affluent society. Other activities such as feeding schemes are only provided because the beneficiaries are destitute — and by definition cannot afford to pay. Initial focus should be on those organisations that are being subsidised to compete with existing commercial activities — and where the sponsorship compensates for organisational inefficiencies and services that are not valued by the "beneficiaries".

New move to create born-again consumers

By REG RUMNEY

IS NOTHING sacred? In a materialist move worthy of our own Thomas Equinus religious theory has now been roped in to track how faithful people are to their modern graven idols — brands.

Consumer research company Research Surveys has developed a method of looking at markets using the theory of religious conversion. The aim is to measure consumers' faith in the brands they use and the potential for their seeing the light on the road to Damascus for other brands.

Brands are the very soul of marketing. They differentiate similar products in the minds of buyers. More, they command loyalty and even affection.

A gimmick? No, the company assures. Verily, yoking conversion theory to serve Mammon can forecast consumer behaviour, giving manufacturers fair warning if their products are about to fall from grace.

Research Surveys is carrying the word to other countries with missionary zeal. Projects using the company's conversion model are being carried out in North America, Australia, and New Zealand as well as South Africa.

Joint-MD Henry Barenblatt explains: "We have created a model which can predict the commitment of consumers to the brand they are using now."

Consumers are on a continuum from those firm as a rock in ther commitment, through lukewarm, to those of little faith or "convertible".

The model can also be used to check the varying commitment of consumers to competitive brands, ranging from completely lost souls, or "totally unavailable", to the readily converted.

Tacked on to the usual "usage and attitude" surveys, on a yearly or three-monthly basis, it can predict which way the market is going for particular products.

So the model can also, says Barenblatt, identify consumers using a competitive brand who could be converted to another brand. And, he says, it tells the marketer what message must be conveyed to bring those people into the fold.

The technique was developed by Dr Jan Hofmeyr, previously a senior lecturer in the University of Cape Town's Religious Studies Department.

The secret is wholly in the type of questions asked. These questions are copyrighted.

Butch Rice, joint-MD, says: "It is not often that you get a religious scientist entering the field of marketing. We are extremely fortunate that Dr Hofmeyr's path and ours crossed." Divine intervention, perhaps.

Making welfare work

South 14/3 – 20/3/91.

Welfare spending should "invest" in people, not subsidise them, say **NICOLI NATTRASS** and **ANDRÉ ROUX**. They say the quality of life of the poor can be improved without having to divert an enormous amount to health care.

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FOR WELFARE spending to have the maximum, long-term impact, resources should be channelled to "invest" in people rather than simply subsidise them.

The need to extend rather than deepen the welfare net in South Africa is paramount. There are hard choices to be made, even in welfare spending.

Rapid economic growth, job creation and providing basic social services to the poor are all necessary ingredients of anti-poverty programmes. A balance must be maintained between ensuring rapid growth in the economy and alleviating the poverty of the poorest South Africans.

Spending on education and primary health care is particularly important as these improve the productive potential of the poor and unemployed.

Giving people skills to earn a living is the most important way of alleviating poverty in the long run.

The countries that have succeeded in providing primary education and health care to the poor have been those that made adequate provision for this in their budgets.

Nevertheless, there is no clear relation between the proportion of social spending in GNP and quality of life indicators such as infant mortality and life expectancy.

Clearly, the more the state spends on health provision, the greater the chance of improving the quality of life of the poor. However, it is possible to improve the quality of life of the poor without having to divert an enormous amount to health care. Sri Lanka spends only 1,7 percent of its GNP on health, yet infant mortality is only 21.

Given that other low income countries have an average infant mortality of 98 for every 1 000, this achievement is more spectacular.

South Africa, by contrast, spends 3,2 percent of GNP on health — yet infant mortality averages 70 for every 1 000 births.

This is even more appalling when one considers that South Africa has more than five times the per capita income of Sri Lanka.

The crucial point is the degree of inequality (both of income and in state spending) in South Africa.

White infant mortality averages 12 for every 100 000, yet figures for black infant mortality range from 94 to 124.

The risk of contracting tuberculosis is 22 times greater for urban blacks than whites, and 25 times greater for rural blacks in Transkei.

These biases are reflected in state spending: per capita hospital expenditures range from R30 for rural blacks to R120 for urban blacks, to R230 for urban whites.

There is clearly a need to reorientate our welfare spending and eliminate these racial and regional biases.

It is now commonly accepted that it is impossible to extend welfare benefits to all South Africans at the level currently enjoyed by whites.

Using international studies of primary health care provision, it has been estimated that South Africa could introduce primary health care for all at a cost of less than one tenth of what is currently being spent on health.

Such a programme would include immunisation, essential drug provision, pregnancy management and oral rehydration therapy.

Such policies had a visible impact on the quality of life of the poor in other countries; there is little reason for South Africa not to move in this direction.

The most important way of alleviating poverty is to create income earning opportunities for poor people.

Special employment programmes (SEPs) should concentrate on providing low wage jobs to as many people as possible.

We could employ 500 000 destitute people at a wage of R175 a month for a mere R1,76bn — substantially less than one percent of our GNP and less than one fifth of current defence spending.

(Nicoli Nattrass is a researcher in the Department of Sociology at the University of Stellenbosch. André Roux is Professor of Economics at the UWC.)

THE CRUNCH



SouthL 7/3-13/3/91

Funding sources dry up

(297)

SouthL 7/3-13/3/91

A SOUTH investigation has revealed that many "struggle" organisations face extinction as overseas funding sources begin to dry up.

Among the first to be hit is the South African Council of Churches (SACC) which has been forced to trim its annual budget by R6 million this year.

The SACC's support for families of detainees, trialists, prisoners and other "victims of apartheid" is drastically affected.

For some time now "struggle organisations" have been relying heavily on foreign funding, estimated to amount to R600 million, to conduct their activities.

In the first of a three-part series on foreign funding and development, SOUTH this week probes the implications for a "business" that has become known as "Struggle Incorporated".

● See Pages 6 & 7

Unveiling 'struggle incorporated'

The business of conducting the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa has become a major enterprise. It could be called Struggle Incorporated (Pty) Ltd. It has boards of directors, trustees, employees and everything a thriving business needs to survive. In the past decade, its income has been staggering and its expenses exorbitant. But its investments have been paltry. In the first of a three-part series on foreign funding, REHANA ROSSOUW examines where the money for the enterprise comes from.



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FOREIGN FUNDING has changed the face of South Africa's anti-apartheid struggle. Thousands of people are employed, hectares of office space are utilised, fleets of cars are available and enough technology is employed to put modernised businesses to shame.

Yet the business is not thriving. Productivity levels have decreased and millions of rands are disappearing into what seems to be a "bottomless pit".

Political organisations, churches, trade unions, education projects, publications, cultural organisations, service projects, civic organisations and advice offices have become heavily dependent on foreign grants to keep afloat.

Most anti-apartheid organisations employ administrative and organising staff and have come to rely on technology to spread their message.

This is all done through the largesse of foreign funding.

This funding represents an important mechanism for governments to "buy" influence and favour among strategically-important groups in South Africa. It is a form of "taking out insurance" with the eventual winners in the struggle for power in the country.

There are no accurate figures available of how much money enters South Africa every year in the form of grants for anti-apartheid organisations.

From figures available, however, it can be reasonably estimated that more than R500m was pumped into organisations during 1990.

Most of the money "invested" in the anti-apartheid struggle is channelled by foreign governments into South Africa through non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

This, in turn, has led to a new industry — people employed to administer the funds inside South Africa.

Nearly all financial assistance directed to South Africa by western governments is aimed at supporting the struggle for a democratic state and preparing disadvantaged sectors of the population for an active role in a post-apartheid country.

The largest foreign grant to South Africa last year — R88m — was made by the European Community's (EC) special programme for the victims of apartheid.

The grant was part of the Community's "twin-track policy" of restrictive and positive measures, offsetting restrictive measures like sanctions with financial assistance to humanitarian and educational programmes.

In the four years the special programme has been operational, R276m was allocated to 350 projects in South Africa and Namibia.

The United States' state department is the second largest donor, with about R70m granted to "disadvantaged" South Africans last year.

The Swedish aid budget to South Africa aimed at "humanitarian assistance in support of victims and opponents of the apartheid system" totalled R38m last year.

The Swedish government, widely regarded as an important ally in the anti-apartheid struggle, allocated some of the money directly to democratic organisations, including trade unions.

The Australian and Dutch governments also contributed a substantial amount of support last year, about R25m each.

The British government aids South African organisations to the tune of R36m annually, in addition to contributing to the EC's special fund.

The Japanese, German, French, Greek, Italian, Spanish and Swiss governments contribute to the costs of opposing apartheid as well, although to a lesser extent.

Besides these more formal grants to anti-apartheid projects in South Africa, a host of religious, educational, professional and humanitarian projects have received funding from independent donor organisations and professional associations abroad for their work opposing apartheid.

The biggest conduit for foreign funding into South Africa is Kagiso Trust, which administers the bulk of the EC special fund.

Kagiso director Mr Achmat Dangor agrees that the fund, designed specifically to help victims of apartheid overcome the effects of apartheid or resist it, has become a whole industry.

The trust has identified new development priorities in the past two years and is preparing to halt funding of projects established to oppose apartheid.

"This industry became a way of life and I think people forgot old traditional ways of working with minimum resources," Dangor said.

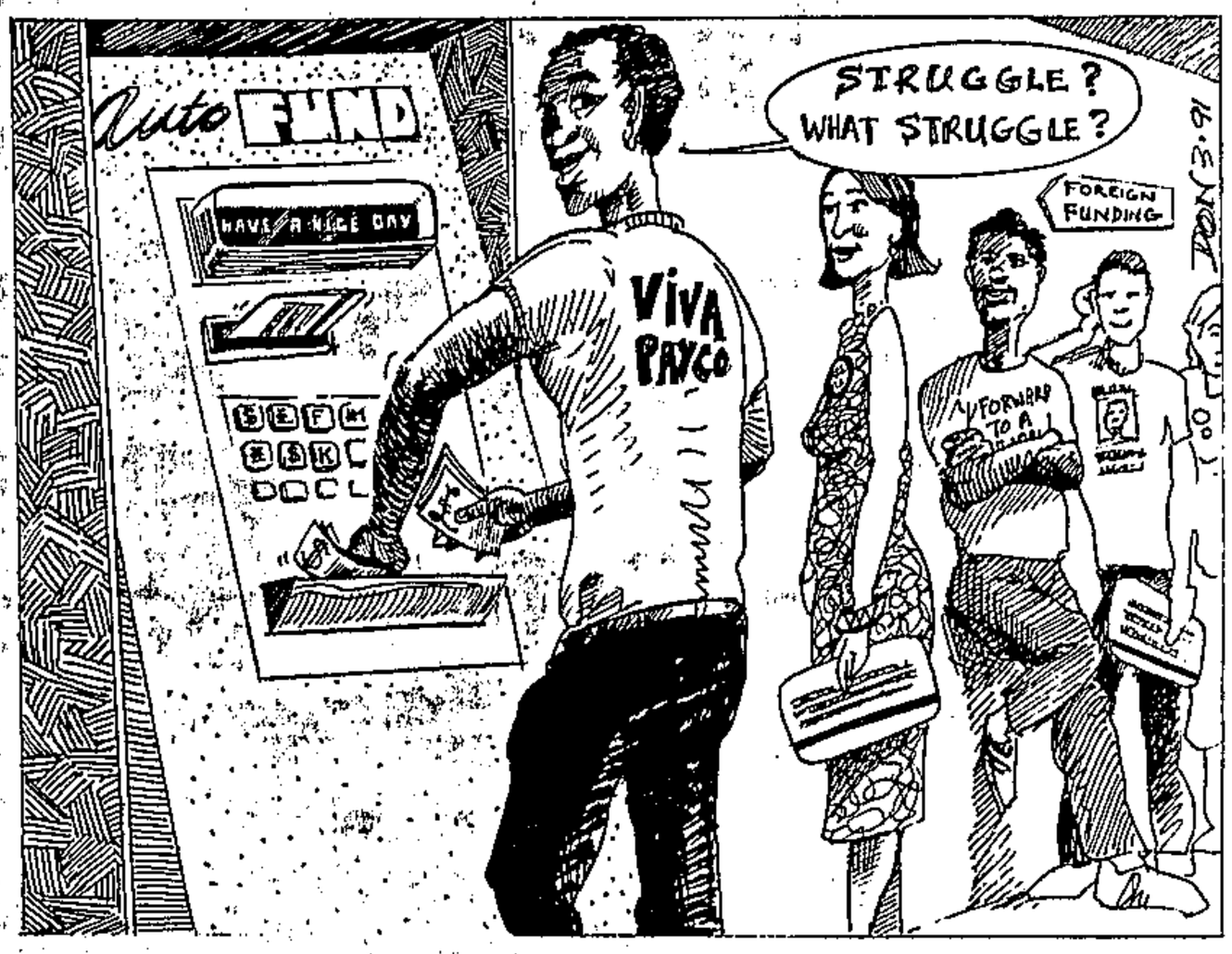
He believes that, to an extent, foreign funding has contributed to a culture of expectancy — people believe that because they are "victims of apartheid" the world owes them some kind of payment for it.

But he also believes foreign funding has had some positive aspects.

"During the worst years of repression, the funding we received was used to support whole families," Dangor said.

"The legal funds we had were used to defend people who were charged with political crimes.

"If that money had not been there, many more of our people would have gone to jail. Many of our leaders today would have been in prison and maybe the struggle wouldn't have progressed as far as it has."



Dangor believes problems arose when people began regarding the flow of foreign funding into the country as a welfarist exercise.

The more the resource was available, the more it was requested and the more people became dependent on it to the exclusion of using other indigenous resources.

"It has diminished the capacity of activists to act without being paid to act," he said.

> *'There are charges made that unlimited funding has even encouraged a climate of poor discipline and accountability concerning resources.'*

FUNDERS, too, had political agendas. The money was not granted because South Africa was a "worthy cause", Dangor said. There was an element of "wanting to purchase the struggle", and unscrupulous donors were often identified and shunned.

"But unscrupulous donors will still find unscrupulous recipients of money," he said.

"Kagiso Trust has experienced that. When we said no to bad projects, organisations here simply went to other people and found the money."

The trust has decided it will accept money if it sustains the struggle, and provides welfare to those who are suffering because they are victims of apartheid.

They have insisted that the foreign grants must contribute towards greater independence — an investment in training people and building community-based institutions to deal with political and social issues.

"There are many people who have a genuine interest in developing countries such as ours because, without a strong and stable South Africa, their own countries will suffer in many ways," Dangor said.

"Of course, that may be seen as their agenda. A strong economy will enable the Japanese government, for instance, to invest more inside South Africa in plant industry and capitalisation because it is so expensive to do that in their own country.

"South Africa is still a far cheaper country to invest in than even South-Asian countries. It is the one country in Southern Africa that has got the human resources and the infrastructure to manage large-scale industrialisation.

"The European Commission needs a stable South Africa, because that gives them a stable Southern Africa. It reduces the vast amount of foreign aid they have to give to other Southern African countries."

Dangor said Kagiso did not agree with the simplistic attitude that all money from abroad was evil.

Tapping the well of foreign funding used to be quite an easy exercise. Activists discovered that if they could draft proposals containing just enough political jargon, money became readily available.

In the past decade, the availability of money led to the establishment of several organisations formed to oppose certain apartheid doctrines.

People who had previously participated in anti-apartheid organisations because of their commitment, became paid fulltime organisers, based in offices.

Dr Wolfram Kistner, former head of the department of Justice and Reconciliation at the South African Council of Churches, said: "Our activists today know all the psychological tricks to get money. They know exactly what words to put into their funding proposals.

"To impress donor organisations, they talk about the good of the people.

"Then there are organisations which want to make a big impression on their funders — to show that they get things done. They do something very visible; they organise big events to show publicly that the money is being spent.

"This goes against the development principle of first spreading skills and money to the community."

Like their counterparts in South Africa, donor organisations throughout the



Mr Achmat Dangor

'Foreign funding has contributed to a culture of expectancy — people believe that because they are "victims of apartheid" the world owes them some kind of payment for it.'



Dr Beyers Naude

'Unlimited foreign funding has "corrupted organisations", to the extent that some merely provided "sheltered employment" for activists.'

■ NEXT WEEK: Use and Abuse. Has the money improved the quality of work done by organisations? Has the money improved the lot of the millions of unemployed, homeless and undereducated South Africans? How widespread are abuses?

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world employ thousands of people to channel millions of rands to assist the anti-apartheid cause.

Kistner believes this is another mini-industry which merely "throws money at apartheid and hopes it will disappear".

"Some of these donor organisations are simply sheltered employment for useless liberals," he said.

"They need people to suffer overseas so that they can keep their jobs. They don't examine the reasons behind the suffering or do something useful to stop it. They simple subsidise the suffering masses of the world."

BROTHER JUDE PIETERSE, secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, believes activists have lost sight of just who it is who funds them.

His church, which is heavily involved in welfare and education projects, gets funding from two sources — individual contact with sympathetic clergy in other countries and the annual Lenten appeals.

"Most of the money comes from ordinary, hard-working working-class people in other countries," Pieterse said.

"When we're talking about aid to South Africa from Western governments, we are in actual fact talking about taxes from the wages of the workers in those countries.

"So for every cent spent, we must remember whose money it is."

The impact of foreign funding on organisations and communities is being viewed more critically now that people realise that, without careful management, funding has all too often swamped or critically distorted emerging organisations.

There are charges made that unlimited funding has even encouraged a climate of poor discipline and accountability concerning resources.

Dr Beyers Naude, who was instrumental in securing funding from the EC, believes unlimited foreign funding has "corrupted organisations", to the extent that some merely provided "sheltered employment" for activists.

There was seldom consultation with the community involved when projects were established to supposedly "assist and develop" them, and activists were seldom accountable to their community on how the money was spent.

As a former member of the Broederbond, Naude witnessed the methods used by the Afrikaners when they assumed political control of the country.

"They took their people into sheltered employment, into the railways and government posts, trained them and gave them real political power," Naude said.

"We cannot allow the people we have working now in our organisations to continue working the way they do. We must learn from the Afrikaners.

"What I am saying now is not a loveless criticism. It is an important criticism for the sake of our country."

Cutbacks cause retrenchments

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THE Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) has decided to retrench a third of its staff after its foreign funding had been cut in half.

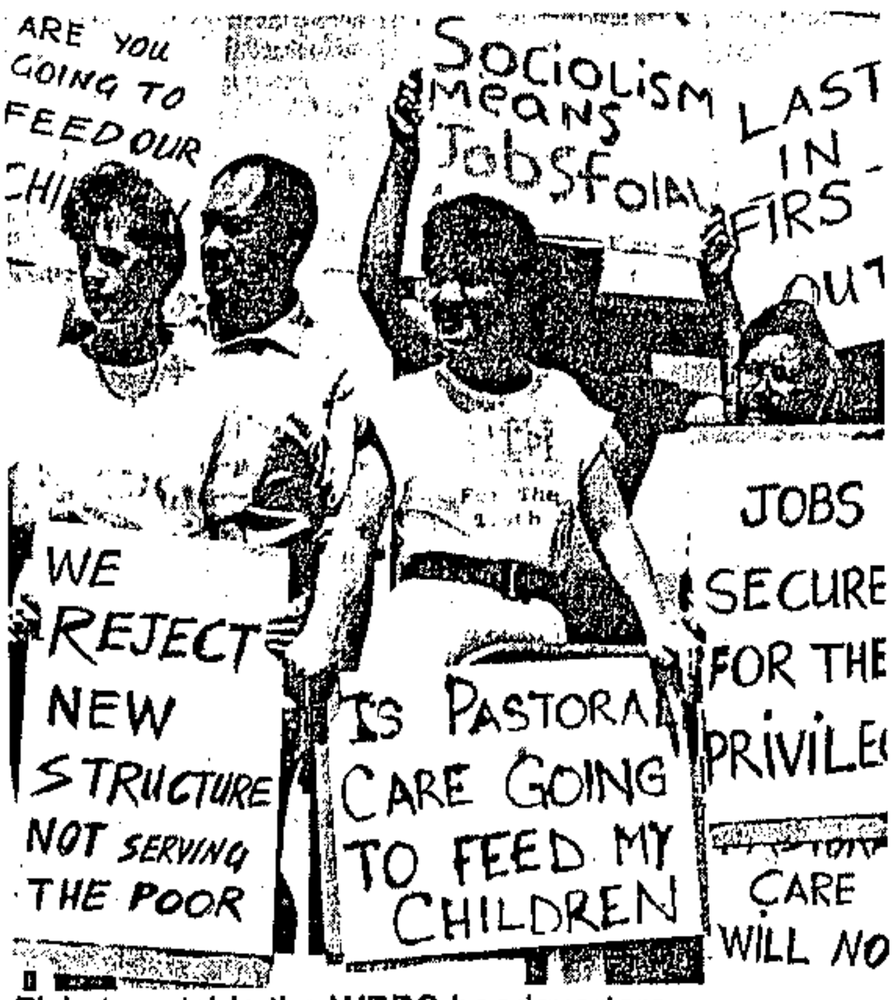
Its parent body, the South African Council of Churches (SACC), is likely to retrench more than 20 staff members soon after funders failed to cover a budget shortfall of R6,34m this year.

The SACC has long been the breadbasket of aid to "victims of apartheid" during the worst years of repression. However, funders recently changed the nature of their funding, slashing grants used for "political purposes".

The SACC has been heavily affected by this change, receiving 24 percent less from funders than expected.

The organisation was forced to reorganise its departments and other areas where they spend money — cutting back heavily on their wage bill.

At the WPCC, up to six staff members from a total staff complement of 18 were going to be retrenched soon as the council could no longer afford to pay their salaries.



Pickets outside the WPPC headquarters

PICTURE: YUNUS MOHAMED

Pickets

The announcement of retrenchments was met with protest from staff.

Angry WPCC staff members held a picket outside their offices on Wednesday afternoon, calling for a withdrawal of the decision to retrench.

There were also pickets outside the SACC offices last month

The staff association of the SACC office sent a message of support to the WPCC staff, saying they were "appalled at the apparent disregard by the WPCC executive of a simple human right" — to be consulted on matters regarding job security.

Like other regions of the SACC, the WPCC did not receive their full budget for 1991 requested from the parent body. Regions were instructed to work with "cash in hand" and no longer rely on pledges from donors.

The WPCC needed R800 000 to meet its commitments for 1991 but only received R400 000.

The restructuring of WPCC follows months of assessment and consultation after an SACC review commission reported on the restructuring of the parent body.

Staff members interviewed by SOUTH said the assessment also examined the role of the council in the wake of the unbanning of political organisations and in a post-apartheid society. The staff members did not want to be named.

"A meeting was called with all political organisations in the Western Cape where it was openly acknowledged that the WPCC had been more closely aligned to the ANC," a staff members said.

"The assessment went into full swing from November at the instruction of the executive committee. Staff experienced a breakdown in communication with the executive committee and were told their presence was no longer required at meetings.

"Since then, relations between the staff and the executive committee were strained, with decisions being imposed top-down."

In January, staff presented a memorandum to the executive committee raising their concerns about the operation of the WPCC.

A commission of inquiry was established to investigate their grievances and compiled a report to the staff and executive committee.

Constraints

Staff believed the executive committee was not only motivated by financial constraints, but political considerations as well.

The executive committee had decided that the council would "move to base" — be owned by the church, located within the church, coordinate the work of churches and foster ecumenism and unity.

"The assumption which follows from this is that the WPCC has never been based, that the council has never been controlled by the church but by community and political organisations, particularly the ANC," the staff members said.

However, the staff's prime concern was that they were never consulted by the executive committee on how many people would be retrenched.

Because of the nature of the structure, their jobs had never provided real stability or fringe benefits.

"We expected mutuality between the staff and the executive. Even if financial constraints lead to retrenchments, we want to be part of the decision of which posts are to dissolved," the staff members said.

Criticism

Responding to the staff's criticisms, the WPCC executive committee chairperson, the Rev Courtney Sampson, said the budget cuts brought with it the "haunting reality" that it was impossible for the council to continue in its former structure.

Sampson said while he sympathised with staff who were no longer secure in their jobs, the reality was that foreign funding was drying up.

"Last year already, the SACC warned that it cannot guarentee to continue paying the salaries of all staff members," Sampson said.

"We have been working with handouts from other people for far too long.

"Matters of compassion and morality will be taken into account when we work out retrenchment packages in conjunction with the staff."

The WPCC could not be expected to maintain the same political profile it had in the past few years, although it was still committed to the struggle for liberation, Sampson said.

The WPCC would not make any excuses for being closely aligned with the ANC as its members were in the forefront of political activity in the Western Cape for years.

The WPCC's new structure makes allowance for six staff members which will balance theological research with programmes in oppressed communities. Welfare work and service operations of the council would continue, Sampson said.

He said, politically, the council had to reassess its role.

"The church has had to carry the load of work of political organisations when they were unable to do so. It is arrogant of them to assume now, when they are unbanned, that we will continue."

Sampson said for too long church workers had been "abused and misused by political organisations to the detriment of the church."

Easy money spent unwisely

The easy availability of foreign funding to community based organisations and projects has resulted in widespread corruption. This is manifested not only in money being misappropriated, but in a form of "political corruption" where money is spent unwisely. Until people in political organisations learn to manage money effectively, these problems will continue, experts warn. In the second in a three-part series on foreign funding, REHANA ROSSOUW examines these problems



THE CONFERENCE for a Democratic Future, organised by the Mass Democratic Movement in 1989, cost R1 million to organise. Some delegates to the two-day conference flew to Johannesburg from different parts of the country, where they were accommodated in a five-star hotel.

Today, R1 million could be used to send almost 300 students to university to complete a degree.

The problems associated with the massive injection of foreign funding into South Africa in the past decade and the corruption which resulted, was publicly brought to the attention of political leadership and funded projects last year.

Kagiso Trust — one of the largest non-governmental organisations channelling foreign funding into South Africa — held a conference last year under the theme "From Opposing to Governing".

Keynote speaker Mr Trevor Manuel, currently publicity secretary of the ANC in the Western Cape, warned of the dangers of the "want on injection" of foreign funding to projects in South Africa.

"At what stage do we introduce questions of setting a very high standard in respect of production?" Manuel asked.

"Too many of us involved in this ever-growing industry called the alternative sector have the attitude that whatever is efficient is associated with management and therefore is associated with capitalism and should be thrown out the window.

"It is okay for us to open our offices at 10am and to go home at 3pm, we are alternative. It is okay for us to sit around in cooperatives and not produce.

"All of this is okay, because there is a never-ending supply of money that will keep us going.

"We must look at every sector of funding, at advice offices, civics, preschools, and we have to ask very hard questions about what we are doing.

"We have to ask whether, in a different kind of way, we aren't corrupting an entire layer of people."

These sentiments summed up a growing concern among political leadership in South Africa that foreign funding was "destroying the struggle".

Funds for projects and community based organisations were generally available on request and given to people who wrote the best proposals, not those meeting the needs of their communities.

Fears were raised that political activists and development workers were becoming too dependent on money to organise people, lacked initiative and self-reliance.

Thousands of rands was spent on rallies, demonstrations and marches.

The Soccer City rally to welcome home the Rivonia trialists in October 1989, is one example.

"As I sat in the stadium, watching 85 000 people enjoying themselves, I wondered why we did not prepare properly and ask them to contribute to our funds," said Dr Beyers Naudé.

"At a soccer match, people normally pay about R5 each and the stadium is filled. If we had asked our supporters at the rally to donate only R1 each we would have raised R85 000 in a single day!"

Student bursary and scholarship programmes have received millions of Rands in foreign funding.

However, there is no check on how the students use their training to benefit their communities.

Some support programmes have tried to rectify this problem by asking applicants to supply references from community organisations but this is still no guarantee that they will follow a course of studies benefiting society or that they will use their skills to the advantage of the underprivileged.

'As I sat in the stadium, watching 85 000 people enjoying themselves, I wondered why we did not prepare properly and ask them to contribute to our funds'

— Beyers Naudé

This has also led to "well-connected" students receiving more than one bursary and "earning" up to R15 000 a year.

Another important area of concern to funders is the provision of employment to activists and professionals in "struggle organisations".

Kagiso Trust has estimated that it is the "indirect" employer of almost 1 000 people, with salaries ranging from R300 to R3 000.

In many projects, particularly cooperatives, productivity does not compare well to similar operations in the commercial market.

Certain projects do little more than provide "sheltered employment" for political activists.

"During the state of emergency, this situation was understandable. Our activists' lives were threatened and for the sake of their existence and security we had to offer them some assistance," said Dr Naudé, a trustee of Kagiso Trust.

"But all the time we were doing the young activists a disservice.

"Today, they are satisfied with second-rate productivity. They do not know of a meaningful way to use their time, to assist and serve their communities.

"We are responsible for this state of affairs, regardless of what the government did during the state of emergency.

"We cannot blame this problem on the government as well."

Service organisations, which were established to coordinate resources and provide skills training for activists, have also been criticised for their misuse of funds.

These organisations are often characterised by large budgets, centralised skills, duplication of services and incoherent strategies.

The skilled become more skilled and trainees seldom emerge as trainers.

After Kagiso Trust's conference — which was a culmination of a process of evaluation which began in 1987 — funding organisations began examining ways of solving these problems.

The conference endorsed a proposal that Kagiso Trust become a "development agent" and that it develop strategies to help underprivileged communities and their representative organisations to break out of the welfare mentality of need and dependence.

"We have received far less resistance to this than we thought we would — although the resistance we got was fierce," said the director of Kagiso, Mr Achmat Dangor.

"We were threatened that we would be taken to court, as though we had an open-ended contract to support some projects."

Dangor said while it was the overt truth that Kagiso employed about 1 000 people, there were other projects which were not activist driven, activist owned, which genuinely worked with the community and were largely accountable to those communities.

Kagiso Trust has far less of a preponderance of funding to activists — they are far more critical of activist organisations, specially of their capacity to manage what they do — not only in terms of the funding, but managing the actual work that they do.

One area they examined very critically was the term "adult education". Many projects established to give adult education were in fact providing political education.

Kagiso decided if projects wanted to politicise people then political organisations should take responsibility for it.

"We have now reduced our project portfolio from 330 to just under 200," Dangor said.

"It has been a great deal of strain on our organisation. We have had to visit projects to speak to them about the consequences of what they were doing. In some cases we had to commission evaluations and those evaluations were sometimes rejected by those projects.

"In all cases we had to negotiate with projects a reduction of our funding and then stopping our funding. We have had to make some very hard decisions, like our cultural project comes to an end this year completely. We will not be funding any cultural projects whatsoever.

"We have also located other projects which, in our terms, are worthy of support, they have far less welfare tendencies, they have strategies for self-reliance and they have fairly clear-cut objectives and goals."

KAGISO TRUST is now confident that the projects they support meet those objectives. The rest, some of them which were in existence before Kagiso Trust was launched in 1986, could continue to survive in the name of the struggle, Dangor said.

He believes though, that many of them will die of their own accord because of changed circumstances. Organisations which are incapable of transforming themselves — moving away from merely opposing apartheid to learning how to deal with reconstruction — are going to die natural deaths.

"We still have a considerable way to go, but we have made some progress politically and in human terms as well," Dangor said.

Kagiso Trust took a leading role in putting the process of critically evaluating the effects of foreign funding, Dangor said.

"We said managing resources badly is not just a technical act, it is a political act," he said.

"Being responsible about resources is also a political act.

"For example, people we fund earned better salaries than us, drove better cars than we did and this was an indication of the scale of the problem.

"We went public about these problems at our conference last year although we had been discussing it quietly with community organisations for a long time, saying we must put our house in order."

'Managing resources badly is not just a technical act, it is a political act. Being responsible about resources is also a political act'

— Achmat Dangor

Dangor said Kagiso's chief contribution to the struggle in South Africa was to highlight the dangers of political corruption through foreign funding.

"I must stress that there has been very little personal corruption. There has been a lot of political corruption," he said.

"Personal corruption, though is inevitable. You can't have funding and not have corruption."

To overcome and identify instances of corruption Kagiso introduced a system of auditing for the projects they fund.

Their proposal met resistance. Activists complained that they were on the run from the police, they were suffering repression, they did not have the time to audit their records.

"We said there are other organisations with people on the run. Even those which were banned were able to provide their donors with audited statements, explanations of how they spend their money and real lines of accountability," Dangor said.

"Initially there was a lot of resistance. We were called all kinds of things — tools of the imperialists, capitalist.

"But to a large degree the problems have been brought out into the open now. The political leadership is very aware of what is happening."

The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), which channels R15 million from the European Community's special programme to projects in South Africa, has experienced the same problems.

When deciding to fund projects, they insist on community involvement, that skills are shared beyond one or two people and they avoid funding indi



Mr Trevor Manuel

'We must look at every sector of funding, at advice offices, civics, pre-schools, and we have to ask very hard questions about what we are doing'
— Trevor Manuel



Brother Jude Pieterse

'People are corrupted by the ease with which finance is available, and the idea that they need to work hard for that money is taboo'
— Jude Pieterse

■ NEXT WEEK: The future — how do political developments in South Africa and abroad affect future funding? Will a post-apartheid government meet the needs of the people? How can political organisations use resources effectively. When will projects begin to generate their own funds?

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vidual projects as far as possible.

"We have to look very carefully at the budgets presented to us," said Brother Jude Pieterse, secretary general of the SACBC.

"People ask for money to purchase fax machines, motor cars and all sorts of equipment when it isn't really necessary or there are no long-terms plans for the organisation.

"With my background as a teacher, I have seen highly qualified teachers in schools with the best equipment who cannot teach.

"The person you employ is more important than the equipment and resources in your office."

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PIETERSE also believes that people were employed in certain projects because they were activists, not because of the skills they possessed. Skills training did not take place often enough and once funders began demanding certain standards from paid activists, they could not respond.

He believes that one way of overcoming this problem is to send people, particularly those employed in self-help projects and cooperatives, to industry and commerce for in-service training so that they "know what it means to work".

"Some people have the attitude that they have a right to the funds, because they have been hard done by," Pieterse said.

"Apartheid has been there, sure, there has been oppression, all those people have been cut off from the normal assistance they should have had. But if we end up with an attitude that everything must be handed to us we lose the sense of value of that assistance, that money."

He believed this was a form of psychological corruption.

"People are corrupted by the ease with which finance is available, and the idea that they need to work hard for that money is taboo."

Pieterse said the Catholic bishops were concerned that the ready availability of funding has harmed certain projects.

They have begun investigating what is happening "on the ground" in certain projects, delaying their approval of funding requests until they were sure the money was being used effectively.

The SACBC is no longer prepared to approve large sums of money on the basis of skimpy motivations.

They are attempting to persuade projects to start small and build up slowly.

"People expect to get a few hundred thousand Rand before they even start working," Pieterse said.

"In the long term, though, there is no guarantee that the money was going where it was needed most.

"You can't be sure, when you're looking back, at times we have to admit the money could have been spent elsewhere."



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The problems in effectively handling the foreign funding are identified by auditors when preparing statements for funded projects.

Donors are now demanding annual statements and regular reports from projects.

A Western Cape auditor, who cannot be named for professional reasons, highlighted some of the problems he identified when preparing statements for projects in his portfolio.

In some projects, large sums of money were unaccounted for at the end of the financial year, money had been wasted on unnecessary, expensive equipment, unnecessary trips are made to conferences and meetings and cars and equipment was simply written off when they were damaged because untrained people used them.

"The worst problem is the lack of management of the funds. I don't believe people have misappropriated money on purpose," the auditor said.

"We have seen in the last few years that the community we are dealing with is not financially literate, they are not businessmen. They don't know how to look after their funds.

"I don't believe the degree of misuse is that great. We're not talking here about wanton misuse but ignorance.

"There is no gross theft, just a lot of money unaccounted for because records aren't being kept properly."

He held a workshop for treasurers of projects a few years ago and discovered they did not know how to write a cheque or fill out a deposit slip.

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The problem, he believes, is that treasurers are elected in organisations for political reasons, not because they have bookkeeping skills.

"I have no problem with that, but then the people must be trained, it is possible to train anyone.

"Some of these people are given the responsibility of accounting for large sums of money."

Like others, he believes the money is too easily available.

Unless people struggle to get money, they won't care how they spend it. This was also reflected in the manner in which people spent money freely, the auditor said.

"If equipment is purchased, for instance, they don't get competitive quotes, just go out and spend freely.

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"They're spending someone else's money — not their own."

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A MAJOR problem is gross overspending on travelling. The auditor has found people fly regularly to Johannesburg for meetings while businessmen showing profits organise telephone conferences. Going to meetings also entailed staying in another city for a few days, hiring a car and booking into a hotel.

Another major problem was the duplication of equipment. In one building, housing five organisations, each would have their own photocopier, fax machine, computers.

What could be done instead is to establish a base where all the equipment was concentrated in one place and could be shared.

"What we need is a businessman's discipline to make a success," the auditor said.

"You don't have to adopt business modes of operation but you can learn a lot from the way he handles his money.

"Normal business principles and etiquette can apply in a struggle project, you can't have such a careless attitude when you're dealing with other people's money, it is a gross misuse of foreign funding.

"Until people with business experience look after the funds, not going to use the money properly."

The auditor has also discovered that projects do not know how to get the maximum use from their money.

The interest rates in South Africa are quite high at present, but some treasurers did not know how to use that to make excess funds.

"A businessman with R10 000 to spend is not going to put all the money in his current account, he is going to invest it so that it can grow," the auditor said.

"I have seen a project with R50 000 in its current account for three years."

The auditor suggests that treasurers of community-based projects undergo regular training.

One way of achieving this was asking local businessmen for training instead of donations to funds.

Another solution suggested by the auditor is that funders decide that they will only supply a certain percentage of the money required for a project.

The project then has to put their portion up front before the funding is approved.

"We have got to work that way, to make people more responsible. I believe they will be responsible when they're dealing with their own money.

"In the past five years grassroots organisations have become used to money being freely available. When the tap is turned off, they'll just collapse."

When the money tap runs dry

When the funding tap runs dry in the near future, will South African anti-apartheid projects survive? Already strong signals are being sent from Western governments that South Africa will not feature prominently in their aid budgets. Enormous amounts of money are going to be allocated to Eastern Europe and is expected to have effect on aid to the south. In the last in a series of three articles on foreign funding, REHANA ROSSOUW examines the financial future of organisations in South Africa.



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THE GULF WAR and the fall of the Berlin Wall has had a far bigger effect on South Africa than most people realise. These two recent world events could signal the end of Western governmental aid to South Africa — the closure of the tap which poured hundreds of millions of Rands into the country.

Nearly all assistance to South Africa from Western governments is aimed at supporting opposition to apartheid and preparing disadvantaged South Africans for leadership in a post-apartheid society.

The questions now being asked are: When apartheid disappears, does the funding disappear with it? Will aid be forthcoming for social development in a post-apartheid society?

Answers are far from clear at this stage. It is certain though, that a large proportion of aid from Western governments which has in the past been directed to non-governmental organisations will in future take the form of bilateral aid to a democratic South African government.

The aim of Western government initiatives is shifting subtly to focus on grants for "dialogue" between groups who stand to gain power during the transition process, technical support for institution building, professional consultants in areas like constitution-writing and crash courses for those who may become future military and civilian bureaucrats.

This signals a departure from the form of assistance provided before — until the end of 1989, official Western aid sought to provide assistance to "victims of apartheid" and to community-based non-government organisations providing services to those involved in all aspects of the democratic movement's resistance to apartheid.

The Australian ambassador, Mr Colin McDonald, reckons it will be four to five years before South Africa will lose priority for his government, which has no substantial interest in the area. He points out that Australia is already cutting its programmes in Namibia.

Mr John Sawers, First Secretary at the British Embassy, says: "Our commitment to South Africa is long term. When the country gets a democratic government this does not mean were are going to walk away from it."

However, countries such as Sweden and the Netherlands — which have provided substantial aid in the past — appear less likely to be ongoing "development partners".

A spokesperson for the Dutch embassy in Pretoria points out that his country's development aid is allocated to nations classified as least developed countries in terms of per capita gross national product (GNP). His government believes South Africa's average income would be too high for it to qualify.

Swedish development assistance is similarly determined by GNP, and again South Africa seems an unlikely candidate for aid.

A senior US aid official in Pretoria felt that the form of aid was more likely to change than its volume. He said it was his government's perception that apartheid had created enormous needs in areas such as housing and education and that these needs would not simply disappear.

The European Community has taken into account the political changes in South Africa since February 2 1990.

They believe that although political organisations have been unbanned, leading political prisoners released, the state of emergency lifted in most of the country and petty apartheid almost entirely abolished, the country still has to await the outcome of the negotiation process before it is set on the road to real liberation.

At a meeting in June last year, the European Community leaders reviewed the situation in the region.

They stated in a declaration on southern Africa that "in the light of the recent developments in South Africa and as a strong signal of political support to those disadvantaged by apartheid" the Community would increase the funds for the special programme and would adapt the programme to the needs of the new situation.

From 1991 the special programme will have a bigger budget and, if negotiations go well and the dismantling of apartheid continues, can be expected to cater for the reintegration needs of returning South African exiles and to play an increasingly developmental role.

However, the focus of the European Economic Commission has undeniably shifted to Eastern Europe and the dramatic political events there.

Enormous amounts of money are going to be allocated to Eastern Europe in the imminent future and is expected to have a detrimental effect on aid to the south. The money for reconstruction in Europe could come from aid budgets.

"Under many standard criteria, especially those such as Gross Domestic Product per capita, South Africa does not qualify as a particularly poor or underdeveloped country."
— Interfund Report

WHILE HARD-AND-FAST POLICIES on aid to a post-apartheid South Africa do not exist, one widely shared notion is that once a clear procedure for achieving democratic rule has been mapped out, most governments presently engaged in assisting South Africans would consider special "transitional" grants.

The debate on whether to and how to continue funding projects in South Africa has already begun among international donor bodies.

The debate centres largely on the issues of whether to start development funding for South Africa or continue to support work in the country at all "post-apartheid".

A study compiled for the Interfund International Fundraising Consortium by specialist consultants urges the international development lobby, which has ignored South Africa except to make anti-apartheid interventions to "rethink" their approach to the country.

ONCE APARTHEID is declared finished, and certainly once a political settlement is reached, South Africa will stand in line with other countries under consideration of international development aid.

"Under many standard criteria, specially those such as Gross Domestic Product per capita, South Africa does not qualify as a particularly poor or underdeveloped country," the report states.

"The reality, however, is somewhat different.

"Most poor and developing countries have tiny wealthy elites. South Africa has a statistically larger wealthy elite."

More than one study has concluded that South Africa has the highest degree of social inequality of any country in the world for which data is available.

Half the population lives in abject poverty while a large minority — almost all white — enjoy high standards of living.

"A political settlement will further boost existing high expectations of change among black people — almost inevitably contributing to tension and instability in the long term. And political stability is itself essential for economic and social development."

Kagiso Trust's director Mr Achmat Dangor expressed a fear that foreign donors would "take the easy option" and say that because apartheid was gone, sanctions should be lifted, they should reinvest in the country and send all their foreign aid to the government.

"What that will do is destroy one resource that SA has — a rich resource — the NGO network in this country," Dangor said.

"That will marginalise accessing resources or being able to influence future policy."

Dangor said NGO's in South Africa understood that foreign donors were under great pressure to divert money to the Gulf and Eastern Europe. They would thus need a centrally identifiable, easily justifiable mechanism for funding to South Africa.

Kagiso Trust believed that even if South Africa had an ANC-led government in two or three years, it would be very dangerous for funders to put all their money into government-controlled projects.

FUNDERS ARGUING against the economy of scale could decide that if R1 billion, for instance, was put together from all industrialised countries and given to the South African government to disburse, it would have more of an impact.

"It all depends what kind of society you want. It could make the country visibly rich, but the invisible minority will still be there, very poor," Dangor said.

"That has been the pattern of the grandiose development models of the past, throughout the third world and Africa.

"We know that most governments, no matter how democratic they are, have a duty first, specially in a situation like ours, to retain power.

"So what they do is to provide resources to that segment of society that most threatens them staying in power, the urban constituency."

Dangor said he feared that because South Africa was a largely urban-based country, there would be a conscious decision to neglect the smaller and more marginalised sector of society — rural areas, squatter camps and in those constituencies, women and youth.

"They will continue to be most marginalised sectors of society."

Kagiso's model of development is to provide resources to those sectors to help them to organise themselves — a process called community self-organisation.

This means providing funding for processes others don't want to fund — like institution-building.

"We'll continue to provide resources for people in rural areas to organise themselves, specially around economic issues," Dangor said.

"You may find political liberation in South Africa soon, but economic and social liberation is going to take a long time.

"When we say investment must be made in developing human potential on a far larger scale than is being done right now, it means things like literacy no longer becomes a romantic cry.

"Providing infrastructure is only a tool in the ultimate goal, which is providing those communities with the skills to participate more fully in the political and economic life of the country."

Dangor said this was probably the most contentious area of Kagiso's work. They believe they will be providing funding to people to organise themselves so that they could challenge the future government and ensure that they will not be neglected.

"We recognise that no matter how democratic the government of the future is they will not be able to meet all the needs of the people, specially when expectations are as high as they are now."

He said the ability of marginalised communities to articulate what their needs were should not be underestimated.

Kagiso would respond to their needs by identifying projects and programmes where the communities say they need them.

"Money can disempower people by taking away the need of people to do things themselves."
— Achmat Dangor

"There will have to be a massive infusion of support though, and the assistance of outside professionals even if needed.

"But it must rest on the premise that those people know themselves what they want, otherwise we will be using money to subvert their capacity for self-organisation.

"Money can disempower people by taking away the need of people to do things themselves."

Kagiso will no longer be giving 100 percent grants, they will provide partial grants and partial loans.

They will encourage people to raise R1 for every R2 they give internally from the community and slowly improve that ratio until their role diminishes.

One of the biggest obstacles in this process is the shortage of people skilled in creating alternative wealth, specially in rural areas.

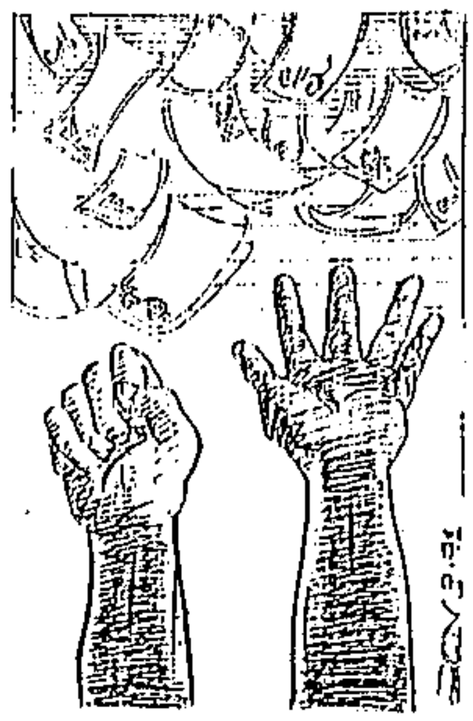
"The potential is there, provided you can inculcate a new culture in these people," Dangor said.

"Maybe a new form of activism is

"You'll be amazed at how creative people are when you encourage them, show them ways of doing things traditionally — like stokvels, credit unions that is a local resource."
— Achmat Dangor



"It will be four to five years before South Africa will lose priority for my government, which has no substantial interest in the area."
— Australian ambassador Mr Colin McDonald



"Our commitment to South Africa is long term. When the country gets a democratic government this does not mean were are going to walk away from it."
— Mr John Sawers, First Secretary at the British embassy

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needed, and this deals not with self-fulfilling processes — "I want my liberation" — that in a sense is what activism has come to mean.

"We need an activism that deals with locating with local communities' resources that those communities can use, helping to unlock local resources.

"You'll be amazed at how creative people are when you encourage them, show them ways of doing things traditionally — like stokvels, credit unions — that is a local resource."

How to develop those people in the shortest period of time is the greatest challenge Kagiso Trust has faced.

"If we don't do that in the shortest period of time the most marginalised people will become even more marginalised."

The trust's community based development programme deals with hard skills, exposing people to different models of economic organisation.

The programme teaches people that money is not just a passive tool, instead of being deposited in a bank it can be used effectively in an economy like South Africa's.

People are taught to create more money, how to gear it up, turn it into a guarantee for a loan at low interst rates.

"Development workers must not be seen as a magician who is going to areas and is going to wave a wand and solve people's problems," Dangor said.

"That person can only help people develop an understanding of the things they need to do and find the most appropriate way of doing it."

A NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT policy is urgently needed to begin preparing for the reconstruction of South African society and bridging the gap between white and black living standards.

Kagiso Trust has been attempting to persuade liberation movements to start planning now, but has not made an impact.

"One critical thing needs to be understood for this country, is that we must stop recirculating poverty," Dangor said.

"What we are doing now is circulating inflation. We have to create new or additional wealth, otherwise even dispossessing the entire white population of what they own is not going to end poverty. The scale of the problem is enormous, but there are a number of lessons we have learned.

"We must not target development to first world living standards, in other words, the oppressed in this country must not try to attain the standards of the oppressor, because then we need billions so that whites can retain their standards. We will have to destroy this country ecologically to do that, over industrialise."

Dangor said there was a need to be more realistic about the kind of society South Africans wanted — the country would not be able to sustain a consumer and materialist society .

The second element of preparing for the future was examining the use of resources in South Africa.

Dangor believes that when resources are scarce, communities have to look for impact — how resources could have a multiplied effect.

"For example, we have introduced a rule that projects we fund must have replicability," he said.

"In other words, it must not be an expensive model, where you have to invent the wheel, pay high overheads, huge capital investment and then find the project will stay in an urban area without having an impact.

"It must be cheap enough, cost effective enough to be replicable anywhere else. We can use this rule of thumb for all our projects, rural development, education projects, bursary funds.

"In our bursary programme, for instance we have come under a lot of fire. We are saying the culture of expectation has gone to a ludicrous degree now where everybody believes they have a right to a bursary.

"This does not happen anywhere in the world, where even the most democratic socialist countries do not provide free bursaries to every student who wants to attend a tertiary institution."

What Kagiso Trust is in effect doing is dampening the expectations people have of what a future South Africa is going to look like. "If you don't do that, you'll tear this country apart," Dangor warned.

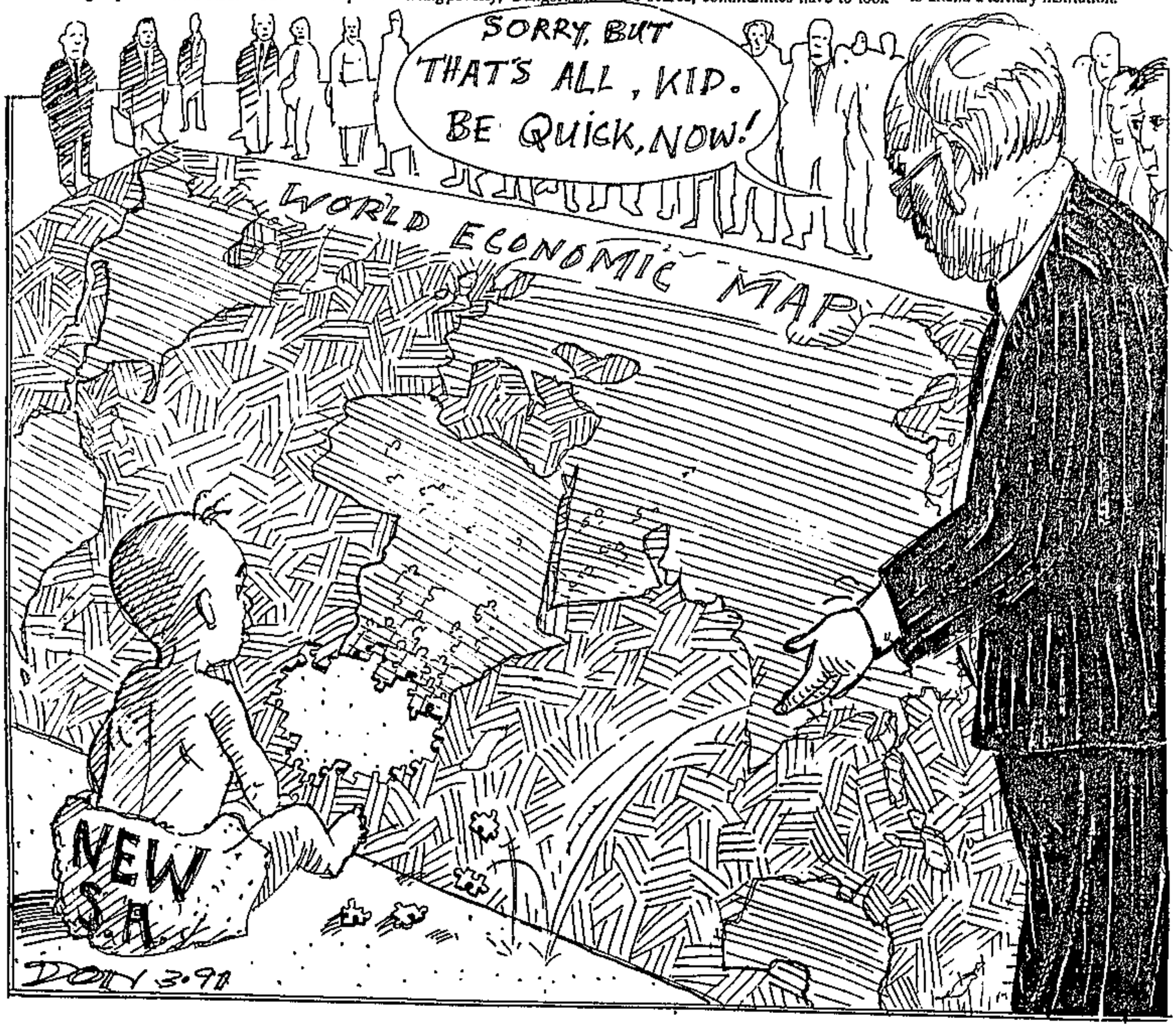
Another area of concern is the lack of cooperation between NGO's in South Africa.

Kagiso Trust has had several discussions with the Independent Development trust around education and "sensitive" discussions with other NGO's. Central to the discussions was how to put the limited funding available to South Africa to better use.

"Some NGOs are paranoid and have a desire for independence, but there has to be a lot more coordination of people who have resources to stop the duplication, the waste, the enormous amount of replication all over this country," Dangor said.

On a more global level, South Africa has to begin preparing to compete on world markets.

A future South Africa will have to compete with the European Community, the United States and Japan in economic terms. This puts pressure on liberation movements to begin thinking far broadly that South Africa's own economic needs.



"One critical thing needs to be understood for this country, is that we must stop recirculating poverty,"
— Achmat Dangor

"Vision in this country is so stifling. Lets look on the regional scale — the southern African countries have between them most of the world's mineral wealth and the capacity for managing it efficiently," Dangor said.

"If we could create regional cooperation, if we could find someone with a vision who could bring these countries together we could compete successfully on the agricultural and tourism markets for starters.

"This area could become the new Asian miracle. The difficulty is you have to overcome political constraints, we have such regionalism in these countries.

"Why I despair about this, is because today we can't even meet our own political organisational needs let alone think more globally in terms of a regional economy or a regional political arrangement — a federation of southern african states." □

(Additional source AIA)

Sandton's new mayor calls for help for strife-torn Alexandra

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By Jacqueline Myburgh

Sandton's new mayor, Ernie Sacks, last night called on Sandtonians to assist in a week-long collection of food, clothing and blankets for residents of strife-torn Alexandra township.

During his inaugural speech, the mayor launched an "Assist-Innocent-of-Alexandra" campaign, "on purely humanitarian grounds".

Mr Sacks said he was appalled at the number of innocent people in Alexandra who had been affected by the violence.



Mayor Ernie Sacks . . . assist the innocents.

A collection depot for clothing, blankets and non-perishable food had been set up at the fire station in Linden Road.

Mr Sachs said "hundreds of people on our doorstep, many of whom work in our homes and businesses, are experiencing indescribable agony . . ."

He announced that he had adopted "Sandton Kaleidoscope" as his mayoral theme for the year in recognition of Sandton's rich variety of people, interests and activities.

Health in the city

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Progressive participatory research: stress factors in Manenberg

New Nation (Learny Nation)
15/3 – 21/3/91.

This article has been adapted from one which originally appeared in Critical Health No. 28 in October 1989. It was written by members of OASSSA and the Manenberg Research Group. If you want to subscribe to Critical Health, you can write to them at P.O.Box 16250, Doornfontein, 2028.

Manenberg, 20 km from Cape Town, houses about 60 000 people whom the state has classified "coloured". The highly politicised Manenberg community is amongst the poorest in the Western Cape. In late 1986, churches and community organisations took up the challenge of dealing with the consequences of the wave of political repression experienced between 1984 and 1986. Together they launched a project to build a Manenberg People's Centre where those working to empower the community could be united under one roof. It was suggested that a facility be included to address the psychological impact of stressors (factors causing stress) in the community. After consultation with progressive psychologists, it emerged that psychology offered few interventions that are appropriate for South African working class communities. It was from this realisation that the Manenberg Research Project was born.

Life stressors and coping strategies: central themes

1. The consequences of poverty

Poverty combined with unemployment and the high cost of rent and electricity, constituted the major stressors for the community. 29% of potential wage-earners were unemployed. But, even amongst those who were employed, 46% of the average-sized households, consisting of six to seven people, lived on incomes below the 1985 poverty datum line of R345.00 per month. Ten percent of households were totally dependent on small state pensions and grants, and only 13% earned over R801.00 per month. The generally low levels of formal education decrease the chances of residents being employed in positions that pay a living wage. On average, 17% of the people had only primary school education and nine percent were illiterate. Only two percent had received education at the tertiary level (i.e. college or university).

Just over half the residents (52%) dealt with the consequences of poverty by appealing to government authorities for assistance, for example the Rent Office, the City Council and the Department of Coloured Affairs.

2. The "deprived" environment

The second major stressor noted by 88% of those interviewed was termed "the dangerous environment". This included high levels of gangsterism, crime and violence, which made residents fear for their personal safety.

The illegal sale and abuse of alcohol and drugs was named by 68% of people interviewed as the third stressor of major concern to the community.

This was followed by the problem of grossly inadequate community facilities and the deprived physical environment such as poor roads and street lighting and the lack of medical and child care facilities.

78% of residents interviewed said that they did not have a way of dealing with these stressors and only 11% said that they turned to the police for assistance with crime. 46% of residents coped with substance abuse (i.e. drugs and alcohol) by speaking to a minister, a doctor, a social worker, a school principal or a trusted family member.

3. Interpersonal conflict

In addition to the community stressors already mentioned, 33% of residents felt that the most serious problem facing their families was conflict within the family and between marital partners (i.e. husbands and wives). Overcrowding is one of the negative consequences of the housing shortage in Manenberg and it makes worse the conflict within families. On average, two to three people occupy each room (including those not designed for sleeping purposes) in each dwelling. 16% of residents said that the housing shortage was a severe stressor.

44% of residents turned to a minister, a doctor, a social worker, a school principal or a trusted family member for help with family conflicts. 93% approached government authorities for help with overcrowding.

Once the survey responses had been analysed, a workshop was held with community organisations to evaluate the research process and its findings. It was felt that the only major problems that had not been revealed in the survey were those of incest, child abuse and spouse battery.

The central lesson of the research project

For progressives in the social sciences, perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from the research project is that South African working class communities see social science research as both exploitative and irrelevant. Their experience of researchers in general, seems to have been that of privileged academics intruding on economically deprived communities, invading the privacy of residents to collect information which is neither useful nor meaningful to those being studied. More often than not researchers benefit, not those whose participation makes the findings possible. But only in the last nine months of this 30 month research project, was there unified acceptance of the value of this kind of work.

What makes research progressive and participatory?

Accountability

Accountability to those being researched and to the broader democratic movement is generally accepted as being the essential element that distinguishes progressive research from traditional research. Clear structures must be set up to ensure that accountability operates in practice.

The very first task of the research group



was to define the ways in which each group involved in the Manenberg People's Centre project was to be accountable to the others. The research group was directly accountable to the body representing the community organisations coordinating the development of the centre. This involved progress report backs at all meetings of this body.

The research group was to be accountable to the broader community by actively involving the community in all stages of the research, by trying to resolve conflicts and queries through workshop discussions and by sharing the findings which were useful to the community.

Relevancy

Although the initiative for this project came from some members of the community itself, the usefulness of the research was debated throughout the project. This proved to be an essential test of the relevance of the research and a process through which people could work through their doubts about social science research.

It was only while interviewing residents that members of the community organisations realised that the research had value. They came to understand that even progressive organisations could be out of touch with the very people they aimed to represent. Interviewers reported that when listening to people's responses they really came to understand the severity of the stress factors affecting the residents of Manenberg. The Civic Association found the results to be important, reporting that such findings are a means of bringing attention to the plight of the oppressed to the attention of the public and particularly, the authorities. Organisations planned their own research for a variety of purposes.

A workshop was held to evaluate the project and the overall feeling was that it had shown the value of this type of social science research.

Participation, active sharing and non-exploitation

Residents were involved in all phases of the research, from problem definition and planning, to interviewing and evaluating the findings. Research skills were redistributed to the community through the training of the people who participated in the research process. Volunteers were trained in survey methodology and interviewing skills. Many reported that the research skills they developed have been valuable in organisational work.

The findings were made accessible to the community through workshops in which written reports were presented and discussed thoroughly. The main findings of the door-to-door survey were written up as a pamphlet and distributed throughout Manenberg.

Skills and experience were not shared in a top down manner from researchers to the community. Those residents who participated in the research continually evaluated the research methodology, as well as the findings. This break from a fixed research design required in traditional social science, to a dynamic, method informed by practice and feedback, was one of the greatest strengths of the project.

A decision was taken to prevent any research group member from gaining financially from the research project and it was agreed that no member could use the research to achieve an academic qualification. The research group had to be consulted and a mandate obtained before any information related to the project could be published and, where possible, papers would be written and published as a collective.

From the strategies outlined here, a model for progressive participatory research emerged and was tested.

Concluding comment

There is power in knowledge. Just as social science research has been used to enhance the power of the privileged, it has the potential to empower the oppressed.

The Manenberg Research Project demonstrated the tremendous potential of research that is conducted according to the principles of accountability, relevancy and the active sharing of skills and experience.

Channelling charity cash

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The marathon Red Nose fund-raising event last Saturday, which raised R4,2 million in pledges, has been jeopardised because a memo was sent to affiliated child welfare societies warning that "as a contingency measure" up to 40 percent of the money could be spent on administrative expenses. The news resulted in an outcry with scores of angry donors asking "Why are the expenses so high?" WINNIE GRAHAM reports.

WHEN the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society announced last year that it faced a deficit of R500 000, a radio station reacted by organising a major fund-raising "happening".

Within 24 hours it had received nearly R1 million in pledges. Apart from a few rands in postage, there were no expenses. Staffers from Radio 702 and Child Welfare, along with the Jaycees, gave their services free.

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society director Dr Adele Thomas yesterday said R820 000 of the promised sum had been collected.

She said the auditors, who also worked without charge, had just completed their final audit. The matter was now being wound up and the money was being distributed to societies in the various areas from which donations had come.

"The Johannesburg Child Welfare will get about R600 000 of it," she said.

Why, then, should it be feared that the administration cut by the national Child Welfare body could rise to 40 percent of the intake?

Corrie Purchase, who is responsible for the National Council for Child Welfare's fund-raising, was upset yesterday when asked to explain where the money would go.

"It's a misunderstanding. That memo saying up to 40 percent would go in expenses as a contingency measure was sent before we realised M-Net and other sponsors would meet all the expenses. It was an oversight on my part that an updated memo was never sent to affiliated societies.

"How on earth could we justify expenses to the tune of R1,6 million? We are accountable for all public monies raised and would lose our fund-raising number if we did anything untoward," she said.

She was hurt, she added, that the matter had been misconstrued and she was afraid that people would not honour their pledges as a result.

"The only ones who will suffer will be the children."

M-Net and its sponsors have emphasised they will pay all costs relating to the staging and TV coverage of the event.

In terms of the Fund Raising Act, up to 40 percent of monies raised by professional fund-raisers can go towards expenses. Yet the question remains: is such a high cost justified?

John Rosin, the Department of National Health's deputy director of fund-raising, said his department monitored all public monies and if it felt there was something not quite right with the expenses ratio, action would be taken.

He said the Act laid down that up to 40 percent could go towards costs.

People who contribute money to welfare organisations, however, believe their cash should be used to help the needy and not go towards expenses, administrative or oth erwise.

The secretary of a welfare organisation pointed out that someone had to pay staff salaries, office rentals, stationery, telephone bills, and car and other expenses related to the running of an organisation. Sometimes Government subsidies were used for this purpose, leaving the public's money free for the needy.

Pat McKenna, executive director of SOS Children's Villages, said his organisation, along with a number of others, employed internal fund-raisers who were paid a salary and a bonus for the money they brought it.

"Our fund-raising expenses amount to about 2,5 percent. I believe a figure in excess of 10 percent is excessive."

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman, who has dedicated years to raising money to feed the hungry, said about 3 percent of the money her organisation raised went towards expenses.

She felt it was not unreasonable to have expenses totalling 25 percent if the money were raised within the country.

A fund-raiser, who did not want to be named, said that if welfare organisations were not prepared to spend money, they couldn't expect to make money.

"An organisation may prefer to raise R1 million itself rather than pay out 40 percent to professionals. The chances are the organisation will collect only R100 000 because they lack fund-raising expertise.

"Would it not be better to do the job properly — even if it costs?" he asked. □

Women march through the city against violence

297

Sowetan 14/3/91

HUNDREDS of women holding lighted candles blocked traffic in Hillbrow when they took to the streets in soaking weather last week.

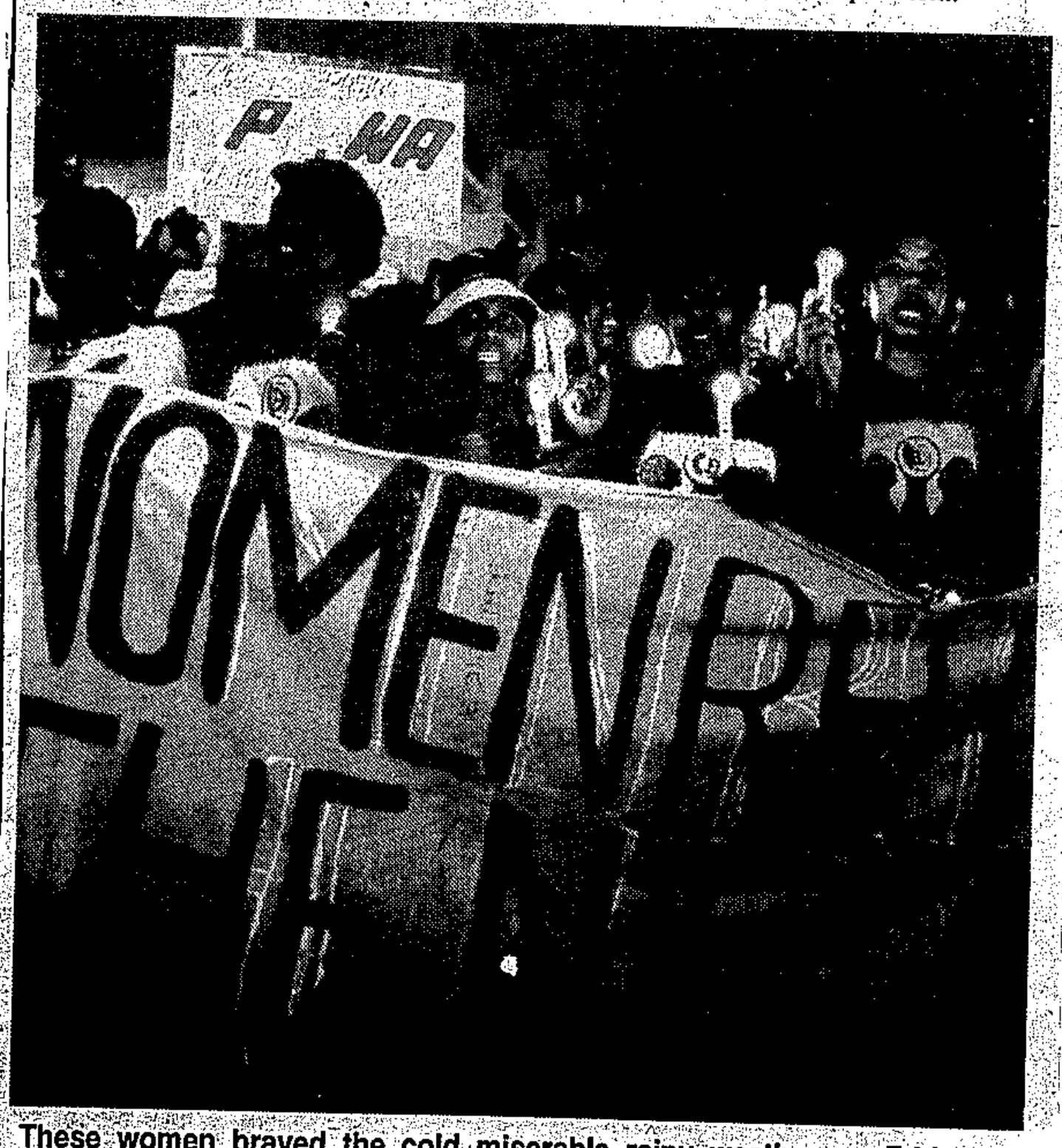
They were marching to demand an end to all forms of violence against women, safety in their own homes and adequate health facilities.

By PEARL MAJOLA

The march was organised by different women's organisations including People Opposing Women Abuse, Black Sash, the Interdenominational Prayer Women's league and the Johannesburg zone of the ANC Women's League.

They said 390 000 women are raped in South Africa every year - 1 000 a day and one every 90 seconds. Yet only 1.3 percent of the rapists are charged and convicted.

Copies of the demands were sent to the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg and to the City Health department.



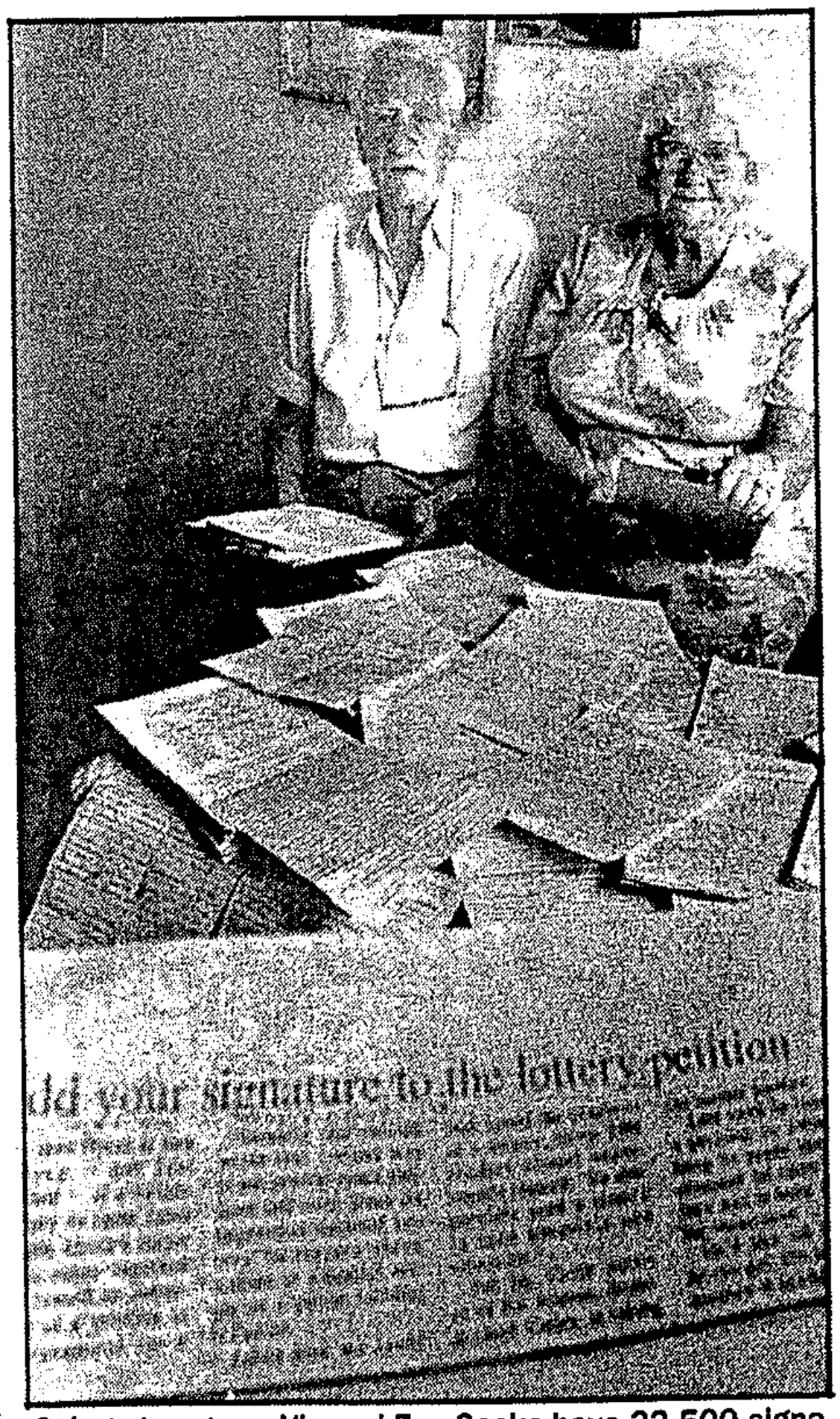
These women braved the cold miserable rainy weather on Friday to march through Johannesburg on behalf of women's safety. They were demanding an end to harassment, degradation and physical abuse of women. A woman is raped every 90 seconds in South Africa. Women find this intolerable and are demanding the right to dignity and freedom of movement in the city.

Pensioner steps up petition for lottery

Star 14/3/91

297

Staff Reporter



Going strong . . . Vic and Eva Sacks have 33 500 signatures on their lottery petition. Picture: Karen Fletcher

Tireless State lottery campaigner Vic Sacks of Bezuidenhout Valley is putting in more hours than ever to collect signatures for his petition to the Government to allow lotteries to raise money for health and education.

Mr Sacks and his wife Eva have been working all-out with the help of other volunteers since he launched his petition in September.

He has already collected 33 500 signatures of people in favour of a State lottery.

He is awaiting Mr de Klerk's reply to his request to be received in Cape Town to deliver the petition in person.

"Health care provision is deteriorating for lack of money. There is no staff and no equipment. I don't see why we couldn't have a lottery.

"I must see Mr de Kler even though it would cost m money to get there and I am pensioner. This issue must b debated at length in Parli ment," Mr Sacks said.

● The issue of a State lotter was debated in Parliamer this week.

Deputy Minister of Justic Danie Schutte said there wer good moral and technical rea sons why the Gambling Ac should be reviewed in regar to fund-raising competitior of chance and to lotteries fc health, welfare and educatior

DP budget advocates more social spending

B/Day 14/3/91 297

CAPE TOWN — The DP unveiled its "alternative budget" yesterday, putting forward proposals on eliminating poverty, improving social and economic stability and raising living standards.

DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said previous budgets had been designed to provide for the needs of 5-million whites, but the priorities had to be reassessed.

He said the budget had to reflect the rapid changes taking place in SA society.

The DP budget relies heavily on the guidelines of the DP's social market economy proposals adopted last year. It suggests defence spending be slashed by 9% (20% in real terms), Own Affairs be scrapped, the SA Police staff be doubled over five years and apartheid be ended immediately.

Andrew said R2bn of unutilised education resources in white schools had to be made productive.

He said government and the private sector had to be encouraged to look at using labour intensive

BILLY PADDOCK

and/or small businesses.

Developmental spending should focus on investment where possible, rather than on welfare spending.

The DP proposals form part of a longer-term development plan in which other key socio-economic targets are that:

- ☐ Education spending be increased over five years to 25% of the Budget;
- ☐ Housing backlogs be eliminated within 10 years;
- ☐ Health spending increase to 4,5% of GNP over five years; and
- ☐ Pensions' parity be introduced immediately.

Growth

The proposals are based on estimates that real GDP would decline by 0,9% in total over the two years 1990 and 1991, and that inflation would average 14% a year over the same period.

The 1991/92 Budget should show no real growth.

Food relief schemes must be in place before VAT on previously exempted foodstuffs is collected and the Finance Minister must report annually to Parliament the estimated amount of VAT collected on foodstuffs exempt from GST.

The import surcharge should be repealed with immediate effect.

Other savings and extra expenditure measures proposed include:

- ☐ A lottery which could raise R500m;
- ☐ All Ministers' Councils and Own Affairs be abolished (a R690m saving);
- ☐ The Bureau for Information be abolished (R47m saving);
- ☐ A 43% rise in foreign affairs spending;
- ☐ Public service salaries be increased by 12%, saving R320m;
- ☐ Trade and Industry be cut by R189m by stopping industrial decentralisation schemes;
- ☐ Education get an extra R854m, health R551m, housing R500m and local government R100m; and
- ☐ Agriculture spending be cut by R160m by rationalising the Own Affairs departments.

South Africa

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Hard times hit the family business



South 14/3 – 20/3/97

THE Board of Directors of Struggle and Struggle Incorporated — a family business complete with scams and godfathers — was in a sombre mood.

These were hard times: The anti-apartheid economy was in recession and the Salvation Army soup-line was in sight for many more employees.

FW, the white knight in Krugerrand armour, was waging a single-handed campaign against the anti-apartheid industry.

Sanctions

He had succeeded in having sanctions applied against numerous subsidiaries — like Media Pty and Culture Ltd — of the Struggle and Struggle conglomerate.

Foreign investors were withdrawing on a large scale since their moral profits took a nosedive early in February when the apartheid Stock Exchange crashed terribly for the second consecutive year.

What PW Rubicon had failed to do with his Prevention of Foreign Funding Bill, FW had managed to achieve in a 70-minute speech and an advertising agency.

A major funding agency changed to a development agency, although many — including its managers, cashiers and staff at the information counter — were still uncertain about what development banks were all about.

The agency, which had in the past specialised in grants toward anything nonracial, non-sexist and democratic (with recipients preferably having to pay party political interest), were now implementing their new policy:

"Change shall not come by words alone but perhaps,.if it's not too late already — by a little spreading of skills."

Struggle Incorporated was never known for making huge profits — it was more of a Christmas hamper social club or a charitable sheltered employment scheme.

Assist

However, the company did assist significantly in raising the quality of life of a few lawyers who suffered through numerous political trials.

Now and then, a few thousand rand paid by some foreign investor disappeared into personal accounts, but that was called "taking initiative".

Besides, if you didn't have a medical aid, a pension scheme, a housing subsidy and a car allowance — like your doctor and teacher comrades who accepted state funding — did it really matter if you invested in yourself from time to time?

Clearly, drastic measures needed to be taken to prevent the collapse of the industry and the accompanying mass unemployment.

Clearly, too, a few rummage and cake sales and raffles were not going to be able to guarantee salaries, let alone perks like international travel.

Some Board members were immediately dispatched to foreign investors with the latest — self-conducted — polls showing that sanctions and disinvestment in Struggle and Struggle Incorporated would hurt blacks.

Forbidding

A resolution was passed forbidding the use of five-star hotels for anything other than Board meetings — all other meetings were to be held in church halls.

Crash courses in development jargon and in "how to write a development budget proposal", were offered around the country in an effort to salvage the industry, even if it meant changing the name or creating new subsidiaries — like Ecology Unlimited.

One Board member recommended that, as there was so much money available for returning exiles, perhaps organisations should transform themselves into reception committees and so be eligible for funding.

Another suggested that full-time Strugglers should be encouraged to go into exile for a few weeks and on their return they could receive a golden handshake from the Swiss government.

Worthy

Others quickly put together boards with high profile Strugglers as Trustees, and sent them on the cocktail circuit to hob-nob with the few funders who were still looking for a worthy cause.

At the end of the day, though, the Board of Struggle and Struggle Incorporated realised that these were only temporary measures and, much as it hurt their pride, they decided to recommend to their workers that they take state employment.

Thanks to their good relationship with the Mayor, the Board managed to obtain employment for at least one category with the City Council.

Those who excelled at being marshalls at walkie-talkie crowd control were made traffic cops.

Exchanging their red bands for helmets, their struggle T-shirts for blue uniforms and their takkies for motorbikes, they were transformed into a taxi driver's nightmare — and received a housing subsidy!

Parliament

1991



More Nats now favour lotteries

297

Political Staff Star 13/3/91

Lotteries and fund-raising games of chance for good causes may be on the cards for South Africa, judging by growing support for them among Government MPs.

Deputy Minister of Justice Danie Schutte said there were good moral and technical reasons why the Gambling Act should be reviewed in connection with fund-raising competitions of chance and lotteries for health, welfare and educational purposes.

"This should be done with a view to possibly removing uncertainties and anomalies and to legalise games and competitions of chance instituted for welfare purposes," he said.

The need for new sources of welfare, health and educational funds was beyond question, he said.

Enthusiasm

But Mr Schutte raised doubts about State-run lotteries, saying they could be run far more effectively by private concerns.

He said Department of Justice officials would examine the issue and table Gambling Act changes if indicated. "In the event of legislative proposals being made, the churches and all other affected bodies will be consulted."

Mr Schutte was speaking in the House of Assembly amid clear, mounting enthusiasm among his NP colleagues for altruistic lotteries and competitions.

"I would be the first to argue that a case has been made out for major changes to the Gambling Act," he said, referring to good causes.

Brian Goodall (DP Edenvale) summed up the prevailing mood on the Government benches: "I got the impression we are making progress. Previously it was a closed door."

The debate focused on a motion from Mr Goodall, strongly backed by all Democratic Party MPs, to introduce a State lottery to help fund health, welfare and education.

He said a lottery could initially raise R1 billion a year. The Cape Town Community Centre's scratch card "skill" game had raised R20 million in three months.

Lottery proceeds should go towards specific projects in the welfare, health and education fields.

"People should know what they are paying their money towards. I do not believe it should go into the general revenue account just to be lost with billions of other rands," he said.

Mr Goodall differed with Mr Schutte's view that such a venture should be run privately. This could lead to exploitation, as in the case of retirement homes, he noted.

The Conservative Party shunned lotteries, saying they were immoral. **Wynand van Wyk (CP Witbank)** said the NP was shifting steadily towards the DP's view on this issue.

"A game of chance has no place in a Christian's thinking on successful finances," he said, welcoming the scrapping of the Bonus Bond lottery years ago.

"Gambling is misuse of that which you have received; a form of theft," he said.

Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said in a statement it appeared that the Government was considering legalising lotteries to raise welfare, health or educational funds.



Own the night . . . women marching against violence against women march through Hillbrow. ■ Pic: LESLIE HLAKATI

Women march for right to walk at night

By LULAMA LUTI

ABOUT 500 women took to the streets of Hillbrow on Friday night demanding the right to walk at night without fear of attack.

Hoisting placards proclaiming "Women reclaim the night", "Women unite – sisterhood is powerful" and "Stop violence and exploitation against women", they marched from the Jack Mincer Plein at Joubert Park along Edith Cavell Street and ended their march in Hillbrow's Pretoria Street.

Not even the drenching rain could dampen their spirits.

Numerous onlookers encouraged the marchers with shouts of 'Amandla' as the procession went by.

The march, organised to mark International Women's Day and to demand an end to violence against women, went off without incident.

Among the organisations represented by the marchers were the ANC Women's League, the South African Domestic Workers Union, the Black Sash, and People Opposing Women Abuse.

Asked why the women chose to march at night, ANCWL spokesman Monique Marks said: "It is because this is the time that women fear most. We want to register our protest at our inability to walk at night without being attacked."

The socialization of South African women into accepting violence against them as a way of life, was attacked by all three speakers who addressed the candle-lit procession at the end of the march.

Powa spokesman Sonti Maseko said: "We are here because we all understand violence despite the difference in our social backgrounds."

The ANC's Feroza Adams said women in South Africa "should ensure that their demands were catered for in a new constitution and should aim as high as having a woman state president".

Lottery argument folds like a bad hand

Star 8/3/91.

(297)

HOW long can the Government hold out against lotteries? It seems the obvious and painless way to raise revenue for such things as social upliftment and health services, yet the Government continues to stonewall.

In Parliament this week Dr Tertius Delport, Deputy Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, seemed to shuffle a bit in response to a direct call for a lottery by one of his own MPs, Aubrey Thompson of South Coast.

The Government needed to look at new sources of income, Dr Delport said, but he was not saying yea or nay.

The puritanical objection to lotteries is, one imagines, a matter for individual conscience, perhaps even for theological debate.

But in government in South Africa today it is sheer humbug. Nobody knows that better than Mr Thompson, whose constituency is traversed every weekend by literally thousands of austere, upright South Africans heading for the roulette tables, blackjack, one-armed bandits and naughty shows of the Wild Coast casino.

But then (for the sake of argument) Transkei is a sovereign, independent country whose bills we just happen to pay. It can do as it pleases in such matters as gambling and blue movies.

But what happens to the Transkei government's cut of the casino revenues? It goes into the public coffers, of course, and reduces the South African taxpayer's subsidisation of Transkei. The casinos are, to all intents and purposes, contributing to SA's exchequer.

At which point the actual, let alone moral, difference between casino gambling in Transkei and lotteries across the river in Mr Thompson's constituency becomes difficult to distinguish.

Why does the Government find it so difficult to take the plunge and accept lotteries? The CP would make trouble, of course, and so would certain church groups, but most of them make trouble anyway.

Any person's moral or religious objection to lotteries should surely be respected. But he can't be forced to take a lottery ticket — any more than he can be forced to play the roulette tables at Sun City or the Wild Coast.

Graham Linscott

Poor whites join the bread line

As recession continues to bite, more and more white families face the spectre of poverty. **DARIUS SANAI** visited what has become the last bastion of hope for many Pretoria families who cling to life below the bread line.

WERK en Oorleef does not look like a poor white's charity hostel. Sitting on a quiet street corner in Pretoria North, being gently mocked by the grocery store next door with its brash hoardings, it looks like another sleepy junk shop in another sleepy suburb.

But a junk shop it isn't. On any weekday, Werk en Oorleef (Work and Survive) contains human beings, sitting among the rubble of old clothes and old memories: fathers wondering how they will afford their sons' school clothes, children staring bemused, wondering why mummy says she can't afford fruit any more.

Kleintjie Perreira, the organisation's sharp-witted director, started the shop in September 1984, after working as a factory manager.

"There was an economic downturn then, and many people lost their jobs. We thought it was only temporary. We were wrong."

She says the hostel is only for white people in need of help: "Of course, we don't turn anyone away, but that's how it works out."

About 4 000 jobless families visit Werk once every month to receive basic food rations — supplied by Operation Hunger — and to see if Kleintjie knows of any jobs in the area. The answer is almost always "no".

When I walked in, there were about 15 people sitting on the benches and chairs inside the small front parlour that combines as an office, waiting area and clothes outlet (two rails of stiff, second-hand shirts and skirts line the back wall).

Three pretty blonde children were sitting quietly by their mother's knees. A tubby youngster was grappling with his distraught mother's handbag, and a dignified looking old man was chatting silently to a young woman. I avoided the stares of the others.

Michiel Britz was the first to volunteer to talk. A quiet, well-groomed man of 35 with a trim beard and soft, ginger hair, he had a sad face and the gentle manner of a priest.

Britz worked for 17 years as a salesman for Toyota, Nissan and VW before being retrenched last year.

"I just don't know what I'm going to do," he says.

"Jobs are so difficult to come by. I don't care about myself: I can go a day without food. But the children need to eat; they need their daily meals. They need to go to school."

The Britz family moved from its town house to a rondavel on the edge of Pretoria. He has sold all his furniture and most of his other belongings. He has no savings left.

"Finding a job seems impossible," he says.

There were others who talked, and all had different stories. Some just seemed hopeless cases: the illiterate children of farmers, their existences made redundant by new machinery or drunken husbands, or by economic downturns under governments they did not understand. Others were simply unfortunate, speaking, like Britz, of the agony of the decision to go to Werk and receive charity.

There was Richard de Beer, the sprightly 68-year-old who drove the Pretoria-Johannesburg bus for 20 years, still fit and strong. De Beer is still looking for work — "I would do anything just to get a little extra money" — but he knows deep down that he won't be employed again.

Anna Scheepers, a white-haired 47-year-old with clear, child-like azure eyes set in the haggard face of an old woman: her silent 20-year-old daughter next to her is crippled by asthma and is unable to work. Her first husband died, her second has been in jail for five years.

"You will try and help me? You will?" she pleaded as I left.

But there is little help for these people, beside the monthly food parcel. Families and friends are either suffering similarly — all of De Beer's eight children come to Werk — or, in cases like Britz's, have become distant and closed.

"As long as you have money, you are welcome," says Britz, with no trace of bitterness, only sadness.

"Now, I'm not — not any more."



Doing some shopping at Werk en Oorleef in Pretoria. Picture: DARIUS SANAI

additional remuneration in the execution of their duties during unrest-related situations; if so, (a) on what basis is or was this remuneration paid and (b) on what date was this system initiated;

(2) whether this system still applies; if not, when was it discontinued;

(3) whether a similar system applies to members of the Police involved in the combating of non-political crime; if not,

(4) whether he is considering introducing such a system; if not, why not; if so, as from what date?

B956E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b)

Members who perform duty permanently at Riot Units and who are utilised solely in unrest and riot situations, have received a special allowance since 1 December 1990 as they must perform duties at irregular hours and the nature of their duties, to a large extent, exposes them to injuries and even loss of life.

(2) Yes.

(3) No.

(4) No, already since 1 April 1990 improved Police allowances have been paid to all members of the South African Police to provide for, *inter alia* general occupational risks as a result of potential or actual confrontation with dangerous situations, and continual contact with undesirable elements and criminals.

Assistance to the poor: committee

*13. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether a committee has been established by his Department to investigate ways of targeting assistance to the poor; if so, (a) what are the terms of reference of this committee, (b) who are its members and (c) when does he expect to receive a report from the committee;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B958E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Cabinet decided on 12 September 1990 that a project on poverty in South Africa should be undertaken, under the leadership of Dr E Calitz, Deputy Director-General in the Department of Finance.

As part of the investigation, recommendations must *inter alia* be submitted concerning, broadly, an appropriate approach to the poverty question as well as a strategy with regard to a food intervention programme. Attention should also be given to possible structural adjustments regarding budget expenditures and specific recommendations should be made in this regard.

(b) The following institutions and government departments are involved in this essential project:

Department of Agriculture;
Department of Development Aid;
Department of Foreign Affairs;
Department of Manpower;
Department of National Education;
Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing;
Department of Transport;
Central Economic Advisory Service;
Own Affairs Administrations (*Ad hoc* investigations);
Academics (*Ad hoc* investigations); and
Knowledgeable people from the private sector.

Knowledgeable and interested parties are consulted from time to time concerning key aspects.

(c) It is envisaged that the Working Group's investigation will be completed during the course of the 1991/92 financial year. In the meantime, however, implementation of the special assistance programmes for which R220 million has already been budgeted, will continue.

(2) No.

Bombing of certain premises: persons convicted

*14. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 28 of 27 March 1990, any persons have been (a) detained, (b) arrested, (c) charged and/or (d) convicted in connection with the bombing of certain premises, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (i) what are the relevant details in regard to each of the bombings and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B959E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) Only one person was questions in connection with the explosion at Khotso House.

(ii) 12 April 1991.

(c) and (d) No.

(i) Fall away.

(ii) 12 April 1991.

NOTE: All the incidents to which the hon member refers, are still being investigated.

Police on duty: incidents/crimes

*15. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

In respect of 1989 and 1990, respectively, (a) how many complaints were laid against policemen and policewomen arising out of incidents that occurred while they were on duty, (b) how many policemen and policewomen were prosecuted for crimes committed whilst on duty and (c) (i) how many policemen and policewomen faced disciplinary hearings and (ii) how many of those who faced such hearings were dismissed from the Police Force?

B960E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I refer the hon member to my oral reply to Question No 9 in the House of Assembly on 7 May 1991 and I am of the opinion that the furnishing of further particulars of this nature may not only prejudice the individuals involved, but also the South African Police as a whole.

Disciplinary procedures in the South African Police are a domestic affair and I do not regard the publicising thereof to be in anyone's interest.

I am, therefore, not prepared to furnish the information in public except to say that 219 members were dishonourably discharged from the Force in 1989 and 291 members in 1990. I am, however, prepared to inform the hon member personally and confidentially in this regard.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Hillbrow police station: staff/vehicle statistics

*16. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) What is the estimated population served by the Hillbrow police station over the latest specified period of five years for which information is available;

(2) whether he will furnish details on the staff and vehicle complement at the Hillbrow police station; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) staff and (ii) vehicle complement at this police station as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) (i) how many of these policemen were (aa) White, (bb) Coloured, (cc) Indian and (dd) Black and (ii) what were their ranks in each case and (c) how many policemen are on foot patrol in Hillbrow (i) by day and (ii) at night;

(3) whether it is envisaged to increase the complement of policemen at the Hillbrow police station in 1991; if so, what percentage increase is envisaged?

B961E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 1987 — 138 080
1988 — 136 974
1989 — 138 482
1990 — 140 026
1991 — 141 609

(2) No, it is not in the interest of the members at the relevant police station, and policing

WOMAN

Lending helping hand to the needy

Soweten 16/5/91 (297)

A GROUP of four men has invaded what in most communities is regarded as women's territory.

The four, Mr Stettin Moalafi, Mr Lali Mashile, Mr Lulu Makola and Mr Thabo Boleo, have started a project to help underprivileged families in Wattville, Benoni, under the banner of the Wattvile Underprivileged Families Co-odinating Group.

The project only got off the ground in March, but already the four longtime friends, who all hold fulltime jobs, have distributed clothing they collected to six needy families identified by the township's welfare department.

"When we started, we felt we needed the help of the welfare department because they are familiar with the needs of the community," said Mashile, a spokesman for the group.

By PEARL MAJOLA

"The social workers have been very cooperative and we are going to be working with them until we have established ourselves and are able to do our own research," he said.

The project was initiated by the group about two years ago, but was delayed by lack of interest.

"We also intend to raise community awareness on the plight of the underprivileged people.

Desperate

"According to the welfare department, there are only six desperate families here but we believe there could be more, especially with the growing number of squatters in this area," explained Mashile.

"The problem is that people have their own pride and are ashamed to come out and ask for help if they need it. One would think that we are living in a sort of problem-free Lower Houghton.

"We also want to teach people that it is alright to ask for help. They should not be ashamed of being poor because there are people like us who care about them and are willing to help," added Boleo.

Involved

You might wonder where the women of this community are and why it is not them who took the initiative.

"We don't know why the women did not start a similar project before but our wives are very involved in this venture.

"For instance, if the clothes we are collecting are torn they mend them and wash them if necessary," said Moalafi, who is the chairman of group.

The organisation is set to grow and cater for a wide range of community needs other than food and clothing.

"We hope that as people see our work we will get support and be able to help the community in other ways, like arranging bursaries for our youth whose parents may not be able to send them to relevant academic institutions," Moalafi said.

"We are busy trying to get a fund-raising number which will enable us to raise adequate funds so that we can do more than just distribute clothes."

"Membership to Wucgro is open to anyone. There is a lot of work and as time goes on we might not be able to handle it on our own."

They all belong to the Lutheran Church and are ardent jazz followers belonging to the local jazz club where they spend most of their leisure time if they are not practising with the church choir or making plans for Wucgro.

Further details about Wucgro can be obtained from Mashile (011) 915-2382.



Thabo Boleo, Stettin Moalafi, Lulu Makola, new member Pona Malaka and Lali Mashile all care for the underpriviledged.

Soweten 16/5/91 (297)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Need for welfare 'incentive'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter yesterday said she would appeal to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis to reconsider giving tax relief on donations to welfare organisations.

She was responding to a call by MP for Port Elizabeth Central Eddie Trent for such tax relief.

Trent said if the private sector was to become more involved it had to be "given incentives".

Speaking during the debate on her budget, Venter said government appreciated the "wonderful work" done by private welfare organisations.

She said if they collapsed "the state would not be able to carry on the good work that they are doing".

She said her department had undertaken an analysis of the financing of welfare from the state's perspective and it was hoped to present "some kind of plan" to address the problems welfare faced in the near future.

With regard to tax relief on donations, Venter said Du Plessis had rejected this, stating that the subsidisation of welfare organisations should be looked at.

However, she added, she would raise the issue with him again.

COLA

Col B

Fight to save advice centres

By LULAMA LUTI City Press 19/5/91

FORMER employees of the Witwatersrand region of the South African Council of Churches are fighting to prevent advice centres from closing down.

No funds are available to staff the para-legal centres, situated in almost all the Reef townships. 297

Earlier this year, the SACC abandoned the Wits Council of Churches after it alleged that the region's executive council could not account for funds allocated to it. 304

As a result of the decision, the WCC was forced to close down and essential services ground to a halt.

Some workers have continued to work without pay.

Hardest hit by the cut in funds were advice centres under the WCC and workers at the Daveyton Advice Centre have appealed for help.

Said Advisor Gerty Ntaka: "Advice centres are here to stay. We cannot afford to abandon all those people, some of whom have nowhere else to go, because they don't have money.

"Although we do have working relationships with other legal bodies, such as the Legal Resources Centre and Lawyers for Human Rights, we can't be sending cases we could deal with to them. Where will those people find money to travel to and from Johannesburg every day?"

She told *City Press* that attempts to solicit alternative funding had drawn a blank.

She said on average 30 or more people a day were attended to, each with a difficult problem. Although it was not policy to turn people away, at times they were forced to because there was no telephone or photo-copying machine and at times the process of communication with other parties was too difficult.

"Because the services cannot be stopped, we have begun asking people to donate at least R1 towards stationery and transport for the workers, some of whom don't even stay in Daveyton.

"Most of them do not even have the R1 we are asking. Life here is difficult and the situation worsens every day."

Province and Accommodation				
Name of children's home	Cape	Transvaal	OFS	Natal
Othandweni Family Care Centre		88		
Bethany Girl's Home		160		
Legae la Rona		200		
Tshirelesong			85	
Othandweni Infant's Home				120
St Vincent				110
Ekujabuleni				32
Sacred Heart				170
Indian				
Lakehaven				80
Sunlit Gardens				60
M.A. Motala				30
Aryan Benevolent Home				102
Muslim Darul Yatama Wal Masakeen				66
Boys Town, Genazzana (Tongaat)				55
Boys Town, Verulam				10
Coloured				
Annie Starck Village	60			
Boys Town Duin-en-Dal	60			
Bruce Duncan Kinderhuis	70			
Christine Revell Kinderhuis	30			
G C Williams Kinderhuis	60			
Habibia Children's Home	18			
Heatherdale Kinderhuis	60			
Holy Cross Orphanage	115			
James House	12			
Leliebloem House	60			
Margaret's House	10			
Moria Kinderhuis	20			
NG Sending, Kamieskroon	100			
NG Sending, Pofadder	132			
Ons Plek	16			
Patrick's House	30			
R K Kamieskroon	74			
St Francis, Athlone	60			
St Francis, Onseepkans	60			
St George's House	40			
St Mary's Kinderhuis	40			
SOS Kinderdorp (Port Elizabeth)	80			
Steinthal Kinderhuis	646			
The Homestead	17			
The Retreat	10			
SOS Village Johannesburg		160		
St Joseph's Home		88		
St Nicholas, Newville		60		
Bethshan Children's Home				30
St Monica's Home				84
St Philomena's Orphanage				80

Province and Accommodation				
Name of children's home	Cape	Transvaal	OFS	Natal
St Theresa's Home				105
St Thomas's Home				61 and

(d) White : 22/4/91
Black : 30/3/91
Indian : 22/4/91
Coloured : 31/3/91

Social services: money set aside

320. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of National Health:†

(a) What percentage of the money set aside for social services in respect of Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively, during each of the latest specified two financial years for which figures are available, (i) reached the recipients of social benefits and (ii) was spent on (aa) administrative and (bb) other specified expenses and (b) what amounts are involved?

297 B834E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

	WHITES		COLOUREDS		INDIANS		BLACKS	
	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89	1989/90
(a) (i)	95.2%	94.7%	96.06%	98.22%	97.76%	97.06%	95.6%	97.49%
(ii)(aa)	4.8%	5.2%	3.54%	1.78%	0.18%	0.19%	4.4%	2.51%
(bb)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	1.94%	2.31%	unknown	unknown
(b) (i)	R821 375 000	R918 951 000	R6 777 674 000	R813 898 000	R156 032 000	R178 009 000	R999 245 000	R1 186 651 000
(ii)(aa)	R4 142 000	R51 000 000	R24 860 000	R14 720 000	R290 000	R365 000	R7 692 000	R5 294 000
(bb)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	R3 107 000	R4 114 000	unknown	unknown

Above information as received from various departments. Concerning Blacks the information is only applicable to the RSA.

Dr Nelson R Mandela High School: statistics

322. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Training:

With reference to the Dr Nelson R Mandela High School in Crossroads as at 8 April 1991, (a) what was the (i) total pupil enrolment and (ii) capacity of the school, (b)(i) what were the names of the textbooks required for each standard, (ii) how many copies of each were required and (iii) what is the total cost of acquiring these books, (c)(i) what science equipment was available in each of the four laboratories at this school, (ii) what (aa) equipment and (bb) furniture was required and (iii) what is the cost of providing these items of (aa) equipment and (bb) furniture and (d)(i) how many books were available in the school library, (ii) how many books needed to be acquired and (iii) what is the cost of providing these books?

52 B840E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) (i) 1 865 pupils
(ii) 1 225 pupils

(b) (i) Titles of Hand Books	(ii) Number of copies
Std. 6	
Akasia Taalreeks	50
Active General Science	150
Active Mathematics	100
Active Geography	200
Active History	100
A Book of English	250
Joey	80
African Skyblue	250
Active Business Economics	75

Star 21/5/91

Garden project boosted

By Mark Suzman

National Beverages Services (Natbev) yesterday presented the Food Garden Foundation with a cheque for R25 000 at one of the charity's projects at Kliptown squatter camp outside Soweto.

The Food Garden Foundation is a non-profit organisation that operates throughout southern Africa by supplying seed and providing training for underprivileged people to grow their own food.

The donation, made as part of Natbev's social responsibility programme, will be used to help expand the foundation's activities.

Accepting the award, foundation director Pauline Raphaely said: "Our aim is not to provide a handout but a hand-up, and it is only through corporate donations like this that we can do so."

Speaking at the squatter camp's small but thriving food garden, Natbev social responsibility programme manager Eunice Sibiya said the programme was a worthy one and she hoped that the example of a successful vegetable garden in the squatter camp was one that would be emulated in other areas.

"A project like this serves two purposes — it teaches people to support themselves and it helps individuals to regain human dignity and self-pride," Mrs Sibiya said.

Barend dashes hopes of lottery

EVEN if a national lottery were introduced in South Africa, there was no way it could address financial problems such as those faced by hospitals, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in Parliament yesterday.

Responding to an interpellation on the government's plans to combat poverty, he said he wanted to issue a word of caution on the hopes that were being pinned on lotteries.

"I don't think we should raise too high a degree of expectation," he said.

"A shifting of priorities, a state lottery, rationalisation, all these things together will be of no avail without a very rapid return to economic growth."

Had it not been for the capital outflow from South Africa over the past six years, the country would have had a GDP that was a billion rand higher this year, and would accordingly have had more tax revenue at its disposal.

Earlier, Mr Jasper Walsh, DP Pinelands, who put the interpellation, said South Africa was heading for economic disaster and asked whether enough was being done in the short term to avoid its consequences.

Only the government was able to take the necessary action. — Sapa

Lottery 'won't end problems'

EVEN if a national lottery were introduced in South Africa there was no way it could address financial problems such as those faced by hospitals, said Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

He told parliament he wanted to issue a word of caution on the hopes being pinned on lotteries and the savings that could be brought about by government rationalisation.

"I don't think we should raise too much expectation. We can do what we like, but a shifting of priorities, a state lottery, rationalisation, all these things together will be of no avail without a quick return to economic growth." — Sapa.

Lotteries won't solve problems, says Barend

Star 22/8/91

Even if a national lottery were introduced in South Africa, there was no way it could address financial problems such as those faced by hospitals, **Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis** said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Responding to an interpellation on the Government's plans to combat poverty, he said he wanted to issue a word of caution on the hopes that were being pinned on lotteries and the savings that could be brought about by rationalisation in Government.

(297)

"The extent of need is such that we can do what we like, but a shifting of priorities, a State lottery, rationalisation, all these things together will be of no avail without a very rapid return to economic growth."

Had it not been for the capital outflow from South Africa over the past six years, the country would have had a gross domestic product a billion rands higher this year, and accordingly have had more tax revenue.

Earlier Jasper Walsh (DP Pinelands), who put the interpellation, said South Africa was heading for economic disaster, and asked whether enough was being done to avoid it.

"We believe not sufficient has happened so far. Unrealistic and unachievable expectations are being stoked."

Geoff Engel (DP Bezuidenhout) said the R220 million earmarked in the Budget for direct and indirect aid to the 7 million people considered very poor would mean they each received R31,43 a year.

Conditions of black South Africans were worse now than when the transition process began 16 months ago and the underprivileged were fast losing hope, he said. — Sapa.

ARGUS 23/5/91

Save the Food Fund

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

THE Argus Food Campaign, which has fed more than a million hungry mouths in 4½ years, is nearly broke.

Unless there is a huge injection of funds soon it will close.

City medical officer of health Dr Michael Popkiss said the campaign had reached "the point of closing down" when funds dropped to less than R10 000 this week.

"The fund, which has been suffering from malnutrition of the money kind for some time, is famished.

"We had to stop deliveries of food parcels this week because we can't operate like a bank and resort to an overdraft to continue functioning.

"Its survival has been precariously in the balance since last month when funds dwindled to R23 900.

"Although Argus readers helped the campaign keep its head above water with regular money gifts, large contributions from businesses were hardly forthcoming.

"Efforts by Argus readers to help thousands of destitute people dependent on the fund to stay alive were clearly not enough."

Municipal health department staff this week delivered the last food parcels for the time being and the campaign will wind up tomorrow with a delivery of dried fruit for tuberculosis patients at a clinic in District Six.

The campaign was launched in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund in October 1986, when economic recession and unemployment drove thousands of Cape Town families into penury.

Readers and big business responded immediately to an initial contribution from The Argus, opening their hearts and pockets to the plight of the city's poorest people.

Since then parcels of samp, beans, rice, tinned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegetables and other basics have been handed out at 19 distribution points weekly.

In many households this was the only food people had to eat.

The campaign also supported a soup-feeding programme for hundreds of tuberculosis patients.

This week, the feelings of 240 people queuing for rations at the Guguletu Clinic were summed up by 62-year-old grandfather Mr William Msoli, who said: "We would be starving if we did not get our weekly food parcel."

Mr Msoli stopped working a few years ago because of ill health. He supports his wife Nowelile and three of his grandchildren on a meagre pension.

"We have barely enough money for essential foods and have almost nothing over to buy clothes or pay our rent," he said.

"We look forward to our weekly food parcel. We like especially the trotters, samp and the vegetables."

Also in the queue was Mrs Rebecca Magqashela, 43, a mother of two. She said she had been living on the breadline since her husband disappeared during faction fights at KTC in 1986.

"It's been very hard to make ends meet," she said.

Mrs Constance Gshuman, 58, of NY 77, Guguletu, who is rapidly losing her sight through a deteriorating diabetic condition, said she queued regularly for her food parcel and was more than grateful for her weekly gift.

"It helps to feed me and my foster child. I don't know how I would get by without it," she said.

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, Box 15399, Vlaeberg, 8018, or Box 298 Cape Town, 8000. Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at ☎ 210 2882.

'Women should have the last word on abortion'

Ster 23/5/91. (297)

If State psychiatrist Michael Ewart-Smith has his way, the South African abortion law will be changed to make it possible for women to have abortion on demand ... or on request, which he feels is a more gentle way of putting the controversial issue.

This he believes is in women's best interests.

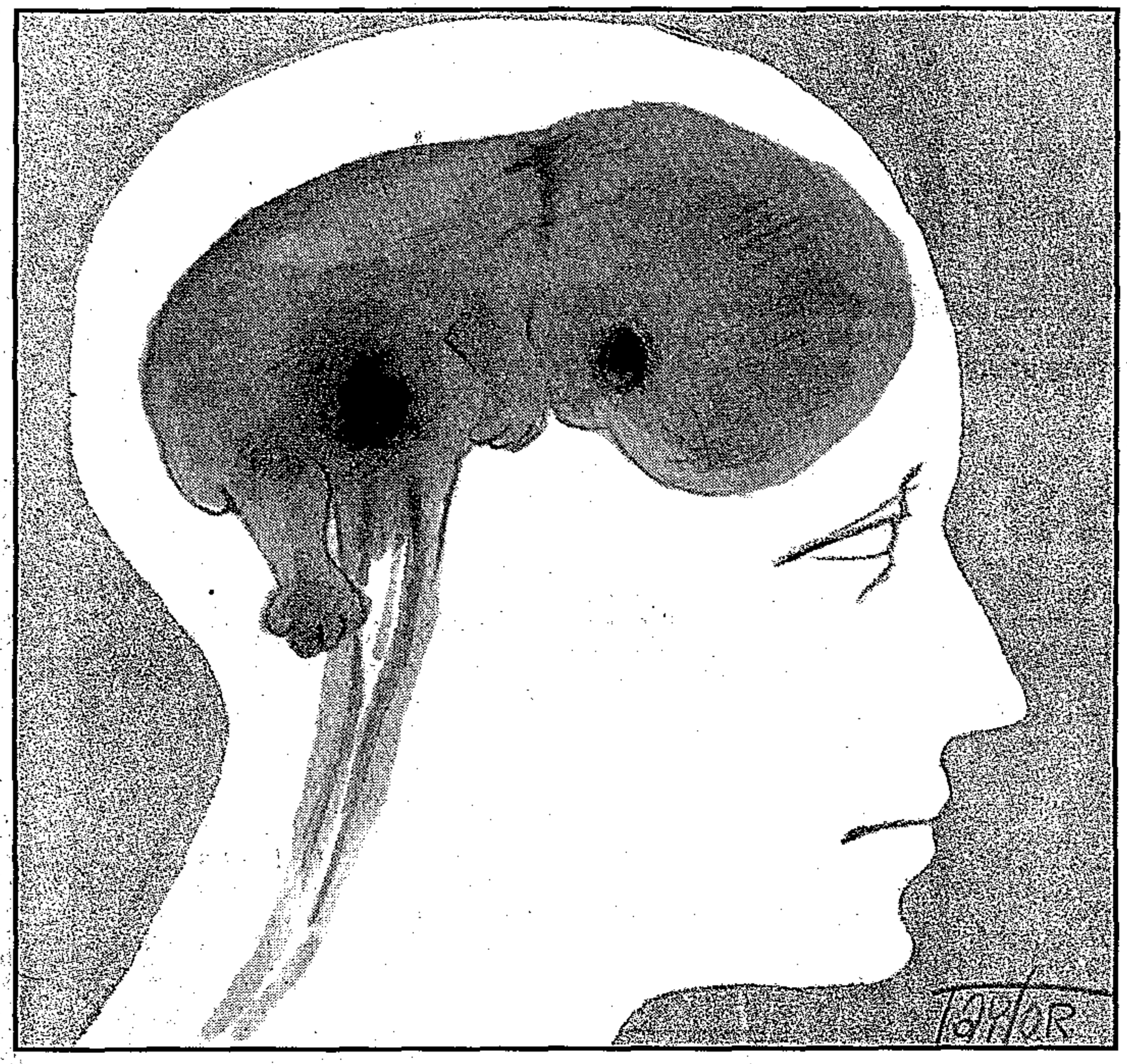
"The woman, after all, is the best final judge, rather than all the so-called experts," says Dr Ewart-Smith, who stresses that he is airing his personal views on the contentious subject.

Dr Ewart-Smith, senior psychiatrist at Sterkfontein Hospital, spoke on the psychiatric aspects of termination of pregnancy at the University of the Witwaters rand's Centre for Continuing Education recently.

In the wake of loud rumblings from anti-abortion lobbies, both locally and abroad, in recent months, Dr Ewart-Smith says it's time for South Africa to follow the lead of most developed countries, and make it easy for women who do not want to continue with a pregnancy to have it ended legally.

He has respect for those whose religious or other beliefs lead to an anti-abortion stand, but says those beliefs should not be imposed on others.

The issue must be aired properly, says Dr Ewart-Smith, with representative



views of this country's women being heard by those who have the power to change the law.

The law as it stands, says Dr Ewart-Smith, is a bad law, a "medieval" and an ambiguous one.

It is also often circumvented by those who have the power to make it or to influence change, he says.

It is interesting, says Dr Ewart-Smith, how often vociferous anti-abortionists change their tune when they, or members of their family, are involved.

They are often the ones who have the money and opportunity to fly outside the country to procure an abortion.

As the law stands, there are four circumstances in which a woman may obtain a legal termination of pregnancy:

- Where there is a serious threat to the woman's physical health.
- Where there is a serious threat to her mental health.
- Where there is a risk of the baby being seriously deformed.
- Where pregnancy results from an illegal act of intercourse, for example rape or incest.

Most legal terminations in South Africa are granted under the second provision, says Dr Ewart-Smith, which requires the services of a State psychiatrist to assess whether there is indeed a serious threat to the woman's mental health.

Dr Ewart-Smith says psychiatrists who participate in the legal process have been criticised for being too lenient in applying the provision to allow a termination, and also for being too strict.

"If we don't take part in the process, many women who deserve a termination wouldn't get one, but by taking part we are open to manipulation.

"Psychiatrists sometimes feel that they are being asked to make respectable those cases for which lawmakers were too frightened to legislate."

Psychiatric issues have been confused by the anti-abortionist lobbyists who claim that there are serious psycholgical consequences following termination.

"All the evidence is that the number of women that have psychological problems after termination is small. Any guilt is usually related to the fact of becoming pregnant in the first place.

"Psychological consequences are often worse once a termination is refused," says Dr Ewart-Smith.

"Then there is the risk women run of an illegal termination in compromised conditions."

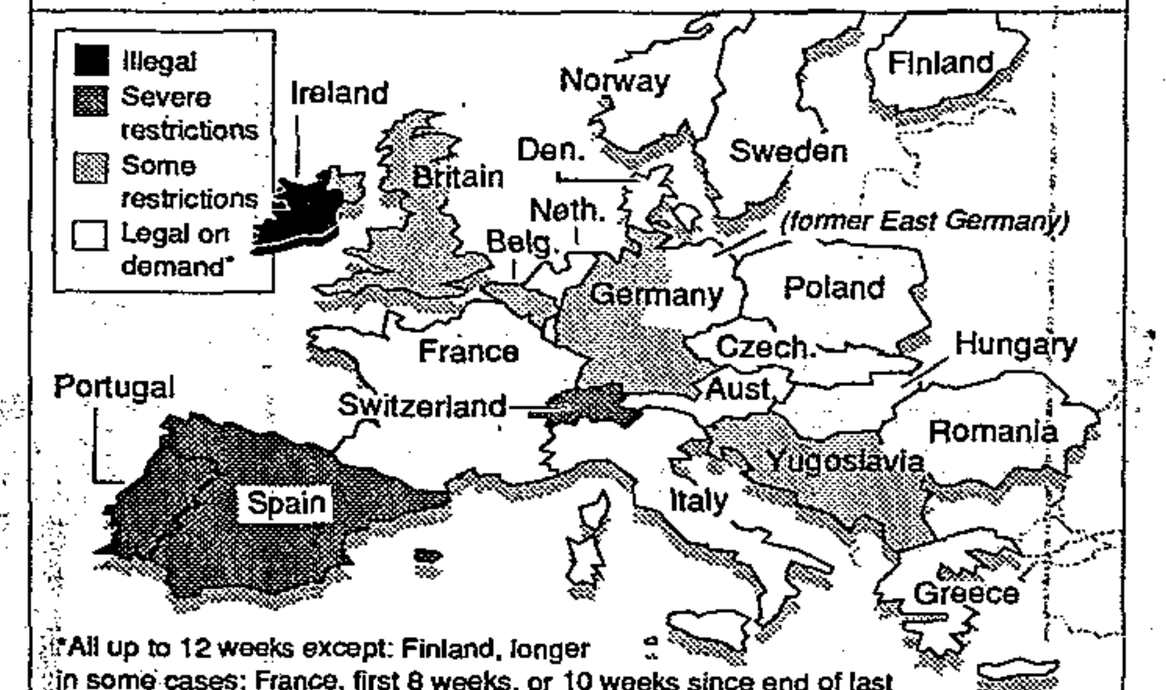
Follow-up studies overseas have shown that the offspring of women who have been turned down for a termination, tend to show a high incidence of anti-social and behavioural problems.

The medical issues raised by anti-abortionists are red herrings, he says, because abortion is a safe procedure

Dr Ewart-Smith says there is no reason to believe that liberal abortion policy will lead to sudden increases in all sorts of other violence, as the anti-abortion lobby suggests.

Abortion Laws in Europe

Anti-abortion groups are attempting to restrict liberal abortion laws in much of the continent. Here's the legal status of abortion in each country:



*All up to 12 weeks except: Finland, longer in some cases; France, first 8 weeks, or 10 weeks since end of last menstrual cycle; Netherlands, up to 13th week; Sweden, through 18 weeks.

He does not believe that abortion is murder, and says a distinction should be made between termination of a foetus and the murder of an individual after birth.

After all, he muses, Hitler was staunchly anti-abortion.

Energy should continue to be directed towards preventing unwanted pregnancies, says Dr Ewart-Smith, "but we must be realistic and realise there is little hope of achieving that goal in full".

Effective population control, he adds, requires that at least a percentage of unwanted pregnancies are terminated.

Many women who become pregnant do so not out of ignorance but from a false sense that it "could never happen to me", he says.

Evidence has shown that women who have gone through a termination tend to be more careful and responsible about use of contraception in the future.

Women must mobilise to make their real feelings on the issue heard, says Dr Ewart-Smith.

"I believe that studies so far haven't exposed the real feelings of South Africa's women.

"If I'm wrong, and women don't want a change in the law, then they have the law that they deserve."

MARIKA SBOROS

FW's social welfare bill tabled

The Star

Political Staff

A BILL that will allow for the creation of the Social Welfare Fund for victims of violence, announced by President FW de Klerk recently, was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Fund-Raising Amendment Bill will allow for the temporary "rendering of financial aid to communities afflicted by disorder and violence".

In terms of the bill financial aid will be channelled through approved organisations and not directly to individuals.

President De Klerk announced that the fund would be created as part of his programme to counter violence.

Kagiso Trust discusses joint projects

THE Kagiso Trust, a foreign-funded body formed to aid victims of apartheid, has begun discussions on joint projects with "establishment" development agencies including the Development Bank of SA and the Independent Development Trust (IDT).

The discussions are likely to lead to a gradual ending of the divide between government-backed development agencies and the trust which in the past has had close ties with the ANC and UDF.

The trust has undergone a change in orientation away from activities like paying for legal defence in political trials to a channel for EC development funds.

Trust national director Achmat Dangor said at the weekend discussions with the Development Bank had taken place under

PATRICK BULGER

the auspices of the Consultative Business Movement.

The discussions are aimed at avoiding duplication in SA's development efforts.

An IDT spokesman said that while joint efforts were likely to be controversial initially, given the different histories of the parties involved, political normalisation in SA would gradually change this.

"It is logical that there should be co-operation between the different groups. One could speculate on what a powerful force a combined developmental initiative could be," the spokesman said.

A Development Bank spokesman confirmed that discussions were taking place but would not comment further.

Advice service in Soweto

28/5/91 Star

(297)

THE Citizens' Advice Bureau has opened a branch at Baragwanath Hospital.

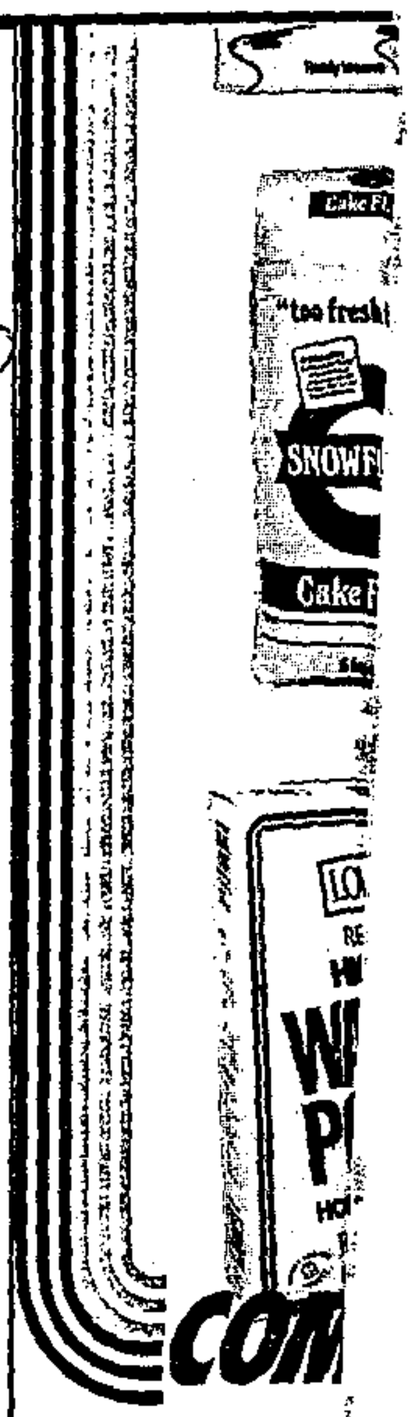
The bureau is a clinic which gives free advice and counselling to anyone who needs it.

It operates from 9am to 1pm every Thursday at Room 18, Koos Beukes Clinic.

Now in its 25th year the bureau decided to open at Bara as so many people were having to travel to their Market Street branch at the City Hall when they needed advice.

Mrs Beryl Mullan of the bureau said their purpose had always been to help people get help.

The Citizens' Advice Bureau hopes to open branches in other areas.



Public 'against abortion law change'

Star 30/5/91 (297) ~~337~~

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

The overwhelming majority of South Africans were opposed to the legalisation of abortion, hence no amendments to the present Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 would be made, National Health and and Population Development Minister Dr Rina Venter said yesterday.

Dr Venter said that her department had invited "comments and motivations from the general public" in March on the needs for abortion not addressed at present by the Act, and the overwhelming response was in favour of the retention of the status quo.

297 ARG 13/6/91 297

Where the ANC cash comes from

Foreign financial support is not for liberation, but for social upliftment, say embassy spokesmen

TOS WENTZEL and MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Staff

AUSTRALIA has stepped up its aid to the ANC with the latest announcement on support for an economic management programme in a post-apartheid South Africa.

Instead of direct aid to former liberation movements most countries represented in South Africa instead contribute to social upliftment programmes with the focus on education.

The ANC may, however, soon qualify for some R26 million which has been appropriated by the US Congress.

The Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Gareth Evans, has announced that his country is giving about R4 million to sponsor a new programme to prepare the liberation movements for a sound economic management programme in post-apartheid South Africa. He said the ANC was the most representative organisation.

When Mr Nelson Mandela visited Australia last year he received an aid package of some R15 million.

Mainly the Scandinavian countries have so far given direct aid for political work to the ANC.

A spokesman for the Swedish legation said that his country had since 1972 given financial aid for humanitarian purposes directly to the ANC.

This was primarily meant for the needs of its refugee or exile communities.



MR Nelson Mandela is introduced to Mr David Tothill, the South African Ambassador to Australia, while Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Gareth Evans, now in South Africa, looks on. While in Australia Mr Mandela was given an aid package of some R15-million. This week, Mr Evans announced a further R4-million deal for the ANC

Part of the aid, which amounted to about R35 million a year, went directly for political work, mainly for its for its foreign operations such as the maintenance of missions in overseas countries.

None of the aid went for military activities.

Britain has what British embassy spokesman described as a "modest programme" to help those who had up to now been unable to be involved in the democratic process to become involved in the constitutional process.

Grants to institutions and movements such as Inkatha, the ANC and the Institute for a Multi-Party Democracy were meant to assist them with matters such as the setting up of offices.

It was not meant for direct party political matters such as the running of campaigns.

British aid to South African institutions is aimed largely at education.

In the case of the US no final decision has yet been taken on how the 10 million dollars set aside to aid mainly formerly banned organisations should be allocated.

The ANC and the PAC as well as Inkatha have laid claim to the money.

Earlier this year the US gave R5,2 million to the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy.

Germany gives money through channels provided by the European Community and to non-governmental agencies such as the Urban Foundation and the Kagiso Trust. The focus of German grants are often on the educational field.

Money has also been given to projects of Cowley House to assist returning exiles and their families.

A German embassy spokesman stressed that no direct aid for political purposes was given to political movements.

Canada has a firm rule internationally that no aid is given to political organisations.

A spokesman said: "Grants from Canada are channelled through politically neutral institutions.

"This applies not only in South Africa, but in all countries."

A Spanish spokesman said: "We give no aid directly to political organisations but through organisations such as the Kagiso and the Sached Trust."

Most Spanish aid was directed towards the educational and training needs of the underprivileged.

The closest Spain came to direct aid for politically-orientated objectives was aid for returning exiles. This aid, however, was given under certain conditions which meant that it would have to be used for the welfare of exiles, rather than political activities.

Red Cross' angels of mercy

A GROUP of agitated women and sad-faced children crowded around the South African Red Cross delivery vans. Sowetan 19/6/91. (297)

Some women were pleading for food and clothes. Others just stood, only moving their heads to face whoever was talking. Many demanded that Red Cross workers give them family relief packages for the second time as their children were dying of hunger and cold.

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

Since the International Committee of the Red Cross started operating at the peak of the carnage last August, monthly running costs have amounted to R100 000.

They offer one-time help only. It is not ongoing.

"The committee is a Swiss organisation within the International Red Cross that addresses and provides relief in man-made disasters," said Brigitte, an ICRC delegate.

Family

"ICRC is strictly Swiss so as to stress its impartiality and neutrality in conflict areas. We provide a family package to those who have had their shacks burned down or looted and to those who have lost their breadwinners.

The package includes a kitchen set, with pots, cutlery and dishes, R100 for groceries and a jerry can to fetch water.

"If the family has lost a breadwinner we provide a R200 voucher for funeral costs after we have been shown the death certificate."

The widows of a Maputo refugee were locked in a serious conversation with a Red Cross worker, Ben Kwetle.

Dressed in traditional blue mourning attire, the younger of the two chatted confidently, a pleading expression on her face while the older one nodded in agreement now and then.

The two, Dalinah and Elizabeth Mathebula, came to South Africa 10 years ago to join their husband, Lawrence. They had fled the civil war raging in their village.

Husband

"It is unbelievable that we fled our country only to come and die here under the same circumstances," said Elizabeth.

Life has not been kind to the Mathebulas.

Their husband died in August while they were squatting at the Old Crossroads camp.

Elizabeth, then highly pregnant, Dalinah and their 10 orphaned children moved to Mandelaview to share a two-roomed shack with their brother-in-law's family.

On April 8, when fighting broke out among shackdwellers in Mandelaview and Holomisa camp, their shack was burned down.

Death

They lost their husband's death certificate among other belongings and the Red Cross can do little for them without it.

Kwetle was advising the widows on how to get help and replace the death certificate.

A 19-year-old girl with two babies - one strapped to her back and the other clutching her breast stood pathetically watching.

They were dirty, their clothes soiled. The babies wailed, their mouths white from hunger.

A little further away the forlorn figure of Mrs Katherina Nkambule stood beckoning to any fieldworker who chanced to look her way.

A five-year-old boy with half his face hidden beneath heavy bandages played idly with her skirt.

She and her five children were asleep on the night of April 4 in their Mandelaview shack when they were woken by bullets whizzing past their heads and loud screams from Masoka, her last born.

One of the bullets had struck his cheek and lodged there turning his young, handsome face into a bloody mess.

As Katherina picked her son up and dashed out of her shack pleading for mercy, her other children scattered in different directions. Looters moved into their deserted shack and took everything.

Katherina had to leave her domestic work to nurse Masoka.

Nkambule, like many of the women on that open area next to Mandelaview, is a victim of the unexplained violence that has plagued black townships on the Reef since the beginning of last year.

As the body counts decrease, the misery of the survivors continues long after they have buried their dead as they struggle to survive from one day to the next.



South African Red Cross field worker Mr Ben Kwetle attending to the widows of a Mozambican refugee, Mrs Dalinah Mathebula and Elizabeth Mathebula who is carrying her nine-month-old daughter, Sibongile. Pic: PAT SEBOKO

Hard times are forcing women to walk streets

297

CIT 19/6/91

By JILYAN PITMAN

PROSTITUTION in Rondebosch and Newlands is increasing, according to residents.

One resident who has lived in the area for over 30 years and has observed and spoken to many of the women engaged in prostitution, said they plied their trade every day of the week, including Sundays, at all times — with business being particularly brisk at night.

Side streets in Newlands were where most illicit sexual acts were transacted.

According to police, a prostitute in the area was arrested last Friday at 2.30pm. She paid an admission of guilt fine of R100 — the usual penalty — at the Rondebosch police station and was released.

Bus shelters

The police said the 33-year-old woman was new to the area — one prostitute has traded there for 20 years.

The arrest was part of the monthly crackdown by the Wynberg narcotics bureau on prostitution along the main road from Rondebosch to Wynberg.

Police said bus-stops were the favoured venues for pick-ups, while sexual liaisons were consummated at the grounds of the municipal depot at the old Schweppes bottling plant, as well as the bushes along the Liesbeeck River.

Residents of the area had alleged that sexual liaisons were conducted behind bus shelters along the main road so City Tramways removed the backs of the shelters to stop the practice.

Crime priority

A Newlands businessman, who wishes to remain anonymous, said: "The business of prostitution is brisk all along the main road, from Woodstock as far as Kenilworth.

The businessman said these practices ought to be stopped: "Waiting for a bus is not a pleasant experience for women. Men cruising in their cars assume every female at a bus-stop is a prostitute."

Captain Gideon Huysamen, station commander at Rondebosch police station, said: "We have long known about this problem and we attend to it from time to time.

"At the moment it is more important for us to deal with the steep increase in serious crime, particularly in Rondebosch.

Mr Rupert Hurly, city councillor for part of Newlands, said: "I am disturbed at the increase in crime in the area but I hope the police will find time to do something about the problem of prostitution."

Disease fear

Mrs Joan Kantey, councillor for another part of Newlands, said: "The prospect of disease concerns me — particularly Aids.

"If there is a steep increase in prostitution, the police should do something about it. It's a difficult problem to solve — all sorts of issues come into play and in bad economic times people often turn to prostitution."

The long-time resident of the area said: "The same women are here all the time, every month. Some of the them have been around for years.

"One prostitute is about 45 — she told me that she might get out of the business because it was getting dangerous. There were brawls between the women and she did not feel safe with some of the men either."

BROKERS

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Putting 'the people' first

Star 19/6/91 (297)

Social benefits have been the "right" of the wealthy. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports on a proposal to put the poorest foremost in a future social welfare policy.

REDISTRIBUTION of resources to those at the bottom of the socio-economic heap should lie at the heart of social welfare policy for a democratic South Africa, says University of the Witwatersrand lecturer Leila Patel.

"Social welfare should be a focus for action and be concerned with impacting on poverty and inequality ... Social welfare policies are the mechanisms used to distribute resources and promote development."

The theme of redistribution within a mixed economy is central to a detailed discussion paper on "developmental social welfare policies and programmes" prepared by Ms Patel for a conference to be held this weekend at Wits University by the professional organisation, Concerned Social Workers.

This paper is the result of three years of research on 457 "progressive", or grassroots, welfare projects — examining their aims, ideologies, the pattern of need to which they responded and the methods which they employed.

These projects were a reaction to the shortcomings of the Establishment welfare system — where the best services are still largely aimed at the most affluent (white) sector of society; where social security provision is explicitly racist; where the State plays a minimal role in addressing basic needs; and where the depredations of apartheid are ignored as social problems.

Ms Patel acknowledges that scarce resources and the pace of economic growth will inhibit a democratic South Africa implementing universal welfare programmes comparable to those in advanced industrial societies.

She proposes that universal services will be essentially preventive and promotive in character, "such as family planning and immunisation programmes — social legislation designed to protect the population".

Over and above that, in areas such as housing, land reform, education, taxation, commodity price control, transport, rural development and social security, there is an obligation to plan so that programmes have a maximum impact on mass poverty and inequality.

In this context, the principle of social equity is held out as an ultimate goal rather than an imminent reality. But that does not mean that immediate policy-making can afford to ignore this goal.

Indeed, it has particular implications in the transition from apartheid. The goal of social equity is not served by simply offering the same advantages to people who start with vastly different privileges, argues Ms Patel.

Furthermore, a redistributive welfare policy requires considerably greater Government intervention than in the past.

Ms Patel asserts it is up to the Government to take "overall responsibility for determining social welfare policy, for the setting of priorities and for evolving appropriate standards suited to local conditions".

But this does not mean the Government achieves this all alone — or that it undermines organisations already helping to meet these needs.

A specified range of services which cannot be undertaken by other social welfare sponsors must be carried out directly by the State.

But, in addition, the State could purchase services from the private and voluntary non-profit sectors; it could subsidise social services undertaken by other sponsors; it could introduce fiscal policies to support individuals providing for their own social security — for instance through health and retirement insurance or caring at home for the aged and disabled.

Ms Patel recognises that many sectors are already involved in welfare provision, including religious organisations, trade unions, employer bodies, co-operatives, youth and women's groups, and community welfare groups.

A democratic South Africa could do with more of this kind of "civil society" involvement, rather than less of it, argues Ms Patel. In the past, community programmes were not supported and remained outside the sphere of the formal welfare sector.

This model clearly allows for private social services — supplied by the market or through employers — to co-exist with an expanded State network.

Ms Patel acknowledges that this makes certain inroads on the ideal of equal provision for all.

It suggests a two-tier system which could increase social stigma, and divide the employed from the unemployed and those who receive benefits from others who do not.

"A social welfare policy should mediate this contradiction and attempt to find creative solutions to this problem through sponsorship of both community and work-place programmes," Ms Patel states.

Also, she points out, a leading Government role in welfare does not necessarily equate with centralisation. Stressing devolution of welfare functions to the regional and local government level, she insists that "local initiative, autonomy and resource generation that is so crucial to addressing social development priorities" should on no account be stifled. □



Leila Patel . . . redistribution involves more State intervention.

Conference to put focus on social work

Sowetan 21/6/91

297

A TWO-DAY conference on social welfare policy in national reconstruction and social development is to be held at the University of Witwatersrand from today.

The conference has been called by the university's School of Social Work and Concerned Social Workers, an association for social workers.

The theme will be that if the demands and challenges of the unfolding society have to be met, a re-orientation will be needed to break with some of the conceptions of welfare under apartheid.

Workshops

The question is whether the welfare sector will be able to break with the past. There will be workshops to determine their views and attitudes on the different issues.

It will also focus on other questions like what practical steps welfare organisations could take to work towards the implementation of appropriate welfare policies and programmes.

Speaker

The keynote speaker will be Mozambique's national director of social welfare, Miss Terezinha da Silva.

Industrial social workers, trade unions and welfare, religious and academic organisations are among those to be represented. - *Sowetan Reporter.*

The wolf is at the door in the Free State

By SOPHIE TEMA

CPress 23/6/91

(297)

AS recession continues to bite, more black families face the haunting spectre of poverty.

In many villages, particularly in the Orange Free State, Operation Hunger has become the last hope for many starving families who live off rubbish dumps.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman this week announced the establishment of 12 new soup kitchens in several areas in the Free State to feed 38 940 people.

The areas are Theunissen, Ficksburg, Steynsrus, Excelsior, Tweespruit, Bethlehem, Dealesville, Hobhouse, De Wetsdorp, Wepener, Ladybrand and Fouriesburg.

Previously 21 715 people in the Free State were fed at soup kitchens while 32 130 were fed through family feeding schemes.

A City Press investigation showed that in most of these villages the heads of families were unemployed after being retrenched from nearby farms.

Anna Bodibe lives several kilometres from Botshabelo in a dilapidated mud house.

She and her husband – who has since died – worked as farmhands for a white farmer in Verkeerdevlei, near Thaba' Nchu.

Four years ago they were ordered off the farm and told by the owner to fend for themselves as he could no longer keep them on his premises.

"We moved to where we are now and found this mud house.

"After almost two years the owner showed up one day and wanted to know how we came to be there.

"We told him how we got here. He felt pity for us and allowed us to stay on condition we did not invite other people to move in with us.

"I am not working and my husband was also not working when he died. He left me in poverty.

"Now winter is here again, and for me this means bitterly cold nights and going to bed hungry most of the time.

"Jobs are difficult to find and I live by searching for food on the rubbish heaps."

I asked Bodibe to take me to one of the heaps, where I found several women and children jostling with goats for scrap food.

The women, children and goats were all vying for discarded chicken-pieces, dumped on the heap by nearby chicken factories.

While the goats chomped away at pieces of plastic and paper, the women bundle them up, saying they were for making fire to cook their evening meals.

New welfare plan mooted for SA

Star 24/6/91

297

By Shirley Woodgate

A single democratic national welfare system focusing on where the greatest need exists is among the priorities listed in a wide-ranging draft welfare charter compiled by the Co-ordinating Committee on Welfare Policy.

Revealed for comment at the weekend at the Regional Consultative Conference on Social Welfare Policy in National Reconstruction and Social Development, held at the University of the Witwatersrand, the document forms part of a continuing process aimed at developing a system suitable for a new South Africa.

The blueprint urges that social services should be actively used in the correction of historical injustices in the distribution of the country's wealth and that the special needs of those who have suffered through past discrimination should be addressed.

The largest proportion of the welfare budget should be directed towards the greatest needs, the priorities to be decided democratically.

A national health service is envisaged.

Affordable

Hunger should be wiped out by the introduction of nationwide minimum standards of nutrition laid down by the State, with emphasis placed on pre-school and school feeding.

Housing should be addressed by a combined State/private sector thrust towards the building of affordable accommodation, and a ban on eviction without alternative accommodation.

Free and compulsory education until the age of 16 is recommended.

The charter urges the scrapping of all forms of discrimination and that the State should become involved with the private sector, churches, non-governmental welfare organisations, community groups and the population as a whole to promote the well-being of all citizens.

Social services should be rationalised and made accountable to the public.

Special protection should be offered to "vulnerable" groups, including the aged, children, and the mentally and physically disabled.

The appointment of a welfare ombudsman was urged to ensure that the terms of the charter are carried out fairly.

Promoting bread as a versatile product

Sowetan 25/6/91. 297

WOMAN

ONE of the largest bakery groups in South Africa is to donate a supply of bread to welfare organisations and present various activities to establish bread as the important and versatile consumer product.

Sunbake is to embark on this project during National Bread Week which started yesterday and ends on Friday.

"Bread makes up such a large part of everyday life that the baking trade also needs to extend a hand to the community," said the company's product manager Mr Dawid Lombard.

Among the activities the bakery plans for National Bread Week is a competition for consumers to be run from Thursday to August 8.

They will be required to collect Sunbake bread wrappers to win one of the many prizes offered by the bakery.

The object of National Bread Week, which is organised by the Wheat Board, is to establish an enjoyable and versatile part of the daily diet of the population.

The aim is to improve bread consumption.

Children, cane growers benefit

IDT millions for range of new projects

B/Day 11/7/91

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — The Independent Development Trust (IDT) has allocated millions of rands for a range of new development projects which will reach 1,2-million pre-school children, 15 000 small sugar producers and thousands of underprivileged South Africans.

The trust has also initiated new development strategies and agencies, combining forces with the Urban Foundation, other organisations and private investors, to co-ordinate massive childcare and housing projects which have benefited from the R1,5bn it has allocated since last August.

In a campaign to reach at least 1,2-million of the estimated 3,5-million impoverished young children in SA, IDT trustees have voted R70m to upgrade and expand pre-school facilities around the country.

To sustain this campaign, the IDT has laid the foundations for a national strategy, agreed on by a wide range of organisations, to ensure the effective use of its funds and the mobilisation of additional funds for pre-school care. The strategy will be implemented by a elected national body, and government and the private sector will be approached to take over the funding responsibility.

The IDT also has allocated R17,5m to capitalise a non-profit development agency which will use the combined resources of the IDT, the Urban Foundation and private sector investors to provide bulk quantities of serviced sites.

In practice, the operations of the Urban Foundation's housing utility companies will be consolidated in a single entity which will provide serviced sites and technical, financial and back-up services to communities and other low-cost housing developers.

In another significant development, the IDT has approved in principle an initial R42m loan to finance 15 000 small sugar cane producers over the next few years.

The funds will be channelled through the SA Sugar Association (SASA) and used to finance the first three years of a five-year development programme involving more than 45 000ha of sugar cane in Natal/KwaZulu, KaNgwane and the Transkei. Subject to annual reviews of the project, the IDT will advance a further R25m in the remaining two years.

The IDT's investment in the small sugar farming sector is part of a project in which SASA's Small Sugar Cane Growers' Financial Aid Fund has advanced R53m in loans to small growers since 1973. This has increased the number of sugar farmers who would otherwise not have had access to

☐ To Page 2

IDT

☐ From Page 1

agricultural land from 4 000 to 33 000.

Other organisations such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the KwaZulu Finance Corporation (KFC), the sugar mills and the private sector will become major participants in the project.

The Development Bank has already started investigating infrastructure such as roads, mechanisation services, haulage, land preparation and the supply of equipment for small irrigation schemes. It will also raise finance for the project, channelling it through the KFC, while SASA and the sugar mills will provide training in cane farming methods and administration.

Other allocations include:

☐ R2,5m to the Valley Trust for the construction and equipping of a health care centre in Natal and the completion of five health subcentres in the area;

☐ A R270 500 grant to the Elim Care Group movement in the northern Transvaal to fund efforts by voluntary community health workers to immunise children against disease, improve sanitation and chlorinate water; and

☐ R189 000 for the purchase of a site in Mitchells Plain on which a senior care complex will be built.

B/Day 11/7/91

More whites lining up for food

Star 2/7/91

By Helen Grange

As the economic recession continues to bite into individual budgets, an increasing number of formerly independent people are finding themselves joining charity feeding-queues.

Charity organisations have expressed concern at the level of poverty now beginning to affect people who were previously wage-earners in the lower-income brackets.

Salvation Army assistant public relations secretary Captain Barry Schwartz said there was a definite increase in "middle-class people" resorting to Salvation Army centres in the Witwatersrand.

Inflation and unemployment were forcing people to become dependent on charity.

"We are starting to cater for people who have been forced out of their homes because they simply can't keep up with payments — people who had credit facilities and were able to sustain a financially independent lifestyle," said Captain Schwartz.

The situation was reminiscent of the economic crisis five years ago, when sanctions were first imposed and workers were losing jobs on a large scale, he said.

Whites looking for shelter at Salvation Army centres were, however, in a better position than blacks, whose main need was food and clothing.

Operation Hunger head Ina Perlman has said the number of whites joining food queues has increased by 100 percent in Pretoria and about 60 percent in Johannesburg.

However, the highest demand came from black squatters near urban areas.

"The appeals are pouring in. In March, we budgeted for 50 000 in the Free State. We have had to add 38 000, and this is not the end.

"People are destitute," said Mrs Perlman.

If maize meal were taxed, about 20 percent more people would be thrown below basic survival standards, she added.

"In Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, we discovered that between 70 and 80 percent of people's earnings is spent on maize meal. Milk, eggs and even bread are luxuries."

Beggars a blight to suburb's shoppers

CIT 3/7/91 (297)

SOUP KITCHEN HELPS BUT WITHOUT JOBS, THERE'S NO WAY TO GO BUT DOWNTOWN

By JILYAN PITMAN

BEGGARS in central Claremont are increasing in number, though there are fewer in winter than in the summer, according to several southern suburbs residents and Dr Coenie van Eyssen, chairman of the Claremont and Wynberg Ratepayers Association.

He said: "Begging is lucrative in Claremont most of the year. More affluent beggars go off to warmer climes such as Durban, which is full of tourists in winter. Because they say they can't find jobs anywhere begging has become a full-time business for them.

"There are hundreds a day looking for jobs in Claremont. More steal than beg and pickpockets are the worst, particularly around the station and the Werdmuller Centre."

Dr van Eyssen added that bad economic times were the cause. He said: "The Haven night shelter — which does excellent work — gives a lot of these beggars overnight accommodation and a meal but these and others who come into the area for the day only are a real menace. The police can't do anthing about it.

"Employment is the only thing that will overcome this problem. The Cape has the highest unemployment rate in the country with about half the people without jobs."

Soup kitchen

He said the problem at Wynberg station was also bad: "My builders get robbed of their pay on the trains and in the streets going to the station."

A businessman who operates near Warwick Square, said: "The worst are the 'parking attendants' and the drunks asking for money. There are even woman sitting breast-feeding their children and begging for money.

"I give coins to some of these beggars although I know I should not. What else can I do? I cannot see people starve. It's a major socio-economic problem."

A resident of Frederick Road said the area near Pick 'n Pay was one of the worst for beggars, although the supermarket's management did attend to the problem from time to time, asking beggars to move on.

"Where I live beggars come for food and if they don't like what we give them they throw it into the garden and move on. I don't think it is as bad in Claremont as in the city. Maybe a soup kitchen would solve part of the problem, although this might encourage them to remain."

A resident who lives in Kenilworth said she disliked shopping in Claremont because of vagrants.

"Wynberg is worse. Shopping in Claremont used to be fun but now I get out of it as soon as possible. Maybe a soup kitchen in the grounds of St Saviour's Church would be the short-term answer."

Mrs Marge Donnelly, a community worker for the Churches United Mission in Claremont, said that, operating from St Saviour's Church hall, it ran a soup kitchen which catered to about 50 people a day in summer and about 80 people a day in winter.

"We are open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from noon until 1.30pm and we sell a cup of hot, fresh vegetable soup and two slices of buttered bread for 20c. We have not increased our prices in five years.

Funding needed

"Donations from Woolworths and Checkers, as well as money raised from the sale of soup, have kept us going. We are not able to extend our soup kitchen hours because there are other activities in the church hall for the rest of the week.

"The beggars in Claremont know where we are if they really want food and they know about The Haven shelter in Fir Street if they want overnight accommodation. They want hard cash in handouts in most instances and this is what annoys the people of Claremont, as I understand it."

Mrs Donnelly added that the problem of begging was one that was difficult to address in current harsh economic times. Donations to the soup kitchen would be welcomed, particularly with the rising costs of food.

"If people in Claremont want more done about this problem somebody will have to contact the CUMIC committee to motivate a decision. This obviously would need extra funding and more volunteers".

□ For inquiries call Mrs Donnelly at (021) 61-8171 (office hours) or 61-3550.

'Social welfare needs major reorientation'

b12aug 3/7/91 (297)

ALAN FINE

DURBAN — Planners for a post-apartheid welfare system will have to undertake "a major reorientation of the existing social service network".

A conference policy discussion document prepared by the ANC's Social Welfare Department, and circulated at the ANC national conference yesterday, concedes neither the ANC nor SA as a whole has the capacity to effect an instant overhaul of the "discriminatory and paternalistic" system.

"In social welfare, as in other fields, there is a growing realisation that post-apartheid provision will be a thorough, but gradual, transformation of present systems rather than a question of 'off with the old and on with the new'," it says.

Principles underlying a new policy should be based on acceptance that:

☐ Government has a responsibility to facilitate a ... framework which will enable citizens to assume responsibility for their own well-being and the welfare of fellow South Africans;

Discrimination

☐ The family is a natural and fundamental unit of society, essential to the stability of society and to the well-being of its members, and government will undertake to safeguard family life;

☐ Social welfare services will be made available on the sole criterion of need and there shall be no discrimination; and

☐ Special attention will be given to the needs of the disabled and other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

Attention would also have to be given to communities destroyed by political violence and to returning exiles.

On the financing of social welfare programmes, it says: "Given the large number of unemployed, the projection of a slow return to healthy economic growth rates, the low pay of most South Africans and their limited capacity for taxation, it is unlikely that the social welfare establishment's reclaiming of the poor will take place in the comforting context of extensive social security provision.

"It is far more likely to occur on the uncertain and challenging terrain of development — for instance, in state-sponsored public works programmes conceived in terms of a national development strategy."

Urban Foundation shifts priorities

297

BIDAY 3/7/91


THAMI MAZWAI

THE Urban Foundation had refocused its activities from direct development funding towards facilitating community development, senior officials said yesterday.

Already its five housing utility companies had been forged into a single development agency, Newco, through financial injections from the Independent Development Trust (IDT), the foundation itself and several private sector donors.

Foundation CE Sam van Coller said yesterday all development projects would be controlled by the communities involved, while the foundation provided initial expertise.

It would continue to focus on education, housing, economic advancement and the creation of community resource centres.

The difference now would be that it would divest itself of projects, giving them to communities who would then have to find even funding themselves. Self-reliance was needed in the changing environment.

Van Coller said the foundation hoped to generate development activity worth about R600m during the next year.

This finance would be provided by communities themselves, the private sector and the Independent Development Trust.

The foundation's redefinition of its role follows the trend set by organisations like Kagiso Trust, which are now diverting funds to development work rather than to assistance for organisations opposing the government.

Van Coller said his organisation would:

- Promote soundly based policies which encouraged the development process;
- Start new development initiatives and create viable self-supporting intitutions; and
- Provide a range of support services to development funders and institutions.

He said the foundation's work would complement that of the IDT, which was more of a funding organisation.

"Our role would be to facilitate rather than fund, and we are a separate organisation from the IDT," Van Coller said.

Co-ordination

The foundation would operate on a R15m annual budget.

The R600m of socio-economic activity it hoped to generate would consist of R7m on resource centres, R108m on education, R30m on economic advancement and R500m on housing and shelter.

GRETA STEYN reports that, in a move to strengthen development co-ordination in SA, the Development Bank and the Independent Development Trust are to announce the reciprocal appointments of their chairmen to each other's governing bodies. Development Bank chairman and CE Simon Brand has joined the board of trustees of the IDT, while IDT chairman Jan Steyn will join the board of directors of the Bank with immediate effect.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund and Educational Trust approved grants of R56,7-million for community development last year, according to a newspaper report this week. (29T) (Dep) Mmail 5|7-11|7|91.

The ~~report said~~ 50 percent went to secondary and tertiary education while a further 13 percent was committed to primary education.

Marital blues kill families

MARITAL problems and depression, in combination with other problems, are the main causes of the large number of family murders that have afflicted South Africa in recent years, a three-year Human Sciences Research Council investigation has found.

According to a 300-page report released yesterday, there is no single solution to the problem.

People should be taught to cope with their problems and call for professional assistance timeously, the report says.

The researchers recommend that psychologists be permitted to advertise their services so that people with problems could know about the help available.

Family murder should be recognised in law as a unique phenomenon, they recommend.

Couples who plan to marry should receive marital counselling. People should learn life skills that include coping with stress.

The researchers found no confirmation of the theory that family murders occurred mainly among Afrikaners or whites.

Alcohol, narcotics, psychological deviations, hours of work, unemployment or financial problems usually play no role in such murders, the report says.

As far as could be ascertained, the South African political system, the media and violence in the community also do not have a direct influence either.

Autumn is apparently the season for family murders.

The family murderer shows a preference for firearms. Most of them are between 24 and 35 years old.

Murder

Twice as many men as woman commit family murder.

The murderers are usually married and families have an income of more than R30 000 a year.

There are many factors which could lead to family murder:

"The murderer may be a man who suffers from depression, burnout and stress - symptoms which become worse before the murder.

"The murderer experiences both active and passive aggression, but cannot express it in a socially acceptable way and, therefore, is unable to assert himself."

Such people struggle to communicate and socialise. In addition, they are emotionally immature, dependent, asocial and have a poor self-image.

They feel inadequate, inferior, helpless and jealous and react impulsively.

They also want to control others and be rigid, the report says.

"Family murderers have intense feelings of desperation and helplessness. Despite feeling persecuted, they are reliable people.

The murderer's spouse usually tends to dominate the relationship and such marriages are characterised by poor communication and a superficial relationship in which both partners threaten each other emotionally and physically.

They are also jealous and do not trust or respect each other, and one of the partners withdraws emotionally.

The marriage structure is shaky and has neither a patriarchal nor matriarchal pattern. The couple are also dependent on their parents.

The HSRC team found many other typical factors, such as isolation from religious and social activities, stress at work and financial mismanagement. - *Sapa*

Call to spend more on welfare

297 ST 10/7/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa should increase its welfare budget by R10 billion to R12bn a year, the SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare argues in a discussion document released yesterday.

The document, on an alternative future welfare policy, argues that SA should devote 9,6% of its gross national product (GNP) to welfare.

This would bring it in line with international norms and represent a major increase over the 1,6% of SA's R123bn GNP now spent on such services.

The council argues that welfare funding should be further boosted by a state lottery and tax concessions on donations to welfare organisations.

The document — to be finalised at the council's management board meeting in August — says welfare services should be a higher national priority.

It proposes the appointment of a commision of inquiry to investigate urgent and complex welfare issues.

The report could form the basis for negotiation on a future welfare system for SA, it says.

The council further proposes that the welfare budget be divorced from other social security schemes such as the state pension scheme. A joint undifferentiated budget creates a totally misleading impression of government spending on welfare services, the document says.

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Sowetan 10/7/91

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Call for R10bn rise in welfare budget

B/Day 10/7/91 (297)

TANIA LEVY

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The document — to be finalised at the council's management board meeting in August — says welfare services should be a higher national priority.

The welfare of the country and its citizens should be a constitutional right.

It proposes the appointment of a commision of inquiry to investigate urgent and complex welfare issues. The report could form the basis for negotiation on a future welfare system for SA, it says.

The council further proposes that the welfare budget be divorced from other social security schemes such as the State Pension Scheme. A joint undifferentiated budget creates a totally misleading impression of government spending on welfare services, the document says.

Programmes which need to be implemented on as wide a scale as possible include literacy and job-creation programmes, vocational training, massive housing development and schemes to address infant mortality and malnutrition.

The council proposes a Bill of Rights for children and the development of an integrated family court system.

A single welfare department should be established to provide a service which transcends barriers of race, religion, geography and profession and a timetable for the dismantling of the present fragmented and ineffective system established.

The private welfare sector should be rationalised and develop a better relationship with government.

Sapa reports that the document further states that welfare was handicapped by inadequate and unwise government spending due to apartheid and disorder among state and private welfare services.

Society was marked by a serious disintegration of family life, with high unemployment, poverty, insufficient housing and infrastucture, uncontrolled population growth, illiteracy, Aids and other illnesses, a high crime rate and unsafe surroundings.

Many children had been seriously affected by apartheid and the continuing township violence.

There was a reluctance to donate money to welfare as there were no tax concessions on donations and because individuals were already severely taxed. — Sapa.

Family murders researched

B1 Day 10/7/91

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PRETORIA — The majority of family murders in SA were caused by marital problems and depression, and were not an exclusive Afrikaner phenomenon, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) said yesterday.

The HSRC findings by a three-year investigation showed there was no evidence to confirm the long-held theory that family murders occurred mainly among Afrikaners or whites.

A team of 20 researchers, led by Dr Louise Olivier, concluded that family slayings occurred in all racial communities and were generally caused by marital difficulties and depression, coupled with other problems.

The research also rejected theories that family slayings were linked to religious affiliations. As far as the researchers could ascertain the SA political system and community violence did not have a direct influence on the problem of family murders.

The report said that autumn appeared to be the favoured season for family murders with the murderer normally using a firearm. Most of the killers were between 24 and 35 years old. Men were twice as likely to commit family murders as women.

The report said the murderer's spouse usually had higher educational qualifications, tended to dominate the relationship, suffered from stress and was emotionally ambivalent, confrontational, disapproving, convictive and felt superior.

Own Correspondent

The researchers found there was no single solution to the problem and advocated an educational approach aimed at teaching people to cope with their problems.

The report made a number of recommendations including that couples planning to marry should receive martial counselling and psychologists should be permitted to advertise their services so that people with problems could know about the help available.

SA Medical and Dental Association spokesman Nico Prinsloo said the Professional Board of Psychologists would be meeting in August, where they would discuss the issue of advertising their services.

Researchers also studied 10 family murders in which the family murderer survived and was referred to a psychiatric institution for observation.

One of the recommendations of the HSRC's report is that family murder be recognised in law as a unique phenomenon: a move which would help with future research into family murders.

Star 10/7/91

Spend more on welfare, urges council

The SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare has called for a commission of inquiry to lay the foundations for better social welfare in South Africa.

In a discussion document on an alternative welfare policy, released yesterday, the council said a time limit should be set to dismantle the present fragmented and ineffective welfare system and that many superfluous structures needed redress.

The commission should assemble across-the-board viewpoints, and its report should be used to negotiate a future system.

The Government needed to afford higher national priority to welfare by bringing its budget in line with internationally accepted norms.

At least 9,6 percent of the gross national product should go to welfare, compared with the 1,6 percent of GNP spent at present.

The budget should be divorced from other social security schemes, as a joint and undifferentiated budget created a misleading impression of State spending.

A bill of rights for children and an integrated family court system to protect the interests of children should be introduced, the paper proposed.

At present, there was very little evidence of a supposed partnership between the State and the private welfare sector. In future, their relation would have to be based on a clear division of functions, co-operation on policy-forming, and mutual principles.

Welfare in SA was handicapped by inadequate and unwise Government spending because of apartheid and by disorder among State and private welfare services.

Society was marked by a disintegration of family life, with high levels of unemployment, poverty, insufficient housing and infrastucture, uncontrolled population growth, illiteracy. — Sapa.

Steyn's trust will not be too hasty in spending billions

B/Day 11/7/91

LESLEY LAMBERT in Cape Town

THE R2bn allocated to Jan Steyn's Independent Development Trust (IDT) last year for the removal of socio-economic backlogs and upliftment of people disadvantaged by apartheid is a fraction of the amount needed to address SA's developmental needs. How far can it stretch?

When Steyn launched the IDT he stressed that the funds would be used as levers to mobilise additional funding rather than handouts, to ensure that the process was sustainable and replicable on a large scale. The trust would give its recipients fishing rods and instructions on how to use them, rather than baskets of fish — to borrow an old metaphor.

But these kinds of visions are not planned in a day, and the delay in publishing a shopping list exposed the IDT to the scrutiny of taxpayers, who were hardened by years of imprudent government spending, and potential recipients who were understandably suspicious of the motives and efficacy of state-funded aid.

But Steyn stood his ground. He insisted, firstly, that he was his own man, not his donors' or the ANC's for that matter and, secondly, that every investment would be preceded by painstaking research and wide consultation, and that it yielded the best possible return.

A portion of the funds would be issued in the form of loans which could be recycled, the bulk would be given out in the form of grants which would give impoverished people and communities a stake in the economy through land ownership, leaseback infrastructure, skills and jobs. The rest would be used as leverage for more funds from both public and private sectors.

It was clear from the start that Steyn had set the trust a dual task: to establish the framework for an acceptable and economically sustainable developmental process and to unlock the massive funds of the "First World" economy and channel them — at an acceptable rate of return — into the reconstruction and development of the "Third World" economy.

It is almost a year since the IDT took transfer of the R2bn. Since then, R1,5bn has been allocated, while only R200m has been disbursed. Under professional management, the funds are earning about R1m a day in interest, which means they have attracted an additional R300m plus. It will take another two years to spend the full amount which means it will be some time before there is conclusive evidence that it is achieving its goals.

The trust aims to uplift the poorest of the poor. Its main priorities are housing, education and health which receive 45%, 30% and 20% of the funds, respectively.

Two projects form the hard core of the investment portfolio: the R750m capital subsidy scheme for 100 000 serviced sites which would provide shelter for about 750 000 people later this year; and the R300m programme to build 50 000 primary school classrooms over the next three or four years.

For the provision of low-cost homes and serviced sites, the IDT has allocated R70m to the Urban Foundation and funded a joint housing agency with the foundation's housing utility companies. It has also approved projects to provide bulk services in areas identified for residential development. In an effort to reconstruct violence-torn areas in Natal and the Transvaal, it has made provision for the upgrading of squatter camps and conversion of township hostels into housing units.

Education projects are based on a policy of reconstruction rather than renewal. They range from the upgrading and expansion of pre-school facilities, for 1,2-million of the estimated 3,5-million impoverished young children in SA to the improvement of teaching skills. Large amounts have been allocated for building new classrooms and rebuilding schools destroyed in unrest, and the trust has backed numerous projects emphasising literacy, the upgrading of maths and science skills in high schools and the funding of university education. It recently approved a R42m loan to finance 15 000 small sugar cane growers.



□ STEYN

Health projects, many of which are yet to be announced, focus largely on primary health care and preventative medicine.

Underpinning these are national strategies, backed up by developmental and financial agencies which will co-ordinate, sustain and perpetuate the projects. A range of disparate organisations recently agreed on a national pre-school education strategy to ensure effective management of the IDT's R70m campaign. The housing agency will provide the bulk serviced sites funded by the subsidy scheme, while a system of back-up loans and financial guarantees will hopefully attract investment funds from financial institutions and the private sector in general.

The trust's lifespan is uncertain. When it was established last year, Steyn was appointed chairman for a three-year term. Some of the projects approved so far extend to five years which implies the need for an administrative and monitoring function beyond three years.

But if it is to be more than just a transitional agency used to get the process going, it will have to convince future donors that its efforts are actually making a difference.

No provision was made in the last Budget for additional state funding. There have been no obvious signals from other potential donors although IDT spokesman Jolyon Nuttall says there have been "encouraging noises from foreign banks and governments in the EC, US and Eastern bloc, while the SA government is obviously waiting to see how well we handle the first R2bn".

Nuttall says the IDT's most valuable contribution, at a macro level, is as a creative pressure group. It has made important breakthroughs in its negotiations with communities and political and professional groups involved in the projects it is backing.

The most notable are agreements in which the ANC and Inkatha have undertaken to co-operate in intitiating and implementing non-partisan reconstruction programmes in areas devastated by violence.

IDT trustees, all heavyweights in their areas of specialisation, have the difficult task of creating education and health models on the eve of negotiations for national policies. But, they point out, their models are the result of wide consultation.

They will be subjected to tough scrutiny. Already the mainstay housing subsidy scheme has been criticised by the World Bank which argues that the grants are too big and will not provide assistance on the scale needed to make a difference.

All of this underscores the need for co-operation between the various participants in the developmental process. There appears to be less agreement, though, on the need for, or composition of, an umbrella body to guide the process.

The IDT's view on the matter is fairly clear. Steyn has supported proposals for co-ordination and the IDT has established joint projects and strong links with agencies such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Urban Foundation.

But it is unlikely that institutions such as these and the Kagiso Trust and Private Sector Initiative, for example, would be happy about merging their operations or reporting to a central authority now or in a new political dispensation.

Most argue that the loss of independence would undermine the credibility earned in individual constituencies. On the other hand, the prospects for formal ties with the ANC and other leading black political movements are strongly linked to the negotiation process and may be forged only once there is agreement on future constitutional and economic policies.

A battle between two men returned SA to world sport

(292)

w/mail 12/7-18/7/91

Everyone believes that South Africa has been accepted into the Olympic fold because apartheid has been scrapped. But the real reason lies in a battle between the two men at the helm of world sport. By MARK GLEESON

SOUTH AFRICA's re-acceptance into the Olympic movement this week might have less to the do with the scrapping of apartheid legislation than is being widely credited.

Fact is, the country is the unwitting benefactor in a personal rivalry between two of international sports' strongmen.

And it is this long-standing tug of war that has more than any other factor propelled the country back into the international fold in a momentus week for South African sport.

While Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the National Olympic Committee of South Africa, and his new-found lieutenant Johan du Plessis might be slapping themselves on the back, it is a Spaniard and an Italian who must be given a lion's share of the credit.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, have jostled for years for control of world sport.

Samaranch, as president of the 92-member IOC, holds the upper hand. He commands the ear of world leaders, lords over a multi-million dollar business and controls the destiny of millions of sports people.

Nebiolo is head of the Olympic Games' showpiece sport and believes he deserves more recognition. But his is an image tarnished by controversy,



Primo Nebiolo, president of the IOC

over allegations of cheating and nepotism and he remains on the outside — not even a member of the IOC.

Enter South Africa and the race to get the country back into world sport.

Samaranch, whose proudest moment lies ahead when he opens the Olympic Games in his home city of Barcelona next year, wants to preside over the first united Olympics.

South Africa, Namibia, a united Korean team ... no boycotts, as has been the case in every Games since 1976.

But Nebiolo has an opportunity to steal the show, in Tokyo in September when the World Athletics Championships are hosted.

The new South African Amateur Athletics Association is almost guaranteed membership of the IAAF at its pre-event congress and the opportunity to compete when the championship start two days later.

The problem for Nebiolo has been the inability of the South Africans to unify into a single body, with the South African Amateur Athletics Board refusing to co-operate.

Twice in the matter of months, an IAAF delegation, headed by Lamine Diack, has been to the country to sort out the impasse.

It is African sports officials who are being used to deliver the goods. The IOC sent its "Apartheid and Olympism" committee, headed by Senegalese judge Keba Mbaye, to see to the formation of a unified South African Olympic body. Diack, also from Senegal, has had to deliver for Nebiolo.

This where Ramsamy comes into the picture and where his motivation is under the spotlight.

Ramsamy, with his old stamping ground of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee eroded away by the end of funding from Eastern European allies, stands every chance of gaining membership to the IOC and all the lucrative perks that go with it.

Membership of the IOC is by invitation of the president only. It came as no surprise when Ramsamy told journalists in Lausanne this week that for South Africa to compete in the Tokyo championship just 48 hours after formal acceptance "would be obscene".

The Winter Olympics, scheduled for France next year, has also been ruled out by Ramsamy, as has participation in the All Africa Games in Cairo in September. He will deliver the country to Samaranch in Barcelona.

The contrast between Samaranch and Nebiolo could not be more stark. The IOC president is a dour man of Protestant habits.

Nebiolo is obsessive and passionate. His dream is a seat on the IOC. But there is no space on the committee for another Italian. Nebiolo has tried repeatedly to get a seat — proposing that heads of all Olympic sport federation be guaranteed a place — but has always been shot down.

Time to change abortion laws

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C/Press 14/7/91

By LULAMA LUTI and MOSS MAMAILA

WHEN a young Venda woman realised she had been carrying a child for four months she went, with her mother's consent, to a back-street abortionist who charged her R10.

The operation, conducted in a hut, predictably did not go well. Two days later she was admitted to the Siloam Hospital in Venda.

This week, more than a year after the operation, she has not recovered and doesn't know whether she is still able to have children.

This is also the story of thousands of women who don't have access to legal abortions.

Pro-abortion organisations have argued for the right of women to control their bodies. The founder of the Planned Parenthood Association, Margaret Sanger, said: "No woman can call herself free until she can choose whether she will or will not be a mother."

Anti-abortion groups like Prolife have maintained a vocifeorus stance against the legalisation of abortion.

But according to Abortion Reform Action Group chairman, Dr Marjorie Dyer, "we know by now that making abortions illegal does not stop them. It only makes them more dangerous".

Dyer said the majority of the approximately 1 000 legal abortions a year were done on white women.

"These women have the time, the money, the literacy, the knowledge and the proximity to the few hospitals which are allowed to perform legal abortions."

In a paper delivered at a seminar on Women and Health held in Cape Town, Dyer said her organisation has been fighting for the right of women to choose whether a pregnancy in 12 to 14 weeks of the foetus's development should continue or not.

"A woman should be able to decide to have children, not accidentally and unwillingly, but purposefully and joyfully."

According to University of Western Cape senior lecturer, Jeremy Sarkin-Hughes, as many as 250 000 women have backstreet abortions each year.

This view is supported by leading gynaecologist Dr GG Mbere, who said illegal abortions were a killer in the black commnity.

"Permission is granted if a psychiatrist can prove that the pregnancy threatens the mother's life, if the baby's life is endangered, and in cases of rape and incest."

But, Mbere pointed out, there were few psychiatrists in the black community, and the legal system was not sympathetic.

Dyer said in the 15 years of its existence, the Arbortion Act of 1975 has been a disaster. It was devised by elderly, conservative men who were mainly members of the National Party and the Dutch Reformed Church.

In a report released at the King Edward VIII hospital in Durban, doctors commented: "Our data confirms a high incidence of serious complications after illegal abortions.

"Treatment costs a lot of money and takes a significant toll in terms of physical suffering and human misery."

Dyer suggested South African women should fight for the licensing of the RU 486 abortion pill, currently used in France and in China.

The pill has been found to be the only alternative to surgery, and is used only under direct medical supervision. It is also said to have minimal side effects and no complications.

"Until the principle is accepted that women must choose whether or not to bring life into the world, our laws will continue to punish people for getting pregnant – and by so doing punish the whole country."

All you need is Faith

Despite a low budget she's the rock of aged



Woman of the Week

FAITH RANKHUMISE

Sowetan 15/7/91. (297)

SOCIAL worker Faith Rankhumise, who is in charge of the Vosloorus Centre for the Care of the Aged, is not perturbed by the centre's shoestring budget.

By JOE MDHLELA

The budget, a mere R120 000 - which pays the salaries of 12 employees and covers day-to-day expenses of the centre - is woefully inadequate.

But Rankhumise does not throw up her hands in despair.

This resourceful married mother of three slogs on regardless, hoping that businessmen will recognise the need to help senior citizens.

Grateful for the contributions the centre received from the local chamber of commerce and individual businessmen, Rankhumise said the "pool of funds" can never be too full.

"There cannot be a time when the centre says 'no' to financial help."

The centre, which was an initiative of the people of Vosloorus themselves, provides care for two classes of the aged: Accommodation for 54 residents; sanctuary for non-resident senior citizens. The non-residents visit the centre on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Stringent

Before deciding to accept residents for the centre, a stringent selection procedure is undertaken - this to ensure that the right people get preference.

Preparing a new resident for assimilation into the centre is an integral part of what Rankhumise has to get across.

"It works both ways, with the new senior citizen going through the orientation process as well as the older citizens being told of the person about to join them.

"We also emphasise that, just because the person has become a resident of the centre, the relatives are not absolved from visiting their aged. Close relatives are therefore expected to be part of the process that ensures the wellbeing of the senior citizens," she said.

Rankhumise said she was grateful that the community was getting actively involved in the welfare of the aged.

She cited an example of the youths whom she mobilised to protect the aged during the period of strife in the township.

Pension

"At the time of violence it was difficult to have old people going to checkpoints to collect their pension grants. We had to resort to mobilising the youth to escort buses carrying the pensioners. They were scared to death. To ease their anxieties the youths played a commendable role. This just goes to show that people of the community could be utilised for community-based projects," Rankhumise said.

Through the efforts of this energetic woman, the senior citizens have undertaken a five-day tour of Durban, visit Morula Sun and other places.

"Like all of us, old people need recreation - and that is something we will continue to do, finance permitting," she said.

Another common feature at the centre is group-work, co-ordinated by Rankhumise for the benefit of the resident and non-resident senior citizens.

"Through group-work our old people are able to share their common problems, common ailments, and discuss them freely. They come up with solutions to their problems, and in no way are any solutions or decisions imposed on them. My role is merely to guide them and facilitate the discussions."

Trained at the University of Zululand, Rankhumise graduated with a BA social work degree in 1973.

Her experience, which spans 17 years, has been varied. She has worked with Women for Peace, the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Department of Prisons.

She joined the centre in 1985.

"We also double up as an advice centre, dealing with matters relating to pensions and other issues," she said.

Her vision for the future is to see the centre growing to assist the frail, a service they presently do not have.

A three-year investigation into family murders gives tragic insight, writes **Helen Grange**

Throwing light on a dark crime

Star 15/7/91

THE real tragedy of family murder is that the suicidal depression of one person results in the death, often by terrible means, of another adult as well as innocent children who have no choice in the matter.

South Africa has seen an increasing number of family murders in recent years, leading to many hypotheses on the phenomenon — one of which was that these tragedies tend to afflict mainly white Afrikaners because of their intense sense of responsibility for the family.

Were it this simple, one could examine and address the factors which lead to such an over-protective attitude. However, further study has revealed that, in fact, family murder affects a wide cross-section of people in South Africa and the causes are very diverse.

After a three-year investigation conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, commissioned by the Department of National Health and Population Development, and released this week, the phenomenon of family murder has shown itself to be an extremely complex one.

Of course, the problems which lead to the fatal act lie mainly with the murderer himself — and researchers have found some very definite traits which render the murderer incapable of dealing with his situation.

Depression is a strong feature among family murderers, and most of them experience "burnout" and stress some time before the point of no return.

Stress is very predominant in the South African context, as there is much emphasis on achievement.

In most cases, the symptoms of depression and stress become intensified immediately before the murders. A feeling of desperation creeps in — a state of acute isolation where life has lost its meaning.

A host of personality traits usually assist in driving the murderer to his final tragic act — including emotional immaturity, dependency, poor social and self-image, feelings of inadequacy, jealousy, aggression, and the desire to control others — to speak of a few.

But more important are the circumstances of the family itself — the role of the spouse and of the children.

Researchers found that the murderer would be more deeply involved emotionally with the children than the spouse.

In most cases, the children are involved in a power struggle between the couple — and children are used by the parents to manipulate one another or to vent their aggression, and they assume grown-up roles such as taking responsibility for a sibling or being the confidants of the adults.

Most family murderers tend to have a better relationship with the children than with the spouse. It follows then that the structure of such a marriage is shaky.

The murderer's spouse usually has higher educational qualifications, tends to dominate the relationship, suffers from stress and is emotionally ambivalent, confrontational, disapproving, convictive and feels superior.

Surprisingly, alcohol, narcotics, psychological deviations, hours of work, unemployment and financial problems have been found not to play a role in family murders. Nor does the political system, the media or violence in the community have a direct influence.

It is the dynamics of the family, and the inadequate adaptation of the murderer to his or her circumstances, that seems to be most important.

The murderer's motives for finally resorting to killing his family could be the last act of despair and helplessness, an attempt at gaining control, a wish for revenge or a desire not to leave the children without care after the parent has committed suicide.

Apparently autumn is the season for many family murders, with the sleeping hours chosen for the deed — although no reason has been offered for why this is so.

Researchers have made a number of recommendations for preventing family murder — one of them being that professional health workers should be trained not only to recognise the symptoms, but also to intervene successfully.

People should also be taught life skills in order to cope better with the demands of daily life and with stress.

The community should also become actively involved so that people can support and care for one another.

In addition, it is also necessary to determine how to change the attitude of South Africans — too many believe that aggression is the only solution to problems. □

Wife-assaulting charge dropped

The State withdrew a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm against former police sergeant Ronald Bezuidenhout, alias "Agent Tokarev" from the police anti-terrorist unit at Vlakplaas, in the Springs Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Bezuidenhout had previously appeared on a charge of allegedly assaulting his wife, Marilyn Bezuidenhout.

In an article published in Vrye Weekblad in May, Mr Bezuidenhout alleged he was an undercover agent for the SAP and had been trained by the ANC in Angola and East Germany.

Yesterday's charge was withdrawn before Magistrate J Brits. The public prosecutor declined to give reasons for the withdrawal but it is believed that Mrs Bezuidenhout did not want to press charges.

Aid to SA set to double

CT 18/7/91

Political Staff

NEXT YEAR, six of the world's most industrialised nations and the EC look set almost to double the R450m they committed in direct and indirect aid to South Africa in 1991, diplomats said yesterday.

Following the Tuesday pledge by G-7 leaders to help South Africa revive growth and create job opportunities for blacks, the diplomats said their governments would continue to plough money into projects they had identified.

Japan is the only G-7 member which does not channel aid to South Africa.

Most of the R450m committed, and the largest proportion that had been spent, was on education and housing, they said. Other areas earmarked for aid were health and social welfare.

The diplomats were unanimous that there was an urgent need to restore growth to the economy to reduce apartheid inequalities.



THIS WAY ... President Mikhail Gorbachev and President George Bush, under the watchful eye of an unidentified interpreter, shake hands at the start of yesterday's meeting. Picture: AP

One said that while aid efforts were having a good effect, South Africa's economy really needed access to IMF and World Bank loans.

US and British diplomats and the EC representative estimated that aid from their governments and the EC collectively would increase from the current R450m to R730m next year.

If Germany, France, Canada and Italy made similar increases, the total aid package would double.

US Information Services public affairs counsellor Mr Kent Obee said President George Bush, on announcing the lifting of US sanctions, had said his country would double its R170m aid commitment to South African projects, mainly in education and housing.

German embassy spokesman Mr Fritz Diehm said that while his government would increase aid next year, resources were limited because his government was committing large amounts of money to rehabilitate the former East Germany.

A British embassy spokesman said his government was spending about R50m on about 300 projects this year, mainly involving education, housing and social welfare.

It is understood British aid could rise by another R40m in 1992.

The Canadian embassy said it expected its government substantially to increase its aid from the current R23m once South African reform was accepted as irreversible.

The French and Italian embassies also spoke of substantial increases, but they would know the details only later this year.

● **Superpowers agree on arms treaty — Page 3**

Government under fire over welfare relief

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Sowetan 18/7/91

By PEARL MAJOLA

OPERATION Hunger's executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, has lashed out at the Government for not consulting welfare organisations in the planning of a major national relief network.

Speaking at the launch of Gold Rush 11, Perlman said although the Government had promised to provide aid to welfare organisations at the beginning of the year, it had not yet consulted or made contact with any of the welfare organisations.

"Nobody has asked us whether we would accept State funding. It puzzles one why the people running effective welfare organisations are not being consulted about what we could do to contribute in the plans to set up a major national relief network," she said.

"I suggest that the Ministers involved (Health and Finance Ministers) must personally intervene and see to it that something is done fast because the next three months are going to be critical.

"They have to move now because the elastic is already at maximum stretch. We are at the limit of what we can manage in terms of funding from the private sector. We are giving a bag of mealie meal where we should give two," she said.

Operation Hunger has established 1 400 self-help projects countrywide in the past 10 years. Presently the organisation is responsible for feeding 1,6 million people of all races.

Starving

According to Perlman, this requires the organisation to spend R1,6 million a month to feed the growing number of starving people in this country.

"Everyday brings new appeals, frightening stories of deterioration in child health, hugely increased malnutrition figures and soul-searing increases in the ultimate finality - child death," she said.

Gold Rush 11, sponsored by First National Bank, will culminate at Turffontein Racecourse on November 30 where the FNB 1600m race will determine the instant winner of the R1 million.

Gold Rush 10 netted more than R5 million.

Tickets cost only R10 and for every ticket bought, First National Bank have pledged to give a free ticket, which increases the holder's chances of winning.

Total package 'could double'

Foreign aid set to surge, say diplomats

B\Day 18/7/91

DIRECT and indirect aid to SA from six of the world's major industrial nations and the EC could almost double next year from the R450m committed this year, diplomats representing these nations said yesterday.

Following the pledge to help SA revive growth and create opportunities for blacks by the leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) on Tuesday, the diplomats said their governments would continue to plough money into projects they had identified.

Japan is the one G-7 member which does not channel aid to SA.

Most of the R450m committed and the largest proportion that had been spent was on education and housing, they said. Other areas earmarked for aid were health and social welfare.

The diplomats were unanimous that there was an urgent need to restore growth to the economy to reduce inequalities created by apartheid.

One said that while aid efforts were having a good effect, what SA's economy really needed was access to IMF and World Bank loans.

The US and UK diplomats and the EC representative estimated aid from their governments and the EC collectively would increase from the current R450m to R730m next year.

The total aid package would double next year if Germany, France, Canada and Italy increased their aid spending in line with increases expected from the US, Britain and the EC. The four were not able yesterday to supply an estimate of their likely SA aid budgets for next year.

BILLY PADDOCK

An EC spokesman said R130m was spent last year through its programme and a further R200m was earmarked for this year. He said decisions to increase aid were taken annually but he thought the sum would increase again next year possibly by a further R35m.

US Information Services public affairs counsellor Kent Obee said President George Bush, on announcing the lifting of CAAA sanctions, had said the US would double its R170m aid commitment to SA projects, mainly in the field of education and housing.

He said more than half the current aid to SA was being spent on education and the US was looking at other possibilities. Some members of the embassy were in the US to discuss further aid, he said.

German embassy spokesman Fritz Diehm said he did not have the exact figures of 1991 German aid to SA but it would certainly be more than the R32m direct and a further R32m through the EC programme.

He said this had increased by 7% on last year's figure and while it was expected that there would be a further increase next year, resources were limited and his government was committing large amounts of money to the rehabilitation of the former East Germany.

Germany also supplied aid through non-governmental organisations and the embassy was still busy drawing up a complete breakdown of the amounts and where

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Aid

B\Day 18/7/91 B\Day

☐ From Page 1

they were being allocated.

A British embassy spokesman said his government was involved in about 300 different projects and was spending about R50m this year, mainly on education, housing and social welfare. This sum excluded aid through the EC and the 1 200 scholarships the British government administered. He said there had been a rapid increase in aid to SA with a tenfold increase since 1986.

It is understood British aid could rise by another R40m in 1992.

The Canadian embassy said it expected its government to increase substantially its aid from the current R23m once SA reform was accepted as irreversible.

The French and Italian embassies also spoke of substantial increases, but they would only know the details later this year.

Italian second secretary Alessandro Cortese said his government allocated about R5m in aid, but this would increase "because we are busy planning a lot of new projects".

He said an Italian Foreign Affairs Department delegation would arrive in SA in August to evaluate and study various proposals.

A spokesman for the French embassy said it was supplying about R6m in aid to various education, housing and rural development projects and he expected that more would be forthcoming.

'Give unmarried dads more say'

Pretoria Bureau

An unmarried father who is willing and able to support his illegitimate child and assume a paternal role, should be allowed to do so, says an attorney.

David van Onselen, in an article in the July edition of De Rebus, the Association of Law Societies' journal for attorneys, says the law should be changed to entitle the unmarried father to move an application to court for an order elevating him to the status of "participating parent".

However, such applications should be assessed on their individual merit. The father would have to show at least that he is able to pay maintenance and is willing and able to play an active role as father to the child.

His involvement with mother and child should also have no detrimental effect on the child — or, on balance, should have a positive effect on the child.

At present, the law makes provision only for the rights of the married father and the South African Law Commission's report on the legal position of illegitimate children does not provide for the rights of the unmarried father.

A Durban lawyer fights for rights of unmarried fathers

297

Sowetan 19/7/91

UNMARRIED fathers who are willing to support their illegitimate offspring should be allowed to do so, a Durban lawyer has argued.

Writing in the July issue of the Association of Law Societies' journal for attorneys, Mr David van Onslen said the law should be amended to give unmarried fathers broader ''participating'' roles.

He wrote: ''An unmarried father who is ready, willing and able to support his illegitimate child and assume a parental role should be allowed to do so.''

Van Onselen said the law should be changed to entitle the unmarried father to move an application to court for an order elevating him to the status of ''participating parent''.

He cautions, however, that such applications should be assessed on their individual merits, and the father would have to be convincing.

The father should show he is able to pay maintenance, willing to play an active role as father to the child, and has a reasonable explanation for the period of absence or delay if the application is made long after the child's birth.

Van Onselen argued the father's involvement with mother and child should have no detrimental effect on the child, but have a positive effect.

The law makes provision only for the rights of the married father and the South African Law Commission's report on the legal position of illegitimate children does not provide for the rights of the unmarried father.

The Unmarried Fathers' Fight, known as Tuff, was recently established to provide a forum for unmarried fathers. - *Sapa.*

the first direct Austrian Airlines flight from Johannesburg to Vienna earlier in the day. Picture: AP.

Japan plans increased financial aid for blacks

BILLY PADDOCK

JAPAN was planning to increase its financial contributions to SA's black communities next year, senior consul Yoshinobu Hiraishi said yesterday.

He said Japan's total aid, through the UN and Kagiso Trust, this year amounted to about $6m and a further $3,2m had been earmarked to assist in the repatriation of SA exiles through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Japan would make this money available as soon as the SA government allowed the UNHCR to assist in the repatriation.

Japan's aid is disbursed through a $20 000 grant to the UN Trust Fund, which pays legal fees in political trials and support to families of political prisoners; $10 000 to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid; $560 000 to the UN Educational and Training Programme for SA and Namibian post-graduate students to study abroad; $1,5m to the Kagiso Trust and an as yet undecided amount for small-scale grants and the Japan International Co-operation Agency (technical training programme).

Hiraishi said the Japanese private sector this year granted more than $3,2m for black empowerment projects.

He said he was hopeful that these contributions would increase and that new direct aid would be made next year. But this would have to be evaluated in the light of political developments within the country.

He said that as the SA situation changed toward the establishment of a new post-apartheid system, "the emphasis of our programmes would shift to the promotion of the peaceful process of negotiations, as well as assistance in the development of responsible human resources for a new political and economic system".

Diplomats said this week direct and indirect aid from Japan's other G-7 partners was expected to double next year from this year's R450m.

Hillview school 'bombed by amateurs' says expert

DARIUS SANAI

THE terrorists who bombed the Hillview High School in Pretoria on Sunday "did not know very much about blowing up buildings", a demolition expert said yesterday.

The expert told Business Day that 25kg of explosives, properly placed, would "raze a school building to the ground".

Police reports said that 25kg of explosives had been used in the blast, which partly demolished the empty school building earmarked for use by children of exiled ANC members.

Sapa reports that the Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) met two government ministers in Pretoria yesterday to request that the school not be used to house children of ANC exiles.

BVB chairman Prof Alkmaar Swart said in a statement he and Jan Groenewald met National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

"The BVB stated its case and said the decision to use the school to accommodate ANC children was unfeeling. We seriously asked Minister Venter to ensure, in the light of the pent-up resistance, to reconsider her intention."

The minister gave her assurance that her options were still open and that she would inform the BVB of any other decisions, Prof Swart said.

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Leadership lessons are top drawcard

TANIA LEVY

WOULD-BE township leaders are queuing to attend Wits Business School and learn the sort of skills previously reserved for senior corporate managers.

The school's community-based development programme is part of a thrust to ensure that it not only serves big business, but provides leadership to public sector and community organisations.

Programme co-ordinator and former Cosatu education officer Frank Meintjies said in an interview that community organisations which previously relied on political slogans to mobilise people, now faced the challenge of converting slogans into plans with time limits and results which could be measured.

Programme director Dave Adler said the politics of mass mobilisation, which previously sustained these organisations, was often used to hide organisational inefficiency.

Funding

After the abolition of apartheid and repressive laws, members of trade unions, civic associations and other anti-apartheid groups had become less militant and were increasingly questioning organisations' leadership, structure and accountability.

Adler said cutbacks in funding, particularly from overseas, were forcing community-based organisations increasingly to analyse their effectiveness.

Funding previously made available to human rights causes was now being channelled into specific development work.

Community-based organisations had to become more effective to attract funding — and make it go further.

Areas covered in the four-month course included problem-solving, decision-making, strategic leadership, needs analysis, budgeting, fund-raising, progress evaluation, labour law, marketing, adult learning and media relations.

Meintjies said the main difference between the programme and other courses offered by the business school was that the programme's students were drawn from non-profit organisations which usually had a strongly political culture. These groups also had a strongly collective approach.

Meintjies said the anti-apartheid "sector" had grown remarkably in recent years and pulled in hundreds of administrative people. But it suffered from one of the major problems facing SA big business; it was drawing its human resources from a pool of unskilled people with a disadvantaged educational background.

Adler said the programme started from the basis that development consisted of four equally important facets — the economic, social, political and psychological or spiritual.

Participants were taught to assess the broader context within which they worked.

For example, community-based organisations that were concerned about redistribution of wealth must learn about wealth generation, said Adler.

Meintjies said the programme was not party political, but it fitted into and identified with the broad extra-parliamentary democratic movement.



Austrian official Friedrich Gleissner, left, welcomes President F W de Klerk's wife Marike to a dinner at the exclusive Austrian spa resort of Baden on Wednesday night. De Klerk was on the first direct Austrian Airlines flight from Johannesburg to Vienna earlier in the day. Picture: AP.

Japan plans increased financial aid for blacks

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Star 19/7/91

Child assault: father jailed for 6 months

297

Staff Reporter

A father of six was jailed for six months yesterday after being convicted in a Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of assaulting three of his children and grievously assaulting his wife.

The man, who may not be named to protect the identity of the children, was sentenced to 18 months, with 12 months suspended for five years.

He had trampled on his wife, hit her head against a wall, punched her and hit his children with safety belts.

Passing sentence, Mr C Nel said the man's three other children had been taken away from him in 1984.

"You have shown no remorse and obviously did not want to take responsibility for your actions.

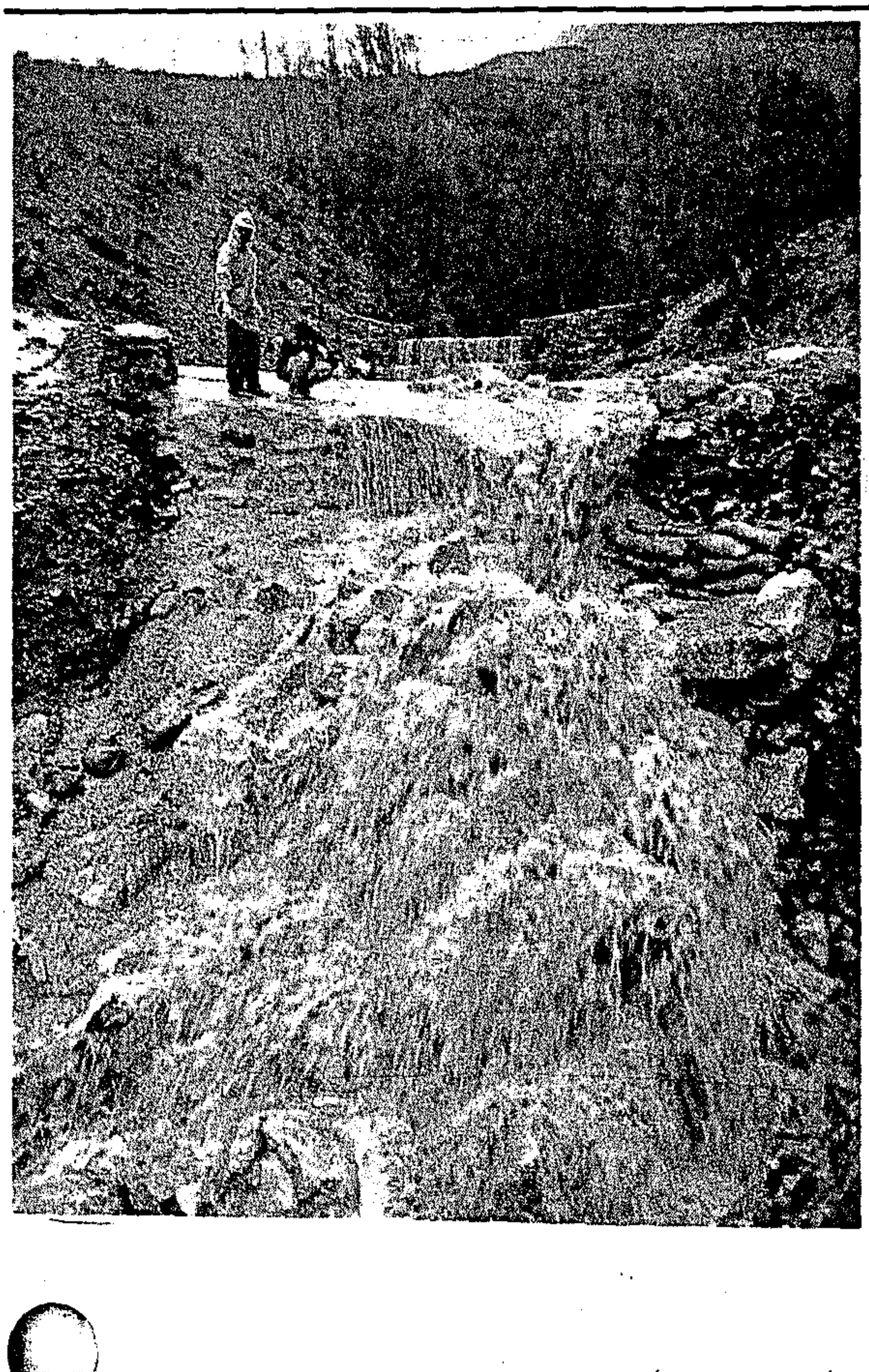
"The way you assaulted your children is not acceptable to this court, or to anyone in society. You may punish children when they deserve it, but not in the way you did."

Mr Nel said the man had treated his wife disgracefully. "When you take your marriage vows, you promise to look after your wife, not to batter her."

Although the man claimed to be addicted to dagga, his lack of remorse was deplorable, the magistrate said.

Ex-chief minister joins trust to aid very poor

Argus 24/7/91



Political Staff

MR Enos Mabuza, former chief minister of KaNgwane, and Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, principal of the University of Transkei, have been appointed additional executive directors of the Independent Development Trust.



Mr Mabuza

Their appointments bring the number of IDT executive directors to eight. The trust administers the R2 billion given by the government last year to address the plight of the very poor.

Mr Mabuza, a business consultant, will join the IDT in August and will be based in Johannesburg.

IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn said: "We shall be seeking to benefit from Mr Mabuza's considerable experience, judgment and knowledge in many fields which are relevant to the work of the IDT."

Professor Nkuhlu, already an IDT trustee, will spend a year's sabbatical from the university, starting in January next year, to work as executive director of project development.



Professor Nkuhlu

He will work in the education portfolio in the planning and evolution of a national community learning centre programme with special responsibility for implementing community trusts.

Professor Nkuhlu will also be involved with the IDT's health portfolio in the planning and evolution of a national clinic-building programme which will have links with the school-building project.

The first black chartered accountant in South Africa, Professor Nkuhlu worked at the Loraine Gold Mines from 1965 to 1967.

Opening closed doors

South 25/7 - 31/7/91 (297)

Social workers report escalating levels of wife battering in the Western Cape. With no effective and accessible services for battered women in South Africa, there is a culture of collusion with men who batter, REHANA ROSSOUW reports:



TRADITIONALLY THE home is supposed to be a place where families are protected from danger. But for some women and children, the home offers no such sanctuary, and it is their family members who hurt them.

"Violence against women is one of South Africa's ugliest and most common crimes," said Ms Jane de Sousa of the Catholic Welfare Bureau's Abused Women's Community Development Project.

Last week De Sousa launched her manual "Behind Closed Doors" which exposes the issue of wife battering.

"Dealing with this violence is one of the greatest challenges facing a changing South Africa today," she said.

Statistics show that one woman in six is battered and that eight out of 10 women in a social worker's case load are victims of battering.

However, for every single woman who reports a battering, there are 10 who never speak out — to social workers, police or even their own family and friends.

Violence against women is largely unnoticed, unreported and unpunished.

"Although this form of violence is rife, it receives inadequate attention," De Sousa said.

"Few people realise the terrible suffering that goes on behind closed doors in all levels of society.

"Ending the violence that has become a way of life for many women and children will require a concerted effort by all sectors of society," she said.

De Sousa's manual is a practical guide for social workers, police and others who work with battered women. It includes information on the law, counselling and setting up support groups.

"Our aim is to provide a resource for people who are in contact with battered women and to encourage them to start educating and involving the community in action against battering.

At the launch of the book, Nicro social worker Ms Naomi Hill said there was no question that battering is a crime.

"What we should be asking instead is why there is no adequate protection and shelter for women who are battered?" Hill asked. It was difficult to answer why battering happened. It should rather be asked why violence had been directed against women for so many centuries.

"Violence in the family is not random, the women and children come off worse. Battering is a power relationship between men and women. While men are not being blamed completely for the problem, we are asking them to take responsibility for their actions," Hill said.

"Battering won't stop until we focus on the batterer's behaviour."

In theory, Hill said, if a woman was assaulted she could report it to the police who would pass the case on to the prosecutors and the courts.

HOWEVER, "WOMEN have reported that the police do not respond favourably to their calls, they dismiss battering as a family problem," Hill said.

"Sentencing is often ineffective. Men are warned or have to pay fines which they take out of the housekeeping money."

There was also a "pathetic shortage" of shelters in Cape Town — only two, with a total of 20 beds.

come endemic in our country will not be complete until battering, rape and sexual abuse are prevented."

South Africa has very few services for battered women. There are not enough welfare agencies or personnel to provide intensive individual therapy for battered women and traditional services tend to overlook the causes of battering.

"Women and children will continue to be hurt and abused unless the community becomes actively involved in the battle against battering," De Sousa said.

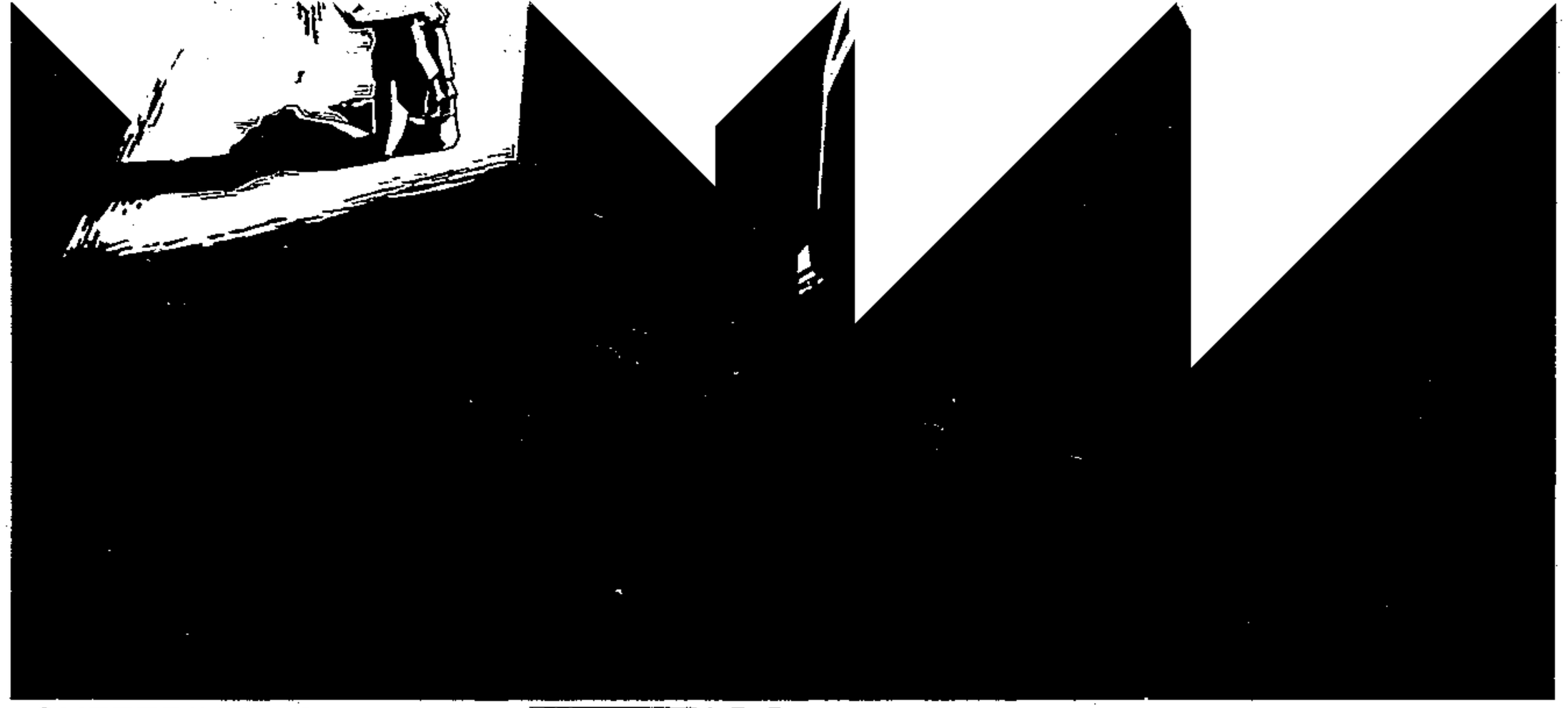
In 1989, as part of a campaign to challenge and prevent battering, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Cape Town brought together 20 women's welfare and development groups.

Coordinated Action for Battered Women (CABW) was launched to combine skills and knowledge to tackle all aspects of battering.

The Catholic Welfare Bureau's Abused Women's Development Project grew out of the CABW.

"Behind Closed Doors" was produced by De Sousa to encourage communities to become active in the battle against battering and provide guidelines for counselling women in distress.

The manual contains harrowing ac-



SUFFERING: From "Behind Closed Doors", by the Catholic Welfare Bureau's Abused Women's Community Development Project

counts of women who have suffered physical, emotional, verbal, sexual and economic abuse at the hands of men with whom they have had intimate relationships.

"I was confused and hurt. The hurt was deep. How could someone who says he loves me hit me?" asked Madlyn, one of the women interviewed in the manual.

"One night he started punching me and I don't know how I got away from him," said Lynn, another victim of abuse.

"I was too scared to try to hit him because I thought 'If I hit him he's going to beat me up bad, and I don't want to have to go to hospital'.

"He came after me. I was down on my knees praying he would stop and he said, 'You better pray, you better pray I don't kill you'."

The manual demolishes popular myths that battering is confined to any single social group. The problem is found in all income groups and at all education levels.

It also negates the assumption held by some that only women who enjoy getting hurt are battered and they stay with their men because they in some way want to be hurt.

It focuses on the skills and techniques needed to counsel women and run support groups for battered women and provides ideas for edu-

only two operate at present.

Often women seeking help were blamed for what had happened to them — which leads to a "secondary battering experience".

"We have found that batterers are in an incredibly powerful position," Hill said.

"In this country, we have a culture of collusion with men who batter.

"Social workers are scared to intervene in case the man victimises the woman again when he finds out she has complained about it.

"Battering has everyone immobilised."

Hill said battering had to be countered at all levels — from the community to the legislature.

A special police unit similar to the Child Protection Unit could be formed to deal with wife battering.

However, in South Africa, it should be taken into account that the police already had little credibility and too much power in some communities.

A situation could arise where more black working-class men were arrested for battering than white-middle class men.

Effective sentencing options should also be explored to deal with offenders.

"Men will not stop battering until they feel the consequences of their deeds," Hill said.

Womens' stories of pain and suffering

South 2517 - 31/7/91 (297)

FATIMA

"Nothing was okay, nothing. He called me every hour from work to ask what I was doing and to tell me what to do. I was only allowed to go shopping on Saturdays when he could come with me.
He would ask the people who lived around us if I'd been out, and if I had he would get very angry."

ELISABETH

"Everything I ever told him about myself, how I felt or what I had done, he used against me.
He told me that I was a troublemaker and that nobody cared about me, that no one would ever want me because of my big mouth."

UNNAMED

"He runs me down all the time. This makes me feel too stupid to try to change anything."

NOSIPHO

"He always wanted me to go to bed with him after he'd beat me. I was too scared to say no, so I'd just lie there and pretend I wasn't bleeding and it didn't hurt."

SHARIEFA

"He controlled all the money and the house. He made all the decisions. He knew when I was paid and if I didn't give it all to him he would scream at me and beat me because I was trying to act like a man."

UNNAMED

"He won't let me get a job. I depend on him for everything and I can't change anything unless I have some money.
"I am too embarrassed to go out to work because everyone will see the bruises and know that he batters me".

THE SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN COLUMN



Damascus light waning in disco of life

MY GRANDMOTHER ONCE HAD a dream that frightened and confused me. "My child," she said, setting her mouth in a fashion that always made me hold my breath, "I dreamed of horses wading through rivers of blood. The blood rose fast, until it reached the necks of the horses."

When I asked my grandmother where she thought all this blood would come from, she shook her head and said she could not understand the dream at all.

"But you'll see ... it will happen," she said with infuriating finality.

It did not take me many years to decide that the only people who could

Return a nightmare for most exiles

Sowth 25/7-31/7/91

Returning exiles are facing nightmare conditions while the government continues to refuse to allow the United Nations to assist. MONO BADELA reports:

MOST OF THE ALMOST 2 000 exiles who have returned to South Africa are living in nightmare conditions of poverty and helplessness. With no money and a shortage of accommodation, many have been forced to "squat" with family members and friends in already overcrowded houses.

Others live in lonely hotels or church centres waiting to be "processed" by the "machinery" set up to deal with returnees.

But the bureaucracy at times has been unable to cope and now seems on the verge of collapse.

Angry exiles are blaming both the government — for its reluctance to allow a United Nations agency to supervise the process — and liberation organisations like the African National Congress (ANC).

An embittered former commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), Matume Modise, 42, says that when he left his home in Orlando West, Soweto, in 1978, his father, mother, two sisters and two brothers were cramped into three rooms.

"We were overcrowded but when I came back in May this year I found that 11 people were still staying in the same matchbox house.

touched down at Jan Smuts last week.

"This means we're all going to sleep in the kitchen because the children of my sister are using the dining-room as a bedroom," he said.

Modise found on his return that his mother had died in 1988 and that he had a stepmother with stepchildren.

Now that the euphoria of being reunited with his family has dissipated, he has been jolted by the reality of poverty and unemployment.

Another problem for him is that his children, aged seven and eight, and his wife speak only Portuguese and indigenous Angolan languages.

Another MK member, Vusi Magudulela, 36, who left the country in 1977, has been unable to trace his family.

He was 23 when he left at the height of the Soweto student uprising.

He recently returned with a group from Angola to find that his family had moved from their Dube home.

He is now dependent on the ANC's

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees (NCCR), the ANC's repatriation department and the ANC's social welfare department are struggling to deal with the problem.

"The exiles face a lot of problems, mostly due to a lack of funds," Makenkolo Mahlangu-Ngcobo, a co-ordinator for NCCR, said.

THE UNITED NATIONS High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that it will cost more than R1 160 million to complete the repatriation process .

Foreign donors, comprising mainly Western governments, are prepared to use only the UNHCR as a conduit for assistance to exiles.

"While the government is keeping the UNHCR out, it has given no special assistance to help with the repatriation," Mahlangu-Ngcobu said.

She said that without the UNHCR it



NO TRACE: ANC soldier Vusi Magudulela — unable to trace his family PIC: DYNAMIC IMAGES

"We try and assist them with their various problems, from tracing their family to finding accommodation, said the department's Dali Mpofu.

"They come with only their luggage and need logistical and other support. There are all kinds of problems to sort out."

Some exiles have been accommodated in homes bought by the ANC.

"We try to grab whatever accommodation we can lay our hands on. Recently we tried to secure the small mining village outside Heidelburg.

There are 40 families and 98 chil-

possibly resort to grand-scale throat slitting would be white. Occasionally they invaded my childhood world and it was hardly ever pleasant.

My mother would come home from the shirt factory where she worked and talked about her mean Jewish boss. Often the stories would end with the jokes they weaved around his racial insults. I was silently angry about my mother's lack of anger.

My grandmother, a domestic worker since she was seven years old, had a deep scar on her head where one of her bosses hit her because she came home after 10 one night.

In the December holiday, after I had passed Standard Four, my mother sent me off to work for a white woman who belonged to our church.

All went reasonably well until a cousin arrived who was a fat, unpleasant girl from the North and already had a clear understanding of her supposed racial superiority.

Within days the sweet young children of the Ainsley's were converted into trainee racists.

One day I took them to the park and the cousin ordered me off a swing because the neighbour's children were waiting their turn. Something snapped and I hit the girl so hard that my hand left a red imprint on her cheek. It was the end of my holiday job.

So, what made me think on a sunny February day last year that they had been struck by a host of Damascus lights in the disco of life when F W de Klerk gave them scant clothing to hide their moral nakedness ?

My innate optimism, added to the fact that Nelson Mandela seemed incapable of using the State President's name without throwing in an "integrity", made me discard my good sense for a while.

I should have remembered the dream and that my grandmother's predictions should be taken seriously. Personally I would like to wipe the smug smile off that bald man's face because it clearly has two sides to it.

"I've been in Angola most of the time. I have a wife and we have two little daughters who speak Portuguese.

"Now that they have joined me, it means that we shall be 15 living in that matchbox."

Modise returned home alone and sent a message to his family to tell them to delay joining him as he had not found accommodation and was sleeping in the kitchen at his parents' home.

He was shocked and dismayed to learn that his wife and two children were among the 250 returnees who

social welfare office for support.

Returnee Owen Diko, 30, is squatting at a farm near Evaton while another MK cadre, Jacob Yako, complains that he is unable to buy essential foodstuff like meat and bread. Yako left the country 15 years ago.

There are countless other ANC returnees with no accommodation, or sleeping in bathrooms and living in overcrowded conditions.

Nearly 2 000 exiles have returned, including about 500 children, mostly of schoolgoing age.

would be almost impossible to complete the repatriation process.

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's director for international affairs, said: "As long as the agreement between the government and the UNHCR is not signed, we will remain stuck because donors prefer to channel such funds to international agencies and not to individual organisations."

The ANC's department of social welfare, headed by Winnie Mandela, has been inundated with exiles and their problems.

dren in the group of 250 returnees who arrived from Angola last week.

It was the biggest group of exiles to arrive since the repatriation process began in March this year.



NO HOME: Former ANC cadre Owen Diko and his family have been forced to share temporary accommodation with other families near Evaton PIC: DYNAMIC IMAGES

Focus on the community

Sowetan 26/7/91 (297)

NATION BUILDING The power is in your hands

THE *Sowetan* Nation Building programme will kick off with a community seminar and school choir event in Bloemfontein at the weekend.

The event, which has received a generous sponsorship from Pick 'n Pay, will have local youth groups, the clergy, teachers and parents presenting case studies on problems experienced in their communities.

Professional counsellor Dr Garth Japhat will work through the case studies with participants.

He will also deliver a discussion paper on the impact of Aids on family life.

Mrs Mapule Khanye, a professional community health counsellor, will give guidance on how to set up an action plan to solve community problems.

Miss Faith Mokoka, representing the local youth, will deliver a talk aimed at motivating the youth whom she said needed to adopt successful role models to counter the effects of an inferior education and lack of recreative activities.

Mokoka said the emphasis of the Nation Building seminar would be on motivating the youth and locals on positive community progress.

The Rev Sondayizi of the Anglican Church will give an address on the possible causes of township violence.

He said the seminar would be positive in terms of informing people of different lifestyles that peace could easily be accomplished.

The seminar will be held at the Zenzele YWCA in Bloemfontein tomorrow from 9am.

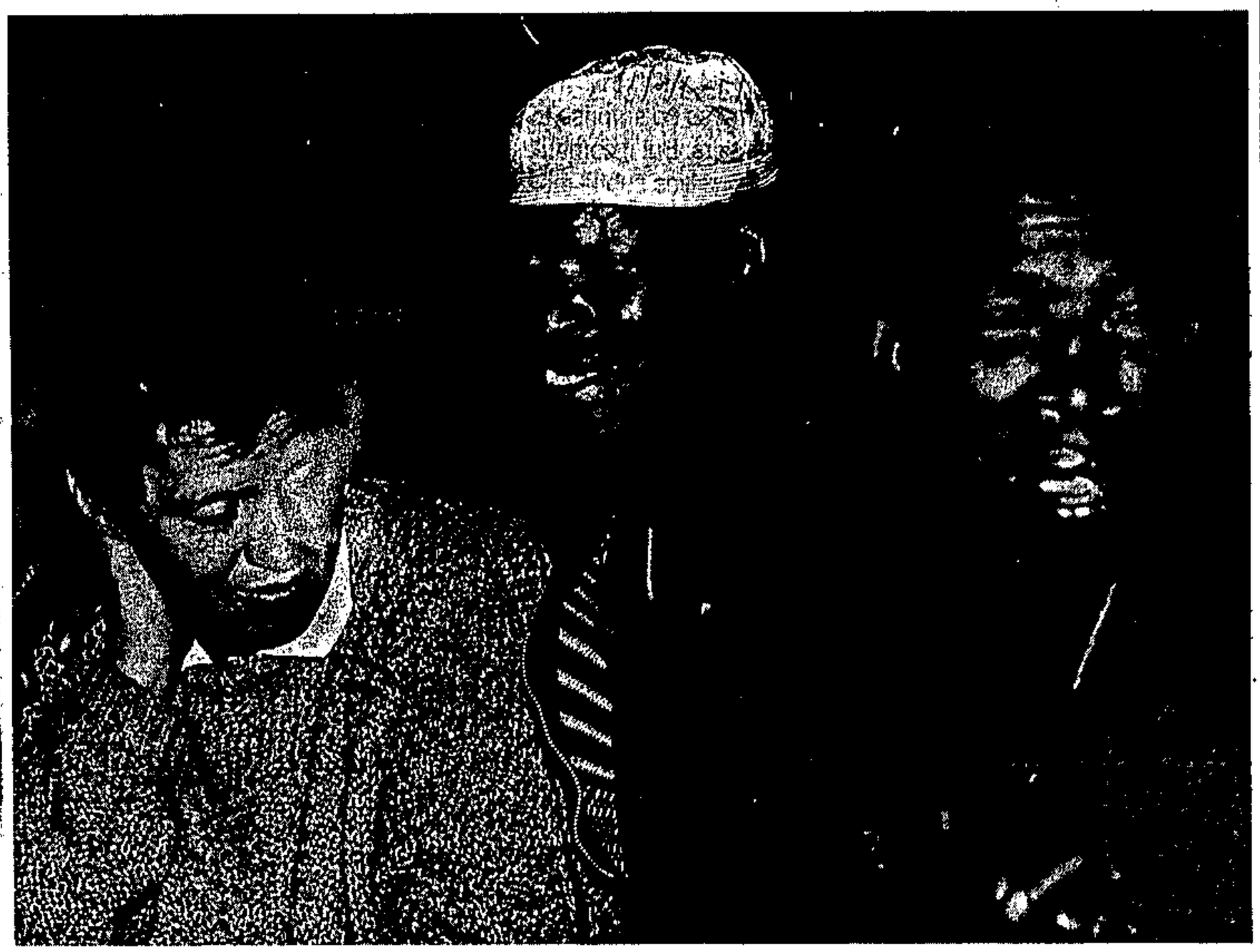
Admission is free and the organiser, Mrs Di Sutherland, can be contacted at (011) 886-7153 for further information. - *Sowetan Reporter.*

These outlaws don't play - they hustle

wlmail 26/7-1/8/91 (297)

Life's a hustle for the outlaws who work the streets and escape in bottles of Ship.

By CLAIRE KEETON in East London



Street life ... camaraderie and grins from the men who live rough in the streets and parks of Johannesburg Photo: GUY ADAMS

WORKING the streets is just that: hard work. Ask any of the "outies" who sit on the street corners and beg for money. They'll tell you. You can't just sit in the sun and wait for your next dop, you have to work for it.

"Think about it," said Derek (not his real name). "On a successful day, I can make around R20. Each person only gives a few cents. I have to ask a lot of people." And he does, hiding his sherry bottle behind his back. The sherry is Ship, not OB's (Old Brown), because it's got more sugar.

"Excuse me lady can you spare me a few cents?" is his opening line. Sometimes he adds: "for a loaf of bread". "I do need the money for bread sometimes," he said.

Living on the streets is unpredictable, but white "outies" in East London have a daily routine, even if they can't afford a filofax.

Peter's day starts early, probably earlier than most business executives. He gets up around 4.30-5.00am, while it's still dark. "I'm normally chased away by the police," he said.

He sleeps in the open or in doorways, in a cardboard box.

Others have better shelter. Ben, a dignified elderly man the others call their "mayor", sleeps at the hostel run by Nicro, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders.

Peter says of his cardboard box: "It doesn't cover me properly, you pull it one way and then the other side of your body gets cold. It's uncomfortable and I get bruises on my hips," he said.

There's certainly no padding on Peter's body to cushion him from the hard cement. His frame is bony, like that of most others on the street. He probably eats less in a week than most people eat in a day. By the afternoon, he had eaten nothing. On good days, he said, they buy liver from the butchery.

It's alcohol their lives revolve around.

From 5am onwards, as the sky lightens, the "outies" gather at the corner of Port Street, near the bottle store. They pool their cash for the first drink of the day. Peter laughed when asked if they don't have different preferences. It's clear that there is no money for that kind of choice. "We all share a case (5l casks of wine) or sherry," he said.

By 8am, when the bottle store opens, everyone who is in town is there. "There are about 30 of us altogether," said Peter, though at any one time only a few of them are to be found hanging around the street corner that is their headquarters.

The drink disappears down their gullets at an incredible speed. It takes two gulps to down a litre of "Giya beer", a drink so virulent that the township civic has banned it.

By 11am, five of them had finished at least three bottles of sherry and two litres of Giya between them.

When not at the bottle store corner, the "outies" can be found in parks, the beach and the plaza, particularly if they have money to buy meat for a braai. On pension day, several of them draw disability grants and they readily share their money with the others.

There is a strong spirit of comradeship among the men. They share their money, their drink, their food and look after each other.

The group noticed that Ken needed help: he was so drunk he was unable to stand up straight. Derek said: "We need to call a taxi," and immediately started hustling pedestrians to raise the fare. All the while, he kept an eye on Ken weaving his way back to the bottle store.

"There's money," Peter said when he caught sight of a smartly-dressed woman walking past. Sure enough, she stopped for Derek.

A few more generous passersby later Ken had disappeared. But there were other uses for the money: Peter went into the bottle store and emerged with yet another litre of Giya beer.

The trust that binds them together is strong, but it has its limits, and is subjected to much stress.

Derek, the live-wire of the group, tried to figure out who tipped off the police about where he would be "*rooking*" because the "dogs" bust the place. He decided it wasn't Peter because he had known him a long time, but he had a list of other suspects.

What about their families? Ken sleeps in a two-roomed flat with his ex-wife and her new husband. Most of the others don't feel comfortable with their relatives.

Jan said he went to Johannesburg but he didn't feel at home and people knew he was an outsider. He said his two sisters are teachers, and his brother is an attorney. When he stayed with them he didn't fit in.

Billy said his daughter lives in Beacon Bay, a leafy suburb by the sea that seems light years away from the bottle store on Port Street.

Derek and Peter disappeared down the steps of public toilets below the street, ignoring the "Whites Only" and "Blacks Only" signs still displayed.

The "outies" go down there to wash and shave. Derek claimed the clothes under his blue overalls were clean, but later conceded: "well, not so clean".

They also go down into the toilets to drink since they would be arrested if they drank in the street.

Most of them are familiar with jail, known as "the farm", and have tattoos to prove it. They had been inside for stealing and dagga-dealing, they said. Jan, sporting a bleeding head and bandaged arm, said that he was a gang-member who had been jailed for sticking a knife through someone. But the others dismissed his stories of street fighting.

Although they keep much to themselves as "white outies", they have good relations with the black people who live on the streets. Apartheid seems to have broken down along with the breakdown of their lives.

"We're outlaws," said Peter, grinning defiantly. "He's a black outie," he added, pointing to a man in a tattered overcoat and greeting him.

"I'm not a political man," said Jan.

Nor do most of them have much time for religion. "They give you clean clothes, a bed and a few cigarettes to keep you quiet. Then they ask you to do work but they won't pay you, even if you work hard," said Peter, who is a carpenter. Billy, on the other hand, is an Assemblies of God man and keen to convert passersby.

Peter said he could start work any day for a store nearby that needs a carpenter, but he was hesitant. He lost his last job through drinking and he knew it would be difficult to stop.

Jan said he was planning to start work "on Monday" as a fitter-and-turner, hoping his open wounds will have healed by then.

A former "outie" who had found a job drove past and stopped to talk to his friends. But his move into normal society is a rare exception. The others said it was impossible to find work. East London has high unemployment and they have criminal records.

For now they will work where they can — the streets. "Stop sitting sweating in your clothes and talking to her," said Derek to his friends, "get up and do some work". — el-news

Hostel 'sex slave' escapes

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A 14-YEAR-OLD girl went through six months of "hell" during which she was held captive in a hostel and repeatedly raped by inmates.

The girl this week escaped from her abductors at the Meadowlands men's hostel in Soweto, where she had been held as a "sex slave" since December last year.

The abduction was reported to the police but, despite numerous security force raids on the hostel for weapons, she was never found.

The girl, who cannot be named, was abducted from her Meadowlands home last December by a hostel dweller during an attack in the township.

She was taken to the hostel where she was imprisoned until her dramatic escape on Wednesday night.

The horror tale has shocked township residents, who have intensified their calls for hostels to be scrapped.

Several women in the strife-torn Reef townships have repeatedly alleged they were abducted and taken to hostels, where they were raped.

"This is conclusive proof of the atrocities and brutalities perpetrated by hostel dwellers against innocent children. To prevent further assaults of this nature, the hostels must go," a member of the ANC's Meadowlands branch said.

Police spokesman Col Tienie Halgryn told City Press the incident was "shocking". However, he declined to give details, saying this would hinder police investigations.

He said a man had been arrested for adbuction and rape and further arrests were expected.

Social workers slam Inkatha scandal

Sowetan 29/7/91

By ISAAC MOLEDI

SOCIAL workers have called on the Government to sack and prosecute the Cabinet Ministers responsible for channeling taxpayers' money to fund "clandestine activities that undermine family and human life".

Responding to what is now known as the "Inkathagate" scandal, the South African Black Social Workers Association said it was deeply perturbed by the Government's action to use money in such projects instead of addressing issues of poverty and homelessness.

Theme

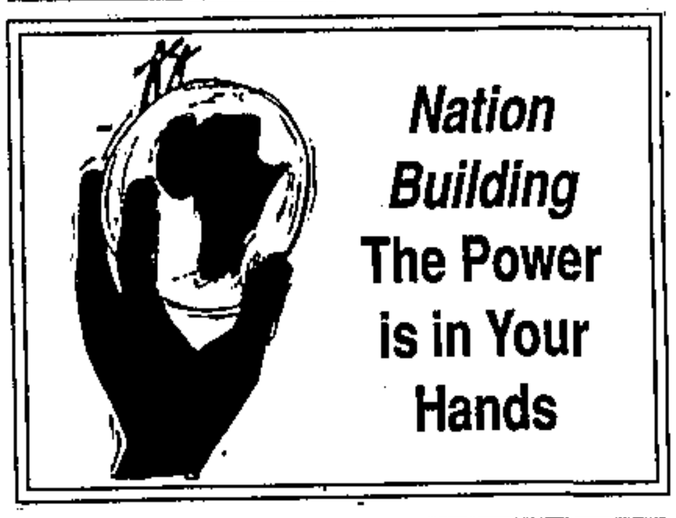
The statement was released at a Sabswa conference in East London. The theme of the meeting was "Constitutional Transformation: Implications for Social Welfare".

The association called on the State to desist from this action and "show its sincerity by sacking and prosecuting the Ministers responsible".

Sabswa also called on the State to unconditionally grant amnesty to all exiles and political prisoners and that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees be allowed to facilitate their return.

Alex's amazing Grace

Grace Ntsele will be featured on TV2's *Siyatyele/Siyazungeza* at 8 tonight. Grace is a nominee in the *Sowetan*/TV2&3 Community Builder of the Year competition. Readers will be asked to choose the winner after all six finalists have been featured in the *Sowetan* and on TV2&3.





Grace Ntsele - saviour to the hungry.

'That day I decided to do something to remedy the situation'

Sowetan 30/7/91

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

THERE is a day in everyone's life that changes everything - a day that brings out the hidden strength and abilities of that individual.

For Mrs Grace Ntsele (64), the day came in 1983 when she picked up a lunchbox dropped outside her Alexandra home by a jobseeker fleeing from the police.

"In it there was just a miserable scoop of dry pap," said Ntsele.

"This disturbed me. On that day I decided to do something to remedy the situation.

"When I got to work I discussed it with my bosses and I motivated a campaign to help the unemployed get something substantial in their stomachs daily."



Ntsele with some of the people she helps to feed.

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From that day Mama Grace, a family planning social worker, started her unprofitable but worthy contribution to help the community of Alexandra.

At first she used to cook one big pot of food and take it to the veld outside her home, where jobseekers used to wait for employers.

Soon the crowd grew as the disabled, destitute and the sickly waited eagerly daily for a cup of soup; to give them strength to get through the day.

Today she feeds about 300 pensioners, schoolchildren and the hungry of all ages right outside her doorstep.

Pensioners

Every morning she and her four assistants prepare big pots of soup with vegetables donated by a local restaurant owner.

Besides those who come to her house every morning, Ntsele also makes house visits for the bedridden and encourages pensioners to look after one another.

For years she divided her time between caring for her large family of seven and holding a full-time job as a social worker but still she had time to care for the destitute of impoverished Alex.

After retiring from the South African Family Planning Association she still gives three days every week to serve the community through the St John's Church Centre of Concern.

From Wednesday to Friday, after waking up at 5.30am to prepare her coal stoves for the pensioners who shuffle in about 8am, Ntsele sets out for St John's.

"I give counselling to the unemployed, co-ordinate self-help skills programmes for them and counsel on health matters," she said.

"But I do not really have to go to an office to counsel. I hammer home family planning, dangers of sexually transmitted diseases like Aids to every one who cares to listen."

At Ntsele's home the destitute and the hungry do not only fill their stomachs, they get spiritual guidance, company and they always have somebody to lean on - that someone is none other than old but vibrant Grace Ntsele.

We're not inferior



Dr NONO MOHUTSIOA-MAKHUDU

MOST women do not feel good about themselves, do not like themselves and would not consider loving themselves, says education and counselling psychologist Dr Nono Mohutsioa-Makhudu.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

This attitude, she says, arises from low self-worth, which is a response to social and cultural conditioning.

"We have been taught and told that we are inferior to men and whites. And we are not," Mohutsioa-Makhudu said.

"We must learn to believe in ourselves and our worth, learn to be honest, open and assertive about our feelings.

Creative

"We should also realise that within us are the seeds for everything we need to live creative, productive and meaningful lives.

"When you believe in your own worth, you come to love as a whole person rather than a needy and emotionally dependent one.

"The love of another human being takes the proper place in your life and becomes an additional and very precious blessing that enhances the self you already love."

Mohutsioa-Makhudu is committed to helping women, and men, realise how worthy and capable they are as people through self-esteem building and assertiveness skills training support groups.

She started running the groups last year while still working as senior research fellow at the Council for Black Education and Research at Funda Centre, Diepkloof.

She commences this week with the self-esteem building support group to be run from Funda centre from 6.30pm to 8.30pm.

Anyone who doubts his or her abilities, feels is not capable of achieving own goals, is not worth anything or sometimes hates the way he or she looks should consider registering.

For more information and registration Mohutsioa-Makhudu can be contacted at (012) 202-2591, during working hours, and Lulu can be contacted at (011) 938-1485 extension 258.

Rush to get poverty net in place by VAT deadline

B | Pay 31/7/91.

GRETA STEYN

GOVERNMENT is racing against time to get its R220m poverty safety net in place before VAT starts on September 30.

The nuts and bolts of the mechanism will be finalised after meetings at the beginning of next month involving a wide range of interest groups, a spokesman for the National Health Department said yesterday.

The outcome of these meetings would be crucial in determining the criteria for the allocation of funds.

The spokesman said the allocation would be decided by a committee, which still had to be appointed. Sources said efforts would be made to appoint a committee with "grassroots credibility".

The department confirmed non-government organisations would play a major role in fighting poverty, as government would have to rely largely on the infrastructure of private aid organisations active in the community.

Any organisation that believed it should be part of the programme could apply to the committee for funds.

"To ensure the involvement of interested parties, two days of discussions are planned for the beginning of next month. Working groups will be formed to talk about the exact way in which the special relief fund will be administered, co-ordinated and monitored," the spokesman said.

Non-government organisations and local authorities would mainly be responsible for implementing the programme, while the committee and the Department of National Health would co-ordinate and monitor. Finality had not been reached on the involvement of other state departments.

The spur for the programme was largely the charging of VAT on foodstuffs other than maize and brown bread. National Health said existing state schemes to combat protein deficiency in children younger than six years old would be expanded to involve more local and regional authorities.

"We also intend adding other foodstuffs to the current provision of milk to these children.

"The plan includes food aid to pregnant and lactating women whose weight is below normal."

National Health is finalising the programme after initial research and recommendations by a committee headed by Finance Deputy Director-General Estian Calitz.

Govt's R1bn fund is oversubscribed

GRETA STEYN

GOVERNMENT had received more than R6bn in applications for the R1bn social upliftment fund announced in April this year, Economic Co-Ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers said yesterday.

He said the first spending could start in September on projects forming part of a special employment programme administered by the Manpower Department. Other projects were being evaluated by a Ministerial committee.

"If all goes well, the committee's recommendations will be submitted to the Cabinet in early August. The first spending could commence soon after specific projects have been approved," De Villiers said. He added government had asked for indications of when projects would start making a contribution.

Despite the flood of requests for money, he said only R1bn would be available "under present circumstances over the short to medium term".

The criteria for allocating funds included employment creation over the short and longer term, community involvement and the elimination of backlogs. Another factor was the contribution that specific projects could make to social stability and the creation of a climate conducive to investor confidence.

But the implications for pressure on recurrent government expenditure was also being taken into account.

Unlike the Independent Development Trust, the new fund's spending will be reflected in central government's accounts. It is to be financed from selling strategic stockpiles and, depending on the speed with which it is spent, is likely to push government spending over the budgeted R84,98bn in this fiscal year.

Apart from government departments, applications had also been received from local authorities and "outside" development bodies, De Villiers said. Their applications have to be channelled through government departments.

Applications have been classified into categories of projects and departments have decided on priorities within the different categories before passing them on to the Ministerial committee.

Big fundraising project for poor sets R6-m target

Star 1/8/91

297

By Stan Hlophe

One of the biggest fundraising projects yet undertaken in the country, with a target of R6 million, was launched in Johannesburg last night.

Millionex 5 chairman Abe Krok said that at a time when South Africa was going through dynamic changes, it was opportune to launch a massive project in view of the alarming crisis in welfare.

Mr Krok praised the community and the media, both of which he said had played a major role in making Millionex successful.

He said the Government could not keep up with the demands of the needy and urged the private sector to play a greater role in uplifting the underprivileged.

Mr Krok said the need for the Millionex project was more important than ever and, with more than R3 million to be donated, it was a worthy cause.

He said prize money would be more than R2,3 million with a first prize of R1 million.

He was optimistic that Millionex could reach a target of R10 million in spite of the recession.

Other prizes would include a trip to Rio de Janeiro and two motor cars. The draw will take place in November.

The Star's assistant general manager, Peter Sullivan, expressed his gratitude for the role played by Millionex in alleviating the plight of the needy over the past five years.

Mr Sullivan said The Argus Group and The Star in particular had supported the project because it benefited the community.

Radio 702 promotions manager Rick Emden said the project had become part of the life of his radio station and urged the media to help promote the cause.

Beneficiaries of Millionex 5 will include welfare organisations, community organisations, educational and church bodies.

Another feature of the project is the facility whereby shareholders can nominate an additional beneficiary.

This will ensure the optimum spread of Millionex funds to as many worthy causes as possible.

Lerato taught them from her sick bed

Sowetan 5/8/91 (291) (355)

THE cardiac disease she developed after a nine-month detention in 1977 did not stop Lerato Monnakgotla Maluleka from doing what she loves most - helping women help themselves.

By PEARL MAJOLA

"I have always had an interest in educating women in self-help skills.

"As a young girl I belonged to the teenagers' section of the YWCA. I admired the way women in that organisation committed themselves to working for the community and I wanted to do the same," explained Maluleka.

"After qualifying as a teacher and working for about two years, I developed an interest in social work and decided to study it. Thereafter I worked for Child Welfare in Pretoria. It was at that time that I got involved in the South African Students Organisation's Black Community Programme and the Black Women's Federation.

But the BWF was banned in 1977 and Maluleka was detained. When she was released she had a heart disease and could not go back to work immediately, nor was she prepared to sit around in self-pity.

"My home turned into a workshop where women gathered. From my sick-bed I taught them patchwork, sewing, knitting and anything else I could."

But as the number of women coming to her for help grew and she got better, she could no longer manage to work from home. She approached church ministers to help by providing a workplace for the women.

Being a dynamic woman with an adequate academic background, Maluleka conducted private research in Pietersburg and surrounding areas during the 1984/85 drought.

Survive

"After establishing the needs of the women there, I began teaching them how to use the little water available to water their gardens and basically survive. I also organised a feeding scheme with Khuphukani in which we supplied milk and dry vegetables to the families at very low prices."

By the time she left the area a few months later she had established 25 women's clubs which are still functioning. They are aimed at promoting self-reliance among the rural women.

Maluleka went back to Soweto and continued the work she had already started with the churches.

"Meanwhile, something else was bugging me. Domestic workers had asked me if there was nothing I could do to help them after they had lost their jobs. I decided to start a project for the domestic workers in 1986. This was aimed at helping them with self-reliance skills. In addition, I also run literacy classes for them."

Maluleka is presently involved in a women's prayer project, called Umndeni KaKristo, which she started last year in the wake of the violence in the Reef townships.

Umndeni KaKristo helps families affected by the violence with clothing and food.

As a former teacher she also helps local pupils with problems they might have at school and runs a mini-library from her home. She is constantly invited to run workshops for women's groups in other provinces.

* Her noimination as Woman of the Week qualifies Maluleka, along with the other women who have been featured in the series, as a finalist in the *Sowetan*/Eskom Woman of the Year Award competition.



Woman of the Week

LERATO MALULEKA

Contraceptives are still not accepted

Sowetan 7/8/91 (297)

WOMAN

WHILE attitudes towards family planning and contraception generally are changing, suspicion still exists, for political, religious or traditional reasons.

By PEARL MAJOLA

This is the view of Nombeko Mazibuko, of the Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa, who spoke on the subject during a seminar at the weekend on contraception, sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases, including Aids.

The seminar was organised by *Sowetan* and the PPA and was held at Funda Centre, Soweto.

"People have always been concerned that family planning encourages pre-marital sex, but the increase in teenage pregnancies disproves this because, if teenagers used contraceptives, they would not fall pregnant," Mazibuko said.

Mazibuko demonstrated the methods of contraception available in this country and offered by the PPA, including the diaphragm and gel, cream and foam spermicides.

Speaking for the organisers, Miss Sylvia Phala said: "This seminar was in response to the letters written by readers to the Dear Dudu column."

"The letters show the main problems concerning readers to be relationships, contraception and sexually transmitted diseases.

"Another aim of the seminar was to create contact between the people and available resources, like the Aids Centre. The centre was represented by two speakers who discussed Aids and the PPA.

"A very interesting feature of the seminar was the suggestions we received from the audience. They proposed, among other things, that we run more seminars like this one.

"They suggested that we hold another seminar where both the youth and parents are involved so as to discuss their problems and try to find solutions to them," she said.



Part of the audience who watched a film on parenting at the seminar.

New structure envisaged for Development Bank

By Sven Lünsche Star 7/8/91

The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) is looking into a new structure and functioning in line with constitutional change in South Africa, says the bank's chief executive Dr Simon Brand.

The bank has recently been criticised by among others, ANC leader Dr Nelson Mandela, for not consulting sufficiently with community-based organisation in the implementation of its projects.

Dr Brand said that the reconstruction of the DBSA during the transition period would have to be mainly in its mandate and accountability, while accelerated progress would have to be made "in achieving a more representative composition of staff and management and all levels".

"Our governing structures, that is the Board of Directors and the Council of Governors, will also clearly have to be reconstituted," Dr Brand said at a seminar in Durban last week.

"If these changes had to wait until a new constitution has been put into effect, it is virtually certain that the momentum of development activities will be seriously affected."

But he was adament that the bulk of the projects supported by the DBSA were likely to "stand the test of changes in the political and constitutional framework".

"The Bank has always concentrated on the socio-economic merits of projects and programmes ... and we have required independent verification, based on wider consultation of the needs by the communities who are to be affected by the projects."

The two-tier governing structure had also protected the DBSA from sectional political interference, Dr Brand said.

The DBSA has been actively pursuing possibilities of providing support to community-based and non-governmental development organisations in terms of "delivery mechanisms" of its funds.

"After initial reluctance on the part of such organisations, significant progress has been made in more recent times in this direction. (299)

"In the process the Bank has been able to play a catalytic role in the emergence of interim structures at local government that have the potential of becoming more acceptable and more effective delivery mechanisms than the Black local authorities."

Dr Brand also called for a more pragmatic approach by community-based organisations"if the maintenance and acceleration of the development momentum is set as the objective, rather than political agendas derived from the overall constitutional issues".

Such a more pragmatic policy would aim at combining the community support of newly emerging structures, with the statutory authority that still vests in the existing bodies (such as black local authorities) and with the capacity of institutions in the developed sector (white local authorities and private business).

Dr Brand said the Bank had expanded more recently into neighbouring countries, "although such involvement has been limited mainly to policy advice and technical assistance in the preparation of projects.

"In this process there is likely to be increasingly intensive cooperation with overseas development funding agencies with programmes in Southern Africa."

League seminar aims at greater say for women

Star 9/8/91

By Zingisa Mkhuma

The ANC Women's League PWV region will hold a one-day seminar tomorrow aimed at bringing together women from all political affiliations to formulate an alliance which would serve in a proposed women's charter.

The ANC's campaign officer, Ferosa Adams, said they hoped to form "some sort of independent alliance" which would concentrate on gender issues related to a future South African constitution.

"We have invited a broad range of women's organisations, including political parties, Ms Adams said. "We intend holding discussions on forming an alliance which would become national in future.

"What we've seen in other countries is that although women form part of the liberation struggle, they are often left out when a constitution is drawn.

"Gender equality and protection often does not get addressed. This would be the first consultation in the country as to how best we can ensure that women's rights are protected," she said.

The seminar, which is titled "Women raise your voice in a future constitution", will be held at the University of Witwatersrand and will be addressed by various speakers, including psychologist Dr Nono Makhudu and Wits sociologist Jackie Cock.

For more information telephone Ms Adams at (011) 29-8595.

US funds

FROM PAGE 1.

obtaining written approval."

Senior Idasa office-bearers were away from their offices yesterday and unavailable for comment on the GAO's report.

The treasurer of the National Black Consumers Union, Jemima Mgobozi, said she knew nothing of any money from the United States.

"I'm not saying there is none. But I have seen no records of it."

Ussalep declined to comment, and the US Information Agency and Usaid organisation referred queries to the National Endowment for Democracy's head office in Washington.

There, Dave Peterson said the National Black Consumers Union had definitely received money from the NED, "but it's quite an old grant, so it's quite possible the new treasurer has no recollection of it".

At the moment, said Mr Peterson, the NED was funding "three or four" organisations in South Africa, including a programme that trained South African trade unionists and community leaders in Israel.

He said the NED, which was set up in 1983 to promote democratic institutions and ideas around the world, had been criticised in the GAO report over a perceived inability to monitor how the funds it gave were spent.

JOHANNESBURG

SA groups 'misused funds from US govt'

MALCOLM FOTHERGILL and MARTHA POWERS

SOUTH African organisations that have received more than $2,5 million (R7 million) from the United States Congress since 1986 have been harshly criticised in a report by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the investigating arm of Congress.

According to the report, on the funding practices of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), South African recipients of American money have been misusing funds.

The organisations named in the report are the US-South Africa Leadership Exchange Programme, the National Black Consumers Union, the Joint Centre for Political and Economic Studies and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

One unidentified South African recipient "made several unauthorised personal loans of at least $6 400 to employees and others, some of which have not been repaid" the GAO report to Congress says.

House

It adds: "For example, the sub-recipient:

"● Loaned about $1 700 to an employee for a down-payment on a house, but the employee resigned before repaying about $800 of the loan.

"● Loaned $1 200 to another local organisation to repair a vehicle and $2 000 to another individual to start a car-repair business.

"● Signed for a rental car for a former workshop participant who was arrested for drug trafficking while using the car, and subsequently paid about $1 500 in car rental fees while the car was impounded."

Another South African sub-recipient "used endowment funds to renovate some office space without prior approval from the endowment.

"The sub-recipient formally requested permission to use $8 000 in funds originally earmarked for an international conference (which was cancelled) to make the office renovations.

"The sub-recipient, however, did not make its request until after the renovations had begun, and used $18 000 — instead of $8 000 — of endowment funds without

● TO PAGE 2.

Govt asked to lighten welfare groups' load

Star 12/8/91

By Shirley Woodgate

Cash-strapped welfare institutions would be hard hit by the introduction of VAT in September, costing Hospice alone an additional R100 000 to R150 000 annually, says chief executive Stan Henen.

Facing a critical shortage of funds and forced to rely heavily on bank support, the institution would be pushed further into the red.

"We are sweating blood to get all the rands we can and I am deeply concerned that welfare institutions at present exempted from GST will not escape the VAT net, despite representations."

Appealing to the Government to rethink VAT on the welfare industry, Mr Henen urged the State to create a vehicle whereby public donations went directly into welfare funds instead of being absorbed by the bureaucratic sponge.

"Not only would we be able to attract far more finance, but we would be able to take Government talk about privatisation and deregulation more seriously."

If the State refused, the last resort was to appeal to the public to augment contributions from industry and commerce.

This included the recently introduced "scratch cards" which worked on the principle of rebates by way of winnings for lucky donors.

The Government needed to address the "ridiculous" situation whereby donations to religious and educational institutions and retirement planning were tax deductible but welfare donations were excluded.

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Babies are not sold say social workers

Sowetan 13/8/91

297

FOLLOWING last week's "babies-for-sale" allegations, social workers in private practice have pointed out that they are entitled to charge for professional services rendered in adoptions.

Reacting to a statement by the National Council for Child and Family Welfare, that the South African Associations of Social Workers in Private Practice said it was "illegal to offer or accept money to adopt a child" and it wished to set the record straight to avoid any possible misunderstanding.

In a statement distancing the SAASWPP from illegal baby sales, executive member Mrs Christa de Vries said in Johannesburg: "Any social worker in private practice may legally charge and collect fees for professional services rendered by a client regarding the adoption of a baby."

"The collecting of fees for professional services rendered can under no circumstances be construed as being money or a price paid for a baby.

Code of conduct

"In this regard, we must also point out that even social welfare associations or organisations now often charge fees for professional services."

De Vries said adoptions arranged by social workers in private practice were "absolutely legal".

"The work of social work private practitioners is also regulated by the code of conduct. It was promulgated as regulations in terms of the Social and Associated Workers Act of 1978 and is applied by the South African Council for Social Work, the statutory regulatory body for the profession in South Africa."

Screening process

A source close to the social workers said private practitioners charged about R90 an hour when consulting the prospective parents. They could also pay from R1 500 to about R3 000 or more before the delivery of their adopted baby.

The total fees charged for assessing the parents' suitability - "the whole screening process" - depended on how much time the social worker spent on the case.

"But the screening process is not a promise of a baby. If so, then it would be buying a baby."

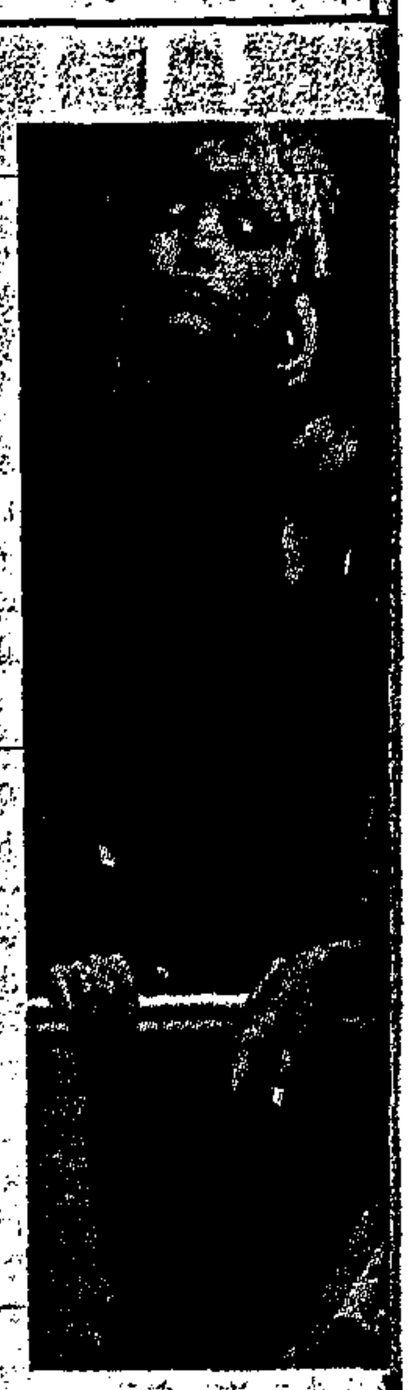
Unwed mothers

The source said applying to private practitioners for a baby did not necessarily speed up the process.

"We don't have access to babies like the organisations do," he said.

Private practioners' sources were usually couples who knew somebody who had a baby available, hospitals where social workers referred people, ministers and unwed mothers.

One of the advantages of private practitioners was that they did not impose the same limitations on applicants, the source said. - *Sapa.*



The Lon

Waiting, waiting,
robots to change. For
For a place to park. For
For the queues to shor
Same old story -
bills there are no thrills

Women planning rally for peace

Sowetan 16/8/91

A CAMPAIGN by South African women for positive action towards peace and reconciliation will be launched on August 31.

The campaign will culminate at a massive rally to be held at the FNB Stadium in Johannesburg on September 28.

The women belong to various groups including, among others, the Women's Bureau, the ANC's Women's League, Women for South Africa, Interdenominational Women's Prayer League and the Women's Brigade of the IFP.

Announcing plans for the campaign this week, Mrs Stella Job of the Women's Bureau said: "We want to see our country and its people on

By PEARL MAJOLA

track to a friendly and prosperous future and we want to start doing it right away.

"We represent the silent millions who want to live in peace and work together in harmony for a better future for all.

Future

"A very diverse group of women working together in the steering committee have shown that South Africa's different people can work as one when each is willing to co-operate, putting aside a painful past and hoping for a brighter future," she said.

The women have proposed that during September, which is also Friendship Month, people should reach out to each other through gestures like sending greeting cards, visiting or praying for each other.

"The September activities will culminate in the cultural rally at FNB where there will be traditional dancing, music, a gymnastrada and other entertainment," Job said.

Everyone is invited to the rally and women in key positions in other African countries will be the guests of honour.

"However, substantial funding will be required and we appeal for financial and moral support.

A special fundraising banquet on September 19 at the Carlton Hotel is planned to raise part of the needed funds."

A special committee of trustees has been selected to oversee the project and manage all funds received.

The committee can be contacted at (012) 455-625.



Delegates who attended the launch of the Positive Action Now campaign were Mrs Stella Job (Woman's Bureau), Mrs Mary Panos (World Peace Through Prayer) and Mrs Valencia Khumalo (ANCWL)

Giving the poorest some place to live

Sowetan 16/8/91.

FOCUS

JOHN WEAVER, chief executive officer of FHA Homes, looks at how the poorest people in the land benefit from a trust set up by the Government.

THE Government announced in 1990 that it would allocate R2 billion to address social inequities.

The areas identified in the Budget for urgent attention were health, housing and education.

Recognising that it would not be acceptable if the Government decided how to spend the money Mr Jan Steyn, a former Supreme Court Judge, was invited to establish a trust. Under his chairmanship the trust would decide how the money should be spent.

Steyn accepted the invitation but made it clear that the trust must be independent of Government and that, once the money was handed to the trust, the trustees would be responsible for deciding how the money should be spent.

In other words, the Government would have no say in how the money was spent.

Developers

This condition was accepted by the Government and the funds were transferred to the trust in the middle of 1990.

Since then the staff of the Independent Development Trust have been evaluating proposals and deciding how best to use the money at their disposal.

Recent announcements detail the decisions they have taken, which involve contributing to more than 100 projects designed to help uplift the poorest in the land.

The biggest single allocation is an amount of R750 million for capital subsidies for the provision of serviced sites. This is land bought by a developer, broken up into small sites with basic services installed and then made available to the public.

Once the land is transferred into the name of the purchaser, he or she may erect any form of shelter or proper house. What is important is that the site belongs to the purchaser to develop or sell as he or she sees fit.

The money set aside by the IDT is to help the very poor buy these sites and this will be accomplished by what they have called the Capital Subsidy Scheme. The scheme works as follows:

Developers (such as FHA Homes, local and provincial authorities, community trusts and private developers) find suitable land and then make an application to the IDT for a site-and-service subsidy.

If the developer's application is successful, he is required to put up the working capital to buy the land, have it proclaimed as a township, design and provide graded minor access roads and tarred main roads, instal running water and a toilet connected to water-borne sewerage on each site.

When these works are complete and sites are transferred to the name of the new owner, the IDT will pay the developer R7 500 a site. This means that the IDT has effectively bought the site on behalf of the individual who takes possession of this serviced piece of land.

Not everyone qualifies to buy these sites. To ensure that only the most needy benefit, the IDT has laid down qualifying criteria that require the applicant be:

- At least 21 years of age;
- Living with dependents (mother, father, children, etc.);
- Not to have been granted any other housing subsidy from the Government;
- Earning less than R1 000 a month; and
- A first-time property owner.

Projects

But the IDT has thought beyond simply giving poor people their own sites. They also recognise the importance of support and participation by the community in the development of a successful site-and-service scheme. Developers therefore have to advise the IDT what they will be doing to ensure that the community is involved in the development and how they will initiate what the IDT calls consolidation.

In the words of the IDT: "Consolidation is the process of upgrading informal communities in both physical environment and socio-economic terms. As consolidation proceeds, housing is upgraded from informal structures, infrastructure services are improved, public and private sector community facilities are provided, commercial enterprises are established, skills of the community are improved, thus facilitating income-generation in the community."

Emergency

The IDT received hundreds of applications from developers after the scheme was announced at the start of 1991. At the end of June 1991 developers were advised by the IDT that their proposals for 108 projects for a total of 99 800 sites had been accepted in principle.

The IDT is now formalising agreements between it and the developers so that they each know their rights and responsibilities. It is expected that the first serviced sites will become available in the last few months of this year.

The IDT capital subsidy scheme should be seen as an emergency measure to provide basic health, safety and security of tenure to the poorest people in our country. It is hoped that either the IDT's funds will be topped up by Government to enable more capital subsidies to be provided, or alternatively that Government will change its current subsidy policies to provide capital subsidies on a broader base.

Hot soup keeps the cold at bay

By LULAMA LUTI

COLD winter days without enough blankets or clothes are a thing of the past for more than 50 Soweto children who were this week presented with blankets, trousers and shirts.

The needy children, all pupils at Mzamo Lower Primary School in Orlando West, were given the blankets and clothes by Soraya Hassim of the Fordsburg-based Islamic Relief Fund. CPress 18/8/91

Mzamo principal Caroline Makause said a bread and soup scheme was initially intended for children from poor families but had since been extended to other children.

"Most of the children for whom the scheme was intended are orphans. Some live with their pensioned grannies or in some cases the parents are unemployed.

"For those who live in shacks, the soup kitchen has been a blessing, especially during violence," she said.

Makause said Hassim was doing wonderful work, especially for children from Mzimhlophe.

Community worker Hassim said her organisation has been involved in providing relief schemes to people throughout the PWV region and the scheme covers more than 30 000 children.

Among the areas in which the organisation operates are Orange Farm near Evaton, Zonk'izizwe in Katlehong, and the squatter camps in Soweto.

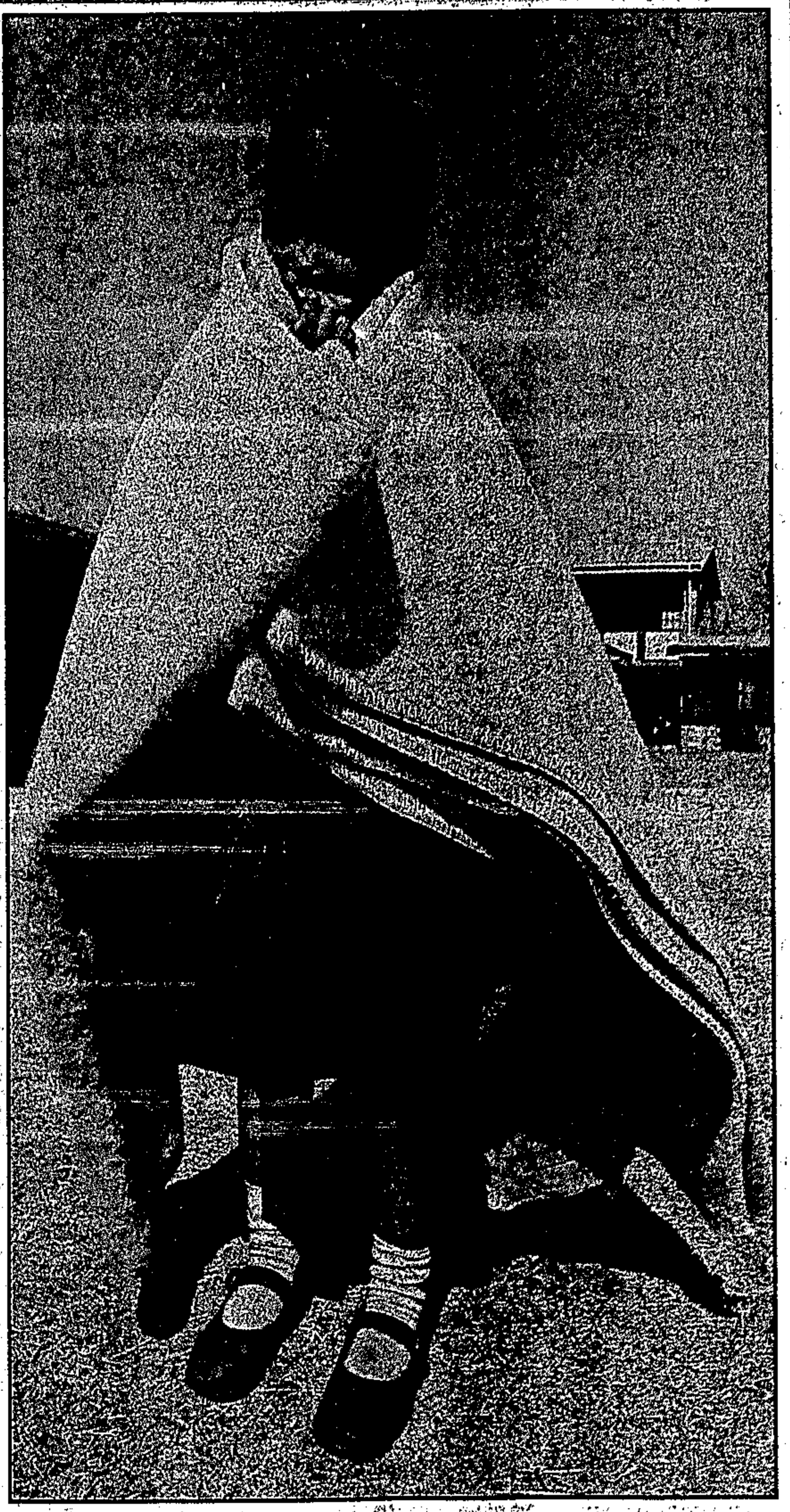
"We have been running soup kitchens for schoolchildren and the elderly.

"The services are concentrated mainly in the squatter camps where people live in terrible conditions. We believe it is our duty to try to bring whatever comfort we can to them," said Hassim.

She added that the organisation was largely dependent on donations by, and support from, the Muslim community.

"The clothes and blankets are collected from schools and churches who have been very generous and without whose help and support the project would not have been possible."

She said the organisation, together with the Islamic Medical Association, also ran a mobile medical unit in the squatter camps, where elderly people were examined and provided with medicine.



A little girl from Mzamo School with her blanket. ■ Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

The champion of the squatters

OLGA Lutu is an unsung heroine of the shack-dwelling community to whom she has unselfishly dedicated her life.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

Since 1982, when she moved into Weiler's Farm, near Vereeniging, Lutu has been harassed, arrested and appeared in court more times than she can remember - all for the benefit of squatters.

She was harassed by the police after she had urged farm labourers there not to pay rent, arrested for opening an advice centre which was meant to help the squatters obtain ID books and pension funds, among other things.

Service

She also appeared in court and was fined R800 for refusing to pay service charges for a house that had no electricity and water supply, and for which she also had no permit to live in.

There was a time when she and other community members were arrested every day.

They would appear in court even on Saturdays.

But Lutu did not wilt under the pressure.

Her experience became a challenge that propelled her to form a strong and unified Weiler's Farm community.

"Our unity was displayed in 1985 when we were told to move after the owner had sold it," Lutu said.

"Our electricity and water supplies were cut off and we were harassed by police every night. But we would not budge.

"I led a committee to Pretoria to ask that the services be reinstated."

Lutu and her committee were granted permission by the Government to use a borehole that the police had prevented them from using.

Firm

They got a donation of water-pumping equipment from one firm and their problem was solved.

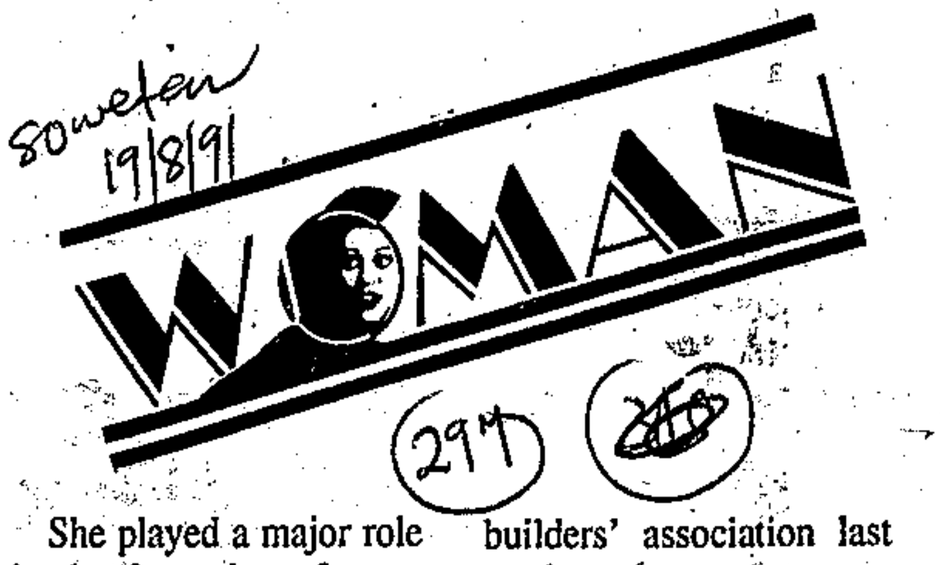
By then they had started a residential committee, of which she was chairman.

They had also acquired legal assistance from the Legal Resources Centre. They held monthly meetings with local authorities in negotiation for alternative accommodation.

Area

They identified Orange Farm as a possible living area and it was granted to them last year.

This daughter of a "cruel policeman" and a "poor mother" from the Cape was instrumental in the allocation of Orange Farm, not only to squatters from Weiler's Farm, but also to others from Soweto and the Vaal.



She played a major role in the formation of community projects that include a school called Qoqizizwe Primary School, a self-help sewing scheme for unemployed women and a pre-school facility that is named after her.

She offers all her services, including work in the projects, voluntarily.

"We have several unemployed women currently training for a bakery project that we hope to start as soon as they complete the course.

Sewing

"We have been offered a farm at Poortjie, an extension of Orange Farm. We will use it to run gardening, sewing, knitting and other projects that we will add as we go on," Lutu said.

This bulky woman, whose extensive yard is always full of people seeking advice on how to obtain ID books, housing permits and pension funds, also belongs to a committee that launched a builders' association last week.

The association hopes to stop exploitative building contractors from working at Orange Farm.

Lutu also does the rounds in the shanty town with the Black Sash every Thursday to check on the problems of the 11 000 families in the four wards.

Fights

"Their problems include the daily fights we have with the local white farmers. I'm very bitter with the one-sided reports we always see in the media that allege that squatters steal from the farmers.

"Our people are harassed and beaten by the farmers almost every day, but I never see that in the Press."

Her wish is to see politics left out of the desperate community's problems.

Allocation of more sites and construction of proper roads are on the agenda of problems she wants to tackle next.

is not over yet. Mr Gorbachev must still have some support. But it is a whole new ball game unless he gets back in control."

would not dash prospects of South Africa developing economic relations with the Soviet Union. — Sapa-AP.

● Markets react — Page 13

taken over as acting president but most news bulletins led with the hurricane lashing the US Eastern seaboard. — Star Bureau.

Govt's 'safety net' for VAT too late, say welfare groups

Star 19/8/91?

(297)

By Paula Fray
and Jacqueline Myburgh

The Government plans to use existing relief organisations to implement its R220 million "safety net" programme to help protect the poor from the effects of VAT, Minister of National Health Dr Rina Venter announced yesterday.

But welfare organisations have criticised the Government for not consulting them about the structure of the safety net, or how it will affect their operations.

Dr Venter said it was not necessary at this stage to negotiate details of the plan with the welfare organisations. They had been asking for more money for many years, and her department knew their programmes.

Dr Venter called on organisations which provided or could provide food aid to apply for financial assistance without delay.

Food assistance programmes administered by the clinics of local authorities would be extended.

In a separate statement, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said the extension and implementation of an appropriate social security net was one of three ways in which poverty was being tackled.

The fact that VAT, with two exceptions, would be introduced on basic foodstuffs meant that the implementation gave a "certain time urgency to the necessity for further steps".

Feeding schemes

Dr Venter said there were more than 1 300 registered welfare organisations involved in feeding schemes, as well as 2 000 clinics in the State's primary welfare programme.

She stressed that the programme was aimed at developments which "helped people to help themselves".

Another condition was that the money be used in projects which penetrated specifically targeted groups. These included pre-school children and pregnant and nursing women; children aged between six and 12 years; the elderly and other social dependants; and certain groups of the unemployed.

Housewives League president Lyn Morris yesterday said the Government had dragged its heels in implementing the VAT safety net.

"This money was available in March in the Budget. Why wait for three or four weeks before VAT takes effect to start the programme?"

A forum will be held in Pretoria at which organisations can nominate a working committee responsible for drafting development policy.

Ina Perlman, national director of Operation Hunger, said her organisation was still not sure whether it would be exempted from paying VAT on food and certain services, and whether its Gold Rush competition tickets would be subject to VAT. She was "deeply concerned about the incredible hardships VAT would impose upon the poor".

● More reports — Page 6

Red Cross kept away from ANC 'prisons'

THE International Committee of the Red Cross had been trying unsuccessfully to visit ANC detention centres for the past 15 years, Red Cross detention co-ordinator Marc Henzelin said yesterday.

The Red Cross had asked ANC president Nelson Mandela a month ago for permission to visit the centres but had not yet received a reply, he said. They had tried since 1976 to get permission, he said.

Henzelin was speaking to reporters while a meeting was in progress in a central Johannesburg hotel between 20 dissident former members of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and ANC leaders. The meeting, which continues today, was described as "cordial".

Sday 20/8/91.

PATRICK BULGER

In the ANC delegation was Winnie Mandela and Umkhonto chief of staff Chris Hani, who has been singled out for criticism by the group of ex-detainees who returned to SA at the weekend.

Henzelin said the Red Cross had information that there were detention centres in a number of southern African countries but he would not name them.

The former detainees were examined by a Red Cross doctor yesterday, although the results of the examinations would not be made public.

~~Staff~~ 297

At yesterday's meeting, dissident leader Jose Ribeiro da Sousa came face to face with Hani to discuss the group's problems. He claims to have been tortured in Lusaka, Angola and Uganda.

LINDEN BIRNS reports that De Sousa read out a joint communiqué after the ANC-dissident talks yesterday.

He said: "Both sides have agreed not to have any more Press contact or to give any interviews, or to make any accusatory comments until further notice."

He said the general feeling was that both sides should work towards reconciliation.

● Picture: Page 3

Aid body tied up in govt red tape

B/Day 20/8/91.

297

DARIUS SANAI

WORLDVISION's managers were redirected to eight different government offices yesterday when they tried to find out how to take up National Health Minister Rina Venter's weekend offer of cash aid for poverty relief.

The community development organisation said this highlighted government's inability to properly co-ordinate the scheme that it had proposed.

Other welfare and medical groups condemned government's attempt to soften the effects of VAT as "inadequate and archaic".

Operation Hunger spokesman Ina Perlman said she was concerned that the R220m earmarked by Venter for food aid would never reach its intended targets.

Worldvision director John Allwood warned of a "bureaucratic bungle" that would shift money from one department to another and never benefit those suffering from the effects of VAT.

Government's implementation of VAT showed a distinct lack of forethought and planning, Allwood said.

He said the introduction of the tax was an ideal time for government to work out an innovative system of welfare aid that would directly benefit those in need, instead of operating through a government bureaucracy.

He approved of government's decision to exempt bread and maize from VAT, but another Worldvision spokesman said yesterday "man does not live on bread alone".

Perlman said VAT would have a "terrifying" effect on the ability of most South Africans to buy basic foodstuffs.

She said government food aid would not be enough, and called for it to make more details of the scheme known.

The scheme, which requires welfare organisations to apply to government for financial backing, could have a "horrendous impact on cash flow" as organisations would presumably have to wait several weeks before receiving rebates on their outlays, Perlman said.

Inadequate

Meanwhile, Sapa reports the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) said yesterday the aid programme was inadequate.

In a statement, Namda said the measures were "inadequate to alleviate the effects of VAT on previously GST exempt foodstuffs".

It said the aid was an "attempt to buy political acceptance for VAT without making any real impact on the problem".

Namda said it was estimated VAT would increase the burden on the consumer by R1,5bn on food prices alone and called for VAT on medical supplies and basic foodstuffs to be zero-rated.

However, the National Council for Child and Family Care issued a more positive statement yesterday, welcoming Venter's scheme.

Joan Oberholzer, national director of the council, said it was running at a R33m deficit this year.

Food for the poor - Venter

Sowetan 20/8/91



RINA VENTER



BAREND DU PLESSIS

Sowetan Reporter

THE Government is ready to provide "immediate targeted food assistance" for underprivileged, the Minister of National Health, Dr Rina Venter, has said.

In a statement released on Sunday night. Venter said organisations which provided food to the underprivileged and undernourished South Africans had to apply to the Department of Health for financial backing.

Earlier this year the Government made available R200 million in the current Budget as a "safety net" to deal with the consequences of poverty.

Budget

"While the amount of R200 million has been emphasised here, it represents only a single element of a comprehensive, multifaceted safety net detailed in the 1991 Budget.

"Other elements include, inter alia, the zero-rating of maize meal and brown bread which will apply under VAT, R820 million for the improvement of old-age pensions, R660 million for the elimination of disparities in old-age pensions and R50 million for special job creation actions and the maintenance of existing programmes," Venter said.

Venter also announced that her department was extending its own spending schemes.

"The targeted food assistance programmes administered by the clinics of local authorities to combat malnutrition would be extended.

"Where in the past skimmed milk powder only was made available to identified cases, additional staple and energy-rich foods will in future also be provided.

"The contents of food parcels will be determined by qualified dieticians," Venter said.

She said about 2 000 clinics will benefit from the new scheme.

Welfare organisations were not contacted as they would be invited to attend a forum on September 5 and 6 in Pretoria, Venter said.

"In order to provide immediate targeted food assistance, I appeal to all registered fund-raising organisations which are currently providing food assistance to apply for financial assistance from the Department of National Health without delay.

"Organisations which provide food assistance and which are not registered can apply immediately for registration or channel their applications for financial assistance through registered organisations.

"The criteria according to which applications will be expeditiously considered and processed are available on request from the Department," Venter said.

The announcement is seen as an attempt to deflect the burgeoning opposition to VAT.

Dissent

Organisations across the spectrum, including the ANC have said that VAT will hit poor people hard and have called for more basic foods to be exempted from the tax.

However, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has said that the implementation of VAT could not be postponed.

He was reacting in a television interview on Sunday night on the growing dissent over the imminent change from VAT to GST.

Venter said she would not for the time being ask the Minister of Finance to exempt perishables and other necessary foods.

The idea was not to make food cheaper, but to make Government money available for the needy, Venter said.

Education solutions may be on horizon

Star 20/8/91.

By Phil Molefe and Peter Fabricius

The solution to the education crisis may be in sight following far-reaching proposals between the Government and a broad grouping of educationists for the formation of a "Patriotic Front of Education" to work towards the transformation of the education system in South Africa.

Government representatives led by President de Klerk yesterday met the educationists to discuss the report-back of the Joint Working Group on Education (JWG) which was set up on February 25.

On that occasion a delegation led by ANC president Nelson Mandela met Mr de Klerk and various education Ministers in Cape Town.

Following the February meeting at Tuynhuys, the JWG met six times and a report on its activities was tabled and discussed yesterday at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

University of the Western Cape vice-chancellor Professor Jakes Gerwel, who led yesterday's delegation in the absence of Mr Mandela, said the meeting had noted in principle the urgency to "set up a truly representative forum to work out a new education system".

Professor Gerwel said the envisaged patriotic front would have an important role to play in the country's education system.

He said the forum, which was still to be formed, would intervene in situations of crisis in education, address aspects of transforming the education system and reflect on the governance of education in the new South Africa.

Broad issues came under the discussion of the JWG meetings, including: the delivery of text books; repairs to damaged schools; the need for more classrooms; provision of essential facilities such as libraries and laboratories; and the improvement of the teacher-pupil ratio.

The educationists included Dr Neil McGurk of the SA Association of Independent Schools; Professor Chabani Manganyi, vice-chancellor of the University of the North; John Samuels, head of the ANC's education department; Ihron Rensburg, general secretary of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC); education authorities from mission schools, and the Lebowa and Transkei education departments.

The consensus was that some progress had been noted at yesterday's meeting but a lot still had to be done.

Minister of Education and Training Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said at a separate press conference that members of the JWG would now go back to seek approval from their constituencies for the two key proposals.

They were the formation of a body representing all educationists (the "Patriotic Front of Education") and, in the meantime, the appointment of a broad grouping of educationists to advise the Government on problems in black education.

But in an interview afterwards, Dr van der Merwe indicated that he did not think yesterday's meeting had convinced the NECC to call off its campaign to occupy empty white schools.

Southern suburbs feel pinch

Star 20/8/91.

Staff Reporter

The effects of the recession are spreading more and more into Johannesburg's "white" suburbs.

A growing number of pupils in Government schools in Johannesburg's south-eastern areas have been receiving free soup this winter through a scheme run by the local chapter of Lions.

The organisation operates a soup kitchen feeding scheme to about a quarter of the pupils at five schools in the region, says Lions member Ronnie Wood.

Also in this issue of Southern Focus:

- The monster on the hill turns out to be good news.
- Pictures a-plenty of the champion schools rugby side, Marais Viljoen Tech of Alberton.
- Karaoke comes to the South, and much, much more ...
- Southern Focus is free with The Star in editions delivered to and sold in the south, including Alberton.

If you are unable to get your Southern Focus, copies of the The Star with the Focus are available at the CNA Southgate Mall and The Star, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, today and tomorrow.

Venter promises to cut red tape hindering poverty aid

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Red tape and bureaucratic delays would be eliminated in the distribution of government's R220m poverty relief fund, National Health Minister Rina Venter said yesterday.

She was responding to criticism that poverty relief workers had been shunted from one government office to the other when they tried to apply for an aid allocation.

Venter said in an interview she had stressed inquiries should be made direct to her department or its regional offices.

With only a few weeks to go before the implementation of VAT, the poverty relief project was being treated with the greatest urgency.

Venter said the department's head office in Pretoria and its regional offices had been inundated with phone inquiries about the allocation of the R220m.

Funds would be allocated to welfare and other organisations based on their existing programmes and on their ability to distribute the money.

All being well, she said it would take no longer than two weeks after the receipt of an application for funds to be channelled.

Feedback from the organisaions would be closely studied during the first six months and adjustments made to improve the infrastructure of the project.

The feedback would enable an assessment of how many families and individuals needed poverty relief.

This would be used as background in determining the extent of the budget allocation needed in the 1992/93 financial year.

(3) under section 6 of the said Act establish, with effect from 30 Sepbemter 1991 a regional welfare board for the region established by paragraph (2).

B. DOOKIE,

Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Administration: House of Delegates.

No. 2080 **23 August 1991**

NATIONAL WELFARE ACT, 1978
(ACT No. 100 OF 1978)

297

I, Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Health Services and Welfare of the Administration: House of Delegates, hereby under section 10 (2) of the National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act No. 100 of 1978), request the nomination college, referred to in section 10 (3) of the said Act, of the region established by Government Notice No. R. 2079 of 23 August 1991, to submit to me names of persons who are competent and willing to serve on the regional welfare board for the Republic of South Africa, in accordance with the following provisions:

1. The following particulars shall be submitted regarding every person who is nominated:

(a) Full name;

(b) postal address;

(c) residential address;

(d) business address;

(e) occupation;

(f) identity number;

(g) name and registered address of every national council, welfare organisation, or branch of such organisation, of which such person is a member;

(h) name and registered address of any national council, welfare organisation, or branch of such organisation, in whose service such person is;

(i) name and address of any training institution at which the person is engaged in the training of persons in social work;

(j) number of the certificate of registration issued to such person in terms of section 17 (2) of the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978);

(k) name and registered address of every welfare organisation, branch of such organisation, in whose functions or activities such person is participating;

(l) the extent and nature of participation in the activities referred to in subparagraph (k) by such person;

(m) an indication as to whether the person has mastered at least one of the official languages; and

(n) the name of the magisterial district in which the nominee is resident or employed.

2. Nominations shall reach the Chief Director: Health Services and Welfare, Private Bag X54330, Durban, 4000 (for attention: Director: Social Welfare) on or before 30 September 1991.

3. No nomination received by the Chief Director: Health Services and Welfare after 30 September 1991 shall be included in the nomination list for the appointment of members to the regional welfare board referred to above.

B. DOOKIE,

Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Administration: House of Delegates.

(3) stel hierby kragtens artikel 6 van genoemde Wet met ingang van 30 September 1991 'n streekwelsynsraad in vir die streek wat by paragraaf (2) ingestel is.

B. DOOKIE,

Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn, Administrasie: Raad van Afgevaardigdes.

No. 2080 **23 Augustus 1991**

NASIONALE WELSYNSWET, 1978
(WET No. 100 VAN 1978)

Ek, Baldeo Dookie, Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn in die Administrasie: Raad van Afgevaardigdes, versoek hierby kragtens artikel 10 (2) van die Nasionale Welsynwet, 1978 (Wet No. 100 van 1978), die benoemingskollege, bedoel in artikel 10 (3) van vermelde Wet, van die streek ingestel by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2079 van 23 Augustus 1991, om aan my die name van persone voor te lê wat bevoeg en bereid is om in die streekwelsynsraad vir die betrokke streek te dien, ooreenkomstig die volgende bepalings:

1. Die volgende besonderhede moet verstrek word ten opsigte van elke persoon wat genomineer word:

(a) Volle naam;

(b) posadres;

(c) woonadres;

(d) werkadres;

(e) beroep;

(f) identiteitsnommer;

(g) naam en geregistreerde adres van elke nasionale raad, welsynsorganisasie, of tak van so 'n organisasie, waarvan die persoon 'n lid is;

(h) naam en geregistreerde adres van elke nasionale raad, welsynorganisasie, of tak van so 'n organisasie in wie se diens die persoon is;

(i) naam en adres van enige opleidingsinrigting waarby die persoon die opleiding van persone in maatskaplike werk behartig;

(j) nommer van die registrasiesertifikaat wat kragtens artikel 17 (2) van die Wet op Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), aan sodanige persoon uitgereik is;

(k) naam en geregistreerde adres van elke welsynorganisasie, of tak van sodanige organisasie, aan wie se werksaamhede of bedrywighede sodanige persoon deelneem;

(l) mate en aard van die deelname van sodanige persoon aan die werksaamhede of bedrywighede in subparagraaf (k) bedoel;

(m) 'n aanduiding of die persoon ten minste een van die amptelike tale magtig is; en

(n) die naam van die landdrosdistrik waarin die persoon woonagtig of werksaam is.

2. Nominasies moet die Hoofdirekteur: Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn, Privaatsak X54330, Durban, 4000 (Vir Aandag: Direkteur: Maatskaplike Welsyn), voor of op 30 September 1991 bereik.

3. Geen nominasie wat deur die Hoofdirekteur: Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn na 30 September 1991 ontvang word, word ingesluit in die nominasielys vir die aanstelling van lede in 'n streekwelsynsraad hierbo bedoel.

B. DOOKIE,

Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn, Administrasie: Raad van Afgevaardigdes.

FM 23/8/91 (86) (297)

tions outside the university. "The rising costs of being in residence are having to be addressed by us, because if they cannot be lowered to the same level as living off campus, the residences become a place either for the elite or for those who can get bursaries."

Philpott says it is important not to blow the sexual harassment issue out of proportion. "Most parents and students still see living in res as a valuable experience."

At Durban, the reported incidence of sexual assault has dropped significantly this year after the problem was tackled by committees, forums and (in the residences) joint warder-student bodies.

Says Thutu Radebe, senior Durban warden: "After what I was told when I first came here, I was ready for the worst. But things have got much better on the Durban campus this year. I don't know if it's because fewer cases are being reported or if men are beginning to behave themselves."

Radebe says she saw violence and sexual abuse during her student days at Zululand and while the problem has always been around, it seems to be much more controlled now. "This year we have only had two reported assaults by men on women — one in residence and one involving a day student. In both cases a boyfriend was involved."

Radebe says that apart from additional security measures taken by the university administration, what seems to be working well is joint action by wardens and students. "Individuals who cause problems are identified and pressure from their peers seems to work best. This is not only in harassment of women, but for everything from disturbing noise to excessive drinking."

For example, Radebe says the formation of "beer clubs" in the residences has led to students controlling colleagues who drink too much. "Firstly, drinking is contained in one area and a beer 'minister' is elected who will not allow anyone who has clearly had too much to drink to be served."

At Cape Town, a trained panel of staff and students has been set up to deal with sexual harassment and members of Rape Crisis and the feminist group Wildfire have been invited to speak to students.

Durban recently had a university forum on sexual harassment. Forum chairman Crispin Hemson says that about 40% of the audience were men.

The Durban Students' Representative Council says rape and sexual harassment have always been present on campus — but are only becoming apparent now because more women are prepared to come forward and report incidents.

Even so, they feel that a lot of sexual abuse is not reported because it often involves

EXPLOITATION FM 23/8/91

Every girl's nightmare

Sexual harassment in residences has been an issue at the University of Natal's Durban campus — but action has been taken to sort out the problem. (86) 297

Last year, among increasing claims of sexual abuse, a rape was reported and a male student was subsequently expelled. There is a perception that an increase in harassment is partly due to the huge increase in black students in the residences over the past few years. (All residences are nonracial; some remain only for men or women; while in those that are mixed, men and women are on different floors.)

Natal University has not been alone. Earlier incidents, including rape, were reported at Westville. Last year, at the University of Cape Town, a student was suspended after being found guilty of sexual assault and rape. (It is not clear whether the victims were prepared to lay criminal charges.) Other universities where several claims of sexual abuse have been reported are the Western Cape and Zululand.

Prof Hugh Philpott, dean of student services at Durban, notes that the economic reality of living on campus reflects condi-

Continue →

FM 23/8/91 (85) (297)

"date rape", which is not always perceived as rape by the victim and is probably harder to report and substantiate.

The SRC also notes that offenders are often people who are not part of the university community.

The SRC denies that violence and sexual abuse have increased because there are more blacks on campus. Several years ago, the Group Areas Act meant that Natal residences were virtually all white — but now about 70% of students in residence are black.

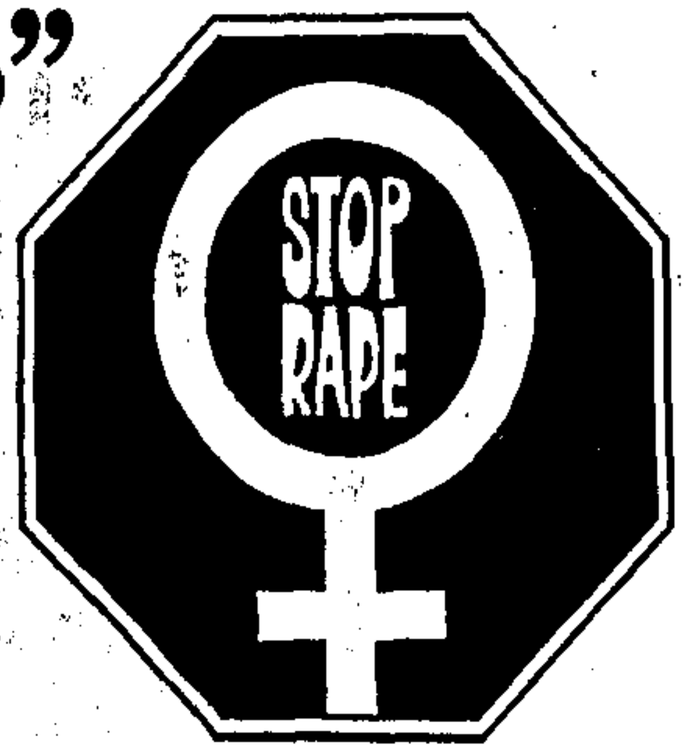
With more blacks on campus, some peculiarly African concerns have arisen. Radebe says a meeting was recently held by women's student groups on the subject of lobola (the traditional payment to the bride's family for their daughter) and the problems it presents because an educated woman makes the payments much higher.

But the SRC says sexual harassment has alway been present at the university and, if anything, women are now becoming more aware of their rights, while men are starting to respect those rights. ■

HEALTH MATTERS

When She Says "No" — It's Rape!

New Nation (Learning) N) 23/8-29/8/91. (29M)



While you are reading this article, at least five South African women will be raped.

This article was written by members of People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA). POWA is a non-racial women's organisation which organises around violence against women. POWA offers support and advice to women who have been raped and battered. You can phone POWA at (011) 642 4345. The support service runs between 6 and 10 pm Mondays to Thursdays. If you phone at any other time, you can leave a message on the answering machine and a support worker will return your call.

POWA also offers a public education programme working with other organisations interested in violence against women. POWA gives talks, workshops and seminars, on rape, battery and sexual harassment. If your organisation or school is interested in this service please phone POWA at 642 4345 and leave a message for the Education Worker. Your call will be returned the following day.

POWA also runs a training course for new members. If you would like to join POWA please phone the organisation.

What is rape?

The definition of rape used in South African courts is "the act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent". This means that rape happens every time a man has sex with a woman if she has said she doesn't want to sleep with him.

The law says that sexual intercourse has only happened when a man's penis has entered a woman's vagina. Because of this, many women think that this definition of rape is not good enough Sometimes women have to suffer terrible acts in the course of rape, such as sex in her mouth (oral) or her bum (anal).

Women's organisations are also concerned about the fact that a husband cannot be charged for raping his wife. For example, if a woman is raped by her boss or her boyfriend, she can report the rape to the police, but if her husband rapes her; she can only lay a charge of assault against him.

How often does rape happen?

According to NICRO (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) only one in twenty rapes are ever reported. In 1988, for example, 19 308 rapes were reported to the South African Police. This means that as many as 386 160 combined reported and unreported rapes occurred. So, according to statistics, 1 058 women are being raped every day in South Africa.

The myths and facts about rape

A myth is something which many people believe, but which is usually untrue. There are a lot of myths about rape, who the rapist is, and about the woman who is raped. These myths usually blame the woman, not the rapist, for the rape.

Myths also influence the way friends and family respond to the survivor. They inform the way she is treated by the police, doctors and the courts.

Some of the myths

1. Rapes occur in dark places

In South Africa, many people believe that rapes occur in dark alleys and open fields. In fact, more than half the rapes which occur happen in the "safety" of the rapist's or rape survivor's home. Many of these rapes occur in broad daylight.

2. Nice girls don't get raped

A lot of people believe that "nice girls" don't get raped. This is not true - any woman can be raped. Women from all occupations, age groups, races and social classes can be raped. Children as young as six months old and women as old as ninety-six have been raped. Teachers, secretaries, prostitutes, students and nuns have been raped.

3. Men rape because they want sex

It is commonly believed that a man will rape a woman because he desires her and wants to have sex with her. But rapists don't rape to get sexual pleasure. A man rapes a woman to make her feel weak, while he feels more powerful.

Along with this myth comes another - that women could stop/prevent the rape. People believe that a man could not rape a woman if she does not want to have sex with him. This is not true.

Most men are stronger than most women. Rapists often use weapons, physical violence or blackmail to force a woman to have sex with them. Sometimes, a whole group of men will rape a woman. In cases of gang rape, a woman is obviously powerless to stop the rape.

Further than this, women are not brought up to fight. We are taught to be passive, gentle and caring and many women find it difficult to fight. Most women who have been raped say that during the rape, they felt that their life was threatened, they felt the rapist might try to kill them. Because they fear for their lives, they do not fight but want the terrible experience to be "over with" as quickly as possible.

4. All rapists are mad people

Many people think that rapists are mad. In fact, studies show that men who rape are considered "normal" and even respected members of their communities. Many of them are married or have steady girlfriends and most of them hold down respectable jobs.

Most South Africans think that rapists are strangers. This is not true. Seventy five percent of all rapes are committed by someone that the rape survivor knows - a neighbour, uncle, comrade, boyfriend, teacher, boss, or even husband.

In South Africa, a lot of people think that most rapes are committed by black men against white women. In fact, more white men rape black women than black men rape white women. Most rapes occur within the rapist's own community - white men rape white women and black men rape black women.

Rape is a result of unequal power relations

We have all grown up in a society where people do not have equal rights. We understand that racism means that people are discriminated against - legally, politically and individually - because of their skin colour. Sexism is not different from racism. Sexism means inequality between men and women. The myths about rape which we have discussed are based on sexist attitudes in our society.

In South Africa, and in fact in most countries in the world, men are taught that they are the strong ones; they are expected to look after the family. Women are taught that they are weak and that they must obey men, cook and clean for them, and look after the children. Women and men are not equal. Women are often the victims of sexism.

Women need to fight against sexism in society. In our fight against sexism we can make demands in the same way that the black majority who are fighting against racism have made demands. We can demand equal rights with men. Women in our country have made many demands through the years, many of which have been ignored. Women have demanded equal salaries, improved childcare and education facilities for their children, equal access to education, and the right to control their own bodies.

Every time a man rapes a woman, he is violating her right to control her own body. Once the rape has occurred, because of sexist attitudes in our society, the woman may be afraid to report the rape, she may be treated badly by the police and the courts - people will ask her what she was wearing and ask her where she was when the rape happened. Her family members may not even believe her. She is made to feel as if the rape was her fault.

Many people in our country are struggling for a non-racial, democratic South Africa. **Only when all people are equal - men and women, black and white - will South Africa be a truly democratic country.**

Next week's article will look at the way rape survivors may feel after they have been raped, where a woman can go for help and ways in which her family and friends can offer her support.

The man who gave up all to help the poor

(244)

Star 24/8/91

ABBEY MAKOE

THE belief that all people are equal before God has led Koos Nel to give up many luxuries — including three Mercedes-Benz cars — to help the destitute.

The money raised from the sale of his possessions was poured into a project to provide food and shelter for the less fortunate.

Since that decision four years ago, Mr Nel has provided help for people from all walks of life.

He hired premises — similar to a mine hostel — from a company near Edenvale on the East Rand for R1 500 a month and renamed it Refuge in Christ (RIC).

The shelter now houses a variety of people, including former prisoners, former drug abusers and young people who have been abused by family members.

Eighty-nine people are living there, but the number fluctuates, according to Mr Nel. The centre's children attend local schools.

A pastor by profession, Mr Nel — initially reluctant to grant an interview because "I owe it to God and not the public" to help people — said his Christian values had forced him to change his way of life.

He said he had discovered that politicians had ruined many a life of the innocent through laws they had implemented.



KOOS NEL: Sold his possessions to start a shelter for the destitute. ● Photograph: ABBEY MAKOE

He did not regret abandoning almost everything he owned to follow his heart, although his loss in possessions had been great: a huge house and seven cars.

Mr Nel, who is divorced, said he had spent more than R70 000 on the Edenvale shelter and on other people from the Vaal Triangle area.

He said helping the needy was a demanding task.

"You ought to be with them every hour, showing and stressing to them that God is on their side."

Mr Nel stays in the same yard as those he is helping, sharing his house with his four school-going children, the last of whom was adopted.

Mr Nel plans to buy a huge farm and build a multi-storey building that will house at least 1 000 needy people.

In an effort to find employment for people staying at the shelter, Mr Nel has appealed to local companies for help.

The people are encouraged to bank the money earned, after a deduction of 25 percent, which goes towards the running of the shelter.

In lean times, when few shelter residents are able to find work, Mr Nel said it was difficult to make ends meet.

As he was detailing to the Saturday Star the problems faced at the shelter, a woman arrived with an electricity bill for R6 559, dated two months ago.

Mr Nel became defensive when questioned about "good Samaritans" who sometimes donated food, blankets, clothes, used furniture or money to the shelter.

"The social welfare departments and some other people in authority will take us to court," he explained.

"They maintain we cannot go out asking for donations because we are not registered as a fund-raising organisation.

"We struggle here. Very few people know about us.

"But, God willing, we shall survive."

One family with a common aim

Star 24/8/91

ABBEY MAKOE

THE men, women and children who fill the huge yard of Pastor Koos Nel's shelter in Edenvale mix as freely as if they were part of the same biological family, and they have one common aim: to be reaccepted into society.

Before they ended up at the shelter, their lives consisted of days and months sleeping at railway stations, on pavements, recreational centres and in night clubs.

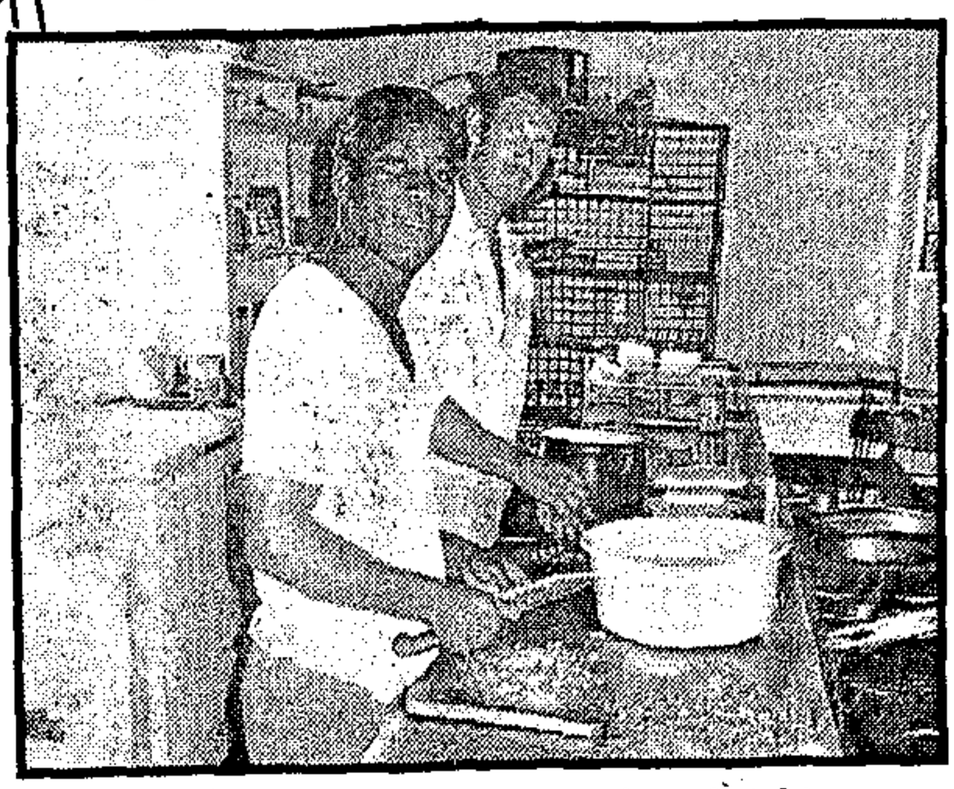
Their answers to what went wrong with their lives are about what one would expect: "I had alcohol problems, dagga, Mandrax, my family ..."

With little help, Pastor Nel tries to put back what these people lost.

Accommodation at the shelter is virtually free — and so are the meals, served three times a day.

Pastor Nel, popularly called "Uncle Koos", holds three church services a day: the morning "devotion to God", a service based on Bible studies, and an evening "praise and worship".

The shelter is made up of five large interlinked blocks. People sleep in the more than 50 bunk beds, using lockers as wardrobes.



PREPARING FOOD: Eric Manuel and Tobie van der Merwe are the cooks at "Refuge in Christ".
● Photograph: ABBEY MAKOE

As residents are rehabilitated, many turn to Mr Nel for a Christian baptism. Last week, 10 people were baptised.

Some men and women who had met at the shelter have been married by Mr Nel at the small chapel adjoining the living quarters.

Felix Botha (46) and Marie Botha (44) tied the knot three weeks ago. Mr Botha is now employed and the couple intend to move into a flat or buy a house.

Hilda Barnard (48), who was among the group baptised last week, hopes to get married within weeks.

George Munro (49), who previously did not trust people, hopes to marry a woman he met at the shelter.

Eric Manuel (32) and Tobie van der Merwe (34) work in the kitchen. They became good friends while peeling vegetables.

A 50-year-old man who gave his name only as Danie said he came from Port Elizabeth.

A bank employee for 24 years, he resigned shortly after his wife's death and moved to Johannesburg.

"I had approached every employment agency in the city. All they needed was my knowledge and experience, not my age."

He was eventually evicted from his flat and slept at the station, with his belongings next to him. One day a policeman took him into a charge office, and offered him a telephone and numbers to dial. Within hours he was in Mr Nel's car on the way to the shelter.

Babs du Preez and Meisie Martens met in a park. They frequented nightclubs to pass the time because they had no where else to go.

Mrs Martens left her husband and a two-year-old child in Port Shepstone, Natal, 22 years ago.

When she left, she was going to the local supermarket to buy bread and milk. "My husband did not understand me and our marriage was unhappy. Something told me to leave," she recalled.

She blamed no one for how her life had turned out and for not having seen her family in two decades. "I'm still buying bread and milk," she said.

Welfare body breaks down racial barriers

Star 26/8/91. (R&D) (294)

By Shirley Woodgate

The long-accepted norm in South Africa has been for whites to stretch out the helping hand to blacks. But the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa) has reversed the sequence.

Three years ago the organisation dropped the "Indian" in its name, became Johannesburg Institute of Social Services (Jiss) and invited all other races to take part in its welfare services.

The organisation started with one social worker, a telephonist and a cleaner some 56 years ago in a modest building in Fordsburg, catering for the welfare needs of the Indian community.

Says Jiss director Cassim Saloojee, Jiswa was among the first to shed racial restrictions on membership, management and service.

Their efforts eventually led to the campaign for the deracialising of the National Council for Child and Family Welfare, abolishing its racial "divisions" and integrating it right up to the level of its board of management, he claimed.

In the mid-'50s the Group Areas Act started to bite and most Indian people were forced out of the city to the newly established Lenasia.

As the Indian population dwindled, the social services had to go where they were most needed, also to Lenasia.

There Jiswa established a multi-purpose social work service centre conducted by a team of professionals.

But when apartheid started to go, Mayfair and Fordsburg were among the first suburbs to change from "all-white" to "mixed".

When the congregation of the Afrikaans New Life Church dwindled dramatically, the property was put on the market, said Mr Saloojee.

"Plans for the launch of the R1,4 million non-racial project was an act of faith by the members of the Jiss board.

"Contracts were signed without a cent in the bank to back their enthusiasm and by the time the dealings had been completed and the fund-raising programme launched in June, appeals for funds had already drawn a generous response from the Indian community.

"One businessman offered R500 000 towards the purchase of the building which will be transformed into a social service centre and medical clinic by the end of the year.

"One firm was persuaded within half an hour to part with a cheque for R150 000, others gave unsolicited gifts.

Having achieved one breakthrough, race barriers came tumbling down on the drawing boards as the emphasis in the New Life Centre on the corner of Battery and Queen streets was directed towards generating positive community life across the barriers of race, colour or creed.

"Jiss's Fordburg creche for working mothers, which will be transferred to the new family centre, already has a waiting list of 90."

Stressing the new buzzwords, "community initiative", Mr Saloojee said the success of a new democratic South Africa would be determined by the extent of genuine self-help projects which got off the ground.

"The present situation is that whites get the main benefits. Funds must be spread more evenly and focused on areas where they are most needed.

"We are showing the way, but the need is not only to throw all services open to all races but the eradication of racialism in all social services in South Africa."

Capital projects to benefit from oil sale

BILLY PADDOCK

GOVERNMENT would disclose details today of socio-economic projects to be funded with the R1bn proceeds of the sale of strategic oil reserves, Economic Co-ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers said yesterday.

It is believed De Villiers will announce that the R1bn will be spent on one-off capital investments to fund community-based developmental projects aimed at stimulating economic growth and providing jobs over a protracted period.

A source said government realised it had a responsibility to the less privileged sections of the community and it had been decided that some of the major projects would include:

- Building community centres;
- Building 141 primary health clinics;
- Developing sports facilities in squatter settlements;
- Upgrading 50 hostels in Transvaal townships; and
- Setting up systems for drinking water in self-governing homelands.

A spokesman said De Villiers would discuss the expenditure and allocation of the R1bn at a news conference this morning.

The funds from selling off oil reserves would be spent on special projects "designed to make the maximum contribution to economic growth, job creation and social stability", the statement said.

The sale of reserves to fund socio-economic upliftment was announced by President F W de Klerk during his Budget vote in Parliament earlier this year.

Following De Klerk's announcement, the flood of proposals "oversubscribed" the fund eight times.

One source said some organisations sent in the same requests in different guises. Had this not been discovered in good time, it could have resulted in double funding.

It could not be established yesterday how the funds would be channelled to the projects. Proposals had included channelling through community or local councils, but there were objections on the grounds that the funds could be misused. Another objection was that the councils did not enjoy credibility in the communities.

to stop having children unless she could care for them. Sapa

R100 million for electricity.

Explaining the boycott, a spokesman for the Soweto Civic Association said

the Soweto Peoples D

"The three council without the SCA/SP said

R1 000-m lifeline

THE Government has made available R1 000 million for social and economic upliftment and job creation projects - and poor people will benefit the most from this. Sowetan

This was revealed in a document released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises.

While 73 percent of the money (R742 million) is aimed at reducing the backlogs in the socio-economic field, a massive 40 percent (R408 million) will go towards easing the problems in squatter communities and for creating rudimentary infrastructure to house about 270 000 people.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

28/8/91

The R742 million has been freed from the contingency funds that were created to beat oil embargoes against the country.

The Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing will, on a site-and-service basis, prepare 53 770 sites for this purpose.

The Department of National Health and Population Development has been allocated

To Page 2

From Page 1

R31 million for the upgrading of 15 hostels around the country and another R84 million for strictly health matters, such as building 141 new clinics in underprivileged areas and their staffing.

The Department of Education and Training will receive R138 million, most of which will go towards building about 1 900 new classrooms.

Other projects include the building of 64 creches, 34 community centres, two centres for the aged, three workshops for the disabled and two children's homes.

Squatter communities and underprivileged communities around the country will also get basic sports facilities in the form of 83 soccer fields, 39 netball courts and 12 rugby fields.

The Government will also provide drinking water to 53 communities in the self-governing states.

The security services will be bolstered by the creation of 50 satellite police stations and 250 police contact points - both of which are aimed at placing the police in greater and more immediate contact with communities.

Roads will also be improved through an injection of R204 million for the purpose of road building, maintenance and upgrading.

Housing, jobs for the poor

Sowetan 28/8/91

25/8/91

About 18 500km of the country's roads will be improved.

Altogether 667 projects were approved by the Cabinet for funding after proposals amounting to more than R8 000 million were studied.

A spokesman from the Central Economic Advisory Service told *Sowetan* yesterday the recent petrol price increase had had no influence on the freeing of oil reserves.

The decision to free the funds was taken by President FW de Klerk on April 29 - four months before the price hike.

Last week's price increase was "tax increase" to cushion the impact of the reduction of VAT from 12 to 10 percent, the spokesman said.

When De Klerk announced earlier this year that he would release funds from the oil reserves, he said the money would be used in the interest of economic restructuring "in a way which will ensure the greatest possible contribution to the promotion of economic growth and job creation".

In this regard, the Government will channel funds into projects which will provide jobs for about 59 000 people for a period of about 15 months.

Many of the people, like nurses or teachers, who will get jobs made possibile by the new money, will be retained by the Department of Health or Department of Education.

There will, therefore, not be 59 000 people unemployed at the end of the 15 months, the Minister of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprise, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said that unemployment in South Africa had serious negative effects on the economic potential of the country and that there was an "inverse" relationship between the extent of unemployment and the level of social stability and order within communities.

The spending of the money will be carefully monitored.

Govt to give out R1-bn to uplift the poor

Star 28/8/91

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The Government is to plough R1 billion into 667 socio-economic projects countrywide over the next six to 12 months — with most of the money being spent on rudimentary services in impoverished communities.

Announcing the allocation of the Government's donation to the poor, Minister of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises Dr Dawie de Villiers said yesterday that the process could, if warranted, be repeated next year by selling off more of the country's oil reserves.

Of the current R1 billion, R408 million is to go towards infrastructure (rudimentary services), R204 million is to be donated to transport (roads) and R138 million is for education.

Health services are to get R84 million, police R62 million and 15 hostels will be allocated R31 million for upgrading. Other projects include welfare services (R15 million), community facilities (R8 million), special job creation programmes (R20 million) and sports facilities (R16 million).

The total announced yesterday amounts to R986 million, with the remainder of the R1 billion allocated to other unspecified projects.

According to Government estimates, about 866 000 man-month employment (one man employed for a month) opportunities would be created or maintained by the projects. This would represent employment for about 59 000 people for 15 months.

The funds for education will pay for nearly 1 900 new classrooms.

Basic infrastructure provided will include the creation of about 53 770 sites which will accommodate the housing needs of about 270 000 people.

The provision of community facilities includes community centres, centres for the aged, workshops for the disabled, libraries and pre-primary schools.

Consistently potable water to 53 communities in self-governing states will also be provided.

Because motorists contributed substantially to the funding, roads have been given special consideration. The allocation is aimed at the maintenance and upgrading of secondary roads to satisfactory standards by labour-intensive means.

However, the allocation represents only a 10th of the funds required for the maintenance of secondary roads.

The R62 million allocated to the police is largely intended for the construction of 59 satellite police stations and 250 police contact points, with a view to improving the service and protection function of the SAP and increasing police visibility at all levels.

Dr de Villiers said the Government was mindful of the damaging effects of "handouts", and had therefore structured the fund in such a way as to improve productivity.

Reacting to the announcement yesterday, most organisations welcomed the injection of funds, but many were critical of the ad hoc nature in which they claimed the funds had been allocated.

● Reaction — Page 10

Consultation needed, says DP

Star 28/8/91



Ken Andrew . . . negotiate for maximum yield.

Millions of rands would end up wasted if there were no consultation over the way in which the R1 billion set aside to eliminate socio-economic backlogs was to be spent, Democratic Party spokesman on finance Ken Andrew said yesterday.

He said in a statement that the allocation was welcomed and that the proposed projects seemed appropriate at first sight.

"It must be recognised, however, that intensive negotiation at national, regional and community level is essential if the money spent is to yield maximum dividends.

"Gone are the days when a white central government can tell the majority of the population what is good for them or what their priorities should be," he said.

There was no plan to eliminate backlogs in a systematic way, Mr Andrew added. — Sapa.

R1-bn handout the wrong approach, says business

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The Government's allocation of R1 billion to alleviate poverty has been cautiously welcomed among beneficiaries — although the business sector has spoken out over the "ad hoc" manner in which the handout was planned.

Dr Ben van Rensburg, chief economist at the SA Chamber of Business, said the Government's action had been an "ad hoc" approach when the country's need for social upliftment least needed such an approach.

"It should have been strategised along the lines of a socal accord, which would have defined and calculated the needs over a specified time period.

"By throwing amounts of money out, expectations are not going to be toned down, as they should be.

"It is only when everybody understands the degree and size of the problem relative to what is affordable that people realise the earnest attempts made to address the problem. The fund should have been planned with broad consultation among the various bodies concerned," Dr van Rensburg said.

Democratic Party spokesman Louis de Waal said the funding was a very positive move and the various allocations seemed to constitute a good mix. He added that this type of funding would undoubtedly be an ongoing feature of Government spending.

It was known that with the impact of VAT, there would have to be considerable amounts channelled into community projects — although a lot more was required.

Conservative Party spokesman on trade and industry Daan Nolte said it was unfair and economically absurd that the Government had sold its belongings to provide a R1 billion donation to the poor. "They are only doing this to win the support of the ANC."

The ANC's economic officials were still analysing the allocations yesterday afternoon.

Sam van Coller of the Urban Foundation said the money to be spent on housing sites was welcome and desirable, but emphasised that the issue of location of the sites as well as the question of ownership was important.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut said it particularly supported the proposal to spend about half the amount in the current financial year and the creation of 59 000 jobs over 15 months.

Charities battle to cope with armies of jobless and hungry

Poverty crisis grips SA

By Paula Fray and Abel Mushi Star 28/8/91

South Africans are losing their jobs, homes and in some cases even hope as the recession bites.

Pleas for help to feeding schemes and even suicide help-lines have soared as the recession tightens its hold.

Relief organisations report a flow of people from rural areas into the cities in search of jobs.

Association of Consumer Credit Bureaux president Rowan Haarhoff said bad debt judgments for the period March to May 1991 leapt by 34,7 percent to a huge R395 million.

"These figures are distorted to an extent, however, by mortgage bonds where judgment is taken for the full bond amount and not just the arrears."

One food programme in Hillbrow alone, St Francis of Assisi, served 110 000 meals from April 1 to the end of July, according to organiser Brother Giovanni.

"What we have found is a great number of semi-skilled and skilled people flooding in to Johannesburg from the rural areas," he said. "The sadness is that these people come here hoping there will be work. They can't find any and end up on the streets."

'Invisible'

The numbers of "invisible people" who slept on the streets of Johannesburg had increased "very much" over the past few months.

Hillbrow Twilight Centre manager Sabera Bobat said there had been a notable increase in the number of street children who joined the centre recently.

According to Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman, 1991 has been the organisation's most testing year yet.

In her latest report, Mrs Perlman said the countrywide economic catastrophe had sent rural unemployment soaring and had reduced, in the majority of areas, the regular migrant cash flow to an irregular trickle.

Operation Hunger deputy director relief and development Mpho Mashinini said black and white families were looking to the organisation for help.

"Even though political changes are underway, the economic situation worsens and there is a demand for us to assist many more people," he said.

In the PWV area unemployment is increasing every day. Operation Hunger has had to increase its feeding by 2 000 families," Mr Mashinini added.

Retrenchment of farm workers and the closure of mines in the Free State and north western Cape meant

● To Page 3

Callers cautious over Govt promise

Sowetan 29/8/91

29M



THE news that the Government is to spend R1 billion for social and economic upliftment was yesterday received cautiously by callers to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show.

Most callers welcomed the Government's move but warned that the money would be "trapped by the departmental bureaucracy".

Mangaliso of Eldorado Park agreed that the Government's decision to provide the funds was right but said community and church organisations should be consulted.

Adele of Dobsonville also agreed but was sceptical of the Government's job creation scheme.

"Is the Government going to provide jobs for only 18 months?" she asked, adding: "After that, what happens?"

Regina of Mamelodi welcomed the Government's social and economic upliftment projects but added that a skills upliftment scheme should also be implemented.

"The Government should also increase the money so as to create more jobs and complete more projects," said Regina.

Motlhobogeng of Protea North said the scheme should be included in the budget every year so as to alleviate the backlog caused by years of apartheid.

Advice bureau a big hit with Sowetans

By SILLA GROBBELAAR

THE Citizens Advice Bureau is proving popular in Soweto. Sowetan 29/8/91 (299)

Since the *Sowetan* wrote about the bureau, which recently opened a branch at the Koos Beukes Clinic next to Baragwanath Hospital, the advisers have been inundated with calls, said bureau spokeswoman Mrs Beryl Mullan.

The advisers are volunteers selected for their knowledge and sympathetic approach.

The bureau's services are free of charge. All inquiries, either over the phone or in person, are strictly confidential.

It is a centre with no religious or political affiliations.

People from all walks of life come to the bureau for advice on a wide variety of problems.

One young man was told how to get a birth certificate.

Mother

A young mother was told how to go about getting her baby vaccinated.

Another young man needed a bursary and was given the names and addresses of institutions to which he could apply.

A man from the country who had been robbed of his luggage at the railway station was sent to an organisation which fitted him out with clothes so he could start at a new job.

Many people have been helped in applying for pensions and identity documents.

The bureau is open every Thursday from 9am to 1pm at the Koos Beukes Clinic, Room 18.

As the recession bites...

Sowetan 30/8/91

Sowetan Correspondent

SOUTH Africans are losing their jobs, homes and in some cases even hope as the recession bites.

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"Even though political changes are under way, the economic situation worsens and there is a demand for us to assist many more people," he said.

"In the PWV area unemployment is increasing every day. Operation Hunger has had to increase its feeding by 2 000 families," Mashinini added.

Retrenchment of farm workers and the closure of mines in the Free State and north-western Cape meant families who had coped previously could now barely survive.

Urgent intervention in Ingwavume in Natal for 6 000 children with visible malnutrition since 1986 was needed after pleas for help.

While the economic situation meant an increased demand for aid the groups were also faced with a cut in their donations as a result of the recession.

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society head Dr Adele Thomas said some of their donors had written to say they would not be able to make their usual donations due to financial restraints.

Suicides Anonymous, run by Sam Bloomberg, has found more and more people calling in.

"There are a multitude of causes - but the humiliation of not being a breadwinner is high among them," he said.

"People are told to provide for their old age when they can't even provide for today," he said

Employment agencies have been inundated with people looking for work.

Drake International branch manager Yvonne Allen said the unemployment situation was "very bad".

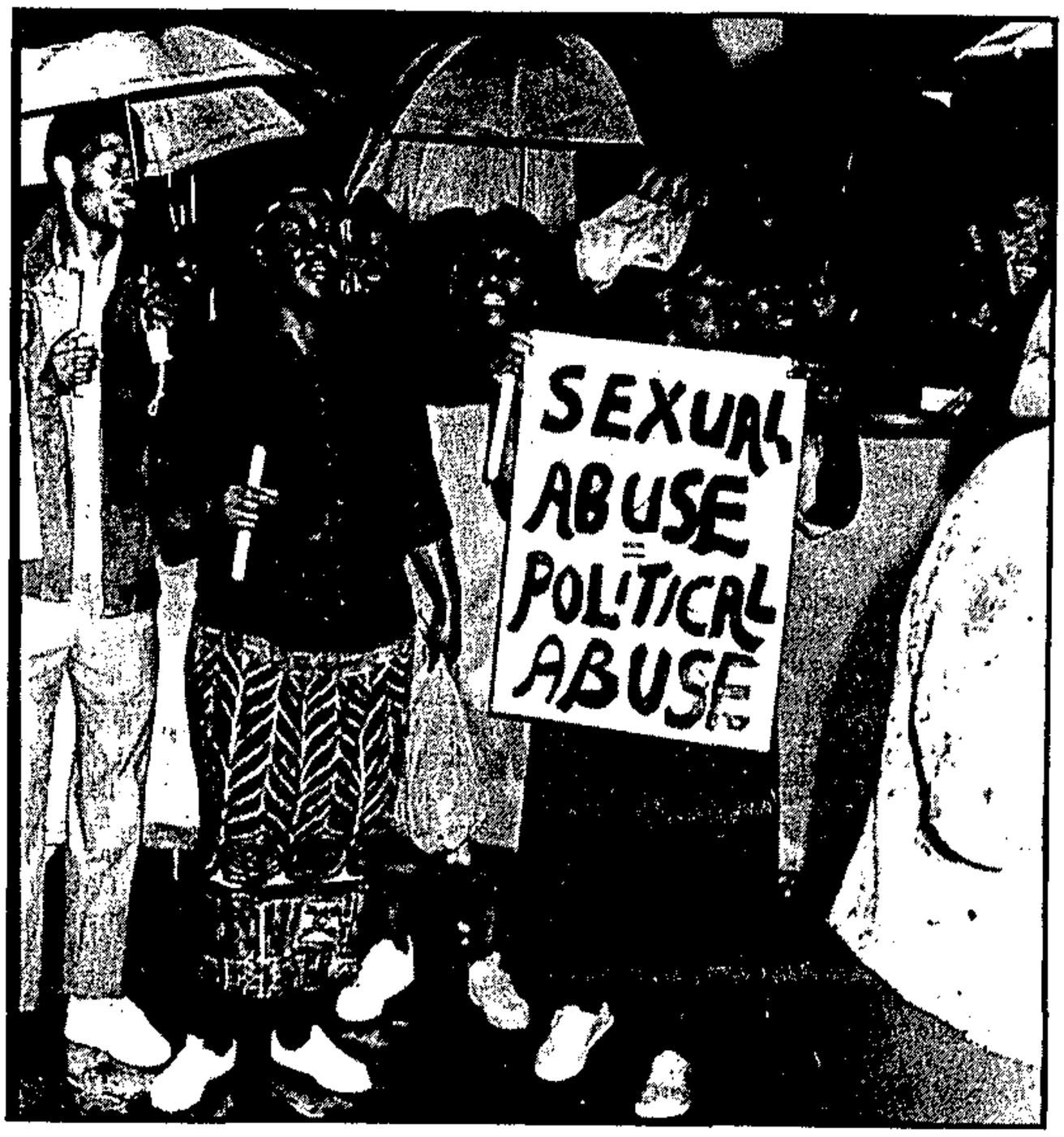
HEALTH MATTERS

Rape: A Crime of Violence

New Nation (Learning Nation)

Any woman can be raped at any time by any man. Last week we looked at what rape is, who the rapist is and at the fact that for many women, rape is clearly just one aspect of women's oppression. Because rape happens so frequently in our country, we need to think carefully about how we can support women who have been raped.

30|8 – 5|9|91.



How the rape survivor feels

Each person will react differently to the terrible experience of being raped. Many rape survivors feel used and angry because of what has happened to them. Some rape survivors may be upset and cry a lot. Many women may not want to be with other people. The rape survivor may feel confused, as though she is having a bad dream. She may become very quiet or she may feel a mixture of all these things.

Very often, the woman feels guilty about the rape. Sometimes she will think that she could somehow have fought the rapist off, or talked him out of it, that somehow she should have stopped the rapist from raping her. She may feel that she did something to cause the attack; like walking alone at night, having a drink with the rapist; or allowing him to walk her home. At POWA we believe that nobody has the right to rape another person.

Many women feel too afraid to tell anyone what has happened to them. The rape survivor is often afraid of what her friends, family, partner, or people she works with will say about the rape. Many women think that people close to her may not believe her,or reject her, or tell her it was her fault. Unfortunately, this is sometimes the way people do react to rape.

We need to change our views about rape - rapists are to blame for rape , not the rape survivors. We need to treat rape survivors with respect, support and love. When a woman has been raped, it is important that she is told that it is not her fault and that people still love her.

In the days or weeks after the rape, the woman may feel physically sick - she may want to vomit, she may not want to eat, she may not be able to sleep properly and may have bad dreams. She can develop diarrhoea and become very depressed. Not all women who have been raped get sick , but for those that do, the symptoms usually get better with time.

How friends and family members can help

It is important that the woman who has been raped feels that she can talk about what has happened to her, whenever she needs to. It is good for her to talk about the rape - rape is wrong; **she has a right to be angry and to talk about her anger.**

Many rape survivors never talk about the rape; they keep it to themselves sometimes for their whole life; they do not know that many other women have suffered in the same way. It is unhealthy for people to suffer alone. Sometimes, a woman will only talk about the rape weeks or years after it has happened. She will still need the support and love of her friends and family at this time.

It is important for those close to the rape survivor to remember that after the rape she may feel worthless because she has been treated so badly. Her friends and family can help by being there when she needs them or feels afraid to be alone; they can encourage her to talk about the rape;they can listen to her and believe her.

Friends and family members must remember that it is understandable for the rape survivor to feel confused and she shouldn't be forced to make any important decisions at this time.

If the family feels they are not able to really help the rape survivor, they should persuade her to phone a rape crisis centre like POWA, so she can talk to a trained counsellor about her experiences. The rape crisis counsellors will also be able to give the rape survivor legal and medical information if she needs it.

The boyfriend or husband of the rape survivor must also remember that after a rape, many women feel used and dirty and do not trust men. Her partner needs to be sensitive towards her and must make sure that when he makes love to her - it is what she wants; when she is ready for it.

What to do if you have been raped

It is important that you talk to someone about the rape - contact a friend, family member or a **Rape Crisis Centre** immediately. You will need support and if you decide to report the rape to the police, they will be able to tell the police how upset you were after it happened. If you feel unable to go to the police station , you can phone them and ask them to come to your home to take a statement about the rape.

Reporting the rape to the police

Take a friend with you to the police station, or you could phone a rape crisis centre and ask for someone to accompany you to the police. When you get to the police station, ask to see a woman police officer/detective. If no woman is available, ask to see a senior police officer. You must also ask for your statement to be taken in a private room. The police will ask you all sorts of questions about the rape; they will want to know exactly what happened.

The medical examination

When the police have taken your statement they will accompany you to the District Surgeon. If you are 18 years or older, they will ask you to sign an SAP 308 form - which gives the District Surgeon permission to examine you. If a District surgeon is not available, or you would prefer your own doctor to do the examination, you can request this.

It is a good idea to go to the police station and the District Surgeon as soon after the rape as possible. For the future courtcase as much evidence as possible is required to prove the rape and the crime of the rapist. For the same reason it is a good idea not to bath first. If you have already taken a bath, remember to take the clothes that you were wearing at the time of the rape with you to the police station.

The District surgeon will examine you and write up a report on your physical state. If you have been hurt, the District Surgeon will not be able to treat you, you will need to go to a hospital or your own doctor for stitches, etc.

General advice

Even if you decide not to report the rape to the police, it is important that you find someone that you can talk to about the rape.

It is also important to have tests for sexually transmitted diseases.

If you are not using contraception, it is important that you have a pregnancy test too.

If you are pregnant as a result of the rape, it is much easier to have a legal abortion if you have reported the rape as soon as possible.

This article has been written by POWA (People Opposing Women Abuse)

Resources

The resources page contains a list of organisations that will be able to give you information and support if you have been raped. Remember that you are not alone - many South African women have been raped and it is time that we spoke out against this terrible act of violence against us; and put an end to it.

Rape Crisis Organizations

What they do and how to contact them

New Nation (Learning IN) 30/8-5/9/91.

(297)



Although rape is one of the most commonly committed crimes of violence in South Africa, rape crisis centres do not exist in every province. In the areas where no rape crisis centre exists, it would be useful to contact advice offices, legal aid clinics and so on to get information about how to report the rape and so on.

If you do have a rape crisis organisation in you area, the counsellors will be able to give you emotional support and legal and medical information. Most rape crisis centres will also have workers who will be willing to go with you to the police station, and court if you need support.

How to contact organisations

The list on this page is organised into regions. Remember that if people at these organisations cannot help you, they should be able to tell you who you can phone or see in your area to get help. If you cannot phone the organisation closest to you, it would be a good idea to write a letter to the organisation. Don't be afraid to use your own language; most organisations have members who are able to use a number of languages. Remember too that the people who work for these organisations are used to helping people with problems such as your own. Do not be embarrassed to tell them your problem.

If you feel strongly about violence against women such as rape and battery and would like to join an organisation or start your own women's organisation in your area, you could phone the rape crisis centres for advice and information. Women need to work together to stop these crimes of violence against them.

Organisations you can contact:

These organisations can be contacted for information, advice, or help. The list is not complete, so please ask them to refer you to useful organisations or networks closer to your area.

Transvaal

People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)
P.O. Box 93416
Yeoville 2143
Tel: 642-4345 (6-10pm)

Lifeline East Rand
Tel: (011) 54-0088

Western/northern Cape

Cape Town Rape Crisis
12 Nuttal Road
Observatory
7925
Tel: (021) 47-9762

Natal

Rape Crisis
P.O.Box 2075
Pietermaritzburg
3200Tel: (0331) 56279

Lifeline Durban
Tel: (031) 23-2323

Eastern Cape

Lifeline/Rape Crisis Grahamstown
P.O. Box 775
Grahamstown
6140
Tel: (0461) 23800
Tel: (0461) 26668

Lifeline Port Elizabeth
Tel: (041) 52-3456

Namibia

NamibiaWomen's Solidarity
Tel: (061) 220077

Relief plan: R400 m earmarked for jobless

(271) (658) AUG 31/8/91

MORE than R400 million will be paid out in wages and salaries to jobless people drawn into projects to be launched under the government's new R1-billion socio-economic relief plan.

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Weekend Argus Political Correspondent

The plan, financed from the proceeds of government sales of strategic oil reserves, is, in effect, an economic first-aid measure to rescue South Africa from a further slide into unrest, violence and instability.

One of the main aims is to relieve the country's growing crisis of unemployment and extreme poverty.

Government sources told Weekend Argus that State departments had been instructed to launch the projects as soon as possible. Most of them were expected to get off the ground before the end of the financial year.

The sources confirmed the plan also was designed to "kick-start" the country's economy towards the promised upturn. This was being done by involving the private sector and local communities in a wide range of projects for urgently needed socio-economic development — with emphasis on ensuring social stability and creating a climate for investment.

The Cape Province's share from the R1-billion fund is R230 million — nearly a quarter — to be used for specially selected job-creating projects throughout the province.

Key man in the implementation of the plan is Minister of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises Dr Dawie de Villiers who heads a Cabinet committee with special responsibility for managing the scheme with the help of top government officials and specialists.

Announcing the plan this week, Dr De Villiers said 667 project applications had been approved at a cost of more than R1 billion. This represented employment for about 59 000 people over an average of 15 months.

The projects included building thousands of classrooms, housing sites, services and centres for the underprivileged.

Dr De Villiers said: "The government is seriously concerned about the extent of the unemployment problem in South Africa and the hardship that accompanies it."

Another issue of serious concern to the government was the threat of more violence, crime and social instability as a result of economic decline and unemployment.

An allocation of R62,4 million, therefore, was made for security services. This amount was earmarked for the building of 59 satellite police stations and 250 police contact points.

This was aimed, in particular, at achieving more community involvement in the policing process and at curbing lawlessness and disorder in numerous communities.

The existing job-creation programme administered by the Department of Manpower was allocated an additional R20 million from the fund.

Mr Ernst van Eck, an economist of the Department of Economic Co-ordination and who is involved in the management of the plan, told Weekend Argus a specific instruction had gone out that as many jobless people as possible had to be employed in projects launched under the scheme.

At the same time, the need for community involvement was being emphasised. Community organisations were being encouraged to accept responsibility for self-help schemes once basic facilities had been provided.

The Cape Province's R230-million share of the pay-out includes an allocation of R182 million to the provincial administration for a wide range of the most urgently needed services, facilities and improvements.

Individual items for the Cape include:

- R81,2 million for basic services and infrastructure like water, electricity, roads and sanitation schemes;
- R4,1 million for community facilities comprising mainly community centres and halls;
- R5,4 million for sports facilities like playing fields, cloakrooms and seating stands;
- R16,1 million for upgrading hostels in black areas;
- R20,75 million for the House of Representatives, mostly for rural areas like the Richtersveld;
- R13,58 million for health-care clinics;
- R61,70 million for roads, R13,1 million for schools under the Department of Education and Training, and R15,5 million for satellite police stations and police contact points.

Guidelines issued by the government for the selection of special projects focussed largely on creating jobs and job opportunities, economic growth and social stability and order.

One of the guidelines stated that the projects "must make a contribution to the relief of the country's economic and stability problems within a fairly short period".

The greatest possible community involvement was called for in identifying projects.

Another guideline said "projects must be imaginative and introduced to the public in such a way that it can change perceptions and restore business confidence".

Tight control is being exercised over the spending of the R1-billion fund.

Ntaka battles to help her people

Sowetan 2/9/91

29M

FOR most of her life, Mrs Gertrude Ntaka has borne the problems of her Wattville community on her shoulders as if they were her own and fostered abandoned children into her already large family.

This week sees the end of our Woman of the Week series and we will feature another before Friday. They all qualify for the Eskom/*Sowetan* Woman of the Year Award competition. Our panel of judges will select the 10 finalists this week, so watch this space to find out who will make it.

By PEARL MAJOLA

Ntaka runs advice centres in Wattville and Daveyton where she and a team of four other people, including two law students, give advice and counselling and help the community with problems like pensions and retrenchment pay.

She also runs a project to empower women by establishing co-operatives where the women are taught mainly vegetable gardening.

There is another one for the Etwatwa squatters that is aimed at creating an awareness of their rights.

Despite having lost the funding from the Wits Council of Churches after it disbanded earlier this year, the Wattville and Dosbsonville centres continue to function.

"I started the advice centre here in 1982 after getting some training from the Black Sash, the Legal Resource Centre and Sached, as a counsellor, para-legal person and as an administrator," she explained.

"When the WCC disbanded, we had offices in Tsakane and KwaThema and we were supposed to abandon all the projects because there was no money to run them or to pay us.

"But I thought about the files with names of people who needed help and decided we had to continue with the centres in Daveyton and Wattville and revive those in other areas when funds were available."

However, the offices do not have telephones or any such necessary equipment to make the team's work effective, but that has not deterred Ntaka or the rest of the team for that matter.

Instead, they are determined to provide a permanent service for the community.

"The Wattville office has moved to the local Day Care Centre for the Aged. If there are calls to be made, I have to use my phone and we ask other organisations for help when we need things like letters to be typed.

"I have just completed a course in Community Development Based Projects through which I learnt how to write proposals for fundraising and other skills relevant to the administration of an organisation.



Woman of the Week

GERTRUDE NTAKA

cated, fed and clothed on the little that her husband made as a musician.

She was unemployed as she had delayed her nursing career to start a family.

When her husband went into self-exile in 1968, Ntaka sewed and made cookies to sell and became the sole provider for the large family. But she still had a heart to care and help her community.

Sponsor

"We are now looking for a sponsor to help us with funds to relaunch our projects," she said.

Perhaps a tragedy that hit her at the age of 23 has something to do with Ntaka's willingness to help and her caring nature.

She had married the eldest son in a family of 13 children and was pregnant with her second child when both her in-laws died.

She and her husband had to take the responsibility of raising all the young children, including a six-month-old.

Things did not get any easier as she later had six more children and took three more into her home.

They all had to be educated, fed and clothed on the little that her husband made as a musician.

She was unemployed as she had delayed her nursing career to start a family.

When her husband went into self-exile in 1968, Ntaka sewed and made cookies to sell and became the sole provider for the large family. But she still had a heart to care and help her community.

Youth

Before her work in the advice centres, Ntaka, who holds a Diploma in Theology, was involved with the youth.

She started an organisation called Young Soldiers for Christ which brought the youth together and provided them with a forum to share ideas.

"Naturally I love people and I feel for those who have problems and need somebody to talk to.

Solve

"Even if I cannot solve their problems, I believe that my being there means a lot to them.

"That is why I could never let the advice centres close, even though we do not have the equipment we need to work. At least people know that somebody cares," she concluded.

* Gertrude Ntaka now qualifies for the Eskom/*Sowetan* Woman of the Year competition.

The recession is biting deeply — statistics show that more people are out of work, more are joining food queues and more are falling into debt. MONICA OOSTERBROEK and ABEL MUSHI investigate.



Feeding scheme . . . squatters collect mealie meal at Vlakfontein.

Picture: Alf Kumalo

Now they must join food queues

Star 3/9/91

297

RECESSION in the townships and squatter camps of the Reef often means joining charity food queues to supplement the "piece-job" payments with which so many eke out an existence.

Feeding schemes are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain sponsorships.

Once a breadwinner with a family of six to feed, 37-year-old Joseph Mavhungu has joined the queue at the collection point of Operation Hunger's feeding scheme at the Vlakfontein squatter camp near Ennerdale outside Johannesburg.

Survived

This handout — which affords his family a 12,5 kg bag of mealie meal, five cups of soup powder and a tin of fish — comes once in a month.

The recently retrenched Mr Mavhungu, with no skills, said he survived by doing gardening in the neighbouring suburbs and selling imitation jewellery.

"I'm keeping on trying to find a job but there's just no hope. More and more people are losing theirs, and the competition keeps getting tougher," he said.

Frans Muthali (57) sells vegetables and firewood since the engineering firm he worked for was forced to close.

"These people are doing a wonderful thing," he said, adding that the rations were of great help to himself, his unemployed wife and their five children.

And while 30-year-old housewife Rosina Musekwa collected a ration for her five-member family, her husband was job-hunting in in Johannesburg.

A fixed total of 185 bags of mealie meal — "nowhere near enough" — were distributed monthly at the squatter camp, said Jabulani Mkhize, the man in charge of the feeding scheme.

"There are so many new people joining the queues that we have to use scheme membership cards for control," Mr Mkhize told The Star.

Soweto's well-known community leader, Masechaba Mabaso, hands out food packages in Soweto every week, and this year the demand has risen dramatically.

"Township violence was at its worst this year and many households who lost their breadwinners are depending on feeding schemes," she said.

Her scheme, which gets its food from the Feed-The-Poor organisation and private sponsorships, has more than 50 distributors in Soweto. □

Poverty relief fund to be doubled

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had undertaken to double the current R220m poverty relief fund in the 1992/93 financial year, National Health deputy director-general planning Hans Steyn said yesterday.

Government previously indicated it intended increasing the allocation.

To date, he said, the department had received only two direct appeals for aid, although many inquiries had been referred to regional offices.

The extent of the actual need had not yet been established, so it would be difficult to estimate just how much would be needed.

Asked whether international organisations or the UN would be asked to assist financially, Steyn said a committee was planned to function as a trust that would be charged with accepting donations.

Steyn said a provisional list of qualification criteria for aid had been compiled and would probably be approved at a meeting today.

Initial sifting of applications would be done by social workers, dieticians and other experts.

The nutrition sub-directorate in Pretoria would then screen applications again and make final recommendations to the envisaged advisory committee of 11 members.

At last, a reaction to rape?

South 7 Sept 1991 (297)

All women fear rape and many women are the victims of this form of violence. Yet rape has been an 'unspoken issue' and even women's organisations have been slow to address it. But this may be changing, says **HEATHER ROBERTSON:**

ON SUNDAY August 25, 250 angry residents of Section 1 in Guguletu took to the streets waving placards and chanting "We disregard the police" and "Phantsi Hooligans". What sparked this community protest was a spate of assaults, rapes and other crimes by a notorious gang of gun-wielding youngsters.

The most recent case involved a raid on the house of a well-known senior political activist by two armed men in balaclavas, who broke into the house. They are not free. Many of them don't report the incident to the police because they are ridiculed."

Not only are girls and women ridiculed, they also fear the police.

In one case reported to the Woodstock Advice Office last year: A young girl was raped and this was reported to the police. The rapist was captured but the policeman investigating was later charged for raping the girl's sister.

People complain also of the lack of police intervention — and they cite political reasons for it.

Rape is clearly still seen as a "unspoken issue" and the victims are often afraid to talk. Even a political organisation such as the ANC Women's League, while paying lip service to issues like violence against women, has not taken any real action.

"We're a political organisation," argues Women's League spokesperson Ms Nomatyela Hangana. "We have conscientised women about violence against women and have had campaigns in the past. But even if we do take up campaigns, it is only when the



AMERICAN civil rights activist Angela Davis spoke to Section DM residents in Khayelitsha only a day before more than 100 shacks in the area were razed.

Ms Davis earlier visited Soweto where an Inkatha impi was mobilising. "We watched police allowing Inkatha to attack people affiliated with the ANC," she said.

After viewing similar incidents around the country Ms Davis said she felt she was in a position to clarify the misconception of black-on-black violence when she returned to the United States.

One of her most overwhelming impressions was the poverty in South Africa. "I have seen poverty throughout the world, but when I saw the shanties here the cumulative effect of apartheid becomes extremely clear."

Ms Davis was a guest of the Institute of Black Research and the PWV Branch of the ANC Women's League.

PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED

raped two young girls and attempted to rape an older woman.

Over the same weekend a girl and boy walking home were assaulted. The boy was stabbed to death while the girl escaped. However, she was later accosted and raped at her deceased boyfriend's shack.

The gang of youngsters who are terrorising Guguletu are similar in many ways to the Jackroller gang in Soweto who raided a girls' orphanage, and kidnapped and raped a number of girls earlier this year.

According to Soweto community worker Ms Mary Mabaso, the Jackroller gang was formed by unemployed boys who were not allowed to return to school because the government had set a maximum age of 21 for students to enroll.

"The Jackrollers are jealous of others who attend school while they cannot. They rape the girl students to get them pregnant so they will not be able to get back to school," Mabaso said.

A Guguletu resident involved in the organisation of the march against hooliganism claimed that a number of rapes have occurred over the last few weeks. However, the Western Province Civic Association, of which he is a prominent member, has difficulty dealing with cases of rape because people are afraid to report it.

WHO ARE THE culprits? "A whole group of youngsters in the townships who have guns and motor cars," he says. A nurse at a Shawco day clinic who was also involved in the march reported that the criminals mostly attack young girls in the streets at night.

Whereas in the past there was a tendency to regard women as the guilty parties, she says that now the entire community is more sympathetic.

"Many don't like what is happening, hence the march to the civic against it. The men are also not safe themselves, that's why they also joined the march.

"People never really talk about rape.

A Guguletu resident cites the case of Trevor Vilakazi who was stabbed in Malungu Park at the beginning of the year. The gangsters who killed him were released on R100 bail, and after a week were back on the streets.

"That is why I say there is a connection. I cannot rule out the issue of police and government involvement. They are permitting this sort of thing," the resident said.

'Rape is clearly still seen as an "unspoken issue" and the victims are often afraid to talk'

Be this as it may, it is certain that women who are raped in the townships have far less chance of seeing the culprit arrested and convicted than do white women who live in highly policed suburbs. There is only one police station in Guguletu.

In addition to this, women who live in the townships do not have access to the counselling facilities available to others.

Rape Crisis, the only counselling and education facility available, does not have a clinic in the townships.

A Rape Crisis counsellor said the organisation could not give statistics on rapes in the townships because only two percent of the women counselled come from the townships.

"This is because we have very few counsellors who speak Xhosa and many of the women do not have access to a telephone," she said.

She added, however, that Rape Crisis is currently training a group of women in Guguletu as counsellors.

present political system is removed that we can we take any real action.

"Now there is a high unemployment rate, people are staying in shacks and there is no privacy for a married person, so we cannot address these issues."

But ANC veteran Ms Thornton argues that there is a definite need to empower women to take action.

"In the ANC that is why we are educating and pushing for affirmative action," she said.

"All women are victims of rape but the most vulnerable are the poor.

"Because of lack of respect for the police, much is unreported and women are scared because after they accuse the rapist they become the accused themselves."

She argues that the police should have a rape reaction and women's reaction unit.

ACCORDING TO Major Gys Boonzaier of the SAP, the police only have a rape unit in Pretoria and the only protection they offer are irregular police patrols.

No one knows how many women are raped. Some feminist activists suspect that most women are victims and that the difference is one of degree.

At any rate it is clear that reported rapes are only the tip of the iceberg — and they are increasing.

According to the Institute of Race Relations survey of reported rapes, there were 819 reported rapes in the white population group in 1988. In 1989 the number increased to 1 002 and in 1990 rose to 1 203 — an increase of 22, 3 percent.

The number of reported rapes of black women in 1988 was 18 549. In 1989 the number increased to 19 456.

In 1990 this number decreased by 1,7 percent to 19 118.

However, this decrease is understood to reflect fewer cases being reported because of suspicion of police rather than an actual decline in the incidence of rape.

Leakages in aid provision must be plugged — Alant

B10am 6/9/91

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — It was vital that leakages of aid to those not in need should be plugged and target groups be indentifiable and reachable, Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant said yesterday.

Elaborating on government's broad policy to establish a food assistance scheme for the poorest people, Alant stressed handouts should be limited to avoid the development of a dependency culture.

He said at a food aid discussion forum at the Human Sciences Research Council that although government accepted responsibility for dealing with the consequences of poverty, the introduction of VAT made the need for further steps more urgent.

Because more than 80% of benefits of all GST exemptions went to those not in need, it was necessary to target assistance to those really in need.

Government had set aside R220m for poverty relief this financial year.

Poverty was dealt with at three socio-economic development levels — increasing economic growth and job creation potential, tackling urgent socio-economic development problems and widening the implementation of the safety net.

Inflation had to be combated, personal savings promoted and higher productivity achieved.

Alant listed some of the measures aimed at alleviating pressing socio-economic problems.

They included the R75m allocated to the Small Business Development Corporation, the R1bn transferred from the Industrial Development Corporation to the Development Bank for Southern Africa, and R1bn to improve living standards.

National Health Minister Rina Venter told the forum targeted food assistance was part of a primary health care programme to address poverty.

She said it was alarming that 44% of SA's population and the TBVC states lived below the minimum subsistence level, and that 40% of all infant deaths could be ascribed to malnutrition.

An advisory committee would be nominated by the forum to plan long-term strategies to deal with poverty.

Venter said food relief funds would be made available to the department's regional offices to be channelled to authorities who had the infrastructure to handle an extended feeding programme.

Tej

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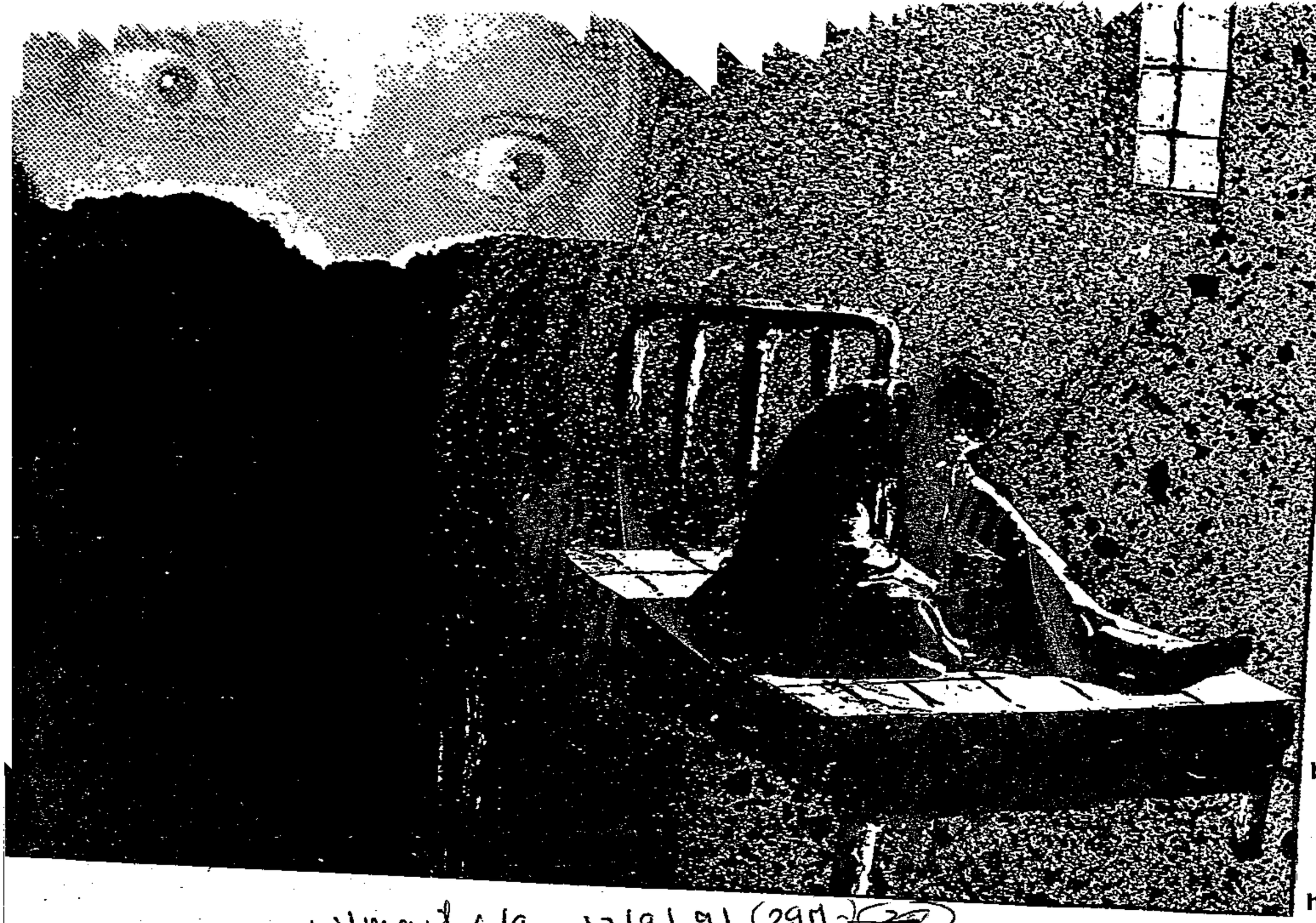
VARIABLE RATE COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE SHARES

DECLARATION OF PREFERENCE DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a preference dividend of 16,9726 cents has been declared for the period to 30 June 1991 payable to preference shareholders of the company registered as such at the close of business on 20 September 1991.



Orlando West, 1989. The 'jackroller' gangs are running riot. Their professed aim is to ensure that every girl in the township is raped and impregnated before the age of 26, and they have become so powerful that they walk into a classroom and select their victim in full view of the teacher. One girl is kidnapped and raped by five 'jackrollers', and reports it to the authorities. But on the day of the court case, she is taken to a field and, as punishment, raped again.

w/mail 6/9 – 12/9/91 (297)

Natal, 1985/6. In the name of procreation and "the cause", a spate of babies are born to young female UDF activists who have been raped by their male comrades. Hunted themselves by the police, and imposed with an enforced sense of camaraderie, the girls fail to report the crimes, and move from being teen activists to teen mothers.

asked for it.

"The first step," says Levine, "is to ensure that the victims have the law on their side." This means changing the laws of evidence, and setting up Rape Units throughout South Africa, where women can report abuse to specially trained police officers.

Police spokesman Major Reg Crewe counters accusations of police antipathy by saying that "the problem in bringing rape cases to court is not that police are unsympathetic. It is that women fear the ordeal of reliving the rape in the courtroom." He thus suggests that more resources be put into "competent, sympathetic rape crisis counselling".

Organisations like Powa also believe that, in Levine's words, "a constitutional guarantee of equality is crucial, for it would entrench women's rights and give us recourse to the law if these rights are being denied." The African National Congress draft Bill of Rights entrenches gender equality in its general principles, and also includes an explicit clause on sexual violence — "the law shall provide remedies for sexual harassment, abuse and violence".

But, as activists in Western Europe and America have discovered, the most powerful tool in the fight against sexual violence is the kind of "Take Back the Streets" protests that women staged in cities througout the 1970s.

Although a march in Alexandra (where there are an estimated 40 rapes a day) was declared illegal and banned, there have been a few of these protests already, including one in Hillbrow on March 8 this year, organised by the ANC and Powa, and Mabaso's highly successful "March to Protest Rape and Child Sexual Abuse" that followed a six-km course through Diepkloof and Orlando in February 1989.

Tortured mind of a rapist

When a man feels emasculated by his failures, he takes out his frustrations on people more vulnerable than himself — women

"I strongly believe," says Mabaso, "that the activity of the jackrollers decreased after the march, because they saw that their community would no longer tolerate such behaviour. And the police became more actively involved. Now, whenever there is a crisis about rape, they call us."

Colonel Tienie Halgryn of the Soweto SAP says that 15 to 20 rapes are reported each week, and there is a 65 percent success rate in arrests. He also says that there is a specially-trained policeman on hand at the Baragwanath trauma unit. "The public are working together with us," he says, "and gang rapes have been almost entirely wiped out."

Nicro's Reganass affirms that "some police departments are really making an effort. In Soweto, for example, there has been an excellent attempt to make it easier for women to report rape: procedures like making the victim identify her alleged attacker by touching him have been dropped."

But the 65 percent success-rate figure must be seen in the context of the fact that only one in 20 rapes is reported: clearly, it must be made easier for women to report rape. And while there has been a marked decrease in jackroller-style gang-rapes, Soweto residents say they still occur.

There are also dozens of instances, in the townships around Johannesburg, of rape-victims laying charges, having to appear repeatedly in court, but never actually seeing a conviction.

"Sexual abuse is still our number-one problem in Soweto," says Mabaso, "and there is still much misunderstanding between the police and the community. We need to find a way of getting them to talk to each other."

Perhaps all South Africans who claim to be making a peaceful, democratic South Africa should listen to University of the Witwatersrand sociologist Jacklyn Cock, who has written that "if terrorism means acts of violence that [spread] fear and intimidation, then rape is clearly a terrorist weapon.

"If war is defined by the scale and intensity of political violence, then perhaps there is a hidden war being waged against women in our society...

"The effect of such widespread sexual violence is intimidation and restrictions on women's freedom and mobility generally. In this way, rape is a crime that affects the behaviour of all women, making all women its victims."

Not much help from politicians

w/mail 6/9-12/9/91. 297

By BEATHUR BAKER

"Sexual violence against women is so difficult to fight because it remains pitifully low on the agendas and receives little support from mass-based organisations."

These are the words of Mary Mabaso, the woman who organised Soweto's first March Against Rape in 1989. And a survey conducted by *The Weekly Mail* reveals that her comment could be expanded to include the unions and political parties too.

While some unions and civics deal with instances of sexual abuse on a case-by-case crisis-management basis, very few have drafted official policies. And even if some political parties and liberation movements do have stated policies, their female members do not feel they are being adequaltely implemented on the ground.

The African National Congress Women's League does have a strategy, including mass campaigns to demand that the streets remain safe for women, the raising of consciousness within communities, the establishment of more Rape Crisis centres, and a strong policy against sexual harassment and abuse within the movement.

But Sizakele Nkosi, general secretary of the ANC-aligned Alexandra Women's Congress, commented that "we get no proper support from our male comrades. They see violence against women as a minor issue, and whenever we bring it up we are accused of being radical feminists."

And machismo in the Inkatha Freedom Party is even more alarming: IFP Youth League leader Musa Myeni insinuates that women themselves must share part of the blame, saying that "when women expose themselves to danger by knowingly moving around alone late at night, they are being reckless. Knowledge that they are indecently exposing themselves could be a contributing factor."

Like the IFP, most mass-based organisations and political parties have no policy on sexual violence, and no resolutions on how to deal with instances within their own ranks: they do not even address the issue of gender equality in their constitutions.

For the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (SACCAWU), the issue was only taken up after a fast food division member, Stella Mabale, was raped and murdered upon returning from work late one night three weeks ago.

Mabale, who worked at the Milky Lane in Rustenburg, made use of public transport, so when her shift ended at midnight she had no means of getting home. Her employer — wary of the area himself — dropped her off on the outskirts of the township.

Following the murder, SACCAWU wrote to all employers, urging them to provide free night time transport. "This is not an issue to be left to annual negotiations," the letter read, "it is pressing and requires immediate attention ... safety is a basic human right which no employer can ignore."

SACCAWU spokesperson Fiona Dove commented that "we are using this incident to start a whole programme of action. It is not only the employers who are ignorant. Workers themselves are not educated on the rights of women."

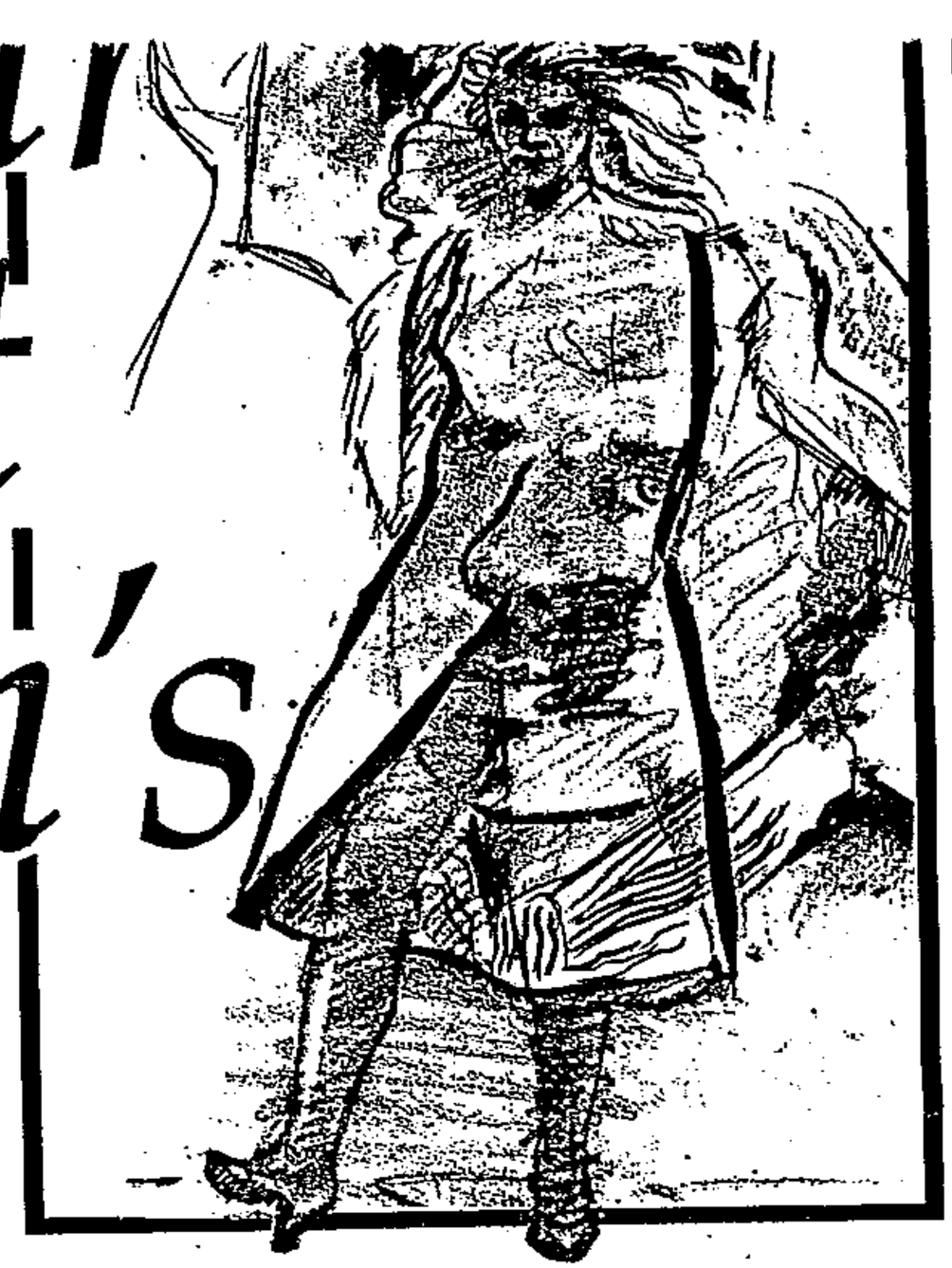
At The Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), action was taken after complaints from new members about sexual favours demanded by middle management.

"We also found," said organiser Desiré Daniels, "that our own male shop stewards and organisers were involved in exploitative sexual relations with new female members. And so we drew up a resolution calling for tighter sexual discipline."

TGWU proposed their resolution on sexual conduct at the Cosatu congress where, says Daniels, it was well received. Cosatu is now considering inclusion of the resolution in its existing code of conduct.

One point agreed upon by all unions attending the conference was that relationships between high ranking unionists or activists and newer members led to a disruptive imbalance of power.

The war against women's bodies



Over a thousand South African women are raped each day, according to one expert estimate. And right now, a brutal child rapist is on the loose on the Reef. **MARK GEVISSER** looks at the causes ... and some possible solutions

A brutal child rapist is on the loose in Soweto. Three weeks ago, he abducted a six-year-old girl as she was coming home from school in Meadowlands, and raped her all night at Orlando Stadium. Two weeks ago, he abducted a seven-year-old girl and raped her in a veld near Mofolo. Last week, he abducted a 10-year-old girl as she was coming home from school in Orlando West, and raped her all night at the Orlando Power Station ...

BASED on research it has done through counselling of rape victims, the National Institute for Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has estimated that, at the very least, only one in 20 victims reports rape. This figure has been accepted by all South African organisations dealing with sexual abuse, and has not been denied by the South African Police.

Multiplying the number of reported rapes by 20, sociologist Diana Russell has estimated that, in South Africa, 1 038 women are raped every day, 111 of them in Soweto. 750 000 women are raped every year, making South Africa's rape incidence the highest in the world — double that of the USA. One in two South African women are raped in their lifetime, and the rape rate for black women is three times higher than it is for whites.

If there is a war for political and economic power in South Africa, then one of the bloodiest battlegrounds is clearly the woman's body. Sociologists and psychologists have long viewed sexual violence as a direct result of economic and political oppression.

When a man feels emasculated by apartheid and impoverished by unemployment, he takes out his frustration and aggression on people more vulnerable than himself — women — and, in so doing, reasserts his power; regains control.

Alexandra, March 1991: at the height of the fighting between hostel-dwellers and township residents, a teenage girl is abducted by a group of men in red headbands and taken to a hiding place where she is gang-raped daily for three weeks. Shamed or traumatised, she disappears upon release, never to be seen again.

In a recently-published report based on an interview with Soweto community leader Mary Mabaso, who organised the township's first march against rape in 1989, Russell concludes that "in so far as rape in black townships appears to be a more serious and widespread problem than in white communities, it seems clearly to be related to apartheid".

But, Russell continues, echoing the sentiments of Mabaso herself, "the notion that apartheid is the primary cause of rape and child sexual abuse is even more simplistic than the notion that apartheid has nothing to do with it. It is known to occur in all industrial societies and hence cannot be explained away by apartheid."

Russell believes that gender, and not class or racism, is the primary factor in explaining rape: it also works as a means of limiting women's power in society.

American feminist Susan Brownmiller introduced the idea that rape reinforces traditional sex roles by keeping women in a state of fear, thus making them dependent on male protection. And, recently, The International Women's Tribune Centre, a women's development foundation, has stated that "without the very basic human right of freedom from fear, women cannot participate fully in the development of their country".

This theory is substantiated by Mary Mabaso, who believes that the rape of schoolgirls in Soweto terrorises them into dropping out of school, thereby undermining their future job opportunities.

Mabaso also points to the roving packs of young thugs called "jackrollers" who rape young girls with the explicit goal of impregnating them, thereby further removing them from active public life.

What exactly is rape? South African law defines it as "intentional unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent," and stipulates that it must involve penetration of the vagina by a penis. But People Opposed To Woman Abuse (Powa) insists that any forced penetration (anal, oral or vaginal) by any object must be defined as rape.

Law Commission in 1989, parliament refused to classify forced marital sex as rape, basing its refusal on the common law premise that a woman's "until death do us part" vow is equivalent to a blanket life-long consent, and that, because rape is "unlawful" and marriage is legal, the two are mutually exclusive.

Parliament decided, instead, to make rape in marriage an "aggravating factor" in cases of assault and battery. "In South Africa," says Lydia Levine of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, "a man can still rape his wife with impunity."

Rape has traditionally been almost impossible to prove: by its very nature, there are usually no witnesses, so it comes down to the woman's testimony against the accused rapist — and the evidence that "she wanted it" tends to win the day. This line of defence is aided in South Africa by the fact that the accused is allowed to bring up the victim's past sexual history as evidence of her willingness.

The latest police statistics show that reported rapes are down by seven percent in the past year. But, comments Heather Reganass of Nicro, "we have no reason to believe that actual rape incidence is down. Which means that fewer women are reporting rape."

Due to shame, a fear of retaliation, a discredited legal system, and a largely unsympathetic police force, only a tiny minority of women report rape. And the majority of reports tend to be those of stranger rape: a wife, girlfriend or daughter is far less likely to blow the whistle on an attacker who is known to her, or upon whom she is economically dependent.

"One of the fastest-growing areas of sexual abuse is date-rape and marital rape," says Reganass, "but most women do not report this, because they have been socialised into believing that they asked for it, and it is their boyfriend's or husband's right."

Rape-victims who do overcome shame and the fear of retaliation to attempt laying charges often complain of a "triple rape": the incident itself; the humiliation of having to repeat and often re-enact it to a jeering policeman; and the ordeal of taking it to a court that regards her, from the outset, as having

Rules for surrogate moms outlined

Star 7/9/91

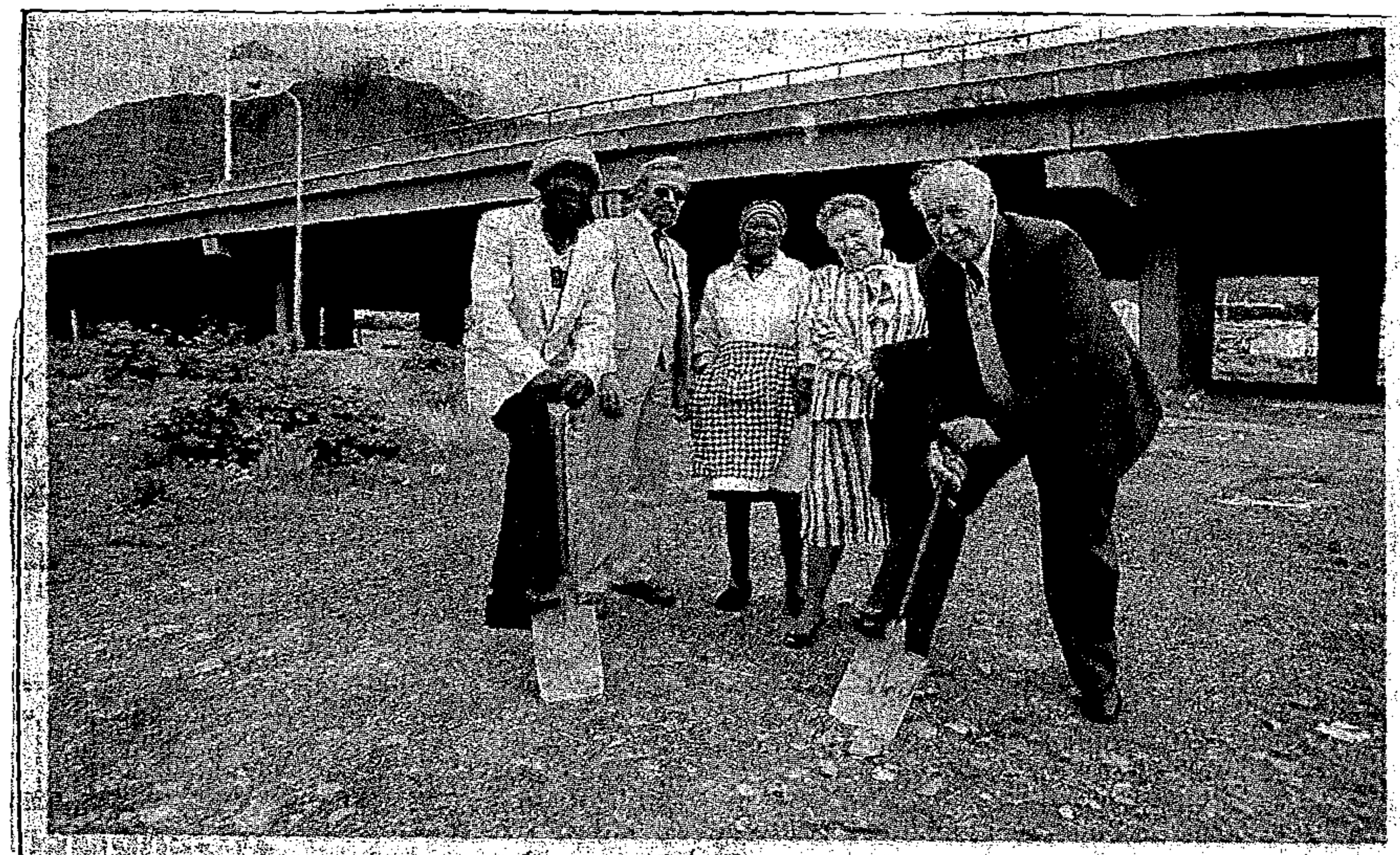
SURROGATE motherhood should be controlled by legislation, the SA Law Commission has said following an investigation into the issue.

The commission said its most important preliminary conclusions were that surrogate motherhood should be controlled by legislation, that every surrogate motherhood agreement should be approved by a "competent court" and that illegal surrogate arrangements should be discouraged by denying the participants the right to adopt the child or children born as a result of the surrogacy.

It also recommended that: (297)

- Surrogate motherhood be available for legally married couples only.
- Surrogate motherhood should be permitted only if the commissioning wife is unable to give birth.
- The couple may have no other living issue born from their marraige.
- The gametes of at least one of the commissioning parents should be used so that the child will be genetically related to at least one of the parents.
- The use of donor gametes should not be permitted when the gametes of the commissioning couple can be used.
- The gametes of the surrogate mother or her husband may not be used.
- Surrogate motherhood for financial gain should not be permitted.
- The surrogate mother should have given birth to her own children.
- Only a married woman should be permitted to act as a surrogate.
- A child born from a surrogate mother should for all purposes have the legal status of a legitimate child of the commissioning couple.

The complete working paper is available at the Secretariat of the Commission, Private Bag X668, Pretoria 0001. The closing date for comment on the proposals is January 31 1992. — Sapa.



Picture: OBED ZILWA, The Argus.

DIGGING IN: Work starts this week on the new Haven night shelter in Selkirk Street, Woodstock. Getting in a little early spade work are Mr Paul van der Sandt, right, who manages the old Haven in Harrington Street and will move to the new building with one of his regulars, Mr Tamatie Adonis. Looking on are the chairman of the Haven management committee, Mr Warren Sparrow, cook Mrs Cynthia Williams and Mrs Mattie van der Sandt, the other half of management.

New Haven goes for broke to prop up kitty

297

ARG 10/4/91

Staff Reporter

NOT all the R560 000 they need is in the kitty, but it's now or never for the new Haven shelter in Woodstock.

For the past two years concerned friends have battled to raise the cash for a new shelter to replace the decrepit and leaking house in Harrington Street.

The house, which is of historic value, is to be restored as the headquarters for the National Monuments Council and the Haven committee has been given notice to quit.

The new shelter, to be built in Selkirk Street, will have dormitories, a kitchen, a dining room which will also serve as a TV room and hall for social functions, and a supervisor's office and flat.

At present people who use the Harrington Street Haven are asked to leave at 6am and are readmitted only at 6pm. The new shelter will offer them a walled-off area where they can gather during the day.

Management committee chairman Mr Warren Sparrow said: "Although we don't have the full amount we felt we would never have the new Haven unless we started building now. It would have become too expensive with costs rising all the time.

"We are desperate for another R150 000 but we are going all out on fund raising."

We would welcome any contributions or ideas."

Mr Sparrow may be contacted after hours at ☎ 797 1957.

Soweton 11/9/91

A manless existence

297

WOMAN

UNLIKE other hostels in black townships, where violence and faction fights are the order of the day, there is something enigmatic about the Mzimhlophe women's hostel in Soweto.

By ALI MPHAKI

Maybe it is the four-roomed brick houses, which are in sharp contrast to the miasmata of loaf-shaped, red-roofed concrete houses which make up the south of Mzimhlophe.

Or maybe it is the simple fact that here women lead a manless existence.

Founded in 1968, in line with the Verwoerdian apartheid philosophy, initial residents came from the Helping Hand Women's Hostel, which was situated in Jeppe near Johannesburg.

Others came from a women's hostel which was near the George Goch male hostel.

Time was when the hostel used to have a high fence all round, a 24-hour security patrol and a "blackjack" policeman at the single-gate entrance.

Entry to the hostel by males was restricted to a lounge area, situated near a hall in the middle of the hostel.

The woman resident would be alerted of her visitor and would join him in the lounge area.

As a man, dare you be found "out of bounds", serious repercussions awaited you. Serious repercussions would also follow for a woman resident if found with a male in her room.

Whereas the lounge is one of the few things that still remain intact in the hostel, it is noticeably no longer a hive of activity.

Today there is no fence around the hostel and that stern-faced "blackjack" who used to man the entrance, is now a thing of the past.

But whether male visitors do sleep in the rooms or not is purely a matter of conjecture.

Children are also barred from living with their mothers, but are allowed to visit and stay with their parents during school holidays.

Each of the four-roomed houses has three bedrooms, a bathroom and a common kitchen.

In the kitchen there is a coal stove, one table, chest of lockers and a sink, all supplied by the council.

Six women share the three bedrooms.

Once a woman has been accepted as a resident, she brings her bed, mattress, pots, blankets etc.

If she does not have a mattress, the Soweto Council provides a sleeping bag.

The women do their own cleaning and sometimes paint the walls of the rooms.

Their mail arrives at the matron's office and is distributed to the various addresses.

But what is it like to live in this hostel?

Victimised

Most residents interviewed agreed that the hostel is no longer a safe place to live in.

Surprisingly, none of them would give their names.

One resident said: "You know brother, wherever women are in a group, they seldom understand each other.

"If I talk, I may be victimised."

But she went on: "While we have not been caught in the spiral of violence sweeping other hostels, the fights we experience here are for minor things like the washing of pots, making a fire, washing dishes etc. You know the kind of things women fight over."

"What it means is that a woman should have her own house, if peace of mind is what you are looking for."

The hostel residents pay R6 a month.

For over the years, Mzimhlophe residents have urged that the hostel be incorporated into the township or be turned into family units.

These sentiments are echoed by Soweto council public relations officer, Mr Mojalefa Moseki, who says: "This place has lost all pretence of being a hostel.

"The basic objective for which it was established - to provide accomodation for single women - has grown obsolete with the changes within the Soweto community.

"There is a dire need to accomodate families. Bachelors and spinsters should be housed at the right places, like flats etc," he said.

Funds by fax as Ithuba launches new charity drive

Star 11/9/97

By Stan Hlophe (29M)

Ithuba has launched a novel way of raising funds to provide opportunities for underprivileged South Africans.

The Ithuba Faxathon Challenge was officially launched at SABC headquarters in Auckland Park yesterday and will run until Ithuba Day on October 10.

The aim is for companies and their staff collect money for Ithuba and send their pledges by fax.

Nashua has provided 20 facsimile machines to facilitate the receiving of the pledges.

The first fax was received yesterday from BBR, a small Cape Town advertising company, which pledged R1 000 and challenged other advertising agencies to meet it or do better.

A faxed best-wishes message and challenge was received from WBA junior lightweight champion Brian Mitchell from Sacramento, Carlifonia, who said: "I am asking all of you to participate in this exciting venture by getting everyone to send in a pledge or even a challenge by fax. Ithuba is a charity that offers opportunity for all of us. The success of this campaign depends on your support."

Ithuba founder Gareth Pyne-James said: "We realise that everybody is under tremendous financial strain and we are aiming the faxathon at collecting a small amount of money from each of a large amount of people."

A number of leading companies as well as Transnet have already become involved in the Ithuba faxathon challenge.

Some of the more interesting challenges and messages of goodwill are to be broadcast on "Good Morning South Africa" and Radio 5.

Relief measures for fire-ravaged areas

TANIA LEVY

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday declared emergency areas in those parts of Natal and the Free State that were ravaged by fires last weekend.

Opening the Natal Agricultural Union's annual congress last night, De Klerk said people who had suffered personal losses in the fires would receive assistance from the Disaster Relief Fund.

About R19m in damage had been caused by the fires, which burnt 128 000ha of land spread across 10 magisterial districts in the two provinces.

De Klerk said details of the relief would be announced today by Deputy National Health Minister Fanus Schoeman.

In his speech, De Klerk said he wanted to recommit government to the sensitive handling of agricultuiral problems.

De Klerk quoted figures produced by Stellenbosch University's Futures Research Institute which showed that SA's population would grow from 37,3-million in 1990 to 47-million by the end of the decade. If this prediction was correct, agriculture would face an enormous challenge, he said.

Money by fax for the needy

(291)

Sowetan

Sowetan Reporter

(2|9|91)

ITHUBA ... yesterday launched a novel way of raising funds for the underprivileged people of South Africa.

The Ithuba Faxathon Challenge will run from September 10 through Ithuba Day on October 10 and the idea is that companies and their employees collect funds and send their pledges by fax.

Nashua has provided 20 fax machines for this purpose.

Suffering

Gareth Pyne-James, the founder of Ithuba, said: "We at Ithuba realise that everybody in South Africa is suffering under tremendous financial strain and we are therefore aiming at the faxathon collecting a small amount of money from each of a large amount people. We would then be able to make significant differrences to the lives of many South Africans who are in need of basic opportunities such as jobs."

The idea is that a company's staff get together and collect a few rands from each person and fax their pledge, together with an interesting challenge to another department or an opposition company.

Challenges

Some of the more interesting challenges and messages of goodwill will be broadcast on television and radio, especially on programmes like *Good Morning South Africa* and Radio 5.

A number of companies such as Nedbank, the Perm, Syfrets and all other members of the Nedcor group as well as the whole of the Transnet group, have already become involved in the Ithuba Faxathon Challenge.

Pledged

The first fax was received from a Cape Town advertising company called BBR Advertisement and Marketing. They pledged R1 000 and challenged all other advertising agencies to meet or better their challenge.

Ithuba's policy of ensuring that 100 percent of all funds raised will be applied to projects to provide South African of "all races" with opportunities, will also apply to the Faxathon.

The Ithuba fax number is (011) 714-8088 or telephone Jeanette Moore at 403-3740.



THE SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN COLUMN

Another law with which we cannot and will not live

Sowetan 12/9/91 — 18/9/91

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I found out quite by accident recently that attitudes towards abortion are relaxing considerably in the medical fraternity. The ways of procuring a professional, illegal abortion vary but at least it is possible.

Until now women's choices were confined to backstreet risks or the occasional doctor who was willing to help for the wrong reasons.

One GP is notorious for insisting that the women sleep with him, and that is after they have paid a fat fee for his professional services.

Recently a National Party MP was quoted as saying that this was a Christian country and abortion on demand could therefore never be legalised.

It is obviously more Christian to subject people to exorbitant black-market fees and unnecessary medical risks — as if the trauma of an unwanted pregnancy is not enough on its own.

But these days there are at least some doctors and gynaecologists who are prepared to turn a blind eye and charge it all to medical aid. The costs of an abortion can be anywhere from R1 000 to R3 000.

But everyone is extremely cautious and only the black-market practitioners who are not very skilled — there are some who are almost as good as professional doctors — will help strangers off the street.

Years ago I decided that it was time to be brave and go travelling through Africa.

It was in the early 1970s and I was surrounded by people who thought that merely leaving Cape Town showed great courage.

A friend and I planned a trip that would involve our first plane ride, a train to Mozambique, a bus to Swaziland and, in general, searching for the romance of Africa.

The late night flight to Johannesburg cost R66 for a return. After about a week of marvelling at just how many mine dumps people could live with, I discovered that I was pregnant. We decided to carry on with the holiday and think about this crisis afterwards.

But by the time we got to Lourenco Marques, I was constantly sleepy and nauseous.

My friend's holiday was ruined because I was content to spend days comatose in my hotel room. This was when fate took over and we met two sociologists in a bar who immediately became involved in our problem.

In mafia style they sent a large black car around to our hotel, driven by a Mr Amerigo. I did not bother that he did not speak too much English, until I met the doctor who spoke nothing but Portuguese. Her walls were hung with framed certificates which somehow comforted me, although they were all in Portuguese.

At least words like medical and doctor were easily translated.

The real problem came at the end of the procedure, when the doctor — a large middle-aged blonde woman — had to give me tablets and instructions on how to take them. Mr Amerigo, our only translator, was stuck for every second word.

We worked out the times to take the tablets by watching Mr Amerigo making many markings on a calendar hanging on the wall. Then the doctor said we should come back and we explained that we had to take a bus to Swaziland in a day or so.

She looked terrified and Mr Amerigo said a word that sounded like impossible.

But the business of young people is to ignore their mortality vigorously. In the end I am still not sure whether it was the doctor and her tablets or the bone-rattling bus ride through the Mozambican countryside, but everything worked out fine. Looking back, I think I was extremely lucky.

I suspect that the abortion laws will eventually go the way of all the other laws with which South Africans could not and would not live.

They will change because of blatant contravention and less and less policing.

According to a story I heard, the doctor who demands sexual favours is in trouble with the police but it is doubtful whether he will land up in court.

Perhaps a bribe or two will save him.

However, I have heard of decent doctors and even the occasional gynaecologist who will perform abortions because they disagree with the law and have a genuine desire to help women.

Unfortunately, I do not think there are too many and then they do it only for those patients of long standing.

Rape on the increase in Mamelodi

Sowetan 13/9/91

By ALINAH DUBE (297)

MORE than 40 women are raped in Mamelodi every month, according to information released by the Vista Rape Crisis on Wednesday.

Miss Carol Mbatha, Press liaison officer for Vista University (Mamelodi campus), released these figures at a Press conference held on campus by a committee of women dealing with rape victims on a voluntary basis.

Mbatha said police statistics in the area showed that 40 rape cases were reported to the local police every month. Most of the victims, she said, did not report their cases to the police.

"The distressing fact is that most of the victims are children who are raped either by their fathers or uncles. Some of the adults hold their victims to ransom by giving them large amounts of money and, when they stop doing this, it is then that the cases are reported," Mbatha said.

Mrs Rina Vogler, a counsellor at Vista, said they dealt with cases in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Eersterus and Soshanguve. Victims from as far afield as Soweto were also being counselled by phone, she said.

She said they recently received the services of a bleeper as a donation from *Radio Spoor*. They can be contacted at (012) 323-1020 Ext 6369 OR (012) 805-4026.

Little joy for 'outcasts'

CP Nov 15/9/91

By SOPHIE TEMA

THEY are hungry, cold, dirty and sickly. They are society's outcasts.

Pavements have become their homes and dirt bins provide them with their daily meals.

These are God's forgotten creatures, South Africa's vagrant and homeless people. During the day, all they do is bask in the sun and to them bread and milk – let alone meat – are a luxury.

Any morsel of food will do for a meal, and to them the word hygiene does not exist. So they rummage the city's dustbins . . .

While legend has it that the streets of Johannesburg are lined with gold, for these miserable people, life is a perpetual struggle to keep the wolf from the door.

City Press set out to talk to some of these people. Some claim they were once employed, but ended up in the streets after losing their jobs.



HOME SWEET HOME . . . A bed for this woman is a few blankets on the pavement.

Last week a group of women working towards combating the problem of the "pavement people" summoned an ambulance to remove about six of them, lying on the verge of death in a park on the doorstep of a luxury hotel. They were taken to hospital.

A pungent smell hung around them.

Among them was a young man who complained that his feet and eyes were sore. An ambulance man found that his feet were swollen and his eyes infected with conjunctivitus.

Jacob is also one of the pavement people and walks on crutches. He complained about the police who raid them at night and sometimes spray them with teargas to get them off the pavement.

"They harass us in the middle of the night and forget that we have no other place to hide."

Louisa Tshivhasa is a kind-hearted woman who sacrifices her time and money to feed the pavement people.

Every day she prepares a huge pot of soup, bread and cold meat at her Alexandra home and takes the food to Joubert Park to provide the vagrants with a daily meal.

She has no sponsors and buys the food with her own money.



LUNCH TIME . . . A piece of meat scavenged from the dustbin is better than nothing for this youngster. ■ Pics: SIPHIWE MHLAMBI

Bargains boost charity

Sowetan 16/9/91

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WOMAN

THE fact that we have fallen on hard times has been brought home pointedly by a charity organisation.

The West Rand-based chapter of Lifeline, a non-profit community counselling organisation, had to put on its thinking cap for the umpteenth time this year to coax hard-earned money from an already heavily taxed public.

Miss Annette Trapps, administration officer for Life Line, said her organisation had been forced to enter the clothing retail trade in a big way in an effort to boost its coffers and pay for services rendered.

She explained that the organisation had opened a second-hand clothing shop in Roodepoort.

The shop sells imported leather goods and used clothing to the public.

Handouts

Trapps said her organisation did not receive a cent from the Government, although it was recognised as a welfare organisation.

They therefore depended to a large extent on handouts from the public and the occasional philanthropic gesture from a well-off institution or person.

The shop, trading as Clothes Line, is in Van Wyk Street, opposite the OK Bazaars, in Roodepoort and trades from 8.30am to 5pm.

Life Line offers a telephone counselling service free of charge.

Professional counsellors man the lines 24 hours a day. They deal with diverse problems, ranging from stress, depression to marriage and relationship problems.

A training course for prospective counsellors is currently under way at the centre's headquarters in Krugersdorp.

A number of candidates have already enrolled and are receiving intensive instruction in counselling techniques.

A number of the trainees are expected to take up fulltime employment with the charity organisation. Some may be seconded to other independent bodies offering similar services.

Trapps said the aim was not only to produce competent counsellors, but to localise counselling to the extent of offering clients counselling in indigenous languages too.

She said this had become extremely necessary in view of the rapid increase of urban populations. The tendency for upward mobility has also left its mark with the increasing cases of work- or family-related stress, tension, attempted suicides and suicides, she said.

Trapps said the shop is currently run on a shoe-string budget with counselling staff taking turns in manning the till.

She said the shop would definitely boost their coffers, particularly if the public became more aware of the bargains on offer.

The counselling line number is (011) 953-4111.

Those interested in training as counsellors should call 665-2281.

The shop also sells to hawkers, the phone number is 760-2649.

Social workers ask about own welfare

Star 18/9/91

By Shirley Woodgate

Social workers yesterday announced tough plans which will set the country's 7 000 registered welfare staff on a collision course with the Government over poor working conditions and low pay.

The Co-ordinating Committee Campaign for a Living Wage stressed at a press conference in Johannesburg that a threatened breakdown has been allowed to develop in the services at a time when welfare needs are in crisis and set to worsen.

The committee dismissed official claims of insufficient funds to finance salary increases.

It demanded instead a 60 percent across-the-board salary increase to be borne by the State, and State subsidisation of social workers' training.

It stressed that salary increases would be cost-effective and prevent the expense of recruiting and retraining new workers.

Highlighting the wastage of valuable funds through racial duplication of services, the committee said the call for adaquate pay was in the context of its demand for an adequate and just unitary welfare system.

The campaign, launched yesterday, includes demands for a meeting with Dr Rina Venter, Minister of National Health and Health Services, and plans to picket and demonstrate.

After these steps have been taken, the plan of action will be re-assessed and a decision taken on even stronger moves if the demands have not been met.

Salary scales for Grade A social workers range from R1 678 a month to R2 011, while senior social workers and branch directors on Grade B earn from R1 761 to R2 552.

Analysis of salary scales for social workers from 1985 to 1991 indicate that although there was a 23 percent increase, in real terms pay packets went up by only 3,9 percent.

A labour management adviser has calculated that increases ranged from 13,5 percent for Grade A to 28 percent for Grade B1, but in real terms this amounted to 3,1 percent and 9,3 percent.

The committee, comprising Concerned Social Workers, the South African Black Social Workers' Association, and the Society for Social Workers, claims that salaries are not even remotely market-related, while current working conditions include greater stress and demand far more effort.

Despite long hours, they are often forced to moonlight for extra income.

No recognition is being given to social workers who make decisions affecting the lives of the people they attend, and staff who often face personal physical danger.

Instead, staff shortages force them to push up ideal case loads of less than 10 per social worker to 40 families — and in some cases even 120 — the committee claimed.

Book leads anti-battering campaign

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ALG 18/9/91

GILLE WEINTROUB

LOCAL women's and welfare organisations, brought together by Nicro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders) under an umbrella body termed Co-ordinated Action for Battered Women, are hoping to make a many-pronged attack on the incidences of violence against women.

And they're relying on the printed word to help them.

Along with exploring opportunities for setting up shelters, examining the police response to battering, and probing legal aspects, Co-ordinated Action for Battered Women has assisted with the publishing of a manual designed to help women as well as welfare and social workers, to deal with the problem at a community level.

Behind Closed Doors — guidelines for supporting battered women and raising community awareness, a manual for combatting violence against women, is the focus of the project. Written by Jane de Sousa under the auspices of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, the book is based on projects undertaken successfully in other countries.

"The manual represents an immediate response to the problem based on the fact that there are not enough agencies or welfare personnel to allow the problem to be handled in a conventional, casework way," explains De Sousa.

On a more subtle level, the manual recognises that there are skills and resources in the community which can and should be utilised.

Precedents for the manual exist in other countries — the local version has been adapted to suit South Africa's literacy levels and social welfare system.

But on a more critical level, the manual hopes to make its deepest inroads into the problem by tackling community attitudes to the issue.

"An Australian study done in 1988 found 45 percent of men interviewed across class and cultural lines, believed it was acceptable to hit a woman 'if she needed it'," is one horrifying statistic De Sousa offers.

The success of a community awareness project mounted by a women's organisation in Papua New Guinea provides positive evidence of an essential need for community involvement in minimising incidences of violence against women.

"Community attitutes are the key," continues De Sousa. "In a situation where people find murder acceptable, there'll be a high rate of murders in that society and it'll be difficult to legislate to prevent this."

The widespread acceptability of violence against women is reflected in official attitudes which often dismiss violence in the home as a "domestic issue".

Says De Sousa: "The police, like everyone else, are not trained to deal with the problem. They're as prejudiced as everyone else.

"It's extremely difficult for a woman to lay a charge of assault against violent husbands or lovers.

"Laws inhibit police ability to act effectively, and often, police don't see this as 'real' police work."

Contemporary research has shown that battering affect women at all stratas of society — but the myth that it's restricted to "lower" classes persists.

"In the late 1960s it was believed that violence against women was confined to poor, under-educated sections of society," says De Sousa.

"But there was a huge rethink in the 1970s when people realised it happens at all levels of society and in all countries.

"Battering as a problem knows no class, educational, cultural or economic boundaries."

It's been edited by the National Language Project to make sure it can be understood by people with a Std 7 level of education for whom English is a second language, but it's not simplistic and is being used by social and community workers who have no specific knowledge on the subject.

● *Behind Closed Doors* is available from the Catholic Welfare Bureau, 37a Somerset Road, Green Point, ☎ 25-2095. A donation R10 is asked.

Social workers call for 60% increases

CT 18/9/91 297 Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Three social welfare groups yesterday announced a joint campaign for a 60% across-the-board salary increase to avert what they say is a crisis threatening the welfare sector.

The SA Black Social Workers' Association, the Society for Social Workers and the Concerned Social Workers, together representing about 7 000 social workers, told a news briefing yesterday that high staff turnover in welfare agencies and difficulties in recruiting new staff had resulted in an inadequate social service.

Between April 1990 and April this year 20 social workers of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society left the profession.

Members of the associations were increasingly frustrated at unsatisfactory salaries and working conditions in the sector, and were considering forms of protest which could include industrial action, which would be illegal in terms of social welfare legislation.

Welfare workers want 60% pay hike

THREE social welfare groupings, representing about 7 000 workers, announced yesterday a joint campaign for a 60% across-the-board salary increase to avert what they say is a crisis threatening the welfare sector.

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Members of the associations were increasingly frustrated at unsatisfactory salaries and working conditions in the sector, and were considering forms of protest which could include industrial action.

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society director Adele Thomas said social workers were not adequately compensated for the nature of their work and the sacrifices involved. It was believed that salaries in commerce and industry were in some cases double those being paid to people in the field.

A social worker said: "Social workers are chronically underpaid and there is no provision for state subsidisation of social work training."

VERA VON LIERES

In addition to the 60% pay increase, the organisations are demanding that government bear the full cost of the salary hike and that it subsidise the training of social workers. "We remain unconvinced by arguments that there are insufficient funds to finance salary increases. There are only 7 000 registered social workers in SA and salary increases would not cripple the welfare budget."

Social workers from various organisations who attended yesterday's news briefing also linked the crisis in the sector to the wasting of funds through racial duplication of welfare systems.

Inadequate resources and staff shortages meant that SA social workers often had case loads of 40 families at a time and in some instances were carrying up to 120. Research had demonstrated that a social worker in the child abuse field could render an effective service to no more than 10 families at a time.

The organisations said they were organising a delegation to meet Health Minister Rina Venter "soon."

A delegate said recent requests to meet Venter had been turned down. "There has been no suggestion that the Minister recognises the extreme need of social workers," she added.

Women, walk tall – you don't have to accept being a victim

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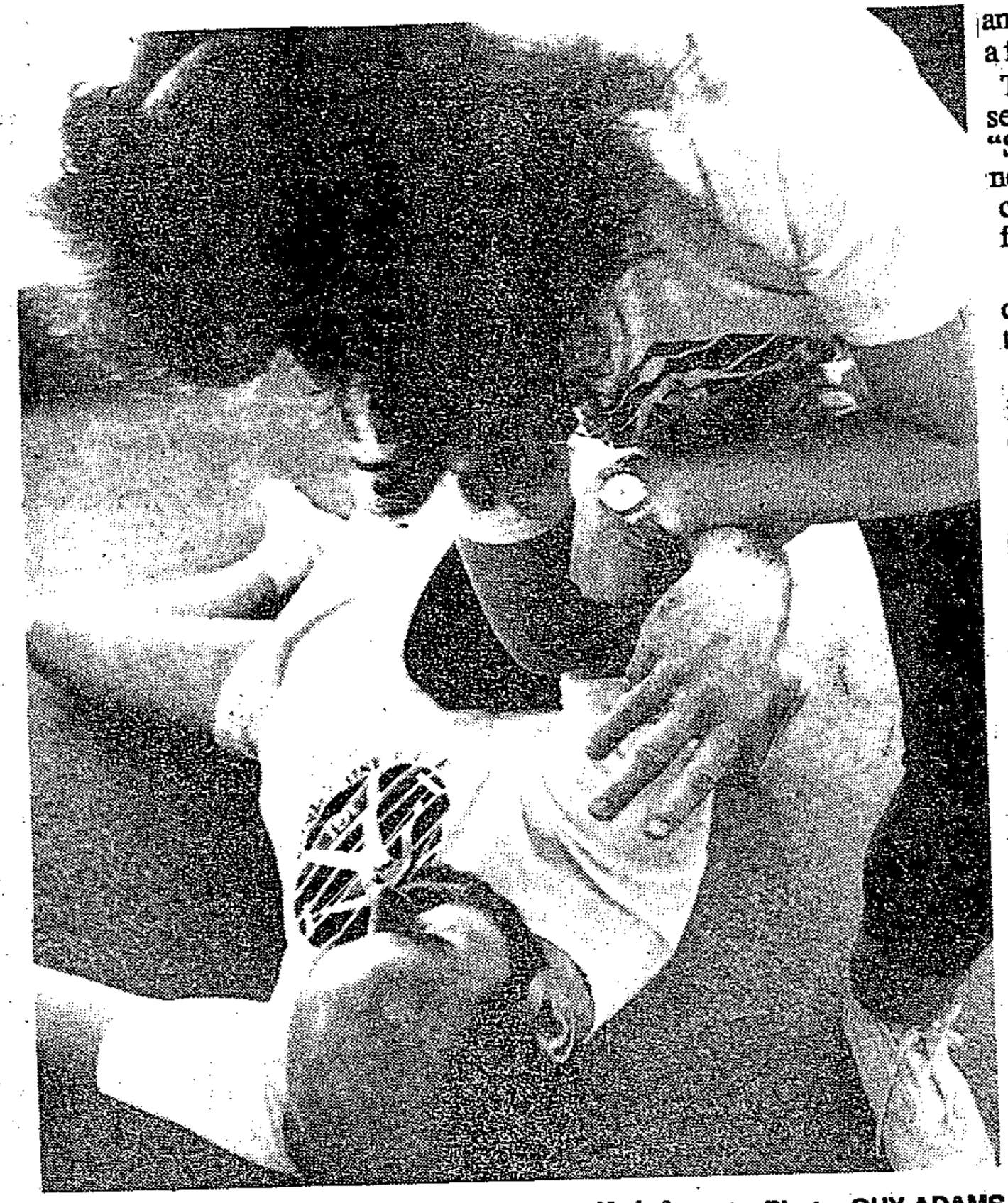
w/Mail 20/9 – 26/9/91.

Just because you are labelled a member of 'the weaker sex' doesn't mean you have to be vulnerable to physical abuse.

BEATHUR BAKER *looks at some of the ways you can avoid it*



Women learn to use their bodies for self-defence Photo: GUY ADAMS

WOMEN are easy prey for crime and abuse on the streets. To cite just one statistic: an estimated 1 038 women are raped each day in South Africa.

It is clear that women need to learn how to defend themselves — they don't have to accept being victims.

Karlo Knoester is an instructor at the Kano Institute of Self-Defence. "I train women by the hundreds in protective self-defence techniques, giving them the confidence to retaliate in threatening situations," he says. "We have formulated courses for women and with women which definitely work."

The courses aim to make women "streetwise" and offer practical instruction in the form of simulated attack situations. They are easier and quicker to master than martial arts, but they usually prove to be as effective.

Among the aspects covered are:

●Unarmed combat — defence techniques to deflect or evade an attacker.

●Armed or weapon defence — more advanced moves and instruction on using weapons like a knife or baton.

●Retaliatory "striking" techniques — using your body as a weapon to strike at vulnerable parts of the attacker's body.

●Multiple attack situations — using psychological techniques to get out of the situation.

●Rape attacks — appropriate moves based at the Braamfontein Recreation Centre, says: "Knowing how to defend yourself is so important. When faced with the situation, what are you going to tell your mugger — 'hold on, I'd like to go for that self-defence course quickly'? See if he will listen."

Self-defence instructors stress that their courses help to make people more aware of dangerous situations. They also promote the self-confidence of being physically and emotionally prepared for a confrontation.

●The South African Police do not run any courses, but have compiled a booklet called *Woman Alone* which contains basic tips and advice on attack situations. It is available at police stations.

Police spokesman Captain Piet Pieterse says: "Women should not carry weapons. Apart from the attacker charging the victim for assault. "The defence must be in proportion to the attack," explained a spokesman. "Authoritive words and appropriate body language may make a mugger go away without a physical fight.

"We do not recommend the use of firearms. If you're in possession of law requires that you know the law dealing with firearms and that you know when to shoot and when not to shoot. Carrying a firearm in your handbag is unwise. In most cases the attacker may use it against you or produce his own before you have time to remove yours."

There are various protective devices on the market designed especially for use by women. These include:

●A spray canister containing "mace" gas which is concealed under a furry toy and is called "Snuggles". It needs only a slight depression on the head to spray the gas, which is an irritant and induces coughing, sneezing and watering or burning of the eyes. The device costs R19,95.

●"Viper" gas canisters are designed to fit on to a keyholder. One kind contains red dye which will mark the attacker. They cost R28,95.

●The "Stun Gun" is a battery-operated shocking device and costs an attacker. It costs R36,95, including a free refill.

The saleswoman at a shop which sells these devices said she carries a "Stun Gun" and a gas canister. "I've never had to use them, but knowing I can use them if I need to makes me feel safer," she said.

The following is a list of some of the courses available and where to find them:

●The Boskruin Community Centre is planning a three-month self-defence course to start in October. Those interested should phone the centre and leave their names.

●The Kano Institute is based in Fairlands. Its three-month self-defence course costs R120, or R40 a month.

●At the IGI head office in Johannesburg, a karate class based on self-defence is offered by The Gym. The instructor to contact is Abdulla Amiatez.

●The Seido Gym in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, is busy formulating a course based only on self-defence, but presently offers karate classes. Classes are held Monday to Thursday and cost R120 for a minimum three-month registration period.

●The Women's Bureau, a group financed by Old Mutual, has made a video on self-defence for women. The instructor demonstrates moves to use in an attack situation and provides tips to remember on the street. The video is available at all the group's centres and is hired out to churches, schools, organisations, companies or individuals.

●Braamfontein Recreation Centre is starting a six-week self-defence course next week. The instructor is Robert Nichols and the course costs R200.

●Jabula Recreation Centre is beginning a course in October, which will cost R102,50 for six one-hour sessions.

●The Stan Schmidt Centre runs a course based on karate but concentrating on self-defence. It costs R95 a month, or R275 for three months, with an R80 joining fee.

●The Randfontein Karate Club in

and how to use objects in your surroundings or possession as a weapon. Robert Nichols, an instructor who offers self-defence courses to small community groups and is presently

tack situations and places which may be unsafe. It deals mostly with how women can help to prevent attacks. The SAP caution that self-defence which proves too violent can lead to

● *Self-Defence Techniques for Women*, a book by Wang Xinde, contains illustrations and advice on how to free yourself from a threatening situation quickly and effectively.

R150.

● "Supersound" is a noise device which looks like a canister with a horn at the top. When squeezed it gives off a loud warning noise and may startle

Roodepoort has a two-month course planned for October.

● The Physical Arts Centre runs a self-defence course structured around unarmed combat.

WHY I CHOOSE TO CARRY A GUN

A woman professional who carries a gun tells why — and also tells why she's not yet used to it

FOR more than a decade I have carried a handgun. The interesting thing is that on the two occasions I felt sufficiently threatened to need it, the thought of using the gun completely slipped my mind.

In retrospect, I am glad it did — because I managed to resolve the situations by other means, no blood was shed and I was spared the moral and legal consequences of a shooting incident.

The first instance involved a paranoid landlord who threatened to shoot me and my dogs because they had spent the night yapping while I was out partying. I arrived home in the early hours to be confronted by a very irate man with a weapon the size of Dirty Harry's in his hand. I had my gun on me, but it was just as well I didn't think of pitting it against his. With some rather hysterical shouting and pleading, I persuaded him to back off.

On the second occasion a vengeful ex-boyfriend shattered my bedroom window with a huge concrete brick in the middle of the night and then attempted to rape me. I managed to fight him off and rouse the neighbours, who chased him off the property. Soon afterwards I obtained a supreme court order preventing him from coming anywhere near me.

The reasons I continue to carry the gun are those that made me acquire it in the first place: peace of mind and freedom of movement. I have tried out various other personal-safety devices, but none has given me the same sense of security and preparedness.

A small "mace" spray attached to my keyring appeared to be a handy substitute, until I discovered that they run out of gas without warning. Over the years I have bought three of these rather costly little items and with each I found that when I finally gave in to the temptation to test it, it was empty. If there's one thing worse than not being prepared at all, it's relying on a safety device and then discovering that it doesn't work.

Circumstance has forced me to realise that one is rarely prepared for bad experiences, that a state of preparedness is usually a reaction to a previous bad experience, and that invariably the next bad experience will be totally different. At least a gun gives me the confidence of being potentially prepared for my worst nightmares, even if it is only in my imagination and my intention is never to have to use it.

To cite an example: an acquaintance was recently held up in suburbia by two men armed with guns who hijacked his car and attempted to abduct him. Ever since I have been driving with my gun at hand and strategies in mind for dealing with a similar experience. Should that eventuality arise — and Lord forbid it does — chances are I'll forget the gun and obediently hand over the car.

One of the first things you learn about possessing a gun is not to advertise the fact. Most people are taken aback, some react aggressively and if you flaunt it openly in public, you run the risk of having it snatched.

Concealment is one of the hassles of owning a gun, especially for women. Other burdens include constantly being aware of where it is, particularly when there are children around; the liability of losing it or having it stolen; and the responsibility of knowing that if you do have to use it, your aim must be perfect.

As with most things, practice helps.

Rape in the marital bed?

By CLAIRE KEETON: East London

Can a husband be guilty of raping his wife? Arguments on this question were concluded on Monday in a precedent-setting case heard in the Bisho Supreme Court. Judgment is expected next month.

In what could be the first case of its kind in southern Africa, the court heard argument in the trial of Mandisi Raymond Ncanywa, charged with raping his wife, Nombulelo, in Peddie in March last year.

The couple had been married for 10 years, but had become estranged and Nombulelo was living at her own home at the time of the alleged rape.

He is alleged to have come to her house and accused her of having an affair with her cousin. After allegedly assaulting her and her cousin, he attempted to force them to have sexual intercourse.

Counsel for the defence Mick Nzondo argued that while a marriage is in existence a husband has right of access to his wife. It was not unlawful for a husband to force his wife to submit to intercourse.

For the state, advocate Thomas Tyler, of the Ciskei attorney general's office, conceded that common law did not recognise rape within marriage, although a husband can be charged with assault for such an attack.

Tyler said the basis for "marital exemption" which protected a husband from being charged with rape was a principle established in England in 1773 and known as Hale's Rule". But British courts this year dismissed Hale's Rule.

Tyler said academic commentators uniformly regarded the rule unfavourably, and it had never properly entered into South African law. — Elnews

Agreement was reached, but Webta reneged on the deal soon afterwards, claiming it was biased in favour of Lagunya. In response, township residents launched a selective boycott of Webta taxis — identifiable by their diamond logo.

Youths enforcing the boycott stoned and

nated. Before his death he claimed a third force was fuelling the war, in a bid to undermine township civic organisations.

After weeks off the streets, both Lagunya(since renamed the Unified Taxi Organisation) and Webta tentatively resumed operations. But when

Bulelani Ngcuka, the sight of the Webta lo Khayelitsha "was like a red rag to a bull".

Western Cape Civic Association secr Roseberry Sonto agreed: "The violence started when Webta went back to Khayeli without standing by the agreement."

Dash to save the peace pact

w/mail 20/9-26/9/91

● From PAGE 5

ous bodies which are required in the Accord and how to resolve their relationship with one another.

Late this week the National Peace Committee was to be organised. According to several sources close to the process, this will probably be the body which will oversee the process. It will be the body with legitimacy and political power — but it will have no "teeth". It will not be able to implement the decisions taken within it — for instance, to go into townships to resolve disputes.

This means that despite the evident will of people involved in the process to involve themselves in community problems, the mechanisms have not yet been put into place.

Among the debates are whether more legislation is needed — a dispute which involves differing perceptions within the government of whether to use mechanisms created by the minority parliament. Those sensitive to the political issues involved believe there are sufficient mechanisms provided for by the Accord, including the commission of inquiry into violence, to act in terms of existing law. According to well-placed sources, the Department of Justice is the government department which consistently wants legalistic wrappings and more legislation and wishes to run the bureacracy — whereas the Department of Constitutional Development, which is closer to the needs of the negotiating process, does not see the need for this.

Meanwhile, efforts were made to draw the community of Phola Park and leaders of the peace process into talks .

Niewoudt denies Ciskei coup plot fabrication

w/ment 20/9-26/9/91

By PHILA NGQUMBA: Bisho

ANTON NIEUWOUDT, a director of Ciskei's covert intelligence unit, on Tuesday denied his unit had made up stories of an attempted coup in order to lure Charles Sebe and Onward Guzana to their deaths.

Nieuwoudt (34) was giving evidence before the inquest into the deaths of the two men who were shot after being stopped at a roadblock in January.

The Ciskei has claimed the two, both former senior Ciskei security officers, had been on a mission to overthrow Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

Nieuwoudt told Ciskei's Acting Chief Justice Michael Classens the Ciskei Council of State employed him in October last year as an intelligence adviser to Gqozo. He said he had known Gqozo long before then, and had been Gqozo's instructor in 21 Battalion in 1978-1979.

Asked why he was offered the job, he said he had been part of the first SADF instructors to train black soldiers. "I was well known in the black battalions of the SADF," he said.

Niewoudt agreed with a suggestion by Marumo Moerane, appearing for the Sebe family, that one of his tasks was to counter coups which were rife at the time of his arrival, train bodyguards and establish a covert intelligence unit. He confirmed his unit had used many names, including International Research, which Nieuwoudt said was "a cover name".

The unit has since been disbanded.

Moerane asked him who the handler of intelligence agent Mlandeli Kula, who gave evidence last week, had been, but Nieuwoudt refused to answer, saying he was bound by the Official Secrets Act.

Nieuwoudt said Kula had first been a suspect in the coup plot but later supplied reliable information. This was why Kula had been compensated by Ciskei and re-employed.

Nieuwoudt told the court that when Sebe escaped on the morning of January 27, Brigadier Monwabisi Jamangile was in charge of the follow-up operation as commander of the Ciskei Defence Force. Jamangile had given the order that Sebe "should be caught and killed", Niewoudt said.

Asked by Moerane why he had not mentioned this in his affidavit, Niewoudt said police had not asked him. "I did not find it necessary as I did not want to involve myself in Xhosa politics," he added. He denied having trained Inkatha vigilantes as claimed in some press reports.

The witness also denied having been a member of the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) or the police unit Koevoet. "I am a member of the military intelligence and a good one," he said. The inquest hearing continues. — Veritas

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Hobo gran wants comfort

Husband's death left her roofless

By MONWABISI NOMADOLO

AFTER three years in the veld, 72-year-old Violet Dorothy Nduna wants a decent home.

The mother of three has been forced into the life of a hobo by homelessness.

"For three years now I've been staying in the veld," she said. "It's not safe here, but what else can I do?"

Shares shack

Nduna shares her rickety corrugated iron shack with 68-year-old Elijah Msimango.

"I can't remember where he comes from, but I have been staying with him for almost a year now," she said.

They both have proper identity documents, but do not receive pension money from the State.

The approaching rainy season will bring them further hardship.

But Nduna is not all gloom and doom. "Living in the jungle, you learn to survive," she said.

Msimango makes ends meet by collecting scrap metal and selling it at a nearby scrap-collector in the industrial area of Lillianton.

Fearing that we had come to "cause trouble" for her, Nduna initially told City Press she was just staying in the veld during the day.

Later she told her full story.

Originally from Queenstown, her ordeal started three years ago after she was kicked out of her house in Dubazana Street, Vosloorus.

She cannot recall when she came to the golden city. "It is a long time ago, when I was still a young woman," she said.

Her husband, Marabi Thabethe, worked as a migrant worker at ERPM.

"He was a polygamist," she said, adding that the other wife has since gone to Cape Town.

Nduna alleged that after her husband's death, Vosloorus council officials requested her to vacate the house.

"I don't have proof that the house was registered in my name."

Up to then she had worked as a cleaner and domestic worker in Boksburg.

However, there is hope at the end of the dark tunnel for Nduna and Msimango.

They recently applied for pensions at the Germiston offices of the Department of Home Affairs.

They have also been promised a place at the Vosloorus Old Age Home, she said.

Nduna's three daughters were staying around Boksburg, she added.

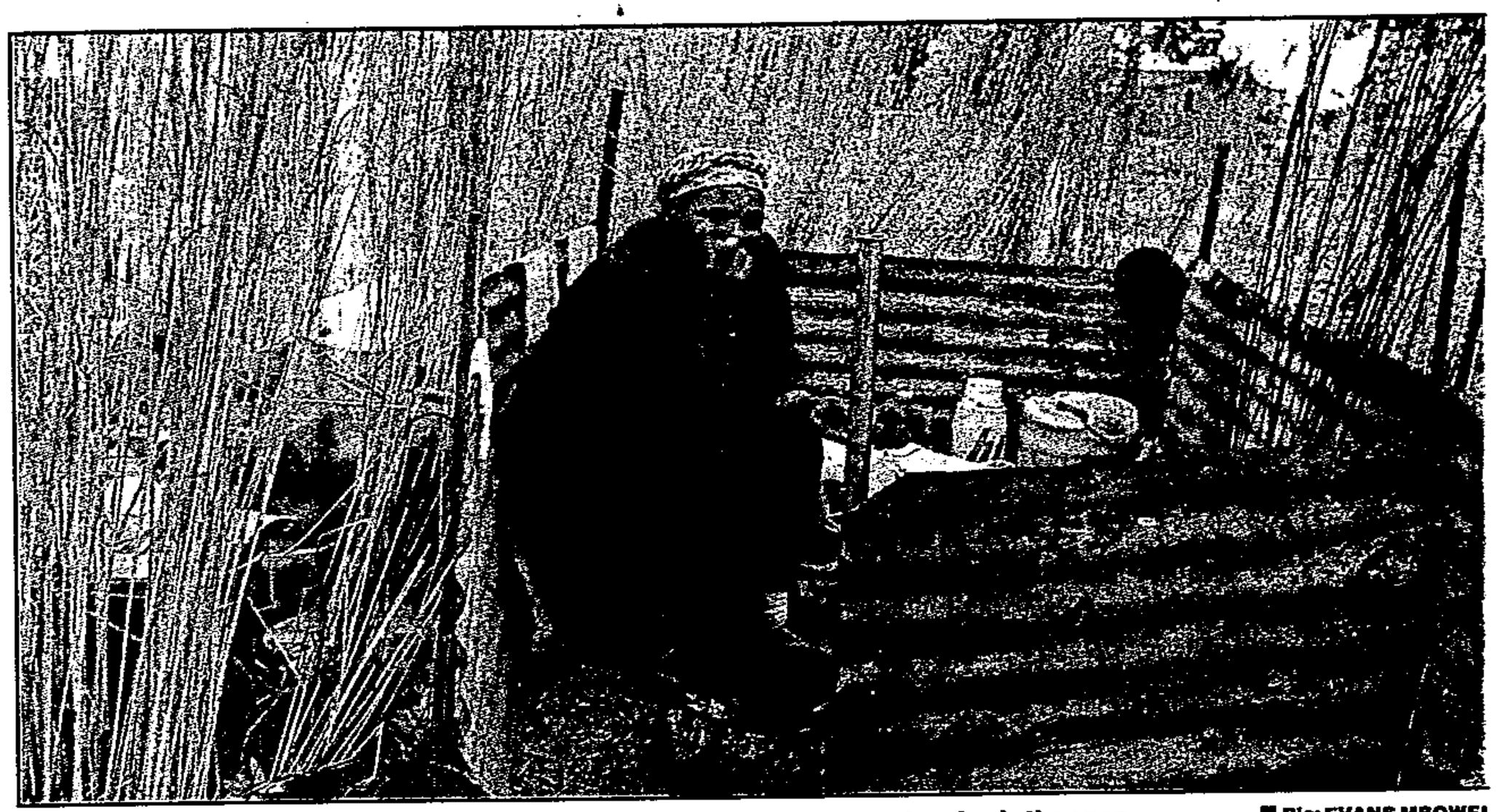
"Two of them, Sylvia and Emily, are employed at the number 12 quarters at the mine."

Her other daughter, Julie, is a patient at Baragwanath Hospital.

Prostitutes

City Press visited the area around the mine and found the conditions appalling with groups of prostitutes and other destitute people camping in the area.

Most of the women earned their living by selling their bodies to the migrant workers staying at the mine compounds.



STARRY CEILING . . . Granny Violet Nduna has spent the past three years sleeping in the open. ■ Pic: EVANS MBOWE

New deal for women

THE permanent legal residence of a married woman will no longer be linked to her husband's if a Bill published in Cape Town is approved by Parliament.

A memorandum on the Domicile Bill says the changed status of married women makes it unnecessary to ascribe to her a domicile on the grounds of dependence on her husband.

In terms of the Bill, the domicile of a married woman would be determined in the same way as that of any other person. - *Sapa.*

A proud history of community help

Sowetan 23/9/91

294

ESKOM, the sponsors of the 1991 *Sowetan* Woman of the Year competition, has a proud history of helping communities help themselves.

Their emblem, Power to the People, may seem to be referring to electric power, but the company goes further and empowers people by supporting self-help community projects.

"Our support of this hallmark Nation Building event is an extension of our social investment policy, which focuses on investing in people," says Eskom's public relations officer, Mr Derrick Thema.

"The Woman of the Year event identifies the women in our communities who have created self-help groups whereby other, more needy members of the community benefit from their efforts.

"Such women provide excellent role models in the black community, an aspect of community life that needs serious attention. The lack of positive role models is a high-priority grievance of the black youth who desperately need outstanding examples to model themselves on in their difficult adolescence years."

"The Eskom-sponsored Woman of the Year award spotlights those who have tried to improve the quality of life in the communities within which they live for the benefit of others. Some of them face insurmountable odds trying to carry out their efforts and provide a shining example to all of us," Thema said.

Eskom has expressed its commitment to "people investment" by its generous educational grants to many mathematics and science students. This particular effort by Eskom has done much to bridge the gap created by the prejudiced education system.

The company has also implemented their "power to the people" logo from primary school level through a teacher training programme aimed at helping teachers work more effectively.

The Uptrail Trust provides continued education to primary school teachers and helps them communicate English and mathematics more easily to their young pupils.

The programme, which has enjoyed wide support and enthusiasm since its inception, has been implemented at Sagewood, Sacred Heart and Alexandra and will soon be extended to other schools.

Eskom is aware that the way ahead in today's changing circumstances is to address society as a whole and consider aspects such as work, education and social activities in their endeavour to provide electricity to the masses.

WOMAN



Eskom's Derrick Thema

Groups team up to get EC aid

Bday 24/9/91 (297)

KIN BENTLEY

LONDON — The Kagiso Trust, the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa are to work together on major development programmes to end decades of deprivation in black townships.

At a meeting in Brussels yesterday, senior representatives of the three SA bodies met European Commission officials to discuss future co-operation.

Joint action will combine Kagiso's grassroots credibility with the expertise of the two other bodies in a nationwide development programme.

The upliftment of the townships over the next few years is seen as crucial if stability is to be achieved in a post-apartheid democracy.

At the disposal of the development agencies are the IDT's R2bn from government, the Kagiso Trust's EC funding, which amounted to $40m this year, and further funds which the IDT and Development Bank hope to raise in the coming months on the European financial markets.

Attending yesterday's meeting were IDT chairman Jan Steyn, Development Bank chairman Simon Brand, Kagiso Trust national director Achmed Dangor and general secretary Erico Molobi.

The EC is the trust's main donor. The $40m channelled through the trust this year is about two-thirds of total EC aid to SA.

Among officials the South Africans met were the European Commission's southern Africa director G Livi and its development division director-general Dieter Frisch.

A commission spokesman said the meeting was "very interesting and very positive". He said it was the first time the commission had met the IDT and Development Bank.

He said the meeting would be followed up by the organisations within SA. The commission would then take matters further, either through its Pretoria office or in Brussels.

Asked if the IDT and Development Bank might also receive EC funds, the spokesman said: "We might distribute funds differently. We might enlarge the number of recipients. It is in this context the discussions should be seen."

He said the quantity of aid would depend on what funds were available in the future.

Dangor said the meeting discussed "the changing circumstances inside SA, where development will play a key role in the whole process of change".

The aim was to establish "some framework within which a development programme can effectively be implemented in the next two or three years".

Ways were being found whereby the different development organisations could work "on a less competitive basis".

Dangor stressed that Kagiso's community-based role would continue. "We are expanding our co-operation in SA for the benefit of those communities. It is now up to South Africans to get together back home and begin to give more concrete meaning to the kind of co-operation we have talked about."

Dangor said the meeting was initiated in SA, where for several months workshops had been held to bring the development agencies together.

The three organisations, he said, had different traditions and, although working closer together, would not merge into "a huge consortium to collect and distribute funds".

He said there had been no real antagonism between development organisations in the past, "but they had different purposes for existing".

"Those differences no longer exist and there is no longer any reason why we shouldn't co-operate."

IDT issue likely to follow SA govt bond

CT 25/9/91.

From KIN BENTLEY

LONDON. — Following last week's successful South African government Eurobond issue, the Independent Development Trust (IDT) will make presentations to institutional investors next month for a November issue, it was confirmed yesterday.

The IDT, a health, housing and educational foundation, has appointed J P Morgan, the US investment bank, to lead manage the issue.

A spokesman for the bank in London said yesterday that the Eurodollar deal will be at least $100m.

This is $25m higher than banking sources were predicting last week, after the South African government's DM300m issue was increased a further DM100m due to heavy demand.

The J P Morgan spokesman confirmed that although the IDT is independent of the South African goverment and has borrowed domestically without government backing, the Eurobond issue will carry a government guarantee.

He said trustees of the IDT would make presentations in Frankfurt, Zurich and London for a week in mid-October. The issue is expected to be launched in London in early November.

US dollars were chosen, he said, because of the good demand for them, because interest rates were low and the currency was very stable.

On Monday, IDT head Jan Steyn met European Commission officials, together with Dr Simon Brand of the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Kagiso Trust's national director Ahmed Dango and general secretary Erico Molobi.

The development agencies discussed with the EC — which this year is channelling $40m of aid into South Africa through the Kagiso Trust — plans to coordinate their activities.

LONDON — The ANC's UK representative, Mendi Msimang, yesterday joined a hot debate in the correspondence pages of the London Financial Times over last week's highly successful first South African government bond issue since 1985.

Other contributions to the debate have come from Anti-Apartheid Movement president Trevor Huddlestone and Nick Mitchell, director-general of teh British Industry Committee on South Africa (BICSA).

Msimang said yesterday that if the bond issue "signals a sharp increase in SA'ss access to international capital markets now, before an interim government is in place, this could indeed stall the entire political process towards an end to apartheid".

- **The Kagiso Trust has long had close connections with the extra-parliamentary opponents of apartheid, including the ANC.**

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PRIMARY CARE AT THE HEART OF HEALTH NEEDS

H·E·A·L·T·H

Fifty-two projects in the areas of health and rural and comunity development claimed R135,5 million in IDT funds up to July 31, 1991.

Another nearly R30 million was set aside for the welfare sector to encourage community services.

Spending in this IDT portfolio will rise to R514 million over the next two years. All told, the IDT's trustees will be asked to approve about R400 million for health, rural and community development, and about R120 million for welfare.

Making a major impact on people's basic health — especially in rural areas where the poorest live — means dealing with the development issues that affect it, says IDT trustee Dr Mamphela Ramphele, who designed the strategy with Professor Len Karlsson, who is now director of this portfolio.

The IDT has three major focuses. The first is on primary health care. This is aimed at bringing basic affordable health services and facilities to all the people, especially in rural areas where effective care has all but collapsed. Funding will go into:

- Properly coordinated training programmes for voluntary and community workers as well as doctors and nurses;
- Properly staffed and equipped health centres, clinics and visiting points, in which the community is involved from the outset;
- Water and sanitation. Without exception, communities have made drinkable water their highest priority;
- Electrification. Talks are being held with Eskom to push this part of the programme ahead;
- A major AIDS education and care programme that will run alongside the one started by the Department of National Health;
- A big drive to reduce TB in the Western Cape by 50% over the next three to four years.

The IDT's second major focus in this portfolio is on welfare. In a definite move away from old policies, the IDT will fund services that will allow voluntary workers, guided by professionals, to give care to the aged, to cancer patients, and to other people who get welfare, in their homes.

The third focus is on rural and community development. Here the main thrust will be to strengthen organisations throughout the country that are running good programmes, but which need a lot more money. These involve mainly agricultural and forestry projects, for example woodlots that will help slow down the rate at which forests in rural areas are being destroyed.

The IDT would like to see a single national health policy, and is helping bring together the 14 different departments of health and other major players.

Already, different organisations have started to work together in combined programmes.

The approach, says Dr Ramphele, "should enable us to move from a fragmented, inequitable health service, to one which takes care of the needs of everyone".

Prof Karlsson adds: "We're looking for partners from any side, with successful programmes going in these fields, that we can support."

Govt is paying millions to poor

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The Department of National Health has already paid out R5 million of its R220 million budget for the poor and underprivileged — and is currently processing R10 million to be paid out to local authority clinics.

Scores of organisations running projects and programmes focused on alleviating poverty have applied to the department's regional offices countrywide for assistance — and requests amounting to about R16 million are in the process of evaluation, a department spokesman said.

A proposed application for State assistance from Operation Hunger, South Africa's largest food-aid organisation, would also be considered according to guidelines if and when it was received, the spokesman said.

Operation Hunger's executive director Ina Perlman has stated that she will ask the Government for assistance as the only means to avoid temporarily suspending feeding programmes in some areas.

The organisation had been funded by the private sector, but now it was obliged to seek State funds in the wake of the alarming increase in demand for food.

SMALL LOANS FOR THE VERY POOR

Sowetan 2619191.

The IDT Finance Corporation has been set up with initial capital of R120 million to help finance shelter for the very poor.

The IDTFC will make small loans to low-income borrowers for housing. Money will be lent, at the usual interest rates, to small groups of township borrowers whose sense of group responsibility and trust ensures that most members make their repayments regularly.

The IDTFC's start-up capital has been put up by the AECI Pension Fund, Fedlife, Metlife, the Mine Officials' Pension Fund, Old Mutual, Sanlam, Southern Life, and Syfrets Managed Assets. The IDT has provided R46,6 million to guarantee their investments.

The IDTFC will lend money to community-based financial intermediaries known as Group Credit Organisations (GCOs). The GCOs will lend the money on to groups of borrowers.

Groups will allocate five-year loans of no more than R5000 to each of their members — people who cannot borrow money for building homes in the normal way.

Each member of a borrower group stands surety for the others. Loans are paid out to each person a bit at a time, instead of in a lump sum, over the first two years.

The demand for this sort of funding could be as much as R500 million a year, say the IDTFC's managers. They hope to raise it by getting investors to place their funds into specially structured securities that give investment houses the opportunity to invest in development.

The IDTFC believes these investments should be secure because the IDT has provided collateral. Research shows that in this sort of township borrowing scheme, the vast majority of borrowers pay the money back.

SURVEY

INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Breaking the cycle of poverty

Sowetan 26/9/91

R2-Billion to be spent

The Independent Development Trust (IDT) set aside nearly R1,5 billion for about 150 projects in its First year of operations, which ended on July 31, 1991. A total of R2 Billion of taxpayers' money was entrusted to the IDT.

AMONG THE MAJOR ITEMS WERE:

- R750 million to a capital subsidy scheme for the development of nearly 100 000 sites, to accommodate about 700 000 people;
- R300 million to the building of 50 000 new classrooms to serve as learning centres for various sectors of the community;
- R70 million to set up a major pre-school educare programme for under-privileged children;
- R47 million to create a finance house for home loans for people who are too poor to borrow from building and banks in the usual way.
- R12,6 million to an AIDS education and health care network.

Although large sums of money have been made available, the IDT is very careful about how it spends or invests its funds. It has therefore earned good yields on its money in the money markets in an effort to make its funds go further.

This earned the IDT an additional R350 million in interest in 1990/91. The IDT has also begun a concerted effort to raise more development money abroad.

IDT executives have warned that what seemed like "an enormous sum of money" a year ago, has shrunk in comparison to the massive demands that must be met.

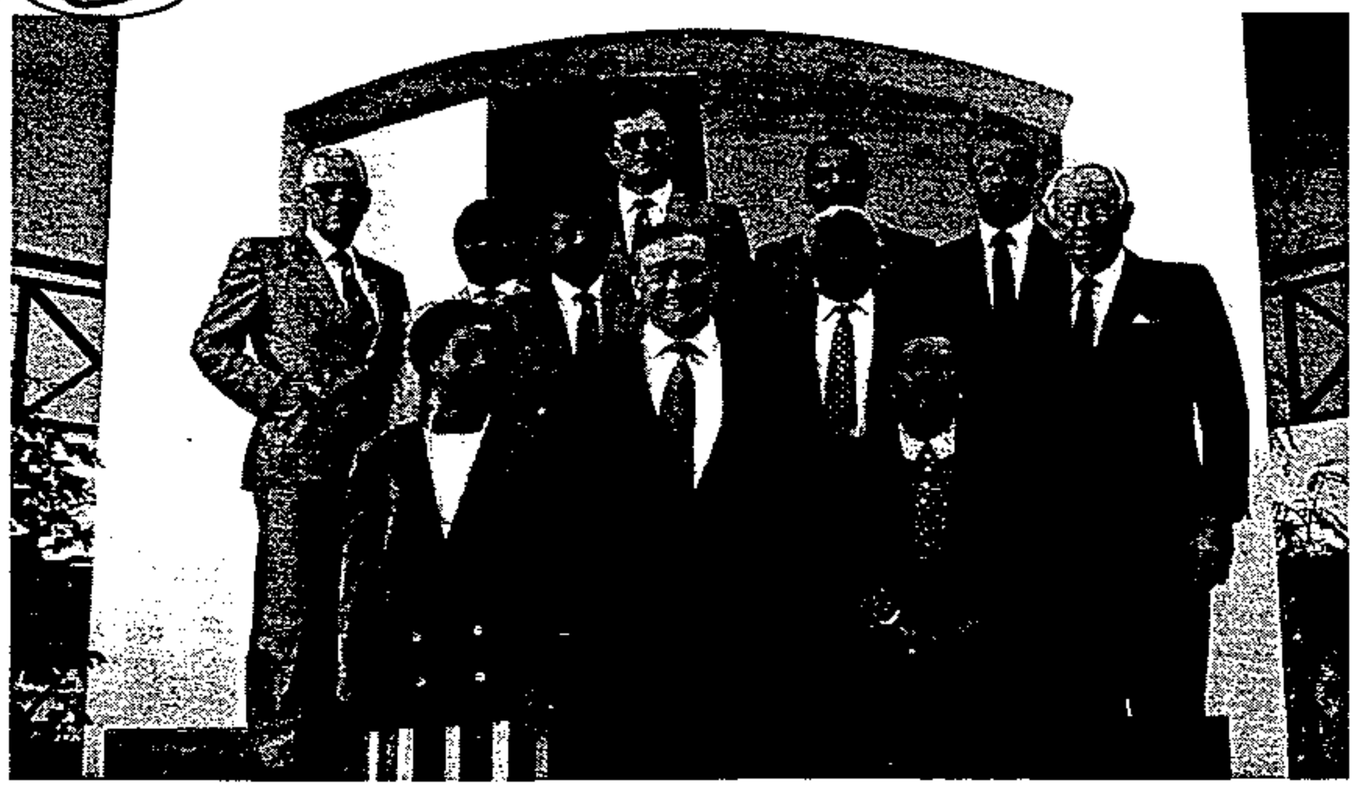
The IDT's resources — and those of other development agencies — will have to grow quickly and strongly, they say, if there is to be a real hope of empowering South Africa's poor and making them more self-reliant.

AMONG THE IDT'S SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS HAVE BEEN:

- creating a new low-risk stock called a Collateralised Housing Investment Paper which will bring in money for shelter for the poor.
- the signing of a support agreement with Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi which links peace with reconstruction and commits both their organisations to help the IDT, which is hoping to use development projects to support peace pacts.

IDT CHAIRMAN JAN STEYN HAS IDENTIFIED SOME OF THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE IDT'S METHOD OF OPERATING:

- remaining a small unit, so that the greatest amount of money possible could reach its target — the 10 million poor people in South Africa;
- aiming most of the money directly at the poor;
- reaching as many poor people as possible;
- being consistent and fair in allocating funds;
- making sure the community is involved in every aspect of a project's development; and
- building, wherever possible, a multiplier factor into investments, ie seeing that investments are made in such a way that other funds and efforts are attracted to a project, so that it grows even more.



THE Board of Trustees of the IDT, From left, back row: Johan Moolman, former business executive; Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, principal of the Univ of Transkei; Dr Tjaart van der Walt, president HSRC; Patrick Naylor, consulting engineer; Bob Tucker, former MD of the Perm and now a business consultant. Middle row: Professor Len Konar, head, dept of accountancy, Univ of Durban-Westville; Sam Motsuenyane, president of Nafcoc; Mike Rosholt, former chairman, Barlow Rand and chairman Urban Foundation. Front row: Dr Mamphela Ramphele, deputy vice-chancellor, UCT; Jan Steyn, IDT chairman; Professor Harriet Ngubane, professor of social anthropology, UCT. Absent: Len Abrahamse, vice-chairman of Old Mutual; Dr Simon Brand, executive chairman, Development Bank of Southern Africa; Professor Jerry Coovadia, head of dept of paediatrics and child health, Univ of Natal; Dr Stanley Mogoba, Presiding Bishop, Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

Steyn said he had been disappointed by the fact that some businesses did not seem to want to think creatively and invest risk capital for the sake of national, and therefore business's, interests in the years to come. He welcomed, however, the contribution of visionary business leaders, especially those who supported the R500 million Private Sector Initiative under the leadership of Mr Mike Rosholt.

He criticised so-called "gatekeepers" who he described as often self-appointed and who demanded that they should have the power to approve new programmes in the community.

He distinguished between them and genuinely committed workers at grass roots who selflessly devoted themselves to the needs of the poor, and thanked them for supporting the work of the IDT and other development agencies.

Steyn said the pressure to move fast had been enormous, but that the IDT had felt it necessary to move carefully and sensitively in all its projects.

He warned that the IDT would not allow itself to be pressured for the benefit of interest groups, either business or political.

"The Independent Development Trust has earmarked nearly R1,5 billion, or 75% of the money entrusted to it by South African taxpayers in 1990, for development projects for the poor.

The IDT aims to help South Africa's poorest citizens break the cycle of poverty, and is attacking backlogs in housing, education, health, and community and rural development."

on the cross-over from mother- emphasis is on a general middle- a type of tax on graduates.

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The New Faces

South 26/9 - 2/10/91



ENOS MABUZA, former chief minister of KaNgwane, and Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, principal of the University of Transkei, have agreed to join the Independent Development Trust as executive directors.

Their appointments mean there are now eight members of the IDT executive committee.

Mabuza stepped down as chief minister earlier this year and now serves as a director of several large companies. He started with the IDT in August and is working from its Johannesburg office.

He will play an important part in the IDT's top-level negotiations, and in its programme of communication with groups and organisations.



PROF WISEMAN NKUHLU is already an IDT trustee. From January 1, 1992, however, he will use a year of sabbatical leave from the University of Transkei, to take up a job as Executive Director: Project Development for the IDT.

He will be working in two of the IDT's main areas of operation, education and health. In education, his main job will be to plan a national programme to set up community learning centres. An important part of this will be the setting up community trusts to run the centres.

In the health area, Nkuhlu will be working on a national programme for building clinics. This programme, and the clinics, will be linked to the IDT's project for building schools.

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS

Housing	R 898 738 044
Education	R 414 814 637
Health, Rural and Community Development	R 135 515 852

A NEED FOR SELF-RELIANCE

South 26/9 - 2/10/91

The IDT's approach to development strongly emphasises self-reliance — which is very important in view of the rapid and alarming breakdown of black community life, says IDT trustee Dr Mamphela Ramphele.

Ramphele, a sociologist and deputy vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, says this breakdown can be seen in many aspects of black life.

Families break up. Many people are without jobs, and many others simply do not have the skills to get jobs even if jobs were available. Drugs and liquor are abused. Crime rates soar. Skilled successful people, who set a good example in their neighbourhoods, leave the townships.

Generally, despair grows until people believe they are victims who can do little or nothing to help themselves. Thus they lack the will to come to grips with these tough challenges, says Ramphele.

Ramphele makes two points. First, one finds similar situations among white working class people in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Pockets of this sort of breakdown can be seen in India. And in South Africa these conditions are found among many poor whites.

Secondly, it's not just an economic problem. Other factors include:

- the growing number of people living in the cities;
- how badly off people think they are;
- and if they think they have been exploited, their belief that the government, or the rich, "owe" them a better life.



Dr Mamphela Ramphele

Ramphele calls this "the culture of entitlement", and notes that it has thrived on the huge gap between rich and poor in South Africa.

All of this was made worse by the strategy of "making South Africa ungovernable", which relied on mass mobilisation, school and consumer boycotts, people's courts and other alternative structures which depended on force and intimidation to get people in line.

For "victims", the "victim" image has been an important way of surviving, even though it created problems. But many aid and development agencies, although they meant well, added to the problem by supporting the "victim" approach.

Blacks are social victims of racist policies that deliberately made them poorer and reduced their life chances, says Ramphele. So the argument that they are "entitled" is a strong one.

But the problem of how to make up for these policies is a hard one; the demands are huge, and the resources to meet them limited.

Ramphele also points to the danger of "victims" coming to see society, rather than themselves, as the factor which counts most in improving their situations. Such people have to accept, says Ramphele, that they themselves will have to play a very big part in making a success of their lives.

The IDT and others involved in development must start, says Ramphele, by recognising that black people are still able to respond to properly thought-out plans to help. "This capacity resides in individuals, support groups and organised pressure groups. There are also safety nets which people have developed over the years which can benefit from being strengthened."

A conscious effort to invest in the black community - as a way of breaking with the past — will strengthen these groups, says Ramphele. The aim should be the **development of people**, and those people have to be involved every step of the way.

Choosing strategies and projects that are important symbolically, and that also have spin-offs that produce other benefits, "would go a long way to restoring hope and trust", says Ramphele.

Development bodies to discuss strategy

THEO RAWANA

THE Kagiso Trust, the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)will meet towards the end of next month to discuss how they will work together on development programmes in black townships.

This was said in Johannesburg yesterday by Kagiso Trust national director Achmed Dangor, who had just returned from Brussels where the three organisations met EC officials to discuss their role in development programmes. B Day 27/9/91

Upliftment of townships over the next few years is seen as crucial if stability is to be achieved in a post-apartheid democracy. 2907

Available to the development agencies are the IDT's R2bn from government, the Kagiso Trust's EC funding which amounted to $40m this year, and further funding which the IDT and the DBSA hope to raise in the coming months on the European financial markets.

Sex slaves flee ordeal

By SOPHIE TEMA

THREE women, victims of the Mozambican slave trade, told City Press how they were held captive as sex slaves by a man who acted as an agent for the Mozambican police.

Doris Thembe, 17, Zodwa Mathenjwa, 24, and Sibongile Mhlongo, 20, said they were collected by KwaZulu police at Emangozi near Empangeni on September 7.

They were kept in a cell for seven days before being driven in a bakkie to the Mozambican border by four black men and one white man.

Although the women said they were not Mozambicans, the men maintained they were because of the vaccination marks on their arms.

Mhlongo told City Press they were handed to Frelimo soldiers and kept in a tent for two days.

"On the third day a man came to the border and told the soldiers he wanted to buy us because he had jobs for us in South Africa," Doris said.

The man took them into the bush and raped Doris and Sibongile, leaving the elder Zodwa. He then took them to his house in Komatipoort where he kept them as sex slaves, raping them at random.

"On Monday last week he drove us to Gazankulu where he left Zodwa and me in the care of his brother and other family members and took Sibongile with him in a minibus," Doris said.

Sibongile told City Press that after she had left with the man in the minibus, they drove towards Lilydale, where the vehicle broke down.

"We went to a nearby garage for help.

"The man left me at the garage and went to a nearby house to look for another vehicle to tow him.

"While he was away I ran to the home of a nearby businessman, Sam Mzima, who called the police to arrest the man.

"When the police arrived at the scene he had left and could not be found.

"He left his minibus at the garage and the following morning the minibus was also missing."

The women are being looked after by Operation Hunger, which is trying to establish their background and resettle them.

Millions of free condoms

CP Correspondent

ABOUT 40 million condoms will be distributed next year as part of government anti-Aids measures.

The free condom exercise was disclosed recently by Department of National Health and Population Development spokesman Dr Neil Cameron at an Aids seminar in Cape Town organised by the Institute for Personnel Management.

He was outlining the new State strategy developed in the wake of criticism of its first Aids prevention campaign.

The R50-million strategy calls for Aids education to be part of school curricula and to concentrate on promoting healthy behaviour.

The strategy report also suggests it might be necessary to change some laws regulating homosexuality and prostitution to make Aids education programmes more acceptable.

The campaign aims at a short-term goal of ensuring 80 percent of sexually active people in South Africa are "literate" in Aids and sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs) within 18 months.

Sex slaves flee ordeal

(Press 29/9/91)

(297)

By SOPHIE TEMA

THREE women, victims of the Mozambican slave trade, told City Press how they were held captive as sex slaves by a man who acted as an agent for the Mozambican police.

Doris Thembe, 17, Zodwa Mathenjwa, 24, and Sibongile Mhlongo, 20, said they were collected by KwaZulu police at Emangozi near Empangeni on September 7.

They were kept in a cell for seven days before being driven in a bakkie to the Mozambican border by four black men and one white man.

Although the women said they were not Mozambicans, the men maintained they were because of the vaccination marks on their arms.

Mhlongo told City Press they were handed to Frelimo soldiers and kept in a tent for two days. "On the third day a man came to the border and told the soldiers he wanted to buy us because he had jobs for us in South Africa," Doris said.

The man took them into the bush and raped Doris and Sibongile, leaving the elder Zodwa. He then took them to his house in Komatipoort where he kept them as sex slaves, raping them at random.

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The women are being looked after by Operation Hunger, which is trying to establish their background and resettle them.

(320) (54)

probably lead to an increase

the students' demands at Venda College of Education"

Foreign aid for SA could double

S/Times 29/9/91 (297)

FOREIGN development aid to SA is expected to double to well over R1-billion annually, with the agreement this week by SA's main three developmental agencies to actively co-operate.

In addition, the chief executive of the Independent Development Trust, Dr Jan Steyn, is in Europe making presentations to bankers of an IDT flotation of a Eurobond, which will take place in November and is already attracting considerable European interest.

Promise

Mr Jolyon Nuttall, director of communications for IDT, said it expected the loan would exceed $100-million (about R280-million).

The aid budget increases are expected from US, European and Pacific Rim countries and aid agencies in the wake of the promise of more effective aid distribution and implementation in SA.

The promise came early this week when SA's three developmental agencies, the Development Bank of SA, the Kagiso Trust and the IDT presented a proposal to the European Commission in Brussels detailing how they proposed to more closely co-ordinate their activities.

It was the first time the

By CHARLENE SMITH

IDT and DBSA had met with the EC. Both receive funds from the SA government and the private sector, but are keen to begin tapping foreign capital markets.

The EC had pushed for co-operation between the three groups for some time. SA receives around R700-million in foreign aid each year, most of which, until recently, was channelled to assist anti-apartheid groups.

Achmat Dangor, national director of the Kagiso Trust, said the move would draw on "the financial resources of the IDT, the technical skills of the DBSA and Kagiso Trust's access and experience in working with communities."

Mr Dangor said: "People want to see tangible benefits from the process of peace and some change in their lives. This is a way of achieving that. Development has to transcend political divides, if people are not to lose faith in the peace process."

Rural

Co-operation between the three agencies will initially focus primarily on education and rural problems, especially the provision of infrastructure and job creation.

The developmental needs which are critical to the economic regeneration of the country and future political stability are immense.

A third of the country has no access to clean water, two-thirds has inadequate sanitation, 28-million don't have electricity and infant mortality rates are unacceptably high.

More than 2 million homes are needed — with only about 20 000 a year being constructed. Urbanisation is among the highest in Africa.

Kagiso Trust receives two-thirds of EC aid to SA, and this year will allocate R80-million to development projects, R50-million of which will go to education, of which 80 percent will go to bursaries.

The IDT, on the other hand was established with a R2-billion government grant, of which around R1,5-billion has already been allotted to a number of community projects such as housing for squatters. Housing is an IDT focus.

The DBSA was established by the government eight years ago and operates on an aid budget of around R1-billion a year.

DBSA's chief executive, Dr Simon Brand, said: "All three organisations agree that we must be careful not to go for spectacular projects, but smaller community-based and directed projects."

The DBSA and Kagiso Trust are both transforming themselves. Kagiso Trust has moved away from funding political organisations, and the DBSA which has homeland leaders on its governing body and board of directors can expect that "when there are changes in SA's constitutional make-up and some of those regions rejoin SA, the nature of that relationship will have to change," Dr Brand notes.

He sees land reform as a huge area of future work: "People should not just be dumped onto land, but helped to develop it."

Although there have been reports of aid cutbacks in Africa, and SA, because of the crisis in Eastern Europe, SA's aid agencies report that the opposite is true.

Mr Nuttall said there was a feeling in Europe that SA should be rewarded for its progress.



Kamazu. . . for Mamelodi on Saturday.

Sounds will aid deaf people

THE Northern Transvaal Association for the Deaf will benefit from a music festival taking place at Moretele Park in Mamelodi on Saturday.

Sowetan 30/9/91

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

Mrs Arina de Witt, director of public relations, said the Northern Transvaal Association for the Deaf, as a welfare organisation, was dependent upon funds from the public to fulfil its much-needed functions.

The association is the mouthpiece for thousands of hearing-impaired people of all race groups who do not know where to get help.

"It is also our duty to see to these people's social problems, legal problems and educational facilities, since they do not know how to address these problems," said De Witt.

The music festival, which runs from noon until late, stars Chicco, Blondie, African Youth Band, Kamazu, Spank, Carlos Djedje, Lucky V, Vusi Shange, Captain Rastaman, Sister Jeanet, Peter Maringa and Sarel Hotstone.

SOCIAL SECURITY — GENERAL

1991

OCTOBER — [redacted] DEC.

Refugees urged to call Red Cross

Star 1/10/91

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Nearly 500 beds have been offered to Zairean refugees by South Africans.

But the South African Red Cross Society said yesterday that few of the 491 beds offered were necessary because most of the refugees still in the country were staying with relatives or friends.

Some had only stopped overnight, then flown home to France or Belgium.

The Red Cross is still dealing with about 59 requests by worried friends or relatives trying to trace people in South Africa. Some have been found in Europe.

Red Cross spokesman Neil MaCauley said: "It would assist us if people who have come in from Zaire would contact our operations room and give us contact numbers and addresses.

"We will not release this information to anyone without first obtaining permission from the person concerned. But we need it for co-ordination of our records and information coming in from different sources."

The telephone number is (011) 873-3938.

A number of refugees have inquired from embassy and other sources about the safety of returning to Zaire.

250 000 illegal abortions

WHILE it is difficult to quantify the number of backstreet abortions, the number of operations to remove residues of pregnancy escalates.

Statistics provided by the Abortion Reform Action Group disclose that there are 250 000 illegal abortions performed each year. In 1990 there were 868 legal abortions — nearly 69% on white women. There were 38 027 operations for the removals of the residues of pregnancy.

A Groote Schuur gynaecologist says that these figures coincide with the rate of illegal abortions in the rest of Africa and the Third World where abortions are also illegal. In Nigeria and Kenya 40% of women admitted to hospitals have abortion complications.

Crude backstreet abortions where women used coat hangers and disinfectant are, however, on the decrease.

"In Cape Town it appears that backstreet abortionists are using safer methods. It seems like they are inserting catheters and injecting the uterus with unknown substances.

"But backstreet abortions are still dangerous and could lead to renal failure."

FIGURES THAT TELL IT ALL

	Legal abortions	Operations to remove residues
1980	347	29 979
1982	464	35 759
1984	566	29 596
1986	770	36 062
1988	1112	36 948
1989	963	36 318
1990	868	38 027

SOURCE: Stellenbosch Law Review Newsletter and ARAG

GRAPHIC: GRANT SCHREIBER

No political party positions

> A lot more consultation is necessary. But the alliance does comprise many women who are pro-choice



Beattie Hofmeyr — Women's Alliance.



Thandi Modise — ANC Women's League.

> It should be the right of a woman to decide whether she wants another baby imposed on this economic situation

South (Southside) 3/10/ - 8/10/91 (297)

ABORTION is still considered a sensitive issue by most political parties which could influence changes of the present act. Even though some may support a woman's right to decide, the major concern is that taking a position would divide potential voters or supporters.

Carole Charlewood of the Democratic Party says the DP has no official policy on abortion.

"Abolishing the abortion law is a very tricky issue. The DP leaves it to individual positions.

"But as a practising Roman Catholic I prefer not to comment on it."

Thandi Modise of the ANC Women's League says her organisation is decidedly pro-choice.

"We support legalised abortion. I have seen illegal abortions happening on the ground where women are unemployed and their husbands have a meagre income to support several children.

"It should be the right of a woman to decide whether she wants another baby imposed on this economic situation.

"South Africa is proud of itself when it comes to family planning clinics but they have not managed to reach every household.

"There are few maternity benefits in this country and unemployment is rife. I'm Roman Catholic but I know what an unwanted baby can do to family life. We need to include rights to abortion as parts of the rights of women in the new constitution. We will definitely push for abortion as one of the important issues of the women's charter," she said.

Beattie Hofmeyr of the Women's Alliance an association of various religious, feminist and political women's groups revealed that they discussed abortion at meeting on July 6 but have not taken a line on it yet.

"People recognise it as a particularly divisive issue because there are many members of church women's groups A lot more consultation and investigation is necessary. But the alliance does comprise many women's organisations who support pro-choice. But we have recognised that the act needs investigation particularly because of the high rate of backstreet abortions".

The position of the Department of Health is that the general population of South Africa still supports the current Act and therefore it will not be reviewed.

The Minister of Health, Dr Rina Venter, was not available for comment but a spokesperson said there were 48 846 submissions to Dr Venter last year, 98% of which were in favour of the present Act.

Dr Marge Dyer of ARAG points out that 48 846 submissions out of a population approaching 40 million is definitely not representative. What is not reflected in the statistics is the submissions by organisations like Namda, the Society of Psychiatrists and the Advice Centres Association that were opposed to the Act.

The Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecologists sent in a submission which stated that 85% of their members wanted the Act changed and 40% wanted abortion on request.

Mr Jeremy Sarkin-Hughes says both the proposed ANC bill of rights and the state Law Commission's bill of rights do not give women the right to choose.

"It's the task of women's rights groups to take this up. Both the ANC and the state thought the issue too sensitive but there are many other sensitive moral issues in the law which they were prepared to work around."

He argues women should be allowed abortions up to the 20th week of pregnancy on the basis of democratic freedom of choice because they alone know how taking responsibility for a child would impinge on their lives.

"Until the 22nd week of pregnancy the foetus cannot survive outside the womb. What distinguishes human beings is their intelligence. A person is considered dead if they are brain dead, so life should be considered to start when the brain functions.

"Also, practically speaking, South Africa cannot sustain its current population growth. By the year 2020 the population figure will reach 80 million. South Africa does not have the resources to sustain this amount of people. It's impossible to curb population growth without abortion."

Before the law can be changed there have to be educational programmes first on abortion rights, argues Sarkin-Hughes.

He does not foresee an abortion law under a new government immediately, as this will take time.

"It would be up to a new parliament to scrap the present Act," says Sarkin-Hughes

"If the law isn't scrapped the number of backstreet abortions will continue."

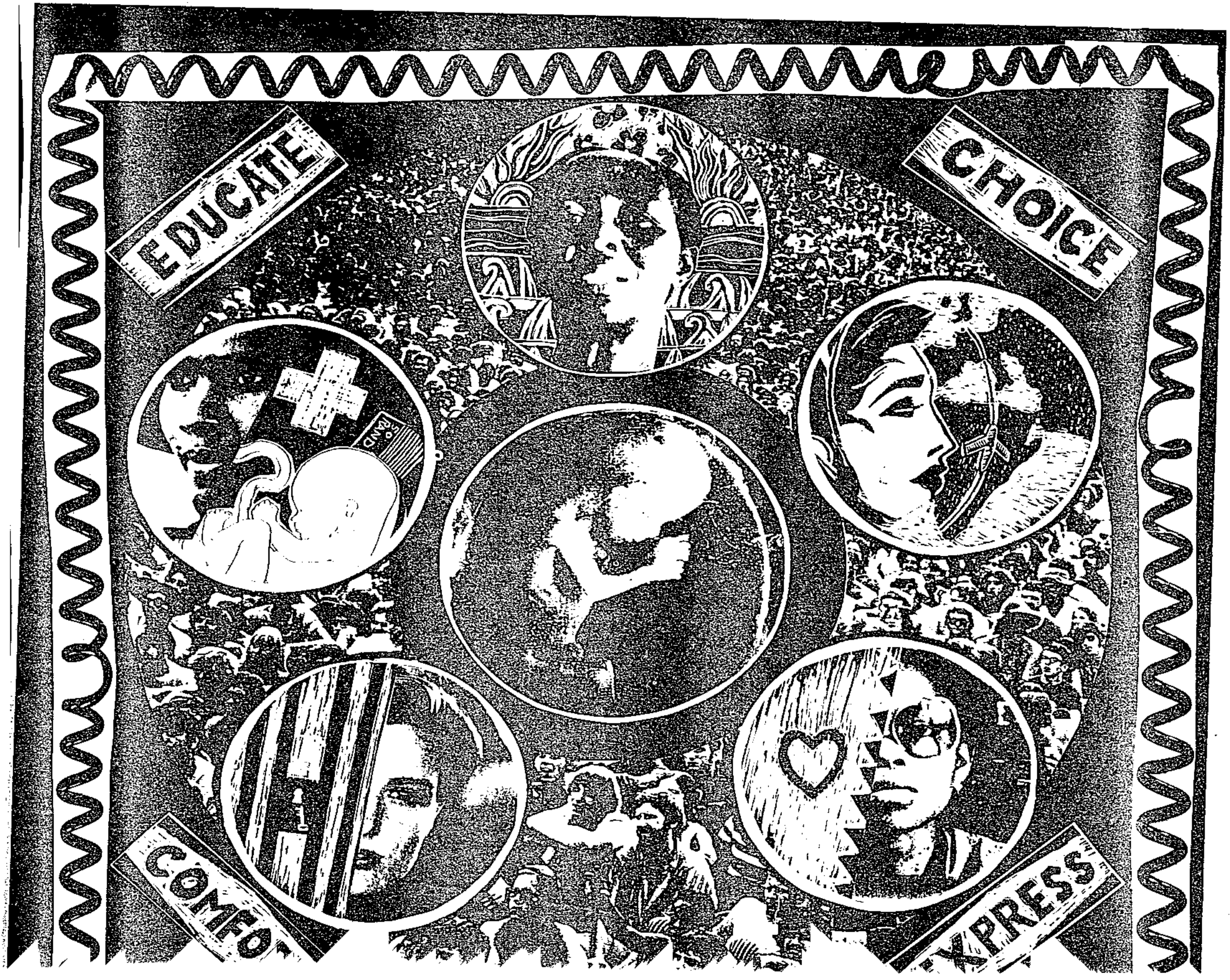
Dr D Maclean, a researcher at the Child Health Unit at the Red Cross Children's Hospital, has said the Abortion Law should reflect concern over the large problem of teenage pregnancies.

He believes the Abortion Act should be reviewed and there should be better availability of contraception for teenagers.

A Groote Schuur gynaecologist working on one of many draft abortion laws for the ANC Women's League takes a more conservative view than Sarkin-Hughes.

She is working on a law proposing that abortion be available on request for up to 12 weeks of pregnancy to any woman who requires it.

"I think it should be forbidden to perform abortions for monetary gain and there should be pre- and post-abortion counselling," she said.



Abortion and the law

(297)

South (Southside) 3/10 - 8/10/91

DEBATES on abortion in South Africa are stalemated around the issue of when human life begins.

Religious objectors dominate the debate at the level of the embryo's and foetus's right to life from conception, while pro-choice campaigners have tried to prove that life begins when the brain develops at 24 weeks

In 1973 the United States Supreme Court held that the question as to when life starts did not have to be resolved, thus paving the way for the liberalisation of the abortion law.

This victory for American women was won with arduous campaining, mass marches and public debates by the women's movement and civil rights organisations.

South Africa's most vociferous pro-choice lobby, ARAG, has, in a sense, been ineffective in their efforts to change the law.

ARAG's work has remained at the level of deputations to the Minister of Health, sending out newsletters and speaking at conferences and lectures. Their membership is largely white and middle class and hence does not reach the majority of black women.

How could the abortion law be changed in South Africa? Most pro-choice activists argue it can only be changed by a strong women's movement which can influence a future government.

University of the Western Cape law lecturer

Wild women of Obs don't get the blues — it's the men that do

South 3 10-8/10/91 (29M Southside)

Women meet for pool, light meals and music at a women-only bar in Obs, amid debate about the policy of sexual separatism.

ERIKA SCHUTZE reports:

THE WOMEN'S CENTRE in Observatory is a groundbreaking endeavour in South Africa to provide a space for building solidarity among women. The venue includes a coffee bar with light meals, pool tables, live music on Friday nights and a general atmosphere of friendliness and conviviality.

The concept of a women's centre is fairly new in SA, and the Women's Centre, at 61 Station Road, is itself still in an embryonic phase. In a society with an extensive history of men-only bars the policy of separatism is understandable.

Some women have felt the need to create a forum for women to meet, share ideas and experiences and have a party. Furthermore, sexual harassment in mixed bars was a significant deterrent to admitting men.

However, men who dissociate themselves from the common bar-room bum-pinching etiquette have been offended by this exclusion. The policy of separatism was a debated issue challenged by men and women alike. After a few experimental 'mixed' evenings, however, the policy was maintained since attendances by women dropped radically once men were admitted.

Although the Centre boasts a 'non-racist, non-sexist' epithet, there have been isolated incidents of woman-on-woman sexual harassment. Offenders are expelled.

The Centre offers a range of discussions, video and slide-tape shows aimed at raising awareness of sexism. These are conducted individually as well as organisationally with the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), the Organisation of Lesbian and Gay Activists (OLGA), the ANC Women's League, Rape Crisis and the UCT Gay and Lesbian Association holding regular meetings at the Centre.

As a concessionary measure to men, the centre is available for hiring on Saturday nights for private parties.

The organising committee feels it needs to foster and encourage a culture of participation and involvement from women in order to realise its potential to the full. Input, commentary, suggestions and ideas are welcomed.

The committee is aware of regional and class differences which might militate against this broad involvement among women. Initially a taxi and bus service was set up to make the centre more accessible to township residents but this proved too expensive to maintain. So until the Centre's economic situation improves it is unable to offer this service.

The Women's Centre has resolved not to align itself with any particular political organisations but seeks to accommodate a range of political affiliations, providing they oppose racism and sexism.

After an initial allegiance to the ANC, support for the Centre declined as many women were alienated by an overt political stance.

Projects in the pipeline include a resource centre, redecoration, Sunday summer braais and a creche, although the maximum age for boy children still remains hotly debated. Workshops, jamming and deejaying are encouraged.

For women interested in supporting this venue, the forthcoming few weeks have a host of attractions aimed at keeping people informed and entertained.

● For details of Women's Centre events phone Paula at 448-4939 or Cooksie at 47-7180, or consult What's the Buzz in SOUTH. □



SISTERHOOD: Sitting back and relaxing at the Women's Centre

PHOTOGRAPH: HELEN McDONALD

Backstreet abortion desperate option for many women

(29M)

South (South sicto) 3/10/-8/10/91.

The outlawing of abortion leads many women to backdoor abortionists where conditions are often unhygienic and crude operations are performed.

HEATHER ROBERTSON

recounts one story.



ANTISEPTIC smells of hospital rooms generally induce a sense of foreboding. But as Rukhaya waited for the result of her pregnancy test at the family planning centre at Groote Schuur, it felt like sitting in line at a gas chamber. Eventually the nurse appeared, staring at the strip of litmus, "I'm sorry. It's positive"

Rukhaya's heart sank, her worst fears confirmed. She was six weeks pregnant. The nurse shrugged her shoulders sympathetically. Yet another addition to the spiralling number of unwanted pregnancies.

A recent study by Dr Esther Sappire of the Family Planning Unit at Groote Schuur shows that more than seven out of 10 pregnancies diagnosed at the hospital are accidental.

Even more alarming is the escalation in teenage pregnancies. Department of Health figures show a third of all births throughout the country are to teenage mothers.

Rukhaya earned R1 000 and her boyfriend was a student living off a minimal loan. She was 21 years old, sharing a house with friends and had no plans to marry. Raising a child had not even appeared on her list of priorities for the near future.

In South Africa the options for women like Rukhaya are few. Thirty-eight percent of the world's population live in countries which permit abortion.

In South Africa women are not allowed to choose to have one.

The Abortion Act of 1975 views the termination of a pregnancy as murder: "the abortion of a live foetus of a woman with intent to kill such a foetus".

Abortions are permitted where the continued pregnancy endangers the life of the woman concerned or constitutes a serious threat to her physical health.

recommended by Dr Marge Dyer of the Abortion Reform Action Group (ARAG) but is only available to the affluent. To go to Britain for an abortion costs up to R7500.

In South Africa a legal abortion will be allowed in cases where a woman falls pregnant after being raped. But she will have to go to three doctors to prove she has been raped.

The Act permits an abortion to be performed only by a medical practitioner in a hospital specifically designated by the Minister of Health. Two additional, independent doctors need to attest to the legitimacy of the grounds for the abortion.

Mr Jeremy Sarkin-Hughes, a lawyer who advocates a review of the abortion law, points out that women are expected to endure a tremendous burden during a time of extreme

gan her search for an abortionist. She spoke to friends and surprisingly many of them had been in similar predicaments. There were at least five doctors in Cape Town who would perform the abortion at a price of R2000 and they had to know the women as patients over a period of time.

Since Rukhaya did not have a family doctor or gynaecologist, this was out of the question. The next option was a backstreet abortionist.

A week of furtive telephone calls followed until eventually a friend, Kay, gave her the number of a midwife in Athlone. She had to go to the house on a Friday morning with cotton wool, blue soap and disinfectant. Friday was chosen because that

Rukhaya's uterus.

"This was much less traumatic than I expected. She was so gentle and reassuring, I was very grateful," recounts Rukhaya. After the procedure, which lasted five minutes, Rukhaya paid Aunty Ruth R700 which she had managed to borrow from friends. Obediently she listened to Aunty Ruth's instructions, basically to lie in bed and wait until she bled. At the first sign of blood she was to admit herself into a hospital. "But only when you bleed," warned Aunty Ruth.

The bleeding happened three days later, and so did the excruciating cramps. Rukhaya's friends, who had seen this happen before, rushed her off to Groote Schuur Hospital where she almost fainted. The woman doctor in charge instinctively knew what had happened.

"I didn't want to tell her for fear Aunty Ruth would get into trouble with the police," says Rukhaya.

Doctors or midwives who perform abortions face a five year sentence or penalty of R5000. They also face being struck off the roll.

The doctor who treated Rukhaya had seen several other cases like this and assured her she wouldn't report the person who did it but needed to know what had been done.

"You've developed a fever and you could lose your kidneys if you don't tell me what happened," she cautioned.

Through the smog of pain, bleeding and fever Rukhaya reported the soap solution method and was whisked on a stretcher to a ward where she was placed on an antibiotic drip.

The next day she was given a dilation and curettage operation to clear out the contents of her womb. She was on a drip for another three

Stringent procedures must be meticulously complied with to obtain an abortion.

State psychiatrists decide whether women should be allowed an abortion or not.

Even though State psychiatrists like Dr Mike Hewat-Smith may feel the law is inappropriate, they have to act according to it.

Says Dr Hewat-Smith: "I generally feel it is unreasonable that psychiatrists should be asked to decide. I, as a state psychiatrist, don't think I'm better qualified than the woman to decide whether she should have an abortion."

Women like Rukhaya thus either have to face single parenthood, opt for adoption or brave a backstreet abortion.

The fourth option, an abortion overseas, is trauma.

"This illustrates that the responsibility for pregnancy, even as a result of rape or incest, is placed solely in the hands of the woman," he says.

It took two weeks of agonising until Rukhaya eventually decided that she couldn't go through with the pregnancy.

"I knew I was not ready, neither emotionally nor materially, and nor was Howard," she says.

"If I ever had a child I would want to have the time and money and a relationship with the father to give it as secure and loving an environment as possible."

She was eight weeks pregnant when she began to feel sick and tired.

Rukhaya's boyfriend Howard Dodds, a student at the University of Cape Town, was away on holiday when she decided to have an abortion.

She went to a friend who had had an abortion and was told to contact Kay, a nurse who lived in Cape Flats.

Kay told her to come to her home on a Saturday when the nurse's family were out.

It was a typical Cape Flats council home. Kay introduced the mid-wife as Aunty Ruth, a kindly, matronly figure.

Aunty Ruth led Rukhaya into a small bathroom while Kay and Howard sat in the lounge.

"Don't be frightened. I've been doing this for many years," assured Aunty Ruth.

She told Rukhaya to remove her panties and squat over a basin filled with warm water and disinfectant. She slid a rubber glove over her hand and felt Rukhaya's womb.

"You've got a healthy pelvis my girl, next time you must look after yourself, hey," she said.

She then squirted a soapy solution up

"I didn't feel guilty. I just felt glad to be alive and not pregnant anymore," said Rukhaya.

She also discovered there were seven other women in the ward, some who had been through even worse experiences.

There was Thandi, who had had a wire coat hanger inserted in her womb and as result had to have a hysterectomy.

Rukhaya's final "treatment" at Groote Schuur was the rounds of a cheery male gynaecologist who questioned her about her contraceptive methods.

"Why don't you use the injection, then you won't have to remember to take your pills every day", he suggested.

When she refused he said: "Well, then I have one suggestion, go to a hardware store, buy some rope and tie your legs up."

After she left the hospital Rukhaya admits her life has changed.

"I used to sometimes have nightmares about babies' skeletons and wake up crying, but besides these feelings of depression I've become more careful now about contraception. It's not something I'd ever want to go through again."

Despite this she feels she made the right decision and doesn't feel that she has done something immoral.

According to Dr Mike Hewat-Smith, depression after a backstreet abortion is brought about by the attitudes of society.

"If the abortions are performed legally under totally safe conditions then there will be less depression," he said, adding that proper contraceptive education should go with abortions.

But the bottom line is that the law must change.

"If women in South Africa are happy with the law as it is, then that is what they deserve," he says.

The people and events in this story are real but some have asked that their names not be used.

End of a wonderful year ends for Ruth

By PEARL MAJOLA

AS outgoing *Sowetan* Woman of the Year Mrs Ruth Machobane hands over the prestigious trophy to this year's winner, Ms Olga Lutu, and speaks proudly of the wonderful year she has had.

"My year was probably the most meaningful and exciting. I was proud to be associated with *Sowetan* projects, among them the peace initiative," Machobane said.

"The award also helped me gain the trust and respect of other women. They came to ask for advice and spoke to me about different things.

"But it did not just benefit me personally, it also promoted my organisation, the National Organisation for the Blind in South Africa."

Since she was honoured last year her organisation has opened a branch in Port Elizabeth. The branch started a detergent-making project and another where members make cane baskets and sun hats.

The Soweto branch of Nobsa managed to buy a loader for the ashblocks project from funds she raised.

Two other projects are planned. A sewing project for the Soweto branch is on the cards and five machines have already been donated for this project.

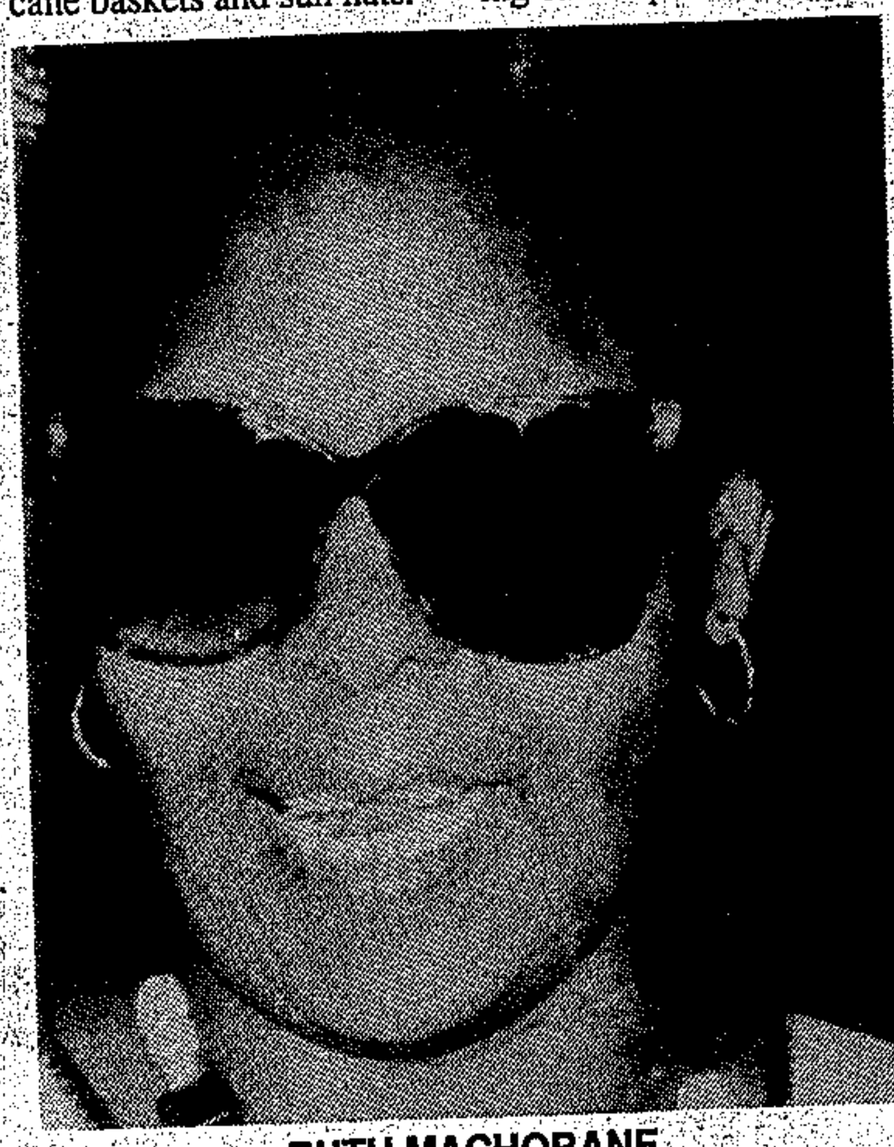
Easier

Candle and roof tile making projects are planned to help the blind in neighbouring countries.

"Before I even approached certain organisations for donations, they knew about me and that made things easier," she said.

"I wish that my winning the award encouraged other women to do something for their communities despite difficulties.

"I hope it made them think that 'if that blind woman could do it, nothing can stop us'."



RUTH MACHOBANE



OLGA LUTU

ESKOM

SOWETAN
Building the Nation

WOMAN of

Olga does it

SOWETAN Woman is proud to announce the winner of the 1991 Eskom/*Sowetan* Woman of the Year award is Ms Olga Lutu, the unsung heroine of the Orange Farm community.

Since 1982 when Lutu moved into Weiler's Farm, near Vereeniging, she has been harrassed and arrested. She has appeared in court more times than she can remember - all for the benefit of squatters.

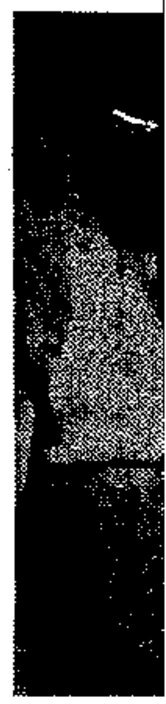
This daughter of a "cruel policeman" and a "poor mother" from the Cape was instrumental in the allocation of Orange Farm, not only to squatters from Weiler's Farm, but also to others from Soweto and the Vaal.

She played a major role in the formation of community projects including Qoqizizwe Primary School, a self-help sewing scheme for unemployed women and a pre-school facility that is named after her.

All these things she has done with dedication and without pay.

Lutu, whose extensive yard is always full of people seeking advice on how to obtain identity books, housing permits and pension funds, also does the rounds in the shanty town with Black Sash every Thursday to check on the problems of 11 000 families in the four wards.

She, like our past winners and all the women who have been nominated for the contest, is an example of what women can contribute in Nation Building.



Elizabet
and Alle
Woman

MAN of the YEAR



Elizabeth Pico, Stunkie Vundla, Doreen Selekane, Angie Makwetla, Joyce Kganyago and Aileen Ntuka were on the Eskom's Letabo power station tour, organised for the Woman of the Year nominees. Pic: MBUZENI ZULU.



Eskom's PRO Mr Derrick Thema with Mrs Angie Makwetla. Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

...we Primary School, a ...mployed women and a ...fter her.

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...always full of people ...dentity books, housing ...does the rounds in the ...ry Thursday to check ...s in the four wards.

...l all the women who ...test, is an example of ...ion Building.

Call to narrow gap in social spending

STELLENBOSCH — Narrowing the gap in social spending between SA communities was one of the most difficult, nearly impossible, challenges of the future, Stellenbosch economist and political scientist Prof Sampie Terreblanche said yesterday.

Terreblanche, one of a panel at a seminar on public administration in post-apartheid SA, said that in the most recent budget, per capita spending on whites (R2 400) was five times that on blacks (R550) and more than double the R1 000 spent on coloureds and Indians. Bday 4/10/91

To level this, social spending would have to be increased from R32bn (10,5% of GDP) to R96bn (32%) of GDP. This was an impossibility.

If growth could be maintained at 6,5% it would mean expenditure in 10 years' time would have to be 22% of the budget — a near impossible goal.

However, if spending on whites was reduced by a third then social spending amounting to 17% of GDP would level the situation and would be an attainable goal. (297)

He said sanctions had made SA more dependent on the international community. — Sapa.

Suspected fraud sum 'rising'

BRENT VON MELVILLE

THE suspected fraud at Sage Holdings subsidiary Financial Planning Services (FPS) now involves about R14m and looks set to escalate, according to well-placed sources. The figure initially mentioned was R10m.

Attorneys acting on behalf of a Johannesburg businessman, whom they say stands to lose R2,3m, claim the FPS consultant involved in the case has put a substantial amount of money into a luxury yacht in Cape Town.

However, attorneys have so far been unable to link outright ownership of the yacht with the consultant, whose name is known to Business Day.

Sources said FPS had also taken steps to sequestrate the estate of the suspected consultant.

Sage director and FPS spokesman Bernard Nackan refused to comment yesterday, saying only that in-depth investigations were continuing.

He said as far as FPS was concerned the matter was sub judice and mere "speculation" could not be commented on.

Police liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman said a case had been opened, and that investigations were continuing.

He said he could not confirm whether a warrant had been issued for the FPS consultant, who is thought to be in London.

Sources add that aside from Randbond Investments, which says it has claims against the consultant for R2,1m, there are at least two other private clients with claims said to involve more than R4m.

A lawyer said it was "more than likely" that FPS would be liable for debts incurred by the consultant.

He said there was a 1989 case on record where FPS was legally obliged to pay for a fraud perpetrated by its consultant.

The newly formed banking group Absa holds 49% of FPS.

Security group starts feeding scheme

ANTHONY NDLOVU

THE security organisation Neighbourhood Watch has started a feeding scheme for underprivileged communities in a bid to curb rampant suburban crime.

Marius Wessels, the organisation's convener, said yesterday increasing poverty in squatter areas had forced people to resort to theft for a living.

He said the non-profit project had been started in Durban and would be extended throughout the country.

"Many of the people in these camps are living on the breadline; they spend the little money they have buying food with low nutritional value, at exorbitant prices," said Wessels.

Neighbourhood Watch, whose members carry arms while on duty, is putting together special food packs for distribution to squatters.

A survey will be conducted to ensure that the contents of the packs meet people's daily dietary requirements.

Wessels believes the scheme will go a long way to furthering safety and security in SA.

"It would be short-sighted for us to barricade our neighbourhoods without addressing the cause of the problem," he said.

He said the Department of Health was approached for further assistance and he was awaiting a response.

Free State files global flight plan

LINDEN BIRNS

SA's latest hopeful international airline, African International Airways, yesterday began recruiting air hostesses for flights it plans to operate from a base in the Free State.

A newspaper advertisement yesterday said only Asian and Chinese hostesses aged between 18 and 25 should apply. They would be required to move to the central Free State immediately.

According to the advertisement, the airline will fly to southern African destinations and "internationally".

One of the airline's owners, Sonja Delport, last night declined to elaborate on the company's plans, but said a full media briefing would be given once all operating details were finalised.

Sources said African International Airlines would use Boeing 707s and BAC1-11s.

Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) chief director Japie Smit last night confirmed that an application had been lodged with his department, but said the airline had applied only for a freight charter service licence.

According to a recent Government Gazette, the airline would use two Swazi-registered Douglas DC-8 cargo aircraft and had applied to base its operations at Jan Smuts Airport.

Several second-hand Boeing 707s, Douglas DC-8s and BAC1-11s are on sale in Africa. The latest Avmark world aircraft pricings lists 707s at between $1m and $5m, DC-8s between $1m and $18m, and BAC1 11s at between $0,6m and $1,5m each.

It is not known which institution will finance the airline's acquisitions.

ANC calls on small businesses to meet their social obligations

By David Canning Star 4/10/91

DURBAN — Small businesses will soon be called upon to meet their responsibilities for social upliftment, Don Mkhwanazi, president of the Black Management Forum, said in Durban.

Mr Mkhwanazi, convenor of the ANC economic task force in Natal, told The Daily News/SBDC Small Business Conference that small business had largely escaped attention regarding social upliftment and black economic empowerment because the main focus had been on large companies.

This would be short-lived.

"If small businesses do not take a pro-active approach, the might and pressure of the disadvanted masses will be felt sooner rather than later," he warned.

There was a general impression that small businesses were the worst employers and exploiters of the people.

Yet small to medium-sized businesses were well poised to make black economic empowerment a reality. This included potential for joint ventures and partnerships, hands-on management training, and worker empowerment.

Worker empowerment would include educational assistance for employees' dependants, training of the workforce, sharing of information, housing subsidies and loans.

There was no reason why small business should not also be involved in social upliftment.

Turning to the SBDC, he said the organisation had to correct a perception that it was a "white" institution serving white interests.

Its non-racial approach must be reflected in its management structures, number and value of loans and assistance to black-owned business.

Whites accounted for about 74 percent of loans in value terms and blacks for only 14 percent.

Another criticism was that the SBDC was no longer a lender of last resort but was directly competing with, and no different from, the conventional banks.

Advice Centre exposed



STRUGGLE . . . Hotline had to help Shirley Khunou get her pay from an "Advice Centre".

THE West Rand Community Advice Centre has been sharply criticised by clients, former staff members and local lawyers for the service it provides.

Its name implies community accountability and membership of the loose association of free advice centres operating on the Reef and elsewhere under the auspices of legal bodies or church organisations.

But investigations by City Press reveal that WRCAC is an unregistered private business run by unqualified and unsupervised "advisers" who charge astronomical fees.

It operates from premises in Grand Chambers, Krugersdorp, and takes on labour, divorce, maintenance and other cases.

Unlike church or service organisation-linked advice centres, which do not charge for legal services, WRCAC charges for all its services – a whacking R120 at the first consultation.

The unscrupulous goings-on at WRCAC came to light when City Press was asked to assist an employee get her unpaid salary.

Receptionist and typist Shirley Khunou, a single mother of three, was owed two months salary, despite several promises from WRCAC owner Lawrence Anthony, to pay her.

City Press 6/10/91

Readers' Hotline

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Helping you with your problems

☐ PO Box 548
Kengray 2100

WRCAC money started to run out in July, and staff were put on a three-day week. In August they were not paid at all. Some were given small "loans" at the end of the month. In September, staff were given the option of staying on as unpaid volunteers.

Anthony told City Press Shirley could collect part of her pay the day after we spoke to him. He did not keep his word. Shirley, who had just been discharged from hospital, struggled to get to the WRCAC offices. Her money was not there.

After further complaints from City Press, she received part of her pay. Anthony made deductions which City Press believes to be unlawful and which we will assist Shirley to claim. Anthony deducted R25 he paid to transport Shirley to hospital the previous week when she was on the point of collapse. He told City Press he was "entitled to do that".

Anthony admits he has no legal or other higher educational qualifications. He claims he can run an advice centre because of his experience as an organiser in the African Mineworkers and Allied Workers Union, a little-known trade union not affiliated to either Cosatu or Nactu.

His treatment of his own employees brings into question his ability to represent workers in claims against employers. He charges workers R120 to represent them at Industrial Court hearings while breaking every rule of good employer-employee relations in his own organisation.

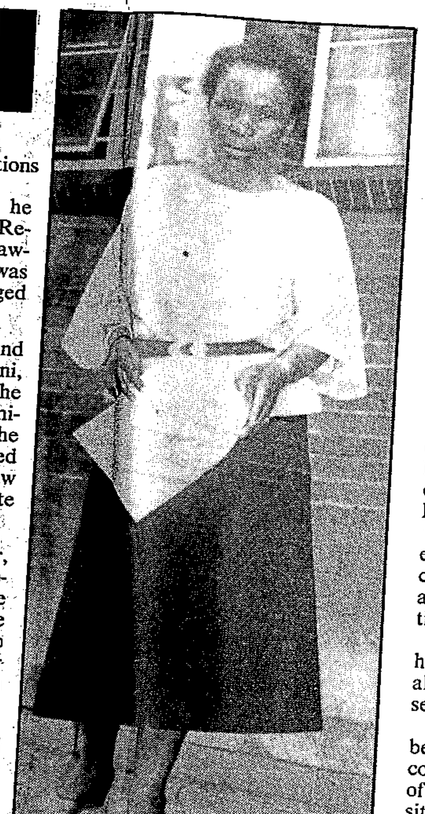
City Press spoke to local lawyers who expressed reservations about WRCAC.

Anthony told City Press he worked with the Legal Resources Centre, but LRC lawyers were unaware WRCAC was a private business which charged clients fees.

LRC called in Anthony, and his partner, Catherine Mnguni, to discuss the running of the WRCAC. The LRC then terminated its relationship with the advice centre and reported WRCAC to the Transvaal Law Society, which will investigate the bogus advice service.

■ If you have a legal, consumer, labour or other problem, get professional and, if possible, free advice from a bona fide advice centre or lawyer. Or come to City Press and we'll help or refer you to people who can help you free of charge.

The Law Society has a list of attorneys who charge R25 for a first consultation of 30 minutes. A list of attorneys who participate in this scheme is available from PO Box 1493, Pretoria, 0001, Tel: (012) 322-7294.



FOUGHT COUNCIL . . . Maria Thiko,

Maria tur the tables

DOBSONVILLE Town Cou failed to pay R1 100 to home dent Maria Thiko, as ordere Small Claims Court.

The Council and Town Cle Roux were ordered by the Ro Small Claims Court last mont Maria R1 100 for building m which they confiscated.

The court found that the could not return the materials t so it ordered the council to pay by September 20.

The council failed to pay. Th council treasurer M Van Zyl told he knew nothing of her claim outcome of the court case. Roux leave.

Maria has now issued a war execution through the magis court in Roodepoort. The sheri attach council property, sell it b tion and pay Maria the R1 100.

She will use the money to b house at a site she has been l allocated at the new Doornkop site service scheme.

Meanwhile, a date in Novembe been set for the trial of Dobso councillor Leleki Mohajane on ch of theft arising from the allocatio sites at Doornkop.

Mohajane allegedly charged h less Dobsonville residents R200 to them their files from the council' fices and pocketed the "fees".

ESKOM

MAKING YOUR LIFE A LITTLE EASIER.

Due to the general feeling that the innovative message from Dr Gail Molokoti delivered at the Eskom/Sowetan Woman of the Year luncheon should be heard by as many people as possible, we publish her speech today. Dr Molokoti is the intra-organisational communications manager at Eskom and she was the guest speaker at the function.

"Allow me to quote from the Women's Charter drawn in 1954: 'We women do not form a society separate from men. There is only one society and it is made up of both women and men.'

Therefore, it is important that we realise we form part of a larger South African society and that whatever we do is not in isolation but part of the total picture. This means that is we as women are to contribute to the total picture, we need to start thinking community, nationally and globally.

As we approach the dawn of a new age, the role of women cannot be viewed as the beginning of an era. Women have been partners in all spheres of mankind's existence, and the role and responsibility of women in nation building can only become better and stronger.

African women who have stood by their men in the struggle to end apartheid will continue the partnership born of oppression. That partnership has ended up in the formation of a 'new' South Africa, hopefully characterised by 'freedom for all' which is another catch phrase.

We need to change our attitudes about ourselves. Even though attitudes and values cannot change overnight, there is room for transformative actions. Transformation must begin with the self. Change comes from within. It is only when you feel good about yourself that you can begin to be creative, achieve your dreams, face the world with confidence and begin to build the nation which, at times seems to be disintegrating and drifting apart rather than standing together.

Ladies, we need to be visionaries and have visions. Dr Ian McRae, Eskom's Chief Executive, says: 'Real visions originate from threats and the challenges arising from those threats.' We live in an unusually threatful social environment.

It was out of these threats of neglecting our handicapped children in the townships that Aileen Ntuka (one of the finalists) established a school, workshop and a clinic for epileptics in Bloemfontein; that Doreen Selekane started a training centre for the mentally retarded in Katlehong and all the courageous women nominees for the 1991 Woman of the Year award.

You may not have been an award winner for this year, but you are sure a winner for life. And as the Bible says: 'If you have done it for the least of these, you have done it for me and keep on implementing your visions for the good of your nation.'

History is full of African women who have accepted their responsibility and performed their tasks with pride and success. The greatest challenge facing women today is whether as a woman you want to be part of that history or not. Let not your visions be hampered by ideology and intimidation. It is only through a concerted effort that women can give momentum to the challenge of building the nation.

Get busy with your visions and start reaping the benefits. Remember, never take 'no' for an answer because for every 'no' you receive, 'yes' is just around the corner. I think at this stage you and I need to have a personal talk, because I believe that regardless of how successful you may be, you are still an African woman, a mother, a sister, an aunt or a gogo.

Let us share some ideas regarding the action plans in which we need to engage.

ACTION PLAN 1. The socialisation created by the family, the school system, the media and the market place will need to be gradually eradicated. We can begin with the school system. As women, we must participate in developing a new educational system. An educational system that motivates people to achieve and gives them equal chance to succeed. You owe it to the children of the future to open new gates for the acquisition of skills such as computers, engineering, physics - the list is endless.

It is very urgent and necessary that we embark on a plan to motivate our children to go back to school. Because once they have an education no one can ever take it away from them. Believe me, in the 'new' South Africa, it pays to have an education. Not being educated will no longer be an excuse.



Dr Gail Molokoti speaking at the 1991 Eskom/ Sowetan Woman of the Year luncheon.

ACTION PLAN 2. We need economic empowerment and that means we need to be involved in creating jobs and businesses for ourselves and those around us. The private sector cannot do it alone. Two or three women can create a joint venture. that means that these three women can form a partnership to set up a business.

We do not have to distrust each other although we should not take each other for granted. It is important to know who you are doing business with because some people may be crooked! What we do must be done with the help of an attorney so that the agreement is legally binding.

These joint ventures can involve men and it is essential to also remember that you can set up a business with other racial groups. We must convince the world through our actions that we want to be taken seriously. This means that we must study business methods and know what we are doing.

Every business, regardless of the nature and size, requires that you know business methods and the law to be able to protect yourself. We must not just look pretty. One cannot remain pretty forever. We do age, and I am sure you know what I mean.

ACTION PLAN 3. If you have a marketable skill, share it with your sisters and brothers. Do not keep it to yourself. Sister, you know those people who want to be the only ones with a degree or a big house and of course that lovely BMW which men cynically call 'Be My Wife'. We need to be in the forefront of sharing.

ACTION PLAN 4. We have an important role to play in a changing South Africa which means we must get organised and united because divided we can be destroyed. We must belong to various and professional organisations. These organisations will help us network and keep informed in the areas of our interest and the world at large.

ACTION PLAN 5. As women and citizens of a changing South Africa we must be on the lookout to see that the freedom we all cherish and nurture is not eroded by corrupt public officials. We do have civic responsibilities. We must play a role as guardians of that freedom.

Furthermore, we must be gatekeepers of information for ourselves and our children. For too long our children have been bombarded with information that has made us feel inadequate. For too long our children have been fed with information that has caused them to have low esteem, to be demotivated and under-achievers. We need to challenge all information we receive. Let us be advocates of correct information and positive images portrayed to us by the media and any institutions that provide us with information.

ACTION PLAN 6. Leadership is an area where African women have been involved throughout the struggle for equality. We need to attend and participate in leadership training. In the past our role was defined by our struggle for the elimination of apartheid. In a changing South Africa we have to provide leadership across cultural groups.

We must be able to communicate with various cultural groups. we must break cultural barriers. As individuals, workers or businesswomen, we must play roles as communication facilitators. Intercultural communication is an essential means of bringing understanding between races in an effort to create harmony and respect for each other.

ACTION PLAN 7. We spoke earlier about the need for women to get involved in business. Mention must be made that as women we should take advantage of loans provided by corporations and the private sector. We should seek assistance where necessary and those of us who are experts in business should be trainers for the less fortunate.

I would like to make a special appeal to the private sector to set aside special funding for women businesses because Small Business Development Corporations seem not to give women a fair share based on their capabilities. Special funding for women in business is a common practice with private sectors in the United States of America and I believe we can learn from them.

ACTION PLAN 8: let us be involved in the export business. things such as clothing and jewellery can and should form important commodities of our business involvement. Trade missions to neighbouring countries and others not so near should be considered. we can learn from these countries that have achieved greatness - Japan, USA and Europe can provide us with valuable lessons.

ACTION PLAN 9: DRUGS. We need to wage war against drugs. Unfortunately, when we talk about drugs we often exclude alcohol and we have allowed our communities to be infested with alcohol because it is socially acceptable. People become addicted to alcohol like they do to any other drug. Alcohol is not just a drug but a very serious drug. It has destroyed our families and our youth and we can no longer afford to accept that venom socially.

To add insult to injury, we now have mandrax which seems to be the in-thing and we have mandrax kingpins being the envy of our youth and communities because they drive flashy cars, wear the latest clothing and live in splendour. What is the community doing about such role models?

Mother, sister, aunt, granny you have your work cut out for you. Nelson Mandela once said "there's no easy way to freedom". We need to tell our children that "there is no easy way to riches," in fact, to anything. What we achieve should be acquired the old fashion way. We have to earn our achievements. No achievement is small.

Ladies, I would like to end this talk by reminding you that WE ARE THE WOMEN OF TODAY, TOMORROW. LET US MOBILISE OURSELVES AND LEAVE OUR FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF NATION BUILDING.

POWER TO THE WOMEN!!!
"LET PEACE REIGN"!!

ESKOM

MAKING YOUR LIFE A LITTLE EASIER.

Cabinet thinking about introducing a lottery

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ALG 19/10/91

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

STRAND. — The government is thinking about introducing a lottery.

Acting Minister of Justice Mr Hernus Kriel announced at the Cape National Party congress here yesterday that the Cabinet had recently considered a report by an inter-departmental committee on the controversial question.

The Cabinet had decided to instruct the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to begin consultations with the churches on their attitude to raising money in this way.

Mr Kriel spoke at the end of a lengthy debate which illustrated sharp differences of opinion among delegates on the morality of gambling as a source of income for social spending.

Mrs Adrienne Koch of Sea Point argued in favour of lotteries as "an answer to needs which cannot be met from the Treasury".

She said it was hypocritical to allow horse racing, but not lotteries.

"The time has come to change and allow people to have a little flutter and do other people good at the same time."

Endorsing this view, Mrs Dianna Bell of Claremont said: "Let's change the law. Lotteries will provide everyone a chance to win something and to make a contribution to charity."

But a Mr Rademeyer of Petrusville said: "Gambling is a sin and I strongly oppose lotteries. We must decide today whether we are on the side of God or the side of Mammon."

'Reparation' bid would force individuals to pay third of their assets

ANC PLAN FOR WEALTH LEVY

S|Times |3|10|91

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Alive: burial mix-up girl

By BILL KRIGE

THE ANC is considering an extraordinary proposal which would force South Africans to pay a one-off levy of a third of their assets to the state in reparation for apartheid.

The proposal was adopted by a working group at an ANC conference on affirmative action in Port Elizabeth at the weekend. The conference also proposed the deliberate creation of a "business crisis" to force corporations to submit to demands for affirmative action.

The capital levy proposal comes hard on the heels of statements last week by ANC leader Nelson Mandela that nationalisation was still an option for the ANC, and a statement by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa that the ANC would "re-evaluate" foreign loans if it came to power. Mr Trevor Manuel, the ANC's economics head, also made a strong pitch to US businessmen at a conference in the United States this week to continue disinvesting.

Mr Heinz Klug, the ANC member who reported the decision of the working group to the conference, said taxpayers would be expected to pay off the levy over 10 years.

The money would be used to help disadvantaged communities.

Mr Klug was unable to provide further details of the proposal, but a rough estimate shows that a person with capital assets of R500 000 would pay R16 700 a year to cover the levy.

A recent survey showed that half the white households in South Africa had net assets above R100 000. The annual levy on this amount would be R3 300.

Surrender

Reporting back on committee discussions, Mr Klug said it was felt that any land reform process

SA heroes in world golf final

By NORMAN DABELL: St Andrews

SOUTH AFRICA'S golf heroes earned a standing ovation yesterday as they toppled home favourites Scotland to reach the final of the Dunhill Cup in their first major international team event after 11 years of isolation.

South African captain Gary Player was cheered all the way down the 18th hole of the historic Old Course as he clinched victory for his team with a four-stroke win over Gordon Brand jnr.



JOHN BLAND

"It is marvellous," said Player. "Here we are beating the home team and we get an ovation. I think it proves everyone is glad we're back."

The Springbok triumph over Scotland follows a an

a strong pitch to US businessmen at a conference in the United States this week to continue disinvesting.

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Surrender

Reporting back on committee discussions, Mr Klug said it was felt that any land reform process must include affirmative action. Beneficiaries ought to include the victims of forced removal (both rural and urban), the homeless, township residents, those displaced by violence, aspirant black farmers and tenants.

"The beneficiary would not be able to pay for it (the land). That would be the responsibility of the state," he said in proposing the one-third capital levy.

ANC speakers at the conference made it clear that to compensate for apartheid, a future government would have to go beyond mere reparations — and have its actions enforceable by law.

In this process whites — "promoted beyond their level of competence" by a privileged past — would be forced into a rapid surrender of land and political and economic power.

Siege

If necessary measures as extreme as those invoked for a decade to reconstruct war-battered West Germany would have to be taken.

On affirmative action in the private sector, the conference heard that reparations would not be enough. The beneficiaries of any affirmative action would be "blacks, women, the disabled and anyone disadvantaged".

Not only would blacks be favoured for promotion at all levels of public and private life, but affirmative action programmes should continue indefinitely and be made mandatory, speakers said.

ANC economist Don

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Wealth levy

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ST times 13/10/91.

From Page 1

Mkwanazi said that South African business should be placed in a state of siege: "Affirmative action can never succeed on its own in South Africa. We must create a crisis.

"If businessmen continue to make large profits there will be no incentive for affirmative action," he said.

Pressure had to be applied to the "pressure points" of business, such as profits, costs and customer service, to induce a crisis without which corporate South Africa would never submit.

"The economic and human costs of change must be high," he said, adding: "Those who have been on the receiving end of injustices have the right to redress."

Along with other speakers, he cited economic feather-bedding for whites and said they had been "promoted or placed beyond their level of competence" through black exclusion.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer warned that the proposed levy was intrinsically communist and hoped that the conference's recommendations would not be accepted by the leadership.

The National Party's finance spokesman, Mr Francois Jacobsz, said such a move would put a damper on capital formation and discourage private initiative.

● See Page 8

ies are briefly highlighted below.

International tax expert Richard Bird, reflecting on the experience of tax re-

It is proclaimed at present (rightly or wrongly) that the sharply progressive "global" personal income tax that once constituted a key instrument in the tool kit of every

in examining recent tax reform in 10 mostly middle income countries all over the world. He notes more generally that much less emphasis is currently being placed on

IDT speeds up spending

ST Times (B4-5) 13/10/91. By DIRK TIEMANN 294

THE INDEPENDENT Development Trust has allocated about R1,6-billion of the R2-billion it received in June 1990, while only R256-million has actually been spent. Spending will accelerate when the 160 projects currently under way are completed. A huge cashflow is expected and the R256-million figure should treble by the end of the year.

Executive director Michael Ridley says not too much importance should be attached to the small spending figure because "many of the grants made are phased in specifically agreed instalments".

The July 1991 figures indicate that R898-million has been allocated to housing, R442-million to education and R236-million to health, rural and community development.

Of the housing allocation, R750-million was set aside for a capital subsidy scheme for 100 000 sites at R7 500 a site. Four contractors will develop the first 1 827 sites.

The R750-million is expected to be out of IDT hands by the end of November.

Public authorities and parastatals will develop 37% of the 100 000 sites. Community trusts will handle 34%, utility companies 20% and private developers 9%.

Of the 404 applications to participate in the R750-million site development, only 11% were private.

Mr Ridley says site development is simply not attractive to private developers "but expect greater private contractor involvement in the civil engineering".

The IDT does not award contracts but funds agencies, which then do the contracting, subject to certain criteria, such as competitive pricing, maximising the spread of spending and maximum use of local labour.

Although the money spent to date looks puny, the IDT regards money that has been allocated as "spent and forgotten," says Mr Ridley.

Using this criterion, the IDT has almost run out of money. The intention was originally to gear the R2-billion received from government with as much private money as possible. So far, R600-million has been pledged.

Mr Ridley says none of these funds will be received by the IDT directly. "But we expect to collaborate and achieve synergy with the private fund." The money goes into a fund chaired by ex-Barlow Rand chairman Mike Rosholt. The IDT is still negotiating the terms of a foreign loan of more than $100-million.

Cowley House to close doors

COWLEY House, a transit 'stop-over' clearing centre for freed political prisoners for more than a decade, is closing its doors in Cape Town's District Six.

The building, a former monastery in Chapel Street, opened in 1979 and became a beacon of hope for hundreds of political prisoners and their relatives.

The centre was also a haven for the relatives of prisoners who travelled from all parts of South Africa to Cape Town to visit their loved ones at maximum security prisons in the Western Cape - Robben Island, Pollsmoor and Victor Verster.

On arrival in the city, the relatives were offered a bed, a warm meal and much needed camaraderie.

The centre, popularly known as the "home from home" to all, was a monastery donated by the Anglican Church in 1978 to accommodate the growing number of visitors to Robben Island Prison.

Released prisoners were interviewed by media representatives at the centre and international television newsgathering teams brought them into the homes of millions of viewers across the world.

Today the "stop-over" centre has been made virtually redundant by the Government's release of political prisoners in accordance with a promise to the ANC.

Most of the political prisoners in the Western Cape have already been discharged.

The centre will re-open its doors later as a care centre for handicapped former political prisoners and exiles.

Sisters are doing it for themselves

South 17/10 – 23/10/91

Women's groups are laying the groundwork for an all-embracing Women's Charter that could ultimately ensure that gender equality becomes entrenched at all levels of our society. SHEREEN SINGH reports:

WOMEN'S RIGHTS HAVE always been a contentious issue — not the least because so much is always said about them but so little is done to change the status quo.

The ANC's national executive committee declared in May last year that the "emancipation of women is not a by-product of a struggle for democracy, national liberation or socialism. It has to be addressed in its own right within our organisation, the Mass Democratic Movement and in society as a whole."

Similarly, Cosatu, Nactu and other progressive forces committed themselves several years ago to non-sexism and the emancipation of women.

However, no significant moves have been made in putting any of these well-meaning policies into practice.

The organisations' leadership remains male-dominated or entirely male — in the case of Cosatu — and women have to work twice as hard to prove themselves as equals and have their voices heard.

Let alone their battle outside the confines of progressive organisations - at home, at work and in their communities. The PWV branch of the ANC Womens League recently spearheaded an initiative which poses a definite challenge to progressive organisations to move beyond the rhetoric of "women's emancipation".

A seminar called by the Womens League a few weeks ago under the banner - "Women raise your voice in a new constitution" - brought together women from organisations across the class and political divide.

Delegates included the National Party, the Democratic Party, Workers Organisation for Socialist Action, and some 25 other organisations. It was at this meeting that broad consensus was reached on the need for a Charter for Women's Rights to be entrenched in a future constitution. The parties recognised that there were differences in the kind and levels of discrimination affecting middle class and working class women, black and white women.

But in the final analysis, "all women face gender oppression in more ways than one, which in itself is enough common ground to unite all women in their common plight," Women's League spokesperson Feroza Adams said. The seminar did not define the contents of the Charter; rather discussion focussed on why a Women's Charter was needed and the process by which it should be drawn up.



NOT BORN TO BE RAPED: Embroidery by Sandra Kriel

This Charter would override the existing ANC Women's Charter which was drafted by a group of exiled women in Lusaka.

Adams was quick to point out that the process involved in drawing up the Charter for Women's Rights would ensure democratic participation from the widest possible representation of women.

This would not be an ANC Women's Charter, but a document drawn up by women across class and political ideology where urban and rural women would, through a rigorous process of education and discussion, "in their own voice define the issues of greatest concern to them".

It is this democratic process that would make this Charter fundamentally different to the existing ANC Women's Charter, said Adams. A co-ordinating committee has been formed with representatives from the different organisations, to look at aims and objectives and a programme of action. Regional committees and working groups are to be set up to mobilise women to take up the issue. These committees would not pre-empt demands to be included in the Charter — this would be a bottom-up process, said Adams.

"Many intellectuals have a misconception that working class women simply accept their oppression or do not know that they are oppressed — this is not really the case. Once you set women talking about issues in the languages they feel most comfortable with, all their problems are let out."

Issues that are bound to emerge are those relating to the economic empowerment of women, such as education; training; equal pay for equal work and equal opportunity employment practice; laws which discriminate against women in owning property, housing and land; laws on marriage, divorce and inheritance.

Adams believes that new laws ensuring equality of men and women in all spheres of society, including family relations, would be the foundation for true emancipation of women.

However, she pointed out that in several European and Scandinavian countries such laws exist, but many women are not aware of their rights or they do not have access to oganisational assistance to challenge the breach of such laws.

The problem in these countries is precisely because the laws were formulated without the participation of the majority of women, she said.

"We would ensure that the process of drawing up the Charter for Women's Rights would educate women of their rights and how any breach of these rights could be challenged, thereby overcoming the deficiency experienced in other countries."

It is only after the groundwork has been done in popularising the Charter, engaging in debate and discussion, and involving as many women as possible, that a national Women's Charter campaign would be launched, possibly sometime next year.

The co-ordinating committee has already started approaching organisations that are not currently involved, said Adams. The emphasis at this stage is on the process, rather than the content of the Charter.

"We have learnt from the experience of losing out on the demand for a 30 percent quota of women on the ANC's executive, that we still have a mammoth task in conscientising our members and those of other organisations. If the Women's Charter is not accepted in the new constitution, it would seriously question the ANC's credibility in its stated commitment to ensure gender equality in a new South Africa."

Boesak probe — 'no tea and biscuits'

297
South: 17/10 - 23/10/91

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A HOSTILE reception awaits government fund-raising director Mr Alwyn Jacobs later this month when he visits the offices of Dr Allan Boesak's Foundation for Justice and Peace to investigate the foundation.

"We certainly won't be serving him tea and biscuits," said Boesak's personal assistant Mr Norman Michaels who confirmed the meeting would take place on October 29.

Jacobs' preliminary investigation is to determine whether the foundation qualifies as a welfare organisation.

He said on the basis of his visit he would decide whether a further investigation was warranted.

The investigation stems from a bitter wrangle between Dr Boesak, ANC chairperson in the Western Cape, and his former Bellville NG Sendingkerk congregation.

Ironically, if the controversial government investigation finds nothing irregular with the finances of the foundation, it could go some way towards silencing Boesak critics.

Mr Henry Abdoll, chairperson of the church's finance committee, said the church had tried to establish its "legal responsibility" regarding the foundation. We received a lengthy letter from Dr Boesak's lawyer giving us the information we required and we have closed the book on this matter," said Abdoll.

Police probe abortions after TV show

South 17/10-23/10/91

(297)

By Heather Robertson

A DOCTOR who allegedly admitted on SATV to having performed numerous abortions on women in the Western Cape is the centre of a major police investigation.

Police are combing the Cape Peninsula for evidence against the Lansdowne doctor who allegedly appeared on an Agenda documentary on abortion produced by Ms Elna Botha.

The police probe has resulted in widespread fear among several women.

It is alleged by sources close to the doctor that soon after the programme was screened, the doctor's surgery was raided by the narcotics squad and up to 200 computerised names and addresses of women patients were confiscated.

Police spokesperson Captain Attie Laubscher confirmed police were questioning women they suspected had abortions performed by the doctor.

One woman interviewed by the police alleged she was threatened with being charged as an accomplice if she refused to co-operate.

Another woman said she would refuse to testify against the doctor.

Four of the five women who admitted during the programme to having abortions said they were unhappy their identities had been revealed as it was a breach of trust, said a lawyer who had given the women legal advice before they were interviewed.

Recognised on TV

"The lives of women and the doctor have been wrecked by this programme, because they took part with the understanding their identities would not be revealed," he said.

A woman who had not informed her family she had an abortion has had to endure more trauma because her family recognised her on TV.

Despite numerous attempts to obtain comment from Ms Botha, she did not respond at the time of going to press.

Dr Marge Dyer of the Abortion Reform Action Group said she was aware of this investigation as she had received calls from women who were terrified by the police interrogations.

"It is a great shame that the women's confidentiality has been breached and I can understand why they and their families are upset."

She said, however, that the programme also set a precedent because it was the first time in South Africa that a woman like anthropologist Ms Carolyn White admitted openly she had had two abortions.

Dyer said she believed the police "cottoned" onto the doctor after seeing the programme.

Lawyers representing the doctor refused to comment, saying the matter was "sub judice".

Although police have confirmed a doctor is being investigated, he cannot be named because no formal charges have been laid. His lawyer, however, also confirmed the doctor has been warned and that he will appear in court on October 29.

Foreign capital vital for growth — IDT

B/Day 23/10/91

29/7

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — It was essential that capital flows be secured from abroad to create flexibility in the development process, Independent Development Trust (IDT) chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday.

There was not sufficient local capital to provide this flexibility, he told the SA Association of Consulting Engineers' annual meeting in Somerset West.

"The IDT, other non-government organisations, parastatals and the state itself must have the resource availability to move rapidly and on scale once the initial preparatory work has been done. We still do not have this necessary resource availability."

Capital and appropriate technology had to be available in principle at the initial stages of development projects so that planning and community involvement could proceed without the danger of expectations being disappointed.

"The cost of capital is high in SA at the moment. We cannot meet the legitimate needs of communities on scale without running the risk of curtailing normal job creation or contributing to high interest rates. These needs cannot be met without flows of foreign funding."

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden stressed the need for political leaders to reach unanimity on key aspects of future economic policy as soon as posible.

"Confidence is vital for economic growth. Investors in Europe and elsewhere will not invest in a country unless they are assured of its stability and economic potential and viability. Investors are less interested in which government is in power" than in that government's economic policy.

SA business was well placed to help meet sub-Saharan Africa's main needs, Sacob technology committee chairman Ted Adlard said.

Priorities were to increase agricultural production, supply clean water and sanitation, beneficiate mining and minerals, and to develop infrastructure.

"In practically every area of need we can offer or develop appropriate technology and services. The challenge for South Africans will be to identify opportunities at an early stage and to live with the projects they develop."

Rape is rife in SA - expert

South African Press Association

AT least 50 percent of South African women will be raped in their lifetime, according to a study on violence conducted by Mr Lloyd Vogelman of the University of the Witwatersrand. (29M)

Speaking at the Ladies 100 Club in Bloemfontein yesterday, Vogelman said while officially 23 000 women were raped in the country each year, this was nowhere near the actual number, as only five percent of rape cases were reported. Soweto

He said it was crucial to look at ways to decrease violence against women.

While long-term strategies, such as employment and participation in society, were absolutely crucial to decrease violence, there should also be short-term strategies and effective law enforcement. 24/10/91

If issues of violence against women were to be dealt with, it was essential that the community should trust the police, Vogelman said.

Unfortunately, most black South Africans did did not trust the police, he said.

'Half of SA women raped in lifetime'

(297)
Star 24/10/91.

BLOEMFONTEIN — One in two South African women will be raped in her lifetime, according to a study on violence by Lloyd Vogelman of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Speaking at the Ladies 100 Club in Bloemfontein yesterday, he said that while officially 23 000 women were raped in the country each year, this was nowhere near the actual number, because only one in 20 victims reported a rape.

He stressed it was crucial to look at ways to decrease violence, and violence against women in particular.

While long-term strategies, such as employment and participation in society, were absolutely crucial to decrease violence, there should also be short-term strategies and effective law enforcement.

If issues of violence against women were to be dealt with, it was essential that the community should trust the police, said Mr Vogelman. Unfortunately, the perception in South Africa, particularly among black people, was that the police could not be trusted. — Sapa.

Social welfare in 'brain drain' crisis

Star 24/10/91 (294) 534

By Shirley Woodgate

Government promises of "significant restructuring" of the welfare services have failed to allay fears in the Cinderella profession that the social welfare crisis will be properly addressed.

Spokesmen for the Co-Ordinating Committee Campaign for a Living Wage stressed this week that assurances by Health and Welfare Minister Rina Venter would only be accepted once the problems in the country's over-burdend, underpaid welfare services were sorted out.

Stressing the twin needs for general recognition of the value of neglected private agency social welfare services in a violence-torn society, and a living wage for over-worked staff, Jackie Lofell and Dana Labe said staff were abandoning the profession in droves at a time when they were most needed.

Starting salaries of R1 906 after four years' study meant about one third of last year's Wits university graduates alone had failed to register, opting rather for better-paid, less stressful occupations, they said.

Problems which had to be addressed in the 1992 budget included an actual salary decrease in real terms between 1985-1991 for lower grade social workers and a mere 4 percent increase at supervisory level.

The position was vastly inferior to that in the teaching and nursing professions which guaranteed better increases and allowed staff to start work debt-free, as they relied on substantial perks including subsidised study.

Overtime was a way of life for welfare agency staff, and burn-out caused a massive brain drain which ultimately led to a void at supervisory levels of the profession.

Another issue which Dr Venter will be expected to address is the lack of State backing for modern preventative and developmental work.

All these challenges were heaped on the plates of social workers at a time when unrest, violence and family stress were at an all-time high, claimed Ms Lofell and Ms Labe.

It's now or never for South African women

If women don't fight for their rights now, gender issues will not be dealt with adequately in the new constitution. The ANC's head of research, **FRENE GINWALA**, says the time to act has come

THE months ahead offer South African women both an opportunity and a challenge.

The opportunity is there because we are discussing and negotiating a new South African dispensation, and so the way is open for women to incorporate clauses and mechanisms that will facilitate genuine equality between men and women in the future South Africa.

The challenge arises because our circumstances are unique. The experience of institutionalised racism and oppression has led to a fairly widespread recognition that we have to make very fundamental changes in South Africa. It is true that in large measure this extends only to race, but the very fact that we are engaged in a process that will require systematic changes in attitudes as well as in almost all of the institutions in our society opens the way for women simultaneously to seek the structural changes that will transform our society into a non-sexist one.

How can women seize the opportunity?

We must make sure women participate in all the discussions and negotiations, within the organisations we belong to and between them.

Hitherto, women have been noticeable by their absence in the delegations of all the parties engaged in the process.

When the process began at Groote Schuur, there were two women on the African National Congress delegation. Since then, women have not participated in the meetings or in the working groups. The same was evident in the processes leading up to the Peace Accord.

Women cannot allow this situation to remain unchallenged. Regardless of our political allegiance, all women must ensure that they are present in the delegations of their own organisations.

In addition, all women should draw constant attention to the general absence of women in the vital processes concerning our country's future, and engage in public debate on the matter so as to raise overall consciousness and mobilise support for women's participation.

Women must understand the options before the country. We need therefore to engage in debate amongst ourselves, and in the broader debate:- to both learn and contribute.

Women need to come together, work through and put forward specific proposals on gender equality, using whatever avenues and channels as may be available to each of us. Women can work within their own organisations and across organisations — organising meetings, seminars, workshops, rallies. We should communicate our views within political parties and by representations to all the parties engaging in negotiations.

Women should also consider what type of protection we want in the constitution. Is it enough just to have general rights, or do we want some specific document or clauses that provide for equality between men and women?

Women will have to make sure that the constitution goes beyond a ritualistic commitment to equality, and actually lays the basis for effective gender equality.

There is no automatic checklist of what we need, but here are some examples:

Among the principles usually set out in a preamble, we need to make sure that South Africa is explicitly characterised as non-sexist as well as non-racial.

In many constitutions there is a general equality clause, declaring either that there will be full equality between men and women, or that there will be no discrimination on grounds of race, sex, religion etc.

Yet when we look at the situation on the ground we find that in effect women are not equal.

The problem arises because such equality clauses leave it up to women to go through a legal process in order to claim and enforce their right to full equality.

In South Africa this would mean in effect that a woman in the rural areas, who is not literate and without resources, would first have to find out that she has a specific right under the constitution; then she would have to find the resources and a lawyer who would take her case to court and establish her right. In addition, as every woman knows, she would have to find the courage and strength to withstand family and community pressures, for in many cases her right would have to be asserted against them. Such a "right" has very little effect in bringing change to women.

We therefore have to place the responsibility on the state to ensure that women's equality is enforced, and not leave it for individual women to claim their rights.

Provision should be made to permit the state to take affirmative action and positive action. Unless this is done, positive discrimination or an attempt to make special provisions for women, such as employment quotas, could fall foul of the constitution as unequal treatment of male and female citizens.

We need to take a special look at the franchise. The adoption of systems that provide for special votes for particular groups such as property owners, or with special educational qualifications, will effectively mean that women are being denied an equal franchise.

We need also to look at the legal system and the judiciary. Legal systems have been used to retain the status quo and operate against women's interests. Simply having women judges and magistrates — though absolutely necessary — will not be sufficient.

Women must look at all the proposals that will be put forward and examine them for gender bias. For example, we must make sure that the right to education is not limited by gender stereotyping that might exclude men or women from certain types of training.

The right to social welfare should not be based on an assumption of female dependency within a family as is the case in so many countries. Nor should provisions regarding the family discriminate against single parent families.

Women should not take anything for granted in this exercise. The ANC draft Bill of Rights contains an article on gender rights that needs significant revision, and many of the other articles need to be amended as illustrated above. The first draft of the Law Commission's Bill of Rights did not provide for gender equality. We will have to scrutinise the new draft very carefully.

Women must also make sure that where there is any conflict of rights, equality of women should take priority. ANC women have recommended a blanket clause to the effect that any law, custom or practice that discriminates against women shall be held to be unconstitutional.

Is a good Bill of Rights sufficient to ensure equality for women or do we need something to supplement it?

As already indicated, the area of genuine gender equality is relatively new and untested. Moreover, all of us, both men and women, have been socialised into a society in which the dominant perceptions, institutions, and interpretations are male-shaped.

Logic reinforced by the experience of other countries dictates that women need something more than the general rights in a Bill of Rights, even when there is specific reference to gender equality.

This makes it vital for us to have a document that will spell out how women understand gender oppression and what a non-sexist society should be.

Such a document could be attached (an annexure or schedule) to the Bill of Rights and be referred to by the courts and institutions in interpreting, clarifying and expanding the Bill of Rights in a manner consistent with real and meaningful equality of men and women. This document would provide the specific detail to the broad rights spelt out in the Bill of Rights. We have to recognise that despite our best efforts, those in the courts and parliament doing the interpreting are likely to be mostly men.

We will have to make special provision to ensure that women will determine how this document is to be amended in future. In some countries, male-dominated parliaments have reduced women's rights that have been granted in constitutions.

South African women have got to come together in a systematic campaign which will culminate in the preparation of a Charter for Women's Rights, whilst at the same time campaigning for the inclusion of such a charter in the constitutional arrangements.

Last, we have to start thinking about getting women into the constituent assembly or whatever final constitution-making body is agreed. If we elect a body dominated by patriarchal men, then all our efforts will be in vain.

New public defenders to help poor

Staff Reporter

The public defender system is about to go on trial in Johannesburg, where an estimated 80 percent of people charged in the district and regional courts cannot afford lawyers.

The date for the opening of the Johannesburg Public Defender Office (PDO) will be announced next month, but in the meantime two advocates have been appointed senior public defenders.

Carol Bruyns and Vivian Fortunat will head two teams of five public defenders each.

The Johannesburg office will be the litmus test in deciding whether to introduce the public defender system countrywide. It will employ full-time salaried lawyers, which is seen as a cost-effective alternative to the legal aid system.

Under the legal aid system, people who cannot afford lawyers are referred to attorneys by the Legal Aid Board. The board pays the lawyers.

Public defender services will only be available to people who qualify by a means test and cannot afford lawyers.

PDO director H Pretorius, said the appointment of senior public defenders has opened a new category of lawyers in South Africa.

"It is hoped the public defender project will make a positive contribution to the administration of justice and that it will foster public trust in the South African legal system," he said.

Future SA 'will have fewer rape cases'

S Times (CM) 27/10/91

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By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

A CANADIAN psychiatrist and leading authority on sexual deviation has predicted that there will be fewer "politically motivated" crimes of rape by black men against white women once there is a political settlement in South Africa.

Dr Pierre Flor-Henry, the Clinical Director of the Acute Psychiatry Department in the Psychaitric Treatment Centre of the Alberta Hospital, who was invited to South Africa to address a Neuro-science Conference in Natal early this month, said in an interview in Cape Town this week that although he had not made a study of rape in South Africa, it was clear to him that the crime, in some cases, could be seen as an "unconscious political act".

According to Dr Flor-Henry there have been documented cases in which men in supressed societies dealt with their "historically derived anger" by raping women who belong to what they believe is a privileged class with power over them.

Aggression

"Rape is a way of asserting power," he said. "I would therefore imagine that when there is a political settlement in South Africa, rapes by black men against white women, motivated by this kind of anger, will decrease."

According to Dr Flor-Henry, who has researched sexual deviations, including fetishism, paedophilia, exhibitionism and voyeurism, rape is not the result of sexual deviation but an act of aggression.

He said members of the Red Army who raped German women at the end of World War II were not sexually deviant but were asserting their aggression and power over the women they raped.

Shame and squalor for whites as economy plunges

Sowetan 29/10/96

By RICH MKHONDO

EYES downcast with shame, impoverished white South Africans stand in line for food and rummage through piles of old clothes.

"It takes a lot of courage to do this. I feel embarrassed, but we must eat," said Anita, a 33-year-old woman seeking help at a charity office.

"If the situation is so bad for us whites, I don't know what it's like for blacks," said Phillip Classens, aged 68.

With increasing desperation, thousands of destitute whites are battling to survive in a stagnating economy.

Their plight, once unheard of in a state built on the idea of white supremacy, is shared by millions of blacks who form the bulk of South Africa's 40 percent unemployed.

Hundreds of whites make a monthly pilgrimage to the Werk en Oorleef (Work and Survive) office north of Pretoria to collect food rations and help themselves to old clothes.

Some are so poor they sleep in the open, often choosing graveyards for relative quiet and safety.

"The graveyard is the only safe place. Even the police do not bother us there. We do not like it, but there is nothing we can do," said Mr Henry Brown (34).

Government officials estimate thousands of white families live in destitution in rural and urban areas.

They squat illegally in caravans, backyard rooms meant for black servants, shanties or garages on the properties of friends or relatives. Sometimes two or more families share rental costs by squeezing into small, unfurnished flats or houses.

The Department of Health Services and Welfare said up to 5 000 white families in the Pretoria area were affected by poverty. Of these, half suffered from the current economic situation while the rest had alcohol and related problems. The department said it was possible that other areas had far worse problems.

The rural white Afrikaner community suffered poverty for years after the 1899-1902 Anglo-Boer War, when wealth and jobs shifted to the English-owned mines of the urban Witwaters-rand region.

But white poverty fell away from 1948, when apartheid's National Party creators came to power and raised Afrikaner living standards with a programme of job reservation for whites.

Now, with 15 percent inflation sapping a sanctions-hit economy and political reforms promising a bigger say for blacks, white poverty is becoming more evident.

Each month a Johannesburg community centre feeds 200 to 300 white families while Werk and Oorleef feeds more than 5 000 families. Other centres across the country are doing the same.

Operation Hunger, a welfare group which feeds poor people and fosters self-help development, said whites began to approach it for help in 1985.

"It is a new phenomenon that has risen in the last six years. The economy is down, really down, and things can only get worse," director Ms Ina Perlman said.

Most whites interviewed said they had been made redundant because of the economic slowdown and had had to resort to charity and begging to feed their families.

They walk miles to welfare offices each month to collect a 125kg bag of mealiemeal, soup, coffee, powdered milk and sometimes vegetables. Others become full-time beggars.

Werk en Oorleef director Mr Kleintjie Pereirra said: "They are unemployed without hope, homeless and aimless. Some don't even know where they will sleep at night."

Pereirra said officials cannot keep track of the problem because many families do not qualify for government welfare benefits.

Classens and his wife Johanna, both pensioners, live on R100 a month after paying rent and service charges and have to depend on rations from Werk en Oorleef.

Brown, a man who had never been out of work for 15 years and "used to enjoy life to the fullest", said he lost his job as a technician at a Johannesburg post office two years ago.

Now he begs for a living and sleeps in a graveyard.

- Sapa-Reuter

Women abuse to go through

The effects have

ZINZI Mandela was once beaten up so badly by a boyfriend she spent nearly three weeks in an intensive care unit.

Now she is writing a book about that experience and the physical and mental abuse so many South African women go through every day.

Her co-author is Johannesburg businesswoman Suzette Mafuna, who was also a victim.

"We thought of doing a book on battered woman in society, focusing particularly on the black woman," she said. "Not only physical but also the emotional battering that women have to endure by virtue of being naturally oppressed by a male-dominated society."

The book is not going to be a fusty academic study. "It's something that must be readable and acceptable to everybody and not just to educate but also to share experiences. I would prefer even younger children to be able to read it so that they will be able to prepare themselves for these traumas."

Mandela believes such a book will definitely achieve something. "We will be letting people know what is happening and be drawing attention to the other silent victims. The more women who come out of the closet and speak about it, the better.

"They should not feel ashamed of sharing their experiences with others." Mandela was one of the lucky ones.

After her first experience, which happened in the early 1980s, she left the man and has since avoided such situations.

"I just happened to be trapped in a relationship where I was doing pretty well. I was successful in what I was attempting, especially in the work arena, and politically. I had a partner who felt very threatened and was very insecure,

"It is very frustrating to be an independent and strong-willed black woman in our present society because our men are not ready for it."

and that's basically what led to it.

"I think it is very frustrating to be an independent and strong-willed black woman in our present society because I still think that our men are not ready for it."

After going through all that she has always had a lot of time for victims of battery. "I think it's very sad that one first has to experience something for one to truly sympathise with others in that situation."

Work begins in earnest on the book over the festive season when most offices are closed. The two women have already made contact with other victims and formed a small circle of friends.

Single parents

Besides her views on battered women Mandela also has strong feelings on single parenthood.

At 30, she is a mother of three and has never been married.

"I don't have a problem with it. I don't believe in a marriage because there happens to be a child."

She believes that sometimes single parents, especially single mothers, provide more security than that which comes from unstable marital relations.

"I'm against the social insecurities that lead women into marriages when the conditions are not right," she said. - *Own Correspondent*

Women take a gigantic leap

Sowetan 31/10/91

WOMEN'S rights received a major boost on Tuesday night when a meeting of 30 women's organisations decided to form an alliance.

Organisations including the African National Congress Women's League, the Black Sash, the Democratic Party, Women's Power and church and professional groupings agreed in principle to form an alliance of women's groups in Natal with the intention of holding a national convention.

Delegates agreed to go back to their various organisations to discuss the proposed alliance.

An alliance of women has already been formed in the Western Cape and discussions are taking place in the PWV area and the Free State.

Facilitator of the meeting, Democratic Party MP Mrs Carole Charlewood, said she was delighted by the response and the enthusiasm expressed.

She said South African women had to make sure their interests were represented at the negotiating table and not make the same mistake as Zimbabwean women, who had left the issue until it was too late to take any action.

Delegates stressed that the proposed alliance was not party-political in any way.

Issues raised at the meeting included unfair taxation of women, violence against women, the problems women faced in the maintenance courts and discrimination against women in the economic sphere.

The absence of the Inkatha Women's Brigade, which did not respond to an invitation to attend, was also noted.

The report-back meeting will be held at the Ecumenical Centre on December 7. – *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Shame is hiding the extent of harassment

29M
Sowetan
31/10/91.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

SOUTH Africa's biggest newspaper does not have a file on it, the United States Senate dismissed it as insignificant and its alleged rifeness in one township council has not been investigated.

It is sexual harassment and it continues to haunt every woman in South Africa and the world over. Women, young or old, are potential victims of this scourge and a large percentage have been prey to it.

Sexual advances made by male colleagues to their female counterparts have been rife for as long as there has been cross-sexual employment.

But the problem has been ignored by both legal institutions and women's organisations.

Lawyers for Human Rights does not have a project on sexual harassment because "we do not have the manpower". The Women's Legal Status also does not have one because "in our surveys on women in employment, it has never come up".

The Black Lawyers Association said it did not have the "human resources and financial capacity" and Powa, one of the most vocal anti-women abuse organisations in the country, said it had only recently started counselling victims.

A report released by the University of Cape Town's Committee of Enquiry into Sexual Harassment, initiated in 1989 and the first ever to be taken up in the contry, says: "One of the greatest problems associated with sexual harassment is its acceptance, by many perpetrators and victims, as a 'natural' part of gender social relations.

"Sexual harassment is, therefore, frequently dismissed as unimportant or as a trivial disciplinary offence because of this."

Challenging

The UCT says the starting point to dealing with sexual harassment at the university is challenging its acceptability.

"This means challenging those institutional practices that violate the policy of sexual harassment.

"What is needed is an education programme that provides clear guidelines on what constitutes sexual harassment and encourages victims of any form of harassment to challenge and report it," the report explains.

The education, it continues, would need to be carefully directed to empower women and to develop a more sensitive understanding of issues around sexual harassment in men.

Mrs Reginah Nzo, speaking on behalf of the ANC Women's League, said the organisation planned to conscientise men and encourage women that it was their right to report cases of sexual harassment.

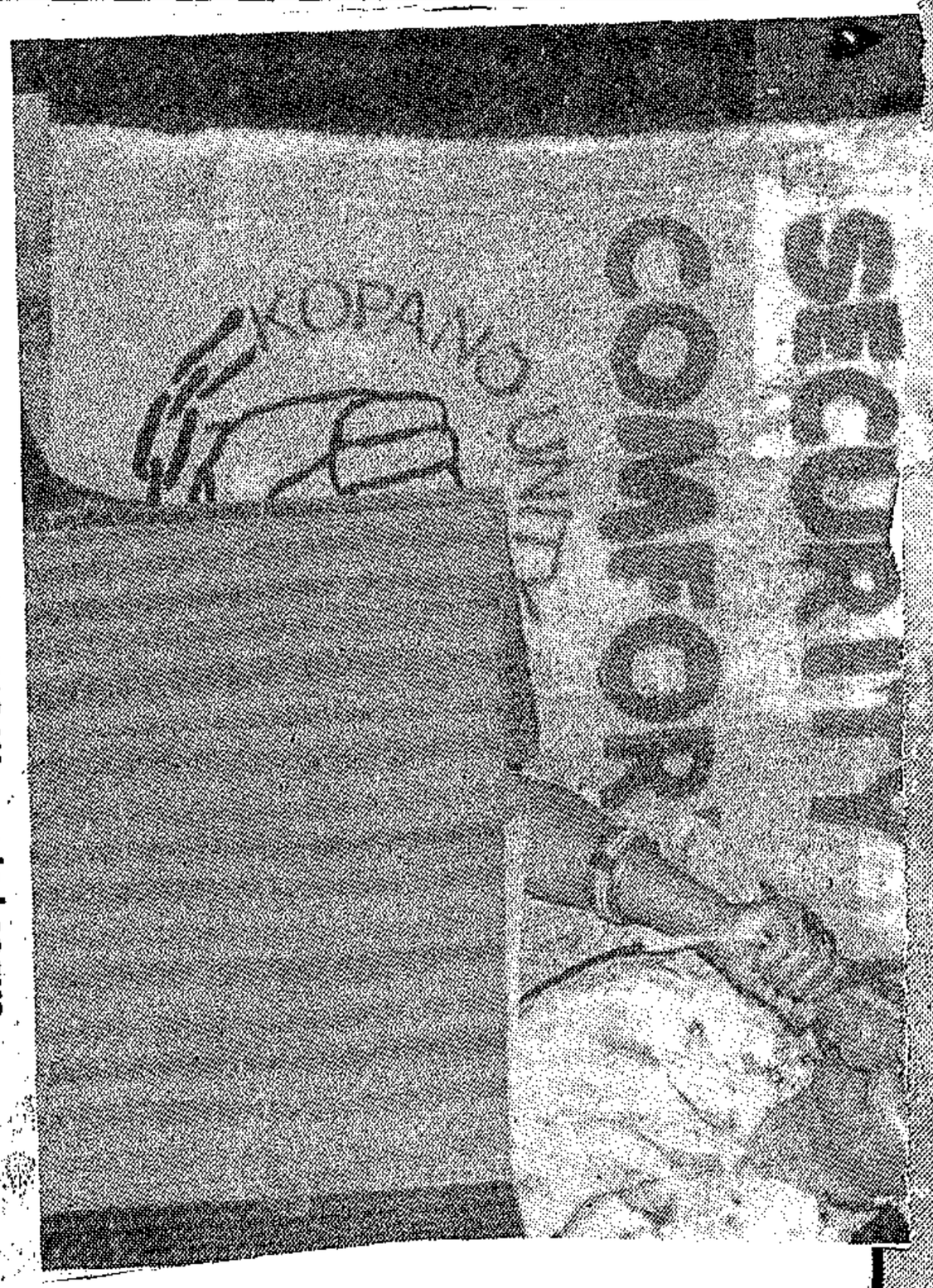
She said the women's charter campaign aimed at encouraging women to rise against their oppression, including sexual harassment, which forms part of the whole gamut of women's oppression.

Mrs Patricia Appolis of Saccawu said the union could not estimate the extent of sexual harassment as the aspect only came up after a worker's dismissal.

She said sexual harassment started with security officers, who violated women's bodies when they searched them, up to managers' explicit remarks and, or physical touching.

"There is not much being done because of the debates, shyness and embarrassment surrounding the issue."

Men convicted of the crime, Appolis said, should be disciplined or dismissed.



Mrs Regina Nzo of the ANC Women's League.

The Star Johannesburg Thursday October 31 1991 8 Pages R1.90

extent of sexual harassment

It is sexual harassment and it continues to haunt every woman in South Africa and the world over. Women, young or old, are potential victims of this scourge and a large percentage have been prey to it.

Sexual advances made by male colleagues to their female counterparts have been rife for as long as there has been cross-sexual employment.

But the problem has been ignored by both legal institutions and women's organisations.

Lawyers for Human Rights does not have a project on sexual harassment because "we do not have the manpower". The Women's Legal Status also does not have one because "in our surveys on women in employment, it has never come up".

The Black Lawyers Association said it did not have the "human resources and financial capacity" and Powa, one of the most vocal anti-women abuse organisations in the country, said it had only recently started counselling victims.

A report released by the University of Cape Town's Committee of Enquiry into Sexual Harassment, initiated in 1989 and the first ever to be taken up in the contry, says: "One of the greatest problems associated with sexual harassment is its acceptance, by many perpetrators and victims, as a 'natural' part of gender social relations.

"Sexual harassment is, therefore, frequently dismissed as unimportant or as a trivial disciplinary offence because of this."

Challenging

The UCT says the starting point to dealing with sexual harassment at the university is challenging its acceptability.

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"What is needed is an education programme that provides clear guidelines on what constitutes sexual harassment and encourages victims of any form of harassment to challenge and report it," the report explains.

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"There is not much being done because of the debates, shyness and embarrassment surrounding the issue."

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20% of repair costs 'wasted'

SA COMPANIES wasted a fifth of the R25bn they spent annually on plant maintenance and repair work, it was claimed yesterday.

P-E Corporate Services MD Martin Westcott said yesterday this was the result of poor staff utilisation, the unavailability of skills, wastage and poor inventory control.

Economic success, he told the Maintenance Management Convention in Johannesburg, required high productivity and a sound education system.

"We are finding new job opportunities for less than 10% of our aspirant workers," said Westcott.

"The causes have included a static or no-growth economy, an education system which has almost collapsed, unrealistic salary and wage inflation and international sanctions.

"The results have included more visible and violent trade union activity, a severe economic recession and rising levels of crime and violence.

DAVE LOURENS

"Performance improvements in the years ahead will depend on our ability to achieve a balance between our First World needs and Third World realities," said Westcott.

Engineers would become increasingly concerned with several key issues. They would need to implement job deskilling schemes to maximise the use of a diminishing pool of technically skilled resources.

Semi-skilled resources would need to be trained to assume more meaningful and productive tasks and responsibilities.

Engineers had to design workable, cost-effective maintenance policies, and implement simple but effective management and control systems.

A more structured approach to deciding when to use sophisticated technology had to be adopted.

ANC women hit at UCT attitudes

CAPE TOWN — The ANC Women's League has rejected black male University of Cape Town students' defence of sexual violence against women as "blatant oppression".

League spokesman Nomatyala Hangana said a new revolution — for the liberation of women — had started in SA.

The league was reacting to claims by black men students in a UCT report on sexual harassment that it was their "customary right" to control women, even through physical violence.

Hangana said: "It puzzles one to hear men say that it is customary to discipline wives by beating them. It is not our tradition. It is nothing but blatant oppression. A massive task lies ahead of us." — Sapa.

To love, to honour, to obey and to rape

w/mail 1/11-7/11/91

In South Africa, a man may not be convicted for raping his wife. This archaic law has just been overturned in Britain — and may well be overruled in Ciskei. By MARK GEVISSER

DO you know that when you say "I do", you are giving blanket consent to your husband to do with you as he chooses — to love and to cherish you, to honour and to rape you until death do you part?

That was the law in Britain until last week — and it is still the law in South Africa. In Britain, the land's highest court of appeal overturned a 250-year-old ruling that said a husband cannot be found guilty of raping his wife. Women's rights campaigners heralded the ruling as "the end of 250 years of sexual slavery". The first offender to be charged is a South African-born man, an accountant, who, it is charged, repeatedly bound and gagged his wife before raping her at knifepoint.

If he had stayed in South Africa, he would be free to practice his peculiar proclivities with impunity: for, despite recommendations of a South African Law Commission in 1985, the law of this land expressly gives a husband the right to force his wife to submit to sexual intercourse.

But an astonishing piece of legal activism in Ciskei is currently challenging this. In a case that is being heard in the Bisho Supreme Court, a man has been charged, for the first time in southern African legal history, for having raped his wife.

Mandisi Raymond Ncanywa, a Grahamstown businessman, and his wife, Nombulelo, a nursing sister, were married in 1980. But due to a gradual deterioration of the relationship, they separated, and Nombulelo Ncanywa had initiated divorce proceedings when he visited her on March 26 1990.

She alleges that he stormed into the house, accused her of having sexual relations with her cousin, Mzoxolo Mqingwana, who was also present, and then instructed them to have sexual intercourse. "Fearful of the accused's wrath," as the prosecution's Summary of Substantial Facts puts it, they tried, unsuccessfully, to comply. Then, after "shaving off the pubic and cranial hair of both the Complainant and Mqingwana" and "confiscating their underwear", it is alleged that Ncanywa forced his estranged wife to have sex with him.

The couple is now divorced. But did Mandisi Ncanywa rape his wife, or was he, as he now claims, acting within a husband's legal rights to force his wife to submit to intercourse?

In order to obtain clarity on the law, the Ciskei State Advocate's office has asked Newanya to challenge the charge. Thomas Tyler, the state advocate who is arguing the case, comments that "if the judge rules in favour of the state, it would set a precedent for Ciskei, and it would be strong persuasive authority for all of South Africa".

The British ruling that was overturned is known as Hale's Rule: in the 18th century, the chief justice, Lord Hale, remarked that "the husband cannot be guilty of a rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife, for by their mutual matrimonial consent and contract the wife hath given up herself ... unto her husband which she cannot retract".

No wonder the current chief justice of Britain, Lord Lane, has written this year that "the time has now arrived when the law should declare that a rapist remains a rapist subject to the criminal law — irrespective of the relationship he has with his victim".

In Bisho, Tyler is arguing that Hale's Law, being British, has never been applicable in South Africa. He is also arguing that the law has been considered faulty by both British judges and South African commentators, because it puts the rule of marriage over the rule of law, making the husband "judge in his own court".

He quotes South African legal commentators who call it "a rather uncivilised doctrine", "an archaic symbol of the subordination of wives" and who say there is "flimsy" evidence for its existence in South African law.

He adds that while Roman-Dutch Law originally gave a man unlimited "marital power" over his subordinate wife, "marital power no longer exists in its original form in South Africa. It might give the husband the right to choose a place of residence, but it certainly no longer sanctions personal subjugation".

In 1985, a law commission recommended that marital rape be criminalised, stating that a husband's legal immunity from a rape charge dates from "a time when a wife was regarded as the husband's property and had virtually no rights of her own, and is in direct conflict with the modern Western view of the marriage relationship".

But when the South African Ministry of Justice attempted to pass this recommendation into law in 1988, there was widespread opposition, particularly from the Houses of Delegates and Representatives, on the grounds that it would cause a break-up in the family structure. And so, a committee came up with the compromise that rape can be an "aggravating factor" if a man is convicted of assaulting his wife.

But like many compromises, this did more harm than good. "We now have it entrenched in our statutes that a man has not broken the law if he rapes his wife," said Lydia Levine of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Levine feels it is a "travesty of justice" to use the cohesion of a family as an excuse to avoid prosecuting a man for rape: "The committee said that a woman would be responsible for breaking up the family if she reported her husband for rape — but that's blaming the victim: if he rapes her, it's he who is breaking up the family. Just because she married him doesn't mean that she gave him the right to violate her body. A woman has the right to live in safety in her own home, and the law must protect this right."

According to organisations like People Opposed To Women Abuse (Powa) and Rape Crisis in South Africa, most of the battered wives who are counselled also say they have been raped.

Women in Ciskei might find new-found protection as a result of Tyler's initiatives but, until the South African statute has been changed, women in the rest of South Africa will still be subject to a rule that even a law commission appointed by the Ministry of Justice has termed "archaic, unjust and unequal".



Horrifying tale of abuse

Sowetan 1/11/91



HORRIFYING statistics on human abuse emerged during yesterday's *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show.

A shocking 94 percent of families in South Africa - especially women - have been victims of such abuse, listeners heard.

Two officials from the People Opposed to Human Abuse organisation said it was heart-breaking to note that only "one out of two victims reported their cases to police".

They said they had also noted with concern that most of the rape victims were either abused by their bosses or "comrades in certain organisations."

They appealed to victims of rape to come forward, as it was imperative that they receive counselling.

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PRICES

Better deal for divorcees

LEGISLATION has been proposed to ease the plight of divorced spouses who often suffer after retirement.

The proposals outlined at the convention of the Actuarial Society of SA have been submitted to the Mouton Committee, which is expected to make its first report to the Government on retirement benefits by the end of the year.

Statistics in developed countries like the UK and the US show that marriage break-up can be responsible for up to 80% of officially recognised poverty. In most cases it is the former wife who has children to look after who suffers most, particularly after retirement.

In SA the Divorce Amendment Act which came into force last year provided for assets of pension funds to be split between the two partners.

But the division is based on the withdrawal value of a fund rather than the much higher full-term value.

The proposed system calls for the accrual to be split equally between member and spouse while they are married. Each partner is paid out when the member is entitled to benefit.

launched next month with a huge first prize of R3-million for the price of a R2 ticket.

The winners will be drawn in a live transmission during open time on M-Net and announced in the Sunday Times.

The sweepstake is being run by the Viva Trust, a national body of welfare organisations which will distribute the

SA's first charity sweepstake

S/Times 3/11/91 By JOCELYN MAKER (297)

SOUTH AFRICA's first monthly sweepstake is being launched next month with a huge first prize of R3-million for the price of a R2 ticket.

The winners will be drawn in a live transmission during open time on M-Net and announced in the Sunday Times.

The sweepstake is being run by the Viva Trust, a national body of welfare organisations which will distribute the proceeds of the sweep to the disabled and the needy.

Viva's sweepstake, which it hopes to turn into a straightforward lottery if the gambling laws are changed, will be held monthly next year with a minimum first prize of R1-million paid out in annual amounts over 20 years.

The first draw takes place in January with a launch prize of R3-million and a second prize of R1-million. In addition there will be eight other prizes ranging from R500 000 to R100 000, also paid out over a 10 or 20-year period.

The full list of prizewinners will appear in the Sunday Times on the Sunday after each M-Net draw.

Viva scratch cards will be on sale at R2 from early December at more than 2 000 retail outlets, 600 corner kiosks, 130 TAB outlets and shopping centres countrywide.

Eligible

Card-buyers can win an instant prize of up to R25 000 by answering a simple question. In addition, all cards are automatically entered into the sweepstake.

Founder of the Viva Trust, Dr William Rowland, who is executive director of the SA National Council for the Blind, said: "The card consists of a portion where the player scratches away six blocks.

"If three of the blocks contain the same figures, a cash prize of between R2 and R25 000 can be won. The player must keep his card, win or lose, to be eligible for the big prize."

The trust, set up earlier this year, consists of 11 of South Africa's major welfare bodies,

□ To Page 2

INSIDE YOUR BUMPER SUNDAY TIMES

■ THE Armscor Connection: Startling details of the US grand jury allegations against Armscor and seven South Africans.

■ GOD saved me from the gallows, says freed wife-killer.

■ NOW Zambia must get to grips with the Kaunda legacy.

PLUS

■ COMPANY tax may be cut to 40% sooner rather than later. See **Business Times.**

■ READ all about Miss Ladybird, a Julia Roberts-lookalike and Prince William — all in the **MAGAZINE.**

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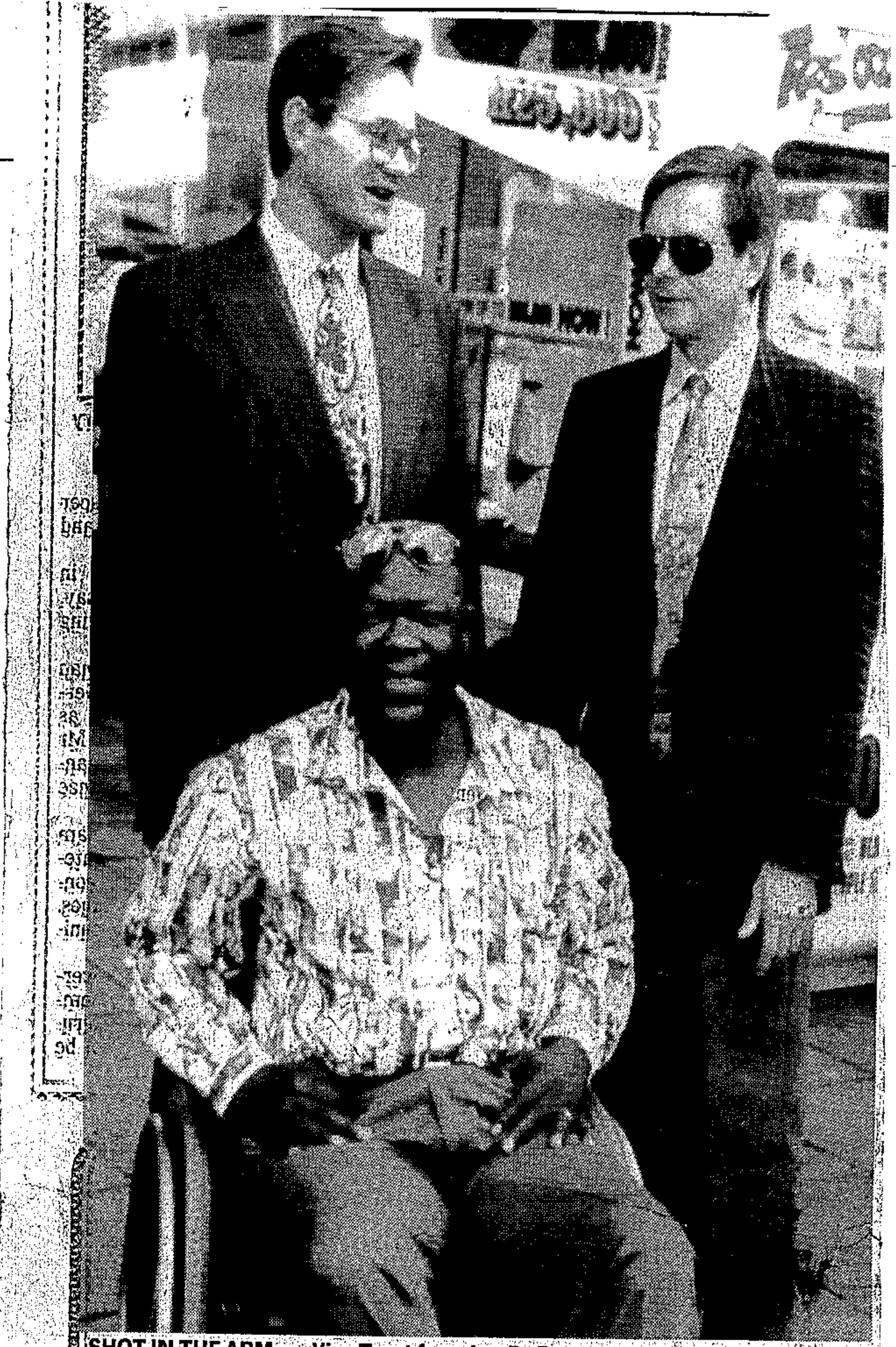


SHOT IN THE ARM . . . Viva Trust founder, Dr Rowland, right, with trust officials Vincent Baasch and Friday Navuso Picture: DAVID SANDISON

R3m charity sweepstake

S/Times 3/11/91 (297)

□ From Page 1

including Operation Hunger, the National Council for the Deaf, the National Council for Mental Health, the National Council for the Blind and the Child Welfare Society.

Dr Rowland said the trust had raised more than R6-million through its scratch-card game since April.

He has put proposals to the government to make amendments to the Gambling Act to remove "grey areas" in the operation of scratch-card games and to enable welfare to ultimately run an "on-line electronic lottery".

"A code of ethics and a licensing board should be set up to protect the public from losing faith — and welfare losing money — and to stop unprincipled people from cashing in on scratch-card games."

Dr Rowland added that he had already received support from individuals in the government, the democratic movement and churches.

"It is time South Africa stopped living by double standards. We have horse racing, a form of gambling, and casinos just across our borders.

"People should be allowed to choose freely if they want to play. Controlled fundraising is needed under a code of ethics.

"The Viva scratch-card game is not a form of gambling. It is a fun way of involving a large portion of the population who, in turn, help welfare organisations help themselves.

"The Viva Trust's funding policy ensures that 95 percent of the funds are spent on services and structures at grassroot levels. We have restricted the amount of funding retained at head office level by national councils to five percent."

Dr Rowland, the initiator of the contest, said: "Welfare is now looking after welfare. I got the idea when I was in Spain and learnt what they did with their various lotteries.

"I was astonished by what they are able to do with the money they raise. By giving the public an opportunity to donate money by buying a lottery ticket, they also give the disabled a chance to be self-sufficient.

"In 1989 I studied the Spanish system and, when I got back to South Africa, I began lobbying the government for a similar lottery, but I soon realised that this would not happen.

"I approached Mr Hilton Appelbaum of the Liberty Life Group Community Fund for initial aid to form the Viva Trust. The fund was extremely supportive of empowering the disabled and disadvantaged.

"However, the trust has always been totally independent."

Another Viva scratch-card game with a first prize of R1-million is being played throughout the country. The draw for this will be announced later.

Big business has new beat

Star 4/11/91

There have been radical changes in the list of priorities on many business agendas since South Africa began the climb out of apartheid according to new research, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

FOUR years ago, when South Africa was manacled to the international whipping post over its apartheid regime, a survey around the executive suites of big business found that the profit motive dominated all else on most agendas.

The relative simplicity of the theme was noted in detail by Robyn Levin, a graduate researcher at Wits Business School, in a special study that won her a Master of Business Administration degree.

Now that the outside world has started to remove the manacles in exchange for pledges about political reform, Miss Levin has revisited the boardrooms to take a new measure of the business pulse.

The changes in the batting order of priorities on the agenda have been as radical as the changes on the political scene.

Nowadays, she finds, the list is often topped by the company's progress with social programmes — with the profit motive still intact, of course, but now more likely to be regarded as the vital lubricant needed to keep the business motors running not only to satisfy shareholders but also, equally important, to finance a wider new corporate role in society.

Social issues, such as employee housing and education schemes, rank alongside the balance sheet as priorities.

The subtle but profound shift in business thinking has been set out by the Corporate Research Consultancy (CRC) in a study entitled: "Business in the New South Africa: Impressions from the Top".

In interviews at managing director level with 21 of the Top 100 companies listed on the JSE, the researchers found that only one of the giants still considered profit the single principal objective.

"A couple of years ago, most businesses liked to project an image that linked them with popular buzz words about 'social responsibility' but reckoned their role started and ended with tossing a bundle of rand notes into the kitty," says Iske van den Berg, head of the CRC research unit.

"Today, they are far more earnest about programmes that make a true impact on the whole social environment."

However, social issues are not the only new items that pack the modern boardroom agenda. Moves toward political reform have by no means solved all the headaches. The dawn of a post-apartheid era has created new conundrums.

One major concern is the verbal capitalism versus socialism battle that has broken out, and in particular, the frequent mention of nationalisation by various ANC leaders.

Many businessmen say even passing reference to nationalisation as an option is anathema to the chances of renewed flows of the foreign investment they believe is crucial for economic growth.

The researchers found businessmen deeply concerned about a number of pronouncements from the ANC. "They obviously listen very closely to everything being said by the ANC and even if they realise that a lot of it is rhetoric to please followers, it still causes a great deal of concern ..."

Also listed on the negative side were violence in the townships, the general volatility of the political scene, and high taxation and tax rules that put investors off.

There was general concensus that new wealth must be created to finance socio-economic programmes — rather than a mere distribution of existing wealth.

"Overall," say the researchers, "the businessmen interviewed had quite a pessimistic short-term outlook and looked towards employees and trade unions to assist them in creating the wealth needed to put SA on the high road.

"However, they had quite an optimistic long-(term) view of the economy, especially if foreign investment would start flowing into the country in a few years' time — and the social programmes undertaken by individual companies could be widened into a collective drive by the business world.

Most saw the inevitability of a black government, with the ANC in control or else one of the main players. "Many also believe that whites will still play a prominent role ..."

They were equally convinced that the government that finally emerged would be run in a responsible manner.

Meantime, most big companies had launched affirmative action programmes, particularly in the training and promotion of black managers.

"The exercise is no longer regarded as ... window-dressing," adds Mrs van den Berg.'

Many businessmen forecast that the major problem lying ahead for any new government, whatever its composition, would be to fulfil the high aspirations that have been encouraged by political rhetoric — and to keep the economy on an even keel.

"Few businessmen felt able to predict what will happen next in the whole reform process or lay out an ideal formula for the future," says Mrs van den Berg. "Nevertheless, it's highly significant that the majority feel quite confident that all will come well after South Africa goes through the bumps and eventually releases its huge longer term potential." □



Loaves for the needy . . . as often as possible Sister Giselle (84) dispenses bread and cakes to squatter camp residents.

Township, squatter camp need festive cheer

Star 4/11/91.

By Rochelle Gosling-Hughes

St Ursula's Convent in Krugersdorp has requested 45 hampers for Kagiso township and Munsieville squatter camp. The request is more than conservative considering that the camp houses well over 1 000 people.

Sister Giselle (84), unassuming and dedicated, is responsible for running four soup kitchens in the townships.

She says they hope they have not asked for too much.

Can it ever be too much for the squatters of Munsieville, who rely on the unwavering generosity and selflessness of the sister?

Every Tuesday everyone in Munsieville gathers around the huge pots filled with steaming vegetable broth and mealie meal for one of Sister Giselle's wholesome meals.

The rest of the week the squatters trek the long distance to the Convent to ask for bread.

Shirley Radebe is responsible for cooking each week and everyone gathers at No 48 to hand out food.

Another resident, Lizzie Phokela, says she knows Sister Giselle well and they depend on her almost entirely.

The Star Christmas Hamper



As often as possible, Sister Giselle arrives at the camp laden with loaves of bread and little cakes for the children, who gather round her chattering excitedly.

The vegetables are donated by local stores and the Sister persists at shops for bread and fruit.

The Munsieville squatter camp has been in existence for just over a year and is growing every day, said the sisters at the Ursuline Convent.

There must be at least 250 shacks, with an average of seven people per hovel.

Many ex-Swanieville "residents" have relocated to Munsieville squatter camp, increasing the number of hungry mouths to feed.

The land is untenable and the shacks leak, there are no lights, food is scarce, residents have to trek for water, children cry with hunger pangs — reality.

Until you have seen such poverty and destitution it is but a hiccup in your day's perusal of the paper.

The celebration of Christmas, with its messages of peace and joy, cannot possibly have much meaning when your first priority is to feed a starving family.

Let us try to make more than just a couple of families happy. Send donations to: Xmas Hamper Fund, P O Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

The sooner, the better.

ANC prepares for election

THE ANC is busy laying the groundwork for a non-racial election campaign, according to ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus.

He said most of the ANC's 900 branches were looking at potential problems associated with fighting such an election.

Niehaus said voter registration would be an enormous task. A massive effort, including an awareness campaign, would have to be made to get all eligible voters onto the roll. Bidvy 6/11/91

Studies had been made of international election procedures and preparations which would ensure the ANC was well prepared when the time came.

A Home Affairs spokesman said there were more than 9-million blacks with ID books — 73% of the projected 12,5-million blacks over the age of 16 in SA.

He said a campaign was needed to get the rest to register.

GERALD REILLY
and DARIUS SANAI

Latest statistics show that at end-September this year there were 5,5-million registered white, coloured and Asian voters. White voters totalled 3,3-million.

Central Statistical Service figures show the number of blacks over 18 is more than double, at 11,5-million.

Political analyst Willem Kleynhans said preparing for black participation in SA's first one-man, one-vote election could take until the end of the century.

He said the current register could be used as a base for compiling an electoral roll for a future non-racial general election, but the matter would have to be resolved by political groups when they finally began negotiations.

Venter calls for new social legislation

PRETORIA — A new approach to social legislation should be considered, Health Minister Rina Venter suggested yesterday.

She told a think-tank on care for the handicapped that existing Acts should be made into one umberella Act with subordinate Acts.

This would facilitate the task of players in the field, since they would no longer have to search through various statutes for appropriate legislation.

Umbrella legislation would form an integrated part of the programmes offered by the welfare system. Bidvy 6/11/91

Venter said that without neglecting the secondary and tertiary services, more funds should be made available for primary services.

"That means stronger focus should be placed on the development of people, families and communities."

At this stage 1,6% of GNP was spent on welfare services. It should, however, be increased to 3,2% and money should be made available to primary social welfare services, especially in underdeveloped communities, she said.

"In a Third World country which is endeavouring to make primary social services available and accessible to all its inhabitants, it is inevitable that both government and the private sector will bear a heavy financial burden."

She said an aspect that needed attention was that people who could afford social services should be made to pay. — Sapa.

Talks to be held on Govt food aid

The Department of National Health and Population Development is holding a series of regional work sessions to discuss the implementation of the R220 million allocated by the Government in August for food aid to the needy.

For further information telephone Leatitia Potgieter at the regional office of the NHPD at (011) 836-2232. — Staff Reporter.

Welfare system needs reform, says Venter

SOUTH AFRICA's fragmented social welfare system is in need of rationalisation, Dr Rina Venter, Minister of National Health, has said.

Opening a conference of the Northern Transvaal Cripples' Care Association in Pretoria on Tuesday, Venter said the present system - in both the private and public sectors - was fragmented and was not cost-effective.

Rationalisation at all levels was needed, and should be aimed at eliminating duplication and making social welfare services accessible and affordable for all South Africans, Venter said.

Welfare services were concentrated in the cities and metropolitan areas and some services were inaccessible or totally lacking in rural areas.

Venter said another possibility was a new approach to social legislation.

It was envisaged that a national welfare act would deal with aspects such as the national aim of social welfare, training and registration of staff, fund-raising, financing and research.

Apart from a national act, there should also be at least six "umbrella" acts, covering the full welfare spectrum.

Venter said an aspect she wanted to emphasise was the disparity in respect of different fields of service. Almost 50 percent of all subsidies, excluding pensions, paid by the Government, went to the aged, about 27 percent went to child welfare, and just over 10 percent went towards caring for the disabled.



Community Builder Mrs Grace Ntsele has died.

Ntsele is no more

Sowetan 7/11/91 29M

By KENOSI MODISANE

FORMER social worker and finalist in this year's *Sowetan*/TV 2&3 Community Builder of the Year Mrs Grace Ntsele has died.

"Mama Grace" as Ntsele (64) was popularly called by the community in Alexandra, Sandton, died on Tuesday after a long illness.

Ntsele became popular when she started a free soup kitchen and a free feeding scheme for pensioners and destitute children in Alexandra.

She started the scheme, which feeds about 3 000 people daily, when she retired as a family-planning social worker.

A memorial service for Ntsele will be held tomorrow at the Alex-Sun Kopano Community Centre in 12th Avenue.

She will be buried on Saturday at the Jukskei River Cemetery at 1pm. A service will be held at St Michael and All Angels Anglican Church at 9am.

Women hit out at Bill

297

Sowetan 7/11/91

THE African National Congress Women's League yesterday criticised the draft Bill of Rights for not mentioning women as a specific sector warranting special focus in a future constitutional order.

"We start off, therefore, not expecting much from the present draft," the ANCWL said in a statement.

"From the little we are aware of, the present draft carries no promise for the thousands of our women who have been the most oppressed as its drafters are negative towards affirmative action.

"Secondly, when they do mention women, it is to say that a future goverment must not make it compulsory for them to be in the military." - *Sapa.*

A storm among the lily-white teacups

W/mail 8/11-14/11/91

297

By PORTIA MAURICE

WHILE the search is on for the elusive "new South Africa", some single parents have turned back the clock to the more comfortable era of social apartheid.

At a meeting last week the Single Parents Group (SPG) — an upmarket Johannesburg club of over 10 years' standing for divorced mothers and fathers — voted to keep itself lily-white, in the face of a few tentative inquiries from black would-be members.

By secret ballot, about 70 of the 450-odd parents voted to blacken out a clause in the SPG constitution which said "membership will be open to all races", to ensure exclusivity at social events. The lone dissenting voice was librarian Maxine Pendlebury, a member of the West Rand committee.

Social squeamishness is what caused this little storm.

"The SPG holds regular social events, and hosts and hostesses were afraid that kombi-loads of lower-class blacks would invade their homes to gobble up the food and cause havoc," Pendlebury explained to *The Weekly Mail*. "They are terrified of socialising with black people — they will work with them, buy with them and have them tend to their children, but at parties they draw a line."

According to public relations officer Sammy Vandewalle, the SPG is a "cultural group to help divorcees who suddenly find themselves sole supporters of children". The group organises games evenings, lift clubs, dances, weekends away and a host of social-support mechanisms for those learning to cope with life after the nuclear family.

Both custodian and non-custodian parents are eligible for membership, which entails a strict screening process. There are more women than men, and many are estate agents, secretaries, teachers or railway and post office workers, Pendlebury said.

Contrary to current trends, though, the SPG holds up race, rather than class, as the dividing line.

"It's a very touchy subject," Vandewalle said when asked about the group's exclusivity. She said she had voted for the motion herself and feels times are changing so fast that white attitudes can't keep pace.

"These days, if you do things which might have been normal a long time ago it gets plastered as racism," she said. "South Africa is moving ahead but people are still very scared. We could not force people to open up their homes if they didn't want to and so we had to take a stand. We knew that when the press got hold of this we would be in for a royal time."

Four or five calls from "other ethnic groups" prompted the SPG's executive council to call a special meeting to vote on the constitutional change. Vandewalle said 99,9 percent of the members indicated that if all races were allowed they would withdraw their homes from use for social events.

"We've done this mainly for control," she added. "I can go to a function like a queen bee and as soon as I've had a couple of drinks my personality changes completely. We will gladly assist blacks to start groups in their own areas, though."

Vandewalle acknowledged that whites also had to be disciplined sometimes for misbehaviour. "I know you get good blacks and bad blacks," she said. "The colour of your skin does not make you a better or worse person, and you find whites that are appalling. But for our members we have very strict rules — first warnings and then blacklisting — mainly to protect the women."

It wasn't just blacks on whom the doors had been closed, she added, "it's Indians, coloureds, Chinese people — any non-white basically".

But the SPG has not had the courage to replace the fallen clause with a whites-only one in the constitution. Rather, they're leaving things open to chance.

"We don't want to be deadpan and say it's only for whites," Vandewalle explained. "We want to let the dust settle for a while and see how people's attitudes change."



The queue that snakes up the stairwell to the maintenance courts Photo: GUY ADAMS

Join the queue ladies — there are only 2 000 ahead of you

w\mail 8|11-14|11|91 (297)

Next Friday 2 750 women will be forced to stand in line for up to 12 hours — as they've had to do at the same time every month for years — in a stark reminder that petty apartheid is not dead. FERIAL HAFFAJEE reports

NEAR the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and Anglo American's glossy glass headquarters, thousands of black women queue for up to 12 hours once a month to collect their maintenance payments.

They risk losing their jobs as a result, they have no guarantee their money will be there when they finally arrive at the paypoint, and the legal system gives them no recourse if the men responsible for maintenance skip one or two payments.

On the 15th of every month, they start arriving at the offices of the Department of Home Affairs at six in the morning, and the last women sometimes only leave by six in the evening.

Snaking down the building's bleak urine-stained stairwell and into the street, the queue stretches for another two blocks. Breast-feeding mothers, schoolgirls and grannies line the cold cement stairs and concrete pavement. Some sit on the ground, wrapped in warm jerseys against the early morning cold, eating *boerewors* rolls from eager entrepreneurs.

A neatly dressed but tired-looking 40-year-old woman leans wearily against the balustrade. She says she has been waiting in the maintenance queue once a month for four years.

Behind her is a schoolgirl who has taken the day off to fetch her money.

A woman with a sleeping baby strapped to her back complains, "This is not good — people are carrying children, they get sick in the cold, they want food, they cry."

"But there is nothing you can do," she adds resignedly.

"This is horrible ... terrible. I have been waiting for five hours," says the woman behind her.

But not everybody agrees with her. A security official got a little hot under the collar when *The Weekly Mail* attempted to take photographs of the waiting women. "What's so special about a queue," he barked, "you queue everywhere — the supermarket, the bank."

When 2 750 people wait in a queue, and they are all black and all women, it is a more noticeable queue than most.

Challenged by *The Weekly Mail* on this vestige of petty apartheid, the Department of Justice confirmed that payments were still segregated.

"Payments to black persons are processed by the Department of Home Affairs in the larger centres such as Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth because of the large numbers of black persons claiming maintenance in those areas," a spokesman said. But in the rest of the country, payments to all race groups are combined and are controlled by the Department of Justice.

Johannesburg's women are not happy with the system. One woman who had received her money after standing in the queue for five hours suggested that the women start a petition. Another, identifying herself as Claire, said she had sought the help of Legalwise after listening to a radio programme on maintenance.

There is some respite in sight: An amendment to the Maintenance Act recently tabled in parliament will make provision for maintenance money to be paid directly into claimants' accounts. But it is likely to be some time before this amendment comes into effect and in the meanwhile the women in the queues have no guarantee that they will be paid when they eventually get to the paying booths.

Said Clara Molefe: "We earn meagre wages, we wait so long and when you get inside there's no money."

A haggard woman with a thin little boy hanging on to her sleeve grabbed my arm and started to tell her story. She said she had not been paid for six months and pointed to her card to prove it.

Often when the women check with the fathers of their children, the men have proof that they have paid and somebody in the department has bungled.

On the other hand, the men are often to blame for the money not being there. They take advantage of the rule which says that women can only institute complaints about non-payment after three months. They only pay every alternate month, making it impossible for the women ever to institute complaints.

Many of the women complained that their employers were not happy with them taking time off to collect their maintenance money. With the soaring rate of unemployment, many felt that taking time off every month made them more vulnerable to retrenchment.

Makheni Motana, an impeccably dressed medical rep, said that standing in the queue every month once a day would cost her company 90 calls a year. So she pays the woman in front of her to keep her place.

The maintenance regime in South Africa is a laborious one and months may pass between a person applying for maintenance and actually receiving it.

A parent claiming support has to lodge a complaint under oath with the maintenance officer at a magistrate's court or a district representative of the Department of Home Affairs. After an investigation of the case, a hearing takes place in the maintenance court, which grants an order enforcing the payment of maintenance.

Monies must be paid in by the 7th of the month and the applicant collects it on the specified date. If more money is required to care for the children, the applicant has to repeat the whole procedure to secure an increase — and finally stand in line for up to 12 hours to collect the money.

Easing of gambling laws on the cards

Star 11/11/91

297

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Further forms of gambling are likely to be legalised soon.

This emerged at the weekend's Transvaal National Party congress, where delegates made a strong call on Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to give the official nod.

The Rosettenville constituency of MP Sheila Camerer proposed a resolution that the Gambling Act be amended to allow the State, local authorities and private sector to run scratch-card games to earn State revenue.

Mr Coetsee disclosed that an official inquiry by his department and that of National Health and Welfare had recommended that some gambling should be legalised, but only to fund education and welfare.

This should apply only to certain forms of gambling; it should be done by private bodies; but should be subject to State supervision to ensure that the profits were used for the intended purposes.

Mr Coetsee stressed that the recommendations were not yet department or Government policy and promised that the churches would be consulted before any decisions were made.

He said NP voting on this legislation would probably be free — meaning there would be no party discipline. He said the gambling laws were becoming increasingly difficult to enforce because of changing morality.

However, the debate from the floor showed that people were more or less equally divided for and against gambling, so the Government would have to handle the problem carefully.

Several delegates said gambling was against God's will.

Abortion seen as viable solution

Star 12/11/91 (297)

SURELY it must be a greater evil to allow living children to die of hunger than to allow abortion? Johannes Jordaan asks.

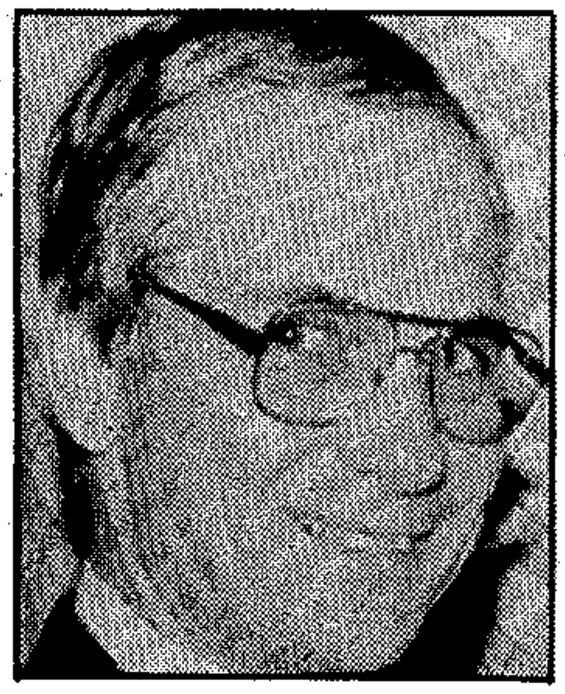
In "Population Control — Our Time Bomb" (Van Schaik) this consultant economist reminds readers that abortion has historically been a very common method of birth control in the greater part of the world.

However, he offers the sobering fact that even with the advent of modern contraceptives during the past three decades, abortion has remained in second place, together with the Pill, as a method to curb births and that it is exceeded only by voluntary sterilisation.

He makes a plea for voluntary abortion to be permitted as one of the solutions to reverse the population time-bomb, and draws heavily on views put forward by noted Unisa theologian and author Professor Ferdinand Deist on the subject.

Professor Deist, with whom Mr Jordaan held in-depth discussions on the matter for the purposes of the book, offers a number of thoughts in an attempt to allow for the discussion of abortion in a different context from the one in which it has traditionally been discussed — especially in the church.

According to Professor Deist, the "abortion picture" looks completely different against the background of overpopulation and the resultant poverty, retrogression, misery and suffer-



One of the greatest threats facing South Africa is overpopulation, and abortion may be one way of stemming the tide. CARINA LE GRANGE reports on the theories of consultant economist Johannes Jordaan (left) on abortion as explained in a recent publication, "Population Control — Our Time Bomb".

ing — which means that arguments in favour of legalising abortion exist within an ethical context.

The theologian believes that according to the Bible, man must fill the Earth, "not foul it", and raises, among others, the following arguments:

- Within the context of this book, anti-abortionists who advocate the "preservation of life" are talking about vegetating, not about living. They are not concerned about the quality of life, but with quantity. Whoever creates life has to care for that life, to make it a full life.
- What is the good of conserving nature while producing too many people to inhabit the Earth? By definition, ecological responsibility includes people and the quality of human life.
- It is true that people have feelings of guilt about abortion, perhaps rightly so in the case of abortion for the sake of convenience. The point is that the church nurtures those feelings of guilt but does not offer any solution to the poblem of uncontrolled population growth. He says the church should be concerned about the welfare of the living and asks what the duty of the church is if people bring children into a world of misery and squalor. Has the church considered abortion from this perspective?
- It is the duty of the medical profession not to help people to vegetate but to help them to live. Doctors cannot voice the traditional objection of the "preservation of life at all costs" argument. Medical ethics (and the law) state that an abortion may be performed if there is a possibility that the child may be physically and mentally handicapped. He asks what abject poverty is other than a mental and physical handicap.

Mr Jordaan sees these points as some of the "possible contours" for the discussion about abortion as a measure to limit population growth, and believes it is vital that churchmen and dotors hold themselves accountable in this regard.

On opposition from anti-abortion groups, he writes that they might have resorted to regarding anti-abortion legislation "simply" as a way out of the problem and that they had never given the matter adequate thought.

Mr Jordaan cites support from other sources for his plea apart from the guidelines provided by Professor Deist — including that of a Department of Health and Population Development survey undertaken by the Human Sciences Research Council in 1984.

In this study Dr Monica Ferreira found that South Africa would not be able to control its population growth without legal abortions and sterilisation.

Mr Jordaan holds the view that without the option of abortion, it would be impossible to reduce fertility rates in the shortest possible time to avert the disaster of overpopulation, and makes a plea that abortion be discussed in detail before a decision is made. □

Saved from the gallows ... to scratch in dirt bins

South 14/11 - 20/11/91

By Rehana Rossouw

WHEN she was released from death row in May, Upington grandmother Mrs Evelina de Bruin described her two years in the shadow of the gallows as a "living death".

Now, after five months of freedom, she is wondering whether she might not have been better off in jail — at least there she was fed.

This week Upington Dutch Reformed Church minister, the Reverend Aubrey Beukes, found De Bruin scavenging in dirt bins in the centre of town for her family's next meal.

"I've been scratching in bins for empty tins," De Bruin said. "The children in the town showed me how to sell them to make money.

"Our lives are bitterly difficult. Some days I don't collect enough to buy bread."

De Bruin is finding it difficult to distinguish between nightmares and reality.

She often wakes up at night after dreaming she is still on death row — but increasingly her bedroom in Upington holds more nightmares than her death cell.

De Bruin and her husband, Mr Gideon Madlongolwane, both applied for pensions, but since their release have been fobbed off and told their applications are "being processed".

They have received one grant of R100 from the Red Cross and applications for further grants are also "being processed".

"If I could work, I would. I'm not scared of hard work but both Papa (Madlongolwane) and I are too sick to find jobs.

"Papa hasn't eaten for three days. To take both of us to the doctor will cost R40 and we don't have the money."

De Bruin said in their first few months of freedom scores of journalists were at her door, begging for interviews which were sent around the globe.

Senior ANC activists also visited, promising support and a better life.

"But none of them helped me, and my heart feels very sore right now," she said.

"I spoke about my problems from the morning till the night, tiring myself, but no one listened to what I was saying.

"I was asking for help but the world was deaf."

De Bruin said after she was released her clothing no longer fitted and all she received was two dresses from her children.

Last week, messengers of the court were sent to repossess her furniture, but she managed to borrow R100 from a neighbour to pay them.

"Now I'm begging your newspaper, don't just use me, help me."

While De Bruin is heartsore about the circumstances she finds herself in, Revered Beukes is spitting angry.

"Evelina de Bruin was exploited; for a good story and a political campaign," he said.

"Now that the media glare is gone, people have simply forgotten about her.

"If this is how so-called progressive organisations treat their people then, I'm sorry to say this, but they are just like the National Party."

Beukes said he wrote a letter to ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela two months ago, telling him of the plight of people in the rural areas. He has not received a response.

He also wrote to House of Representatives Health and Welfare Minister Mr Chris April, asking him to speed up the couple's pension application.

"At least Mr April responded," he said. "But I feel absolutely frustrated that nothing concrete has been done to help these people yet. Just as an indication of how people treated them — a few days after they were released, a high-profile activist came to visit.

"He didn't ask how they experienced death row, he didn't ask how they felt now that they were released — all he wanted to know was whether the television cameras had been to their home yet.

"This is political prostitution of the worst kind."



FORGOTTEN HEROES: Former death row prisoners Mrs Evelina de Bruin has been seen scavenging in dirt bins to make money for food

(v) Persone in diens as mynkapteins, opmeters, monsternemers, stofinspekteurs, ventilasieamptenare, studieafdelingamptenare, skofbase, skofvoormanne, skagtimmermanne, OK M ondergrondse personeel, ondergrondse arbeidskontroleurs, leerlingbeamptes, ondergrondse ingenieurs, voorman ondergrondse passers, ondergrondse voormantakelaars, voorman ondergrondse elektrisiëns, ondergrondse mediese superintendente, ondergrondse veiligheidsbeamptes, mynbestuurders en geoloë.

(15 November 1991)

(v) Persons employed as mine captains, surveyors, samplers, dust inspectors, ventilation officials, study department officials, shift bosses, shift foremen, shaft timbermen, cmc underground staff, underground labour controllers, learner officials, underground engineers, foremen underground fitters, underground foremen riggers, foremen underground electricians, underground medical superintendents, underground safety officers, mine managers and geologists.

(15 November 1991)

KENNISGEWING 1090 VAN 1991

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR

Ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte van die Staatspresident soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing No. No. R. 989 van 30 April 1987 word hierby bekend gemaak dat die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur: Volksraad kragtens artikel 28 (2) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983), Kennisgewing 449 van 26 Junie 1987 soos gewysig deur Kennisgewing 699 van 7 Oktober 1988, Kennisgewing 1470 van 8 Desember 1989, Kennisgewing 813 van 28 September 1990 en Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2296 van 28 September 1990 met ingang van 18 November 1991 gewysig het deur in Bylae 1 van gemelde Kennisgewing die naam Louis van der Watt met die naam Philippus Johannes Cornelis Nel te vervang en die naam Gerald Aubrey Hosking met die naam Rudi Erwin Redinger te vervang.

(15 November 1991)

NOTICE 1090 OF 1991

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In accordance with the directions of the Sate President as contained in Government Notice No. R. 989 of 30 April 1987, it is hereby notified that the Minister of Education and Culture: House of Assembly has under section 28 (2) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983), amended with effect from 18 November 1991 Schedule 1 of Notice 449 of 26 June 1987 as amended by Notice 699 of 7 October 1988, Notice 1470 of 8 December 1989, Notice 813 of 28 September 1990 and Government Notice No. R. 2296 of 28 September 1990 by the substitution for the name Louis van der Watt of the name Philippus Johannes Cornelis Nel and for the name Gerald Aubrey Hosking of the name Rudie Erwin Redinger.

(15 November 1991)

KENNISGEWING 1091 VAN 1991

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEIDSDIENSTE EN WELSYN

Ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte van die Staatspresident soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 989 van 30 April 1987, word hierby bekend gemaak dat die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn: Volksraad kragtens artikel 28 (2) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983)—

(a) Kennisgewing 1469 van 8 Desember 1989 soos gewysig deur Kennisgewing 814 vanaf 28 September 1990 vir sover hulle op haar betrekking het, herroep het; en

(b) die bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte wat ingevolge 'n wet of andersins aan haar toegewys is ten opsigte van aangeleenthede genoem in Bylae 2 hierby met ingang van 18 November 1991 opgedra het aan die Ministeriële Verteenwoordigers van die Volksraad genoem in kolom 1 van Bylae 1 hierby vir uitvoering in die gebied in kolom 2 van daardie Bylae beskryf.

NOTICE 1091 OF 1991

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

In accordance with the directions of the State President as contained in Government Notice No. R. 989 of 30 April 1991 it is hereby notified that the Minister of Health Services and Welfare: House of Assembly has under section 28 (2) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983)—

(a) repealed Notice 1469 of 8 December 1989 as amended by Notice 814 of 28 September 1990 in so far as they are applicable to her; and

(b) assigned the powers, functions and duties entrusted to her in terms of any law or otherwise in respect of matters named in Schedule 2 hereto, to the Ministerial Representatives of the House of Assembly listed in column 1 of Schedule 1 hereto for execution in the areas described in column 2 of that Schedule, with effect from 18 November 1991.

BYLAE 1

Kolom 1	Kolom 2
Ministeriële Verteenwoordiger	Gebied
Philippus Johannes Cornelis Nel	provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat.
Michael Hendrik Veldman	Noord- en Wes-Transvaal wat die volgende landdrosdistrikte insluit: Thabazimbi; Ellisras; Warmbad; Brits; Wonderboom; Pretoria; Bronkhorstspruit; Cullinan; Waterberg; Potgietersrus; Pietersburg; Soutpansberg; Messina; Letaba; Soshanguve; Marico; Lichtenburg; Delareyville; Schweizer-Reneke; Bloemhof; Christiana; Wolmaransstad; Klerksdorp; Potchefstroom; Coligny; Ventersdorp; Koster; Rustenburg; Swartruggens en Phalaborwa.
Lucas Johannes Nel	Suid- en Oos-Transvaal wat die volgende landdrosdistrikte insluit: Alberton; Benoni; Boksburg; Brakpan; Delmas; Germiston; Heidelburg; Johannesburg; Krugersdorp; Kempton Park; Nigel; Oberholzer; Randburg; Randfontein; Roodepoort; Springs; Vanderbijlpark; Vereeniging; Westonaria; Balfour; Standerton; Volksrust; Wakkerstroom; Piet Retief; Amersfoort; Ermelo; Bethal; Hoëveldrif; Witbank; Middelburg; Groblersdal; Belfast; Lydenburg; Pilgrim's Rest; Witrivier; Barberton; Nelspruit; Waterval Boven en Carolina.
Rufus Dercksen	Oos- en Noord-Kaapland wat die volgende landdrosdistrikte insluit: Humansdorp; Joubertina; Willowmore; Aberdeen; Steytlerville; Hankey; Uitenhage; Port Elizabeth; Kirkwood; Jansenville; Graaff-Reinet; Middelburg; Cradock; Pearston; Somerset-Oos; Alexandria; Bathurst; Albanie; Bedford; Adelaide; Fort Beaufort; Stockenström; Tarkastad; Queenstown; Cathcart; Stutterheim; King William's Town; Komga; Oos-Londen; Hofmeyr; Steynsburg; Venterstad; Albert; Molteno; Sterkstroom; Aliwal-Noord; Woodehouse; Indwe; Elliot; Maclear; Barkly-Oos; Lady Grey; Grodonia; Kenhardt; Carnarvon; Prieska; Britstown; Richmond; Hanover; Noupoort; Colesberg; De Aar; Philipstown; Hopetown; Hay; Herbert; Kimberley; Postmasburg; Barkly-Wes; Warrenton; Hartswater; Vryburg en Kuruman.
Jacobus Theron Albertyn	Suidwes-Kaapland wat die volgende landdrosdistrikte insluit: Namakwaland; Calvinia; Williston; Fraserburg; Victoria-Wes; Murraysburg; Beaufort-Wes; Prince Albert; Oudtshoorn; Uniondale; Knysna; Vanrhynsdorp; Vredendal; Clanwilliam; Sutherland; Vredenburg; Hopefield; Piketberg; Malmesbury; Tulbagh; Ceres; Laingsburg; Calitzdorp; Ladismith; Swellendam; Montagu; Worcester; Robertson; Wellington; Paarl; Bellville; Goodwood; Wynberg; Simonstad; Somerset-Wes; Strand; Caledon; Hermanus; Bredasdorp; Heidelberg; Riversdal; Mosselbaai; George; Stellenbosch; Kuilsrivier; Kaap en Walvisbaai.
Rudi Erwin Redinger	provinsie Natal.

SCHEDULE 1

Column 1	Column 2
Ministerial Representative	Area
Philippus Johannes Cornelis Nel	Province of the Orange Free State.
Michael Hendrik Veldman	Northern and Western Transvaal which includes the following magisterial districts: Thabazimbi, Ellisras; Warmbaths; Brits; Wonderboom; Pretoria; Bronkhorstspruit; Cullinan; Waterberg; Potgietersrus; Pietersburg; Soutpansberg; Messina; Letaba; Soshanguve; Marico; Lichtenburg; Delareyville; Schweizer-Reneke; Bloemhof; Christiana; Wolmaransstad; Klerksdorp; Potchefstroom; Coligny; Ventersdorp; Koster; Rustenburg; Swartruggens and Phalaborwa.
Lucas Johannes Nel	Southern and Eastern Transvaal which includes the following magisterial districts: Alberton; Benoni; Boksburg; Brakpan; Delmas; Germiston; Heidelburg; Johannesburg; Krugersdorp; Kempton Park; Nigel; Oberholzer; Randburg; Randfontien; Roodepoort; Springs; Vanderbijlpark; Vereeniging; Westonaria; Balfour; Standerton; Volksrust; Wakkerstroom; Piet Retief; Amersfoort; Ermelo; Bethal; Highveld Ridge; Witbank; Middelburg; Groblersdal; Belfast; Lydenburg; Pilgrim's Rest; White River; Barberton; Nelspruit; Waterval Boven and Carolina.
Rufus Dercksen	Eastern and Northern Cape which includes the following magisterial districts: Humansdorp; Joubertina; Willowmore; Aberdeen; Steytlerville; Hankey; Uitenhage; Port Elizabeth; Kirkwood; Jansenville; Graaff-Reinet; Middelburg; Cradock; Pearston; Somerset East; Alexandria; Bathurst; Albany; Bedford; Adelaide; Fort Beaufort; Stockenström; Tarkastad; Queenstown; Cathcart; Stutterheim; King William's Town; Komga; East London; Hofmeyr; Steynsburg; Venterstad; Albert; Molteno; Sterkstroom; Aliwal North; Woodehouse; Indwe; Elliot; Maclear; Barkly East; Lady Grey; Grodonia; Kenhardt; Carnarvon; Prieska; Britstown; Richmond; Hanover; Noupoort; Colesberg; De Aar; Philipstown; Hopetown; Hay; Herbert; Kimberley; Postmasburg; Barkly West; Warrenton; Hartswater; Vryburg and Kuruman.

Column 1	Column 2
Ministerial Representative	Area
Jacobus Theron Albertyn	South-Western Cape which includes the following magestireial districts; Namakwaland; Calvinia; Williston; Fraserburg; Victoria West; Murraysburg; Beaufort West; Prince Albert; Oudtshoorn; Uniondale; Knysna; Vanrhynsdorp; Vredendal; Clanwilliam; Sutherland; Vredenburg; Hopefield; Piketberg; Malmesbury; Tulbagh; Ceres; Laingsburg; Calitzdorp; Ladismith; Swellendam; Montagu; Worcester; Robertson; Wellington; Paarl; Bellville; Goodwood; Wynberg; Simonstown; Somerset West; Strand; Caledon; Hermanus; Bredasdorp; Heidelberg; Riversdal; Mossel Bay; George; Stellenbosch; Kuils River; Cape and Walvis Bay.
Rudi Erwin Redinger	Province of Natal.

BYLAE 2

BEVOEGDHEDE, WERKSAAMHEDE EN PLIGTE OPGEDRA AAN MINISTERIËLE VERTEENWOORDIGERS VAN DIE VOLKSRAAD KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 28 (2) VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1983 (WET No. 110 van 1983)

Wet en artikel	Beskrywing van bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte
1. **Nasionale Welsynswet, 1978 (Wet 100 van 1978)**	
Artikel 12	Oorweging en goedkeuring van welsynsprogramme, oplê van voorwaardes en terugverwysing van welsynsprogram.
Artikel 15	Aanstelling van appèlkomitees waar daar geapelleer word teen 'n beslissing van 'n streekwelsynsraad.
2. **Wet op Bejaarde Persone, 1967 (Wet 81 van 1967)**	
Artikel 3 (3) (a)	Oorweging van aansoek om registrasie van ouetehuis, toestaan of afwys van aansoek en lasgewing dat registrasiesertifikaat aan aansoeker uitgereik word.
3. **Wet op Kindersorg, 1983 (Wet 74 van 1983)**	
Artikel 8 (3)	Magtiging vir die publikasie van inligting oor kinderhofverrigtinge.
Artikel 52	Verlening van toestemming vir die verwydering van 'n pleegkind of leerling uit die Republiek.
4. **Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene, 1973 (Wet 37 van 1973)**	
Artikel 8	Hantering van 'n appèl aangaande 'n beslissing of handeling betreffende maatskaplike pensioene van persone in die betrokke streek.
5. **Ordonnansie op Provinsiale Hospitale (Natal), 1961 (Ordonnansie 13 van 1961)**	
Artikel 6 (1)	Instelling van ambulans- en hospitaalrade.
Artikel 6 (3) (a)	Bepaling van ledetal van raad.
Artikel 6 (3) (b)	Aanstelling van lede van raad.
Artikel 6 (3) (c)	Aanwysing van voorsitter.
Artikel 6 (3A) (b)	Vulling van 'n vakature.
Artikel 6 (4)	Afskaffing van raad, verhoging of verlaging van ledetal en beëindiging van ampstermyn van lid.
6. **Ordonnansie op Hospitale (Transvaal), 1958 (Ordonnansie 14 van 1958)**	
Artikel 15 (1)	Instelling van hospitaalrade en toewysing van naam aan raad.
Artikel 15 (2) (a)	Vasstelling van lede van raad.
Artikel 15 (2) (b)	Spesifiseer hospitaal waarvoor raad ingestel is.
Artikel 15 (3)	Afskaffing van raad, instelling van addisionele rade, vermeerdering of vermindering van ledetal van 'n raad en oorplasing van 'n provinsiale hospitaal van een raad na 'n ander raad.
Artikel 16	Aanstelling van lede van 'n raad.
Artikel 19	Vulling van 'n vakature.
Artikel 20 (1)	Beëindiging van ampstermyn van lede.
Artikel 20 (3) (a)	Aanstelling van lede indien die ampstermyn van vorige lede beëindig is
Artikel 20 (3) (b)	Aanstelling van 'n voorlopige raad.
Artikel 20 (6)	Aanstelling van lede van nuwe raad.
Artikel 20 (7)	Aanstelling van persoon om regte, bevoegdhede, pligte of werksaamhede van 'n raad wat nie kan funksioneer nie, uit te voer.

Wet en artikel	Beskrywing van bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte
7. Ordonnansie op Hospitale (Oranje-Vrystaat), 1971 (Ordonnansie 8 van 1971)	
Artikel 4 (1)	Instelling van hospitaalraad.
Artikel 4 (2)	Instelling van hospitaalraad vir 'n groep hospitale, oorplasing van hospitaal van een hospitaalraad na 'n ander hospitaalraad en afskaffing van hospitaalraad.
Artikel 5 (1)	Aanstelling van lede van hospitaalraad.
Artikel 5 (2)	Bepaling en beëindiging van ampstermyn.
Artikel 5 (5)	Vulling van vakature.
Artikel 5 (6)	Bevoegdheid om te besluit of 'n lid van 'n raad ophou om sodanige lid te wees.
Artikel 7	Aanwysing van voorsitter.
Artikel 12 (2)	Ontheffing van 'n lid van 'n raad uit sy amp.
8. Ordonnansie op Hospitale (Kaap), 1946 (Ordonnansie 18 van 1946)	
Artikel 24 (1)	Aanstelling van hospitaalraad.
Artikel 25	Aanstelling van lede van hospitaalraad.
Artikel 26	Vulling van 'n vakature.

SCHEDULE 2

(297)

POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES ASSIGNED TO THE MINISTERIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY UNDER SECTION 28 (2) OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA CONSTITUTION ACT, 1983 (ACT No. 110 OF 1983)

Act and section	Description of powers, functions and duties
1. National Welfare Act, 1978 (Act 100 of 1978)	
Section 12	Consideration and approval of welfare programmes, imposition of conditions and referring back of welfare programme.
Section 15	Appointment of appeal committees when an appeal is lodged against a decision of a regional welfare board.
2. Aged Persons Act, 1967 (Act 81 of 1967)	
Section 3 (3) (a)	Consideration of application for registration of home for the aged, grant or refuse application and direction that a registration certificate be issued to the applicant.
3. Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983)	
Section 8 (3)	Authorisation for the publication of information in respect of proceedings in a children's court.
Section 52	Granting of approval for the removal of a foster child or pupil from the Republic.
4. Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973)	
Section 8	Handling of an appeal against a decision or action relating to social pensions in the area concerned.
5. Provincial Hospitals Ordinance (Natal), 1961 (Ordinance 13 of 1961)	
Section 6 (1)	Constitution of ambulance and hospital boards.
Section 6 (3) (a)	Determination of number of members of board.
Section 6 (3) (b)	Appointment of members of board.
Section 6 (3) (c)	Nomination of chairman.
Section 6 (3A) (b)	Filling of a vacancy.
Section 6 (4)	Disestablishment of board, increase or decrease of the number of members and termination of the period of office of a member.
6. Hospitals Ordinance (Transvaal), 1958 (Ordinance 14 of 1958)	
Section 15 (1)	Constitution of hospital boards and assignment of a name to a board.
Section 15 (2) (a)	Determination of the number of members of board.
Section 15 (2) (b)	Specify hospital for which a board was constituted.
Section 15 (3)	Disestablishment of board, constitution of additional boards, increase or decrease the number of members of a board and transfer of a provincial hospital from one board to another board.
Section 16	Appointment of members of hospital board.
Section 19	Filling of a vacancy.
Section 20 (1)	Termination of period of office of members.
Section 20 (3) (a)	Appointment of members if the period of office of the previous members has been terminated.
Section 20 (3) (b)	Appointment of a provisional board.
Section 20 (6)	Appointment of members of new board.
Section 20 (7)	Appointment of persons to carry out the rights, powers, duties or functions of a board which cannot function.

Act and section	Description of powers, functions and duties
7. Hospitals Ordinance (Orange Free State), 1971 (Ordinance 8 of 1971)	
Section 4 (1)	Establishment of hospital board.
Section 4 (2)	Establishment of hospital board for a group of hospitals, transfer of a hospital from one hospital board to another hospital board and abolishment of a hospital board.
Section 5 (1)	Appointment of members of a board.
Section 5 (2)	Determination and termination of period of office.
Section 5 (5)	Filling of a vacancy.
Section 5 (6)	Power to decide whether a member of a board ceases to be such member.
Section 7	Appointment of chairman.
Section 12 (2)	Dismissal of a member of a board from his office.
8. Hospitals Ordinance (Cape), 1946 (Ordinance 18 of 1946)	
Section 24 (1)	Appointment of hospital board.
Section 25	Appointment of members of hospital board.
Section 26	Filling of a vacancy.

(15 November 1991)

KENNISGEWING 1092 VAN 1991

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-ONTWIKKELING

Ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte van die Staatspresident soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 989 van 30 April 1987 word hierby bekend gemaak dat die Minister van Landbou-ontwikkeling: Volksraad kragtens artikel 28 (2) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983), Kennisgewing 450 van 26 Junie 1987 soos gewysig deur Kennisgewing 437 van 1 Julie 1988, Kennisgewing 1468 van 8 Desember 1989 en Kennisgewing 812 van 28 September 1990, met ingang van 18 November 1991 gewysig het deur in Bylae 1 van gemelde Kennisgewing die naam Louis van der Watt met die naam Philippus Johannes Cornelis Nel te vervang en die naam Gerald Aubrey Hosking met die naam Rudi Erwin Redinger te vervang.

(15 November 1991)

KENNISGEWING 1093 VAN 1991

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR, BEHUISING EN WERKE

In ooreenstemming met die voorskrifte van die Staatspresident soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 989 van 30 April 1987, word hierby bekend gemaak dat die Minister van Behuising en Werke: Volksraad kragtens artikel 28 (2) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983)—

(a) Kennisgewing 1469 van 8 Desember 1989 soos gewysig deur Kennisgewing 814 van 28 September 1990 vir sover hulle op hom betrekking het, herroep het; en

(b) die bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte wat ingevolge 'n wet of andersins aan hom toegewys is, ten opsigte van daardie bepalings van wette genoem in Bylae 2 hierby met ingang van 18 November 1991 opgedra het aan die Ministeriële Verteenwoordigers van die Volksraad genoem in kolom 1 van Bylae 1 hierby vir uitoefening of verrigting in die gebiede in kolom 2 van daardie Bylae beskryf.

NOTICE 1092 OF 1991

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the directions of the State President as contained in Government Notice No. R. 989 of 30 April 1987, it is hereby notified that the Minister of Agricultural Development: House of Assembly has under section 28 (2) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983), amended with effect from 18 November 1991 Schedule 1 of Notice 450 of 26 June 1987 as amended by Notice 437 of 1 July 1988, Notice 1468 of 8 December 1989 and Notice 812 of 28 September 1990 by the substitution for the name Louis van der Watt of the name Philippus Johannes Cornelis Nel and the name Gerald Aubrey Hosking of the name Rudi Erwin Redinger.

(15 November 1991)

NOTICE 1093 OF 1991

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

In accordance with the directions of the State President as contained in Government Notice No. R. 989 of 30 April 1987 it is hereby notified that the Minister of Housing and Works: House of Assembly has under section 28 (2) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983)—

(a) repealed Notice 1469 of 8 December 1989 as amended by Notice 814 of 28 September 1990 in so far as they are applicable to him; and

(b) assigned the powers, functions and duties entrusted to him in terms of any law or otherwise in respect of those provisions of laws named in Schedule 2 hereto, to the Ministerial Representatives of the House of Assembly listed in column 1 of Schedule 1 hereto for execution or performance in the areas described in column 2 of that Schedule, with effect from 18 November 1991.

Wysiging van regulasie 3 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 3 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (12) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(12) nie afkomstig is nie van kuddes wat ingevolge 'n Wet van die Parlement as vry van brucellose of tuberkulose gesertifiseer is nie."

Wysiging van regulasie 5 van die Regulasies

3. Regulasie 5 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (6) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(6) in die geval van rypgemaakte kaas—

(a) by uitvoering van die toets soos beskryf in paragraaf 6 (4) van die Aanhangsel, in 5 monsters daarvan die mees waarskynlike getal (MWG) van 1 000 kolivormige bakterieë in 1,0 g rypgemaakte kaas oorskry, of in 2 van genoemde 5 monsters 5 000 kolivormige bakterieë in 1,0 g rypgemaakte kaas oorskry;

(b) by uitvoering van die gewysigde Eijkmann-toets soos beskryf in paragraaf 2 van die Aanhangsel, blyk enige *Escherichia coli* in 1,0 g rypgemaakte kaas te bevat".

Wysiging van die Aanhangsel van die Regulasies

4. Die Aanhangsel van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in die Engelse weergawe van die tabel in subparagraaf (4) (i) van paragraaf 6 die uitdrukking "1,0 g or mℓ " in die tweede en die sesde kolom te vervang deur die uitdrukking "0,1 g or mℓ " en in die derde en die sewende kolom deur die uitdrukking "0,01 g or mℓ ".

No. R. 2711 **15 November 1991**

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GELDE BETAALBAAR DEUR MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS EN STUDENT- MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS: WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Omskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2438 van 10 November 1989, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2599 van 9 November 1990.

Vervanging van die opskrif van die Regulasies

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die opskrif daarvan deur die volgende opskrif te vervang:

"REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GELDE BETAALBAAR DEUR MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS, STUDENT- EN MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS EN MAATSKAPLIKE HULPWERKERS".

Amendment of regulation 3 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 3 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (12) of the following subregulation:

"(12) is not derived from herds certified as fee from brucellosis or tuberculosis in terms of an Act of Parliament."

Amendment of regulation 5 of the Regulations

3. Regulation 5 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (6) of the following subregulation:

"(6) in the case of ripened cheese—

(a) on application of the test described in paragraph 6 (4) of the Annex, in 5 samples thereof exceeds the most probable number (MPN) of 1 000 coliform bacteria in 1,0 g of ripened cheese, or in 2 of the said 5 samples exceeds 5 000 coliform bacteria in 1,0 g of ripened cheese;

(b) on application of the modified Eijkmann test described in paragraph 2 of the Annex is found to contain any *Escherichia coli* in 1,0 g of ripened cheese".

Amendment of the Annex to the Regulations

4. The Annex to the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in the English text of the table in subparagraph (4) (i) of paragraph 6 for the expression "1,0 g or mℓ " in the second and the sixth columns of the expression "0,1 g or mℓ " and in the third and seventh columns of the expression "0,01 g or mℓ.".

No. R. 2711 **15 November 1991**

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978 (29M)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE FEES PAYABLE BY SOCIAL WORKERS AND STUDENT SOCIAL WORKERS: AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 28 of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), on the recommendation of the South African Council for Social Work, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R. 2438 of 10 November 1989, as amended by Government Notice R. 2599 of 9 November 1990.

Substitution of the heading of the Regulations

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by the substitution for the heading thereof of the following heading:

"REGULATIONS REGARDING THE FEES PAYABLE BY SOCIAL WORKERS, STUDENT SOCIAL WORKERS AND SOCIAL AUXILIARY WORKERS".

Wysiging van regulasie 2 van die Regulasies

3. Regulasie 2 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) subparagraaf (iv) van paragraaf (a) deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:

"(iv) Jaargeld, behoudens regulasie 3 ..... R114,00";

(b) die volgende paragrawe by te voeg:

"(d) Die volgende gelde moet deur maatskaplike hulpwerkers aan die raad betaal word:

(i) Eksamengeld	R20,00
(ii) Registrasiegeld deur applikante wat hulle kwalifikasies in die Republiek of 'n staat waarvan die gebied voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het, verwerf het	R35,00
(iii) Registrasiegeld deur applikante wat hulle kwalifikasies aan 'n opleidingsinrigting in 'n staat waarvan die gebied nooit deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het nie, verwerf het	R60,00
(iv) Gelde vir herregistrasie van 'n persoon wie se registrasie kragtens artikel 22 (1) (c) van die Wet ingetrek is	R40,00
(v) Jaargeld, behoudens regulasie 3	R56,00
(vi) Gelde vir die terugplasing van die naam van 'n persoon wie se naam kragtens artikel 20 van die Wet uit die register geskrap is	R40,00

(e) Die jaargeld bedoel in paragrawe (a) (iv) en (d) (v) moet—

(i) behoudens die bepalings van subparagrawe (ii) en (iii) jaarliks voor of op 1 Januarie betaal word;

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat hom vir die eerste keer as 'n maatskaplike werker of 'n maatskaplike hulpwerker kragtens die Wet laat registreer, *pro rata* bereken word vir die tydperk wat strek vanaf die eerste dag van die maand waartydens hy geregistreer word tot die einde van die betrokke boekjaar, en is betaalbaar voor of op die laaste dag van die maand waarin sodanige persoon geregistreer word;

(iii) in die geval van 'n persoon wat om herregistrasie kragtens artikel 22 (4) van die Wet aansoek doen of wie se naam kragtens artikel 20 (3) van die Wet teruggeplaas word op 'n register in artikel 19 (1) van die Wet bedoel, ten volle vir die lopende boekjaar betaal word voordat so 'n persoon aldus herregistreer of sy naam aldus op die betrokke register teruggeplaas word: Met dien verstande dat, in die geval van 'n persoon wat skriftelik kragtens artikel 20 (1) (b) versoek het dat sy naam uit die betrokke register geskrap word, so 'n persoon se jaargeld by aansoek om terugplasing van sy naam op die register *pro rata* bereken word vir die tydperk wat strek vanaf die eerste dag van die maand waartydens sy naam teruggeplaas word tot die einde van die betrokke boekjaar, en betaalbaar is op die laaste dag van die maand waarin sy naam teruggeplaas word.

(f) Die gelde in hierdie regulasies bedoel sluit nie Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde in nie.".

Vervanging van regulasie 3 van die Regulasies

4. Regulasie 3 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"3. Ondanks die bepalings van paragrawe (a) (iv) en (d) (v) van regulasie 2 word—

(a) enige persoon wat in die loop van enige boekjaar voor of op 31 Maart van daardie boekjaar die ouderdom van 65 jaar bereik, vir die daaropvolgende boekjare vrygestel van die betaling van jaargeld; of

Amendment of regulation 2 of the Regulations

3. Regulation 2 of the Regulations is hereby amended by— (29 M)

(a) the substitution for subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of the following subparagraph:

"(iv) Annual fee, subject to regulation 3 ..... R114,00";

(b) the addition of the following paragraphs:

"(d) The following fees shall be paid to the council by social auxiliary workers:

(i) Examination fee	R20,00
(ii) Registration fee by applicants who obtained their qualifications in the Republic or from a state which previously formed part of the Republic	R35,00
(iii) Registration fee by applicants who obtained their qualifications at a training institution in a country, the area of which has never been part of the Republic	R40,00
(iv) Fee for the reregistration of a person whose registration has been cancelled in terms of section 22 (1) (c) of the Act	R40,00
(v) Annual fee, subject to regulation 3	R56,00
(vi) Fees for the restoration of the name of a person whose name has been removed from the register in terms of section 20 of the Act	R40,00

(e) The annual fee referred to in paragraphs (a) (iv) and (d) (v) shall—

(i) subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) be paid on or before 1 January of every year;

(ii) in the case of a person who is registered for the first time as a social worker or a social auxiliary worker in terms of the Act be calculated *pro rata* for the period extending from the first day of the month during which he is registered to the end of the financial year concerned, and be payable on or before the last day of the month in which such person is registered;

(iii) in the case of a person who applies for reregistration in terms of section 22 (4) of the Act or whose name is restored in terms of section 20 (3) of the Act to a register contemplated in section 19 (1) of the Act, be paid in full for the current financial year before such person shall be so reregistered or his name so restored to the register concerned: Provided that where a person who has requested in writing in terms of section 20 (1) (b) that his name be removed from the register concerned applies for the restoration of his name to the register concerned the annual fee shall be calculated *pro rata* for the period extending from the first day of the month during which his name is restored to the register to the end of the financial year concerned, and be payable on or before the last day of the month in which such person's name is restored to the register.

(f) The fees referred to in these regulations do not include Value Added Tax.".

Substitution of regulation 3 of the Regulations

4. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 3 of the Regulations:

"3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) (iv) and (d) (v) of regulation 2—

(a) any person who in the course of any financial year attains the age of 65 years on or before 31 March of that financial year shall be exempted from the payment of annual fees for the following financial years; or

(b) enige persoon wat volgens die oordeel van die raad om gesondheidsredes nie die beroep maatskaplike werk of maatskaplike hulpwerk beoefen nie en wat skriftelik aansoek gedoen het om vrystelling van die betaling van jaargeld, vir die tydperk en op die voorwaardes soos deur die raad bepaal, vrygestel van die betaling van jaargeld.".

Herroeping van regulasie 5

5. Regulasie 5 van die regulasies uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2426 van 30 Oktober 1987, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 951 van 3 Mei 1991, word hierby herroep.

Inwerkingtreding

6. Hierdie regulasies tree op die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in werking, met die uitsondering van regulasie 3 (a), wat op 1 Januarie 1992 in werking tree.

No. R. 2712 **15 November 1991**

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE VAN MAATSKAPLIKE HULPWERKERS EN DIE HOU VAN TUGONDERSOEKE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Wet" die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), en het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis, en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"gesertifiseerde afskrif" 'n afskrif of fotoafdruk van 'n betrokke stuk wat deur 'n kommissaris van ede as 'n ware en juiste afskrif of afdruk, na gelang van die geval, van die oorspronklike gesertifiseer is;

"kwalifikasie" 'n graad, diploma of sertifikaat toegeken na eksaminering van iemand in 'n bepaalde kursus;

"leerling-maatskaplike hulpwerker" 'n persoon wat hom vir die studiekursus in Maatskaplike Hulpwerk laat inskryf het met die oog op die verwerwing van 'n kwalifikasie soos deur die raad voorgeskryf;

"maatskaplike hulpwerk" 'n handeling of bedrywigheid wat deur 'n maatskaplike hulpwerker beoefen word onder leiding en beheer van en as 'n ondersteuningsdiens aan 'n maatskaplike werker om die doelstellings van maatskaplike werk te bereik;

"opleier" 'n maatskaplike werker deur 'n werkgewer aangestel of aangewys vir die onderrig en opleiding van maatskaplike hulpwerkers;

"register" 'n register in artikel 19 (1) van die Wet bedoel;

"registrasiesertifikaat" 'n registrasiersertifikaat in artikel 17 (2) (a) van die Wet bedoel.

(b) any person who in the opinion of the council does not practise the profession of social work or social auxiliary work because of health reasons and who has applied in writing for exemption of payment of the annual fee shall, for the period and on the conditions determined by the council, be exempted from the payment of annual fees.". (29 M)

Withdrawal of regulation 5

5. Regulation 5 of the regulations made under Government Notice R. 2426 of 30 October 1987 as amended by Government Notice R. 951 of 3 May 1991 is hereby withdrawn.

Commencement

6. These regulations shall come into effect on the date of publication of this notice, with the exception of regulation 3 (a), which shall come into effect on 1 January 1992.

No. R. 2712 **15 November 1991**

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978 (29 M)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIAL AUXILIARY WORKERS AND THE HOLDING OF DISCIPLINARY INQUIRIES IN TERMS OF THE SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 28 of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), on the recommendation of the South African Council for Social Work, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations "the Act" means the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"certificate of registration" shall mean a certificate of registration referred to in section 17 (2) (a) of the Act;

"certified copy" shall mean a copy or photocopy of a document concerned certified by a commissioner of oaths to be a true copy or photocopy, as the case may be, of the original;

"pupil-social auxiliary worker" shall mean a person who has enrolled in the course in Social Auxiliary Work with a view to obtaining the qualification as prescribed by the council;

"qualification" shall mean a degree, diploma or certificate awarded after a person has been examined in a particular course;

"register" shall mean a register referred to in section 19 (1) of the Act;

"social auxiliary work" shall mean an act or activity practised by a social auxiliary worker under the guidance and control of a social worker and as a supporting service to a social worker to achieve the aims of social work;

"trainer" shall mean a social worker appointed or assigned by an employer for the tuition and training of social auxiliary workers.

REGISTRASIE AS MAATSKAPLIKE HULPWERKER

Minimum vereistes vir die onderrig en opleiding, en die aard, inhoud en duur van leerplanne en praktykopleiding vir die verwerwing van die sertifikaat in Maatskaplike Hulpwerk

2. (1) Die studiekursus vir maatskaplike hulpwerk bestaan uit sistematiese onderrig, selfstudie en praktykopleiding aan die hand van 'n leerplan, 'n studiegids en kernaantekeninge wat deur die raad goedgekeur is en aan die betrokke werkgewer beskikbaar gestel word in die volgende vakke:

(a) Maatskaplike Hulpwerk—Die minimum tydsduur vir hierdie verpligte, generiese vak moet in die geheel gelyk wees aan ses maande en die vak moet suksesvol deurloop word met 'n slaagsyfer van minstens 50 persent, welke slaagsyfer eers behaal moet word voordat toelating tot die vakke bedoel in paragraaf (b) verkry word.

(b) Een van die volgende vakke:

(i) Individuele Maatskaplike Sorg—Die minimum tydsduur vir hierdie vak moet in die geheel gelyk wees aan ses maande en die vak moet suksesvol deurloop word met 'n slaagsyfer van minstens 50 persent.

(ii) Maatskaplike Groepsorg—Die minimum tydsduur vir hierdie vak moet in die geheel gelyk wees aan ses maande en die vak moet suksesvol deurloop word met 'n slaagsyfer van minstens 50 persent.

(iii) Gemeenskapsorg—Die minimum tydsduur vir hierdie vak moet in die geheel gelyk wees aan ses maande en die vak moet suksesvol deurloop word met 'n slaagsyfer van minstens 50 persent.

(c) Indien 'n persoon meer as een van die vakke bedoel in paragraaf (b) wil volg, moet hy dit agtereenvolgens doen.

(2) Die studiekursus in maatskaplike hulpwerk bestaan uit 'n minimum tydperk van 12 maande studie en praktykopleiding by 'n deur die raad goedgekeurde werkgewer onder leiding van 'n opleier: Met dien verstande dat die tydperk bereken word vanaf die datum waarop 'n leerling-maatskaplike hulpwerker met die studiekursus begin het tot die datum van die suksesvolle aflegging van die finale eksamen.

(3) Elke werkgewer moet reëlings vir die aanbieding van die voorgeskrewe vakke vir die studiekursus tref ten opsigte van beide teorie-onderrig en praktykopleiding, wat gelyktydig aangebied moet word.

(4) Nadat 'n leerling-maatskaplike hulpwerker die studiekursus deurloop het—

(a) moet die verantwoordelike opleier die leerling vir eksaminering by die raad aanmeld;

(b) moet die voorgeskrewe eksamengeld betaal word;

(c) moet 'n eksamen, soos deur die raad bepaal, deur die opleier afgeneem en na goeddunke deur die raad gemodereer word.

(5) (a) 'n Leerling-maatskaplike hulpwerker wat nie in die eksamen slaag nie, kry geleentheid om die betrokke vak(ke) te herhaal: Met dien verstande dat die studiekursus in die geheel binne hoogstens 24 maande suksesvol voltooi moet wees.

REGISTRATION AS A SOCIAL AUXILIARY WORKER

The minimum requirements for the tuition and training, and the nature, content and duration of the curricula and practical training, for obtaining the certificate in Social Auxiliary Work 294

2. (1) The Course of study in social auxiliary work shall consist of systematic tuition, selfstudy and practical training on the basis of a curriculum, a studyguide and core notes which have been approved by the council and supplied to the employer concerned in the following subjects:

(a) Social Auxiliary Work—The minimum duration of this compulsory generic subject shall be in total equal to six months and the subject shall be completed successfully with a pass mark of at least 50 per cent which pass mark shall be obtained before admittance to the subjects referred to in paragraph (b) is granted.

(b) One of the following subjects:

(i) Individual Social Care—The minimum duration of this subject shall be in total equal to six months and the subject shall be completed successfully with a pass mark of at least 50 per cent.

(ii) Social Group Care—The minimum duration of this subject shall be in total equal to six months and the subject shall be completed successfully with a pass mark of at least 50 per cent.

(iii) Community Care—The minimum duration of this subject shall be in total equal to six months and the subject shall be completed successfully with a pass mark of at least 50 per cent.

(c) If a person wishes to take more than one of the subjects referred to in paragraph (b) he shall do so successively.

(2) The course of study in social auxiliary work shall consist of a minimum period of 12 months of study and practical training with an employer approved by the council under the guidance of a trainer: Provided that the period shall be calculated as from the date on which a pupil social auxiliary worker started the course of study until the date of the successful completion of the final examination.

(3) Every employer shall make arrangements for the presentation of the prescribed subjects for the course of study in respect of both theory and practical training, which shall be presented simultaneously.

(4) After a pupil social auxiliary worker has completed the course of study—

(a) the responsible trainer shall enter the pupil for examination with the council;

(b) the prescribed examination fee shall be paid;

(c) an examination as determined by the council shall be conducted by the trainer and moderated by the council as it may deem fit.

(5) (a) A pupil social auxiliary worker who fails the examination shall be permitted to repeat the subject(s) concerned: Provided that the course of study as a whole shall be successfully completed within not more than 24 months.

(b) 'n Leerling-maatskaplike hulpwerker wat nie die eksamen bedoel in subregulasie (4) binne 24 maande suksesvol aflê nie, word nie as 'n maatskaplike hulpwerker geregistreer nie.

(6) Na die suksesvolle aflegging van die deur die raad bepaalde eksamen in die vak bedoel in paragraaf (a) en in een van die vakke bedoel in paragraaf (b) van subregulasie (1) kwalifiseer die leerling-maatskaplike hulpwerker vir die toekenning aan hom deur die raad van die sertifikaat in Maatskaplike Hulpwerk.

Aansoek om registrasie

3. (1) Aansoek om registrasie as maatskaplike hulpwerker moet gedoen word op 'n vorm wat van die registrateur verkrygbaar is.

(2) Sodanige aansoek moet vergesel gaan van—

(a) 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van dokumentêre bewys wat vir die raad aanvaarbaar is van die applikant se name, identiteits- of verblyfpermitnommer en geboortedatum of ouderdom;

(b) 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van dokumentêre bewys van die kwalifikasies op grond waarvan aansoek om registrasie gedoen word;

(c) 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van dokumentêre bewys van die opleidingsinrigting of werkgewer waardie kursus deurloop is waarin 'n aanduiding gegee word van die vakke waarin geslaag is en die tydsduur van die kursus in elke vak, indien die vakke en die tydsduur van die kursus in elke vak, nie reeds op die dokumentêre bewys van die kwalifikasies vermeld is nie;

(d) in die geval van 'n persoon wat by die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies maatskaplike hulpwerk verrig het, dokumentêre bewys wat vir die registrateur aanvaarbaar is dat hy by genoemde inwerkingtreding aldus werksaam was.

(e) in die geval van 'n vrou wat getroud is of was, 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van die huweliksertifikaat.

(3) Indien enige dokument wat sodanige aansoek moet vergesel nie in Afrikaans of Engels opgestel is nie, moet 'n vertaalde weergawe daarvan deur 'n beëdigde vertaler in Afrikaans of Engels vertaal, die gesertifiseerde afskrif van die oorspronlike dokument vergesel, en die onus rus op die applikant om sodanige dokument aldus te laat vertaal.

(4) Alle aansoeke moet vergesel gaan van die voorgeskrewe registrasiegeld.

Registrasiesertifikaat

4. (1) Registrasiesertifikaat is in 'n vorm wat die raad bepaal en moet deur die registrateur onderteken en met die ampseël van die raad geseël word en moet die in regulasie 2 (1) (b) bedoelde keusevak(ke) spesifiseer waarin die applikant geslaag het of wat deur die raad vir registrasiedoeleindes erken word.

(2) Registrasiesertifikaat bedoel in subregulasie (1) word geag ingetrek te wees vanaf die datum waarop die naam van die houer daarvan ingevolge die Wet uit die betrokke register geskrap is.

(3) Indien die registrateur daarvan oortuig is dat 'n registrasiesertifikaat vernietig of verlore is, kan hy op aansoek van die houer daarvan en by betaling van die voorgeskrewe geld 'n duplikaat van die registrasiesertifikaat uitreik.

(b) A pupil social auxiliary worker who does not pass the examination referred to in subregulation (4) within 24 months shall not be registered as a social auxiliary worker.

(6) After successfully passing the examination determined by the council in the subjects referred to in paragraph (a) plus one of those subjects referred to in paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) a pupil social auxiliary worker qualifies for the awarding to him by the council of the certificate in Social Auxiliary Work.

Application for registration 29M

3. (1) Application for registration as social auxiliary worker shall be made on a form obtainable from the registrar.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by—

(a) a certified copy of documentary proof, acceptable to the council, of the applicant's names, identity or residence permit number and date of birth or age;

(b) a certified copy of documentary proof of the qualifications on the basis of which application is being made for registration;

(c) a Certified copy of documentary proof from the training institution or employer where the course was completed in which an indication is given of the subjects that were passed and the duration of the course in each subject, if the subjects and the duration of the course in each subject have not been stated on the documentary proof of qualification;

(d) in the case of a person who, on commencement of these regulations performed social auxiliary work, documentary proof acceptable to the registrar that he was at such commencement so working.

(e) in the case of a woman who is or was married, a certified copy of the marriage certificate.

(3) If any document that must accompany such application is not drawn up in Afrikaans or English, it shall be accompanied by a translation thereof done by a sworn translator in Afrikaans or English, and the certified copy of the original document, and the onus shall be on the applicant to have such document so translated.

(4) All applications shall be accompanied by the prescribed registration fee.

Certificate of registration

4. (1) A certificate of registration shall be in a form determined by the council and shall be signed by the registrar and bear the official seal of the council and shall specify the choice of subject(s) referred to in regulation 2 (1) (b) that the applicant has passed or which the concil recognises for purposes of registration.

(2) A certificate of registration referred to in subregulation (1) shall be deemed to have been withdrawn from the date on which the name of the holder thereof was removed under the Act from the register concerned.

(3) If the registrar is satisfied that a certificate of registration has been destroyed or lost, he may, upon application by the holder thereof and upon payment of the prescribed fee issue a duplicate of the certificate of registration.

Betalings aan die raad

5. Alle betalings aan die raad moet in Suid-Afrikaanse munt wees.

REGISTER

Hou van register

6. (1) Die registrateur teken die volgende besonderhede bedoel in artikel 19 (1) van die Wet ten opsigte van 'n maatskaplike hulpwerker in die register aan:

(a) Van.

(b) Nooiensvan.

(c) Voorname.

(d) Titel.

(e) Geslag.

(f) Identiteits- of verblyfpermitnommer.

(g) Geboortedatum.

(h) Huwelikstaat.

(i) Woonadres.

(j) Posadres.

(k) Kwalifikasies.

(l) Keusevak(ke) waarin die persoon geslaag het.

(m) Registrasienommer.

(n) Registrasiedatum.

(o) Tugstappe ingevolge artikel 22 van die Wet.

(2) Die registrateur moet op versoek van enige maatskaplike hulpwerker en by voorlegging van 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van dokumentêre bewys, teenoor die naam van sodanige persoon 'n aantekening in die register maak van—

(a) enige na-registrasiekwalifikasie in Maatskaplike Hulpwerk wat deur sodanige persoon verwerf is; en

(b) enige akademiese kwalifikasie in 'n ander studierigting wat deur sodanige persoon verwerf is.

(3) Die register moet teen betaling van die voorgeskrewe geld gedurende gewone kantoorure vir enigiemand wat na die oordeel van die registrateur 'n grondige rede het om die inligting te bekom, ter insae gestel word.

(4) Die registrateur kan op versoek enigiemand wat na sy oordeel 'n grondige rede het om die inligting te bekom en by betaling van die voorgeskrewe geld en onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat die raad in die algemeen of in 'n besondere geval bepaal, 'n gesertifiseerde uittreksel uit die register aan so iemand uitreik.

(5) (a) Ondanks die bepalings van hierdie regulasie kan die registrateur om 'n goeie rede 'n persoon insae in die register in hierdie regulasie bedoel of 'n uittreksel daaruit weier.

(b) 'n Persoon wat hom veronreg voel deur 'n beslissing van die registrateur bedoel in paragraaf (a) kan na die President van die raad appelleer teen so 'n beslissing.

Aansoek om terugplasing op register

7. Aansoek kragtens artikel 20 (3) van die Wet word gedoen op 'n vorm wat van die registrateur verkrygbaar is en die aansoek moet vergesel gaan van die voorgeskrewe geld.

Payments to the council

5. All payments to the council shall be in South African currency.

(297)

REGISTER

Keeping of register

6. (1) The registrar shall record in the register the following detail referred to in section 19 (1) of the Act in respect of a social auxiliary worker:

(a) Surname.

(b) Maiden name.

(c) First names.

(d) Title.

(e) Sex.

(f) Identity or residence permit number.

(g) Date of birth.

(h) Marital status.

(i) Residential address.

(j) Postal address.

(k) Qualifications.

(l) Choice of subject(s) which the person has passed.

(m) Registation number.

(n) Registration date.

(o) Disciplinary steps in terms of section 22 of the Act.

(2) The registrar shall, at the request of any social auxiliary worker and upon submission of a certified copy of documentary proof, enter in the register opposite the name of such person—

(a) any post-registration qualification in Social Auxiliary Work obtained by such person; and

(b) any academic qualification obtained in another field of study by such person.

(3) The register shall, on payment of the prescirbed fee, be open to inspection during normal office hours to any person who in the opinion of the registrar has sufficient reason to obtain the information.

(4) The registrar may, at the request of any person who in his opinion has sufficient reason to obtain the information, and upon payment of the prescirbed fee and subject to such conditions as the council may in general or in a particular case determine, issue to such person a certified extract from the register.

(5) (a) The registrar may, notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, for good reason refuse any person access to the said register or refuse an extract from it.

(b) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the registrar under paragraph (a) may appeal to the President of the council against such decision.

Application for restoration to the register

7. Application in terms of section 20 (3) of the Act shall be made on a form obtainable from the registrar and the application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Aansoek om herregistrasie of beëindiging van opskorting van registrasie

8. Aansoek kragtens artikel 22 (4) of (5) van die Wet word gedoen op 'n vorm wat van die registrateur verkrygbaar is en die aansoek moet—

(a) in die geval van 'n aansoek om herregistrasie, vergesel gaan van die voorgeskrewe geld; en

(b) in die geval van 'n aansoek om beëindiging van die opskorting van registrasie, vergesel gaan van die volle voorgeskrewe jaargeld vir die lopende boekjaar indien dit nie reeds betaal is nie.

Naamsverandering en verandering van woon- en posadres

9. (1) Elke maatskaplike hulpwerker moet die registrateur binne drie maande na 'n naamsverandering skriftelik van sodanige naamsverandering in kennis stel en 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van stawende bewys daarvan indien.

(2) Elke maatskaplike hulpwerker moet die registrateur binne ses weke na 'n verandering van woon- en posadres skriftelik van sodanige verandering in kennis stel.

(3) By ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1) of (2), moet die registrateur die besonderhede in die register aanteken.

TUGONDERSOEKE

10. Die regulasies betreffende die hou van tugondersoeke, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 3026 van 28 Desember 1990, is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op tugondersoeke met betrekking tot maatskaplike hulpwerkers.

No. R. 2713 **15 November 1991**

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

REËLS BETREFFENDE DIE HANDELINGE OF VERSUIME VAN 'N MAATSKAPLIKE HULPWERKER WAT ONPROFESSIONELE OF ONBEHOORLIKE GEDRAG UITMAAK

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk het kragtens artikel 27 van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, die reëls in die Bylae vermeld, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Die reëls betreffende die handelinge of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker wat onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uitmaak soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 164 van 12 Februarie 1988, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1641 van 12 Augustus 1988, is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op maatskaplike hulpwerkers.

Application for reregistration or termination of suspension of registration

8. Application in terms of section 22 (4) or (5) of the Act shall be made on a form obtainable from the registrar and the application shall—

(a) in the case of an application for reregistration, be accompanied by the prescribed fee; and

(b) in the case of an application for termination of the suspension of registration, be accompanied by the total prescribed annual fee for the current financial year if it has not yet been paid.

Change of name and change of residential and postal address

9. (1) Within three months of any change of name, every social auxiliary worker shall notify the registrar in writing of such change of name and shall supply a certified copy of supporting evidence thereof.

(2) Within six weeks of any change of residential and postal address, every social auxiliary worker shall notify the registrar in writing of such change.

(3) Upon receipt of a notice referred to in subregulation (1) or (2), the registrar shall enter the details in the register.

DISCIPLINARY INQUIRIES

10. The regulations regarding disciplinary inquiries published by Government Notice R. 3026 of 28 December 1990, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to disciplinary inquiries relating to social auxiliary workers.

No. R. 2713 **15 November 1991**

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

RULES RELATING TO THE ACTS OR OMISSIONS OF A SOCIAL AUXILIARY WORKER WHICH SHALL CONSTITUTE UNPROFESSIONAL OR IMPROPER CONDUCT

The South African Council for Social Work has, in terms of section 27 of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), with the approval of the Minister of National Health, made the rules contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

The rules relating to the acts or omissions of a social worker which shall constitute unprofessional or improper conduct, published by Government Notice R. 164 of 12 February 1988, as amended by Government Notice R. 1641 of 12 August 1988, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to social auxiliary workers.

It's a clean sweep for charities

ST Times 17/11/91

By BOETI ESHAK

BUSINESS is booming at kiosks selling scratchcards for South Africa's first sweepstake, which carries an opening first prize of R3-million.

Hundreds of disabled people are already winners.

"The demand for Viva scratchcards has been fantastic," said Viva Trust founder Dr William Rowlands, who is also executive director of the National Council for the Blind.

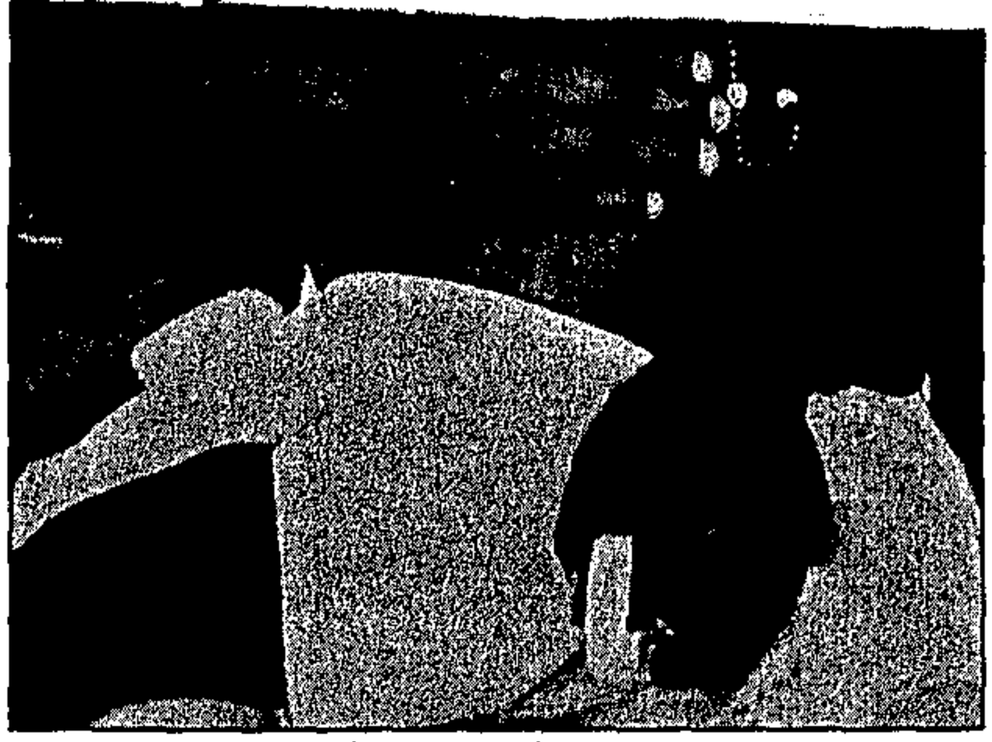
"This week, the Development Fund for Disabled People, a member of the trust, distributed more than R1,1-million."

Live (29M)

The R3-million draw in January will be televised live by M-Net in open time. Winners will be announced in the Sunday Times.

Viva scratchcards eligible for the draw will be on sale throughout South Africa from next month.

The Viva Trust consists of 11 of South Africa's major welfare bodies, including Operation Hunger, the National Council for the Deaf, the National Council for Mental Health, the National Council for the Blind and the Child Welfare Society.



Education the key, says PAC

Argus 17/11/91 (297)

By LULAMA LUTI and THEMBA KHUMALO

EDUCATION, education and more education is the key to controlling the population, says Ellen Mothopeng of the African Women's Organisation of the PAC.

"Africans must not be coerced into contraceptives," she said.

"The government must come up with social upliftment programmes, education, social development and improve people's quality of life."

With regard to the availability of contraceptives for schoolchildren, she said the move was open to public debate, while sex education had to be stepped up as a matter of urgency.

A voluntary sterilisation programme should not be directed only at women, but at men as well.

She pointed out that there was a need for the government to engage in campaigns advocating smaller families, but that this should not be done in a dictatorial manner.

Policies

"They cannot decide on the number of children African families should have. And, most importantly, we need not adopt policies practised in other countries like China.

"We need to come up with our own strategies. We could borrow ideas, but still, we know our problems better," she said.

"Most of our women have been offered contraception such as Depo-provera, with little or no education on the side-effects, which have proved problematic, most women not knowing they were actually signing sterilisation contracts."

The vice-president of Azapo's women's section, the Imbeleko Women's Organisation, Nomonde Jafta, said the outcry on how population growth would affect the country's economy showed how worried capitalists were about their own pockets.

"Our people have always had large families while earning pitiful wages, and this in a country riddled with acute unemployment. Why should large families become an issue now?

"The outcry has to do with the whole question of unfair distribution of wealth among the country's inhabitants. And it's not our fault that there is an uneven distribution of wealth and resources.

"I still maintain that it should be an individual's choice how many children they want to have. That goes for such proposals as the introduction of sterilisation programmes and abortions. The people must know what choices are available to them," she said.

Jafta added that the need for primary health education could not be overemphasised.

"Instead of putting more money into the manufacturing of contraceptives, they should be using that in extensive education campaigns which should be held on an on-going basis."

Practising social worker and member of the South African Black Social Workers' Association, Bongi Mosia, blamed the high number of teen pregnancies on the lack of recreational facilities, breakdown of communication between parents and their children and the inadequacy of relevant youth programmes.

If these were not rectified first, whatever programme people came up with was doomed to failure, she said.

"The problem is where do we start in implementing whatever programmes are implemented? I've known teenagers who fall pregnant with their drawers at home full of pills.

"Even those who go to private schools, where sex education forms an integral part of their sylabi, still get pregnant. Why? Because they are missing something.

"There are no facilities in our townships and therefore they engage in activities that make them disperse the energy inside them. You need only look at them when toyi-toying.

"As for the implementation of programmes that might be evolved, a great deal of education would accompany them," she said.

Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and a respected economist, said he agreed with Jordaan's proposals, but warned that birth control might take longer to achieve than Jordaan envisaged.

He said the population explosion was a legacy which the new government would inherit.

Motsuenyane said: "It will take quite some time to educate our people on the matter and people shouldn't expect quick-fix solutions. Birth control is completely foreign to African norms and it militates against their very religious, traditional and cultural beliefs."

Some churches encouraged their congregations to practise polygamy, which led to one man having many children. Religions such as Islam were against their women using contraceptives, Motsuenyane said.

He found it ironic that former State President PW Botha once exhorted the Afrikaners to have more children, while at the same time advocating birth control among blacks.

This was one example of people who politicised birth control rather than socialised it, Motsuenyane said.

Recreation

Economic affluence also played an important role in birth control. While the rich retired to their lounges to watch television in the evening, the poor did not have such luxuries and they had no option but to go to bed where they indulged in sex.

Motsuenyane said: The poor tend to have more children than the rich. Sex is one form of recreation."

Don Mattera, a protest poet and a Muslim, said while he agreed with Jordaan's proposals, the advice came rather too late.

"We've been left too long to fend for ourselves. The white government should have treated us like human beings instead of mechanising us.

"Blacks are not to blame for their ignorance on birth control, because the gutter system of education made them like that," said Mattera.

'We do care', readers tell De Bruin

South 21/11 - 29/11/91

SYMPATHY for former death row prisoner Mrs Evelina de Bruin has poured into SOUTH's offices since we highlighted her struggle to feed her family last week.

De Bruin has been scavenging in dirt bins in the centre of Upington for empty cans to sell and make money. Since she was released from death row in May, De Bruin and her husband Mr Gideon Madlongolwane have found life "bitterly difficult".

The international media attention she received on her release has waned and De Bruin has found the world has forgotten her, leaving her scratching in the dirt to make ends meet.

"I spoke about my problems from morning till night, tiring myself, but no one listened to what I was saying," De Bruin told SOUTH.

"I was asking for help but the world was deaf. Now I'm begging your newspaper, don't just use me, help me." Since SOUTH's article appeared, readers have contacted the office to offer their support.

"The article was moving to the extreme," said Bellville reader Mr David Kessler, a lawyer who was instrumental in having De Bruin transferred from death row in Pretoria to a prison near her home.

"It is unforgivable that organisations which exploited the trial of Evelina de Bruin nationally and internationally appear to have abandoned her and others in their time of need.

"I am sick and tired of the hypocrisy that is so rampant in today's political climate. Do we really care for our neighbours and fellow man?"

Said SOUTH reader Ms Celeste Kleinsmith of Belhar: "We are all to blame for what has happened to people like Evelina de Bruin.

"As far as I'm concerned she is a people's hero and that means we have to take responsibility for her. I am going to the ANC Youth League branch in my area with a proposal to raise funds for Evelina de Bruin and I challenge other branches to do the same."

The ANC, to which De Bruin and Madlongolwane belong, does not have funds to look after ex-political prisoners.

The Association of Ex-Political Prisoners (AEPP), an organisation established by ex-prisoners who found it hard to cope after being released, also has no funds to support its members.

29/11 Fundraising appeal

● SOUTH has decided to start a fundraising campaign to assist De Bruin and other ex-prisoners facing extreme hardship.

The campaign will run until our last edition for the year, December 19, and we hope to collect sufficient funds to ensure that a few ex-prisoners enjoy the festive season.

Said De Bruin: "I am delighted to hear that you are starting this fund. I am very glad that my story will help other prisoners as well."

Readers wanting more information about the fund should contact Rehana Rossouw at 462-2012.

to file for a second examination.

Food for poor scheme gets off the ground

22/11/91

By ISAAC MOLEDI

A MEETING to appoint a steering committee to supervise funds allocated by the Government for food to the underpriviledged will be held on the East Rand on December 2.

This follows an announcement by Minister of National Health and of Health Services and Welfare Dr Rina Venter that the Government would make an initial amount of R220-million available for food development programmes for the needy in South Africa.

The meeting, to attend which an invitation is extended to all interested parties, government and non-government and welfare organisations on the East Rand, will be held at the TPA Building, corner Catlin and Hardach streets, Germiston from 10am to 1pm.

The steering committee will be responsible for rendering assistance - by screening and considering - applications of all welfare organisations and communities, to make recommendations regarding applications to the forum at national level.

The committee will also investigate what necessary infrastructure is available, identify shortcomings or differences in present services and co-ordinate the needs in underprivileged communities.

The invitation is extended to communities in Kempton Park, Tembisa, Modderfontein, Vosloorus, Boksburg, Reiger Park, Tsakane, Brakpan, Geluksdal, Benoni, Daveyton, Wattville, Actonville, Springs, Bakerton, Kwa-Thema, Alberton, Eden Park, Tokoza, Bedfordview, Phola Park, Edenvale, Germiston, Katlehong, Zonkesizwe, Delmas, Botlong and Nigel.

A statement from National Health and Population Development appealed to all interested parties in these areas to attend.

"Community participation is vital if the nutritional development programme is to meet the needs in underpriviledged communities," the statement said.

Anyone needing further information can call Laetitia Potgieter at the NHPD regional office Tel (011) 836-2232.

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Abortion horror

(294) Sowetan 22/11/91.

Teenagers flock to Bara



SEVENTY women - some as young as 14 - were treated for botched abortions at Baragwanath Hospital this week.

The figure could be as high as 90 seen at the hospital from Monday to yesterday, according to a source.

Women go to Baragwanath Hospital as a result of incomplete abortions. They have to be treated by doctors who clean them and remove what they describe as "the product of conception".

Some women avoid the hospital and go to local clinics. Many die during the backyard operations.

By IKE MOTSAPI

Our sources estimated that the following number of women were treated at the hospital this week: Monday 15; Tuesday 37; Wednesday 13; Thursday 10. These figures could not be verified by the hospital yesterday.

Baragwanath's public relations officer, Mrs Hester Vorster, said doctors at the hospital's maternity section were compiling actual figures yesterday.

"Doctors were all busy in the wards and theatres yesterday," she said.

Vorster confirmed that a number of women came to the hospital daily, some for follow-up treatment.

Will British Sgxabai be the gay Biko?

Is the death of a prominent gay activist in KwaThema 'a family affair' or a result of a gay-bashing murder that threatens the whole community? **MARK GEVISSER** looks at the life and death of British Sgxabai

"WE are lucky in this township. There are many of us and people know us, so we get little harassment. I have told my family that I am gay and I'm lucky, because they accepted me. I'm also lucky, because I have never been attacked for being gay."

THESE were the words of British Sgxabai, chairperson of the kwaThema Chapter of the Gay and Lesbian Organisation of the Witwatersrand (Glow), when I interviewed him a year ago.

Exactly one year later, last Monday, he died. He had intially been admitted to hospital in August for surgery after a stab-wound in the head. He was discharged three weeks later, but never recovered, and so was readmitted at the beginning of this month.

Mystery surrounds his death: no post-mortem seems to have been performed, and the Far East Rand Hospital in Springs has recorded his death as due to "generalised body pains and weakness". And while his family claims he had been ill since he was stabbed in the head after an anonymous mugging in February or March, Glow says it has evidence that he was fatally assaulted by a relative because he was gay.



Galvanising point ... Glow activists and family members bury a gay 'soldier'

Photograph: ANDREW SESSIONS

"I went to see him just before he died," says one Glow activist, "and he told me that he had been very ill since the relative attacked him with a garden fork in June. He told me that, after he had returned from an Aids education workshop in Johannesburg with T-shirts and condoms, the relative assaulted him because he went with other men."

And so, on Saturday, the 38-year-old activist, who was responsible for an astonishing level of gay organisation in the township, was buried, by two groups of people who came together in the strange, tense union of a funeral: his family, and over 100 gay people, white and black, who marched from Sgxabai's home to the cemetery behind a Glow banner.

"It was an unsettling combination of a traditional family affair and a political protest," says Glow co-ordinator Tanya Chan-Sam. She says that, at first, the family "was nervous about our presence" but that, after the funeral, which Glow paid for, "the priest came up and thanked us".

Co-ordinator Simon Nkoli adds: "I think Sgxabai will be for us what Steve Biko was for all black people and Hector Petersen was for students — a tragic symbol of our oppression."

Speaking at the funeral, Nkoli told the 500-odd mourners that "we were all wearing Glow T-shirts for the same reason that other activists wear ANC T-shirts at a political funeral" and that "we are burying a soldier".

Certainly, Sgxabai's death serves as a critical galvanising point for gays and lesbians, who see the constant physical danger of assault as their most pressing issue.

"We see on average four to six victims of harassment a month," says the director of Gasa/6010, a gay counselling service in Cape Town. "Almost all the incidents are unprovoked and almost all cause long-term trauma in the victims."

He says that gay-bashing is not taken seriously enough by South African authorities. "In Holland, for example, a special police unit called the Homopolizei has been established to deal with harassment of gay people, and in Britain there are joint monitoring groups of police and gay organisations."

But here, he says, "while we get ardent commitment from the top brass, it just doesn't filter down to the men on the beat. So, not surprisingly, victims of gay-bashing rarely go to the police. Often they are ashamed, and they don't know who to turn to."

Glow intends launching a British Sgxabai Fund to assist victims of anti-gay violence with legal and medical costs. But the 38-year-old activist who was buried this weekend is far more than an empty vessel; a useful symbol. In a community where homosexuality is strictly taboo he has, in fact, been something of a hero:

"He is the reason why Glow is so strong in kwaThema," says Thoko Khumalo, a middle-aged woman known as Ma Glow, because she has opened her home to the 80-odd Glow members of the township. "He was everyone's father; everyone's brother. He organised all our events. He went to the Glow meetings in Jo'burg and brought information back to us."

Perhaps most importantly, he initiated Aids education in kwaThema: he was in the midst of a safer-sex training programme at the Township Aids Project in Soweto when he was wounded, and he ran weekly safer-sex workshops in kwaThema.

"He understood the politics of being gay," says one young gay KwaThema man, who, like the rest of the gays in the township, is angry and confused.

"We have had it quite easy here," he says. "We have always been welcome in the shebeens, but now we are scared. Perhaps others will see what has happened to British and do the same to us."

He is not sure, however, how to proceed. "We all know exactly who is responsible, and at first we wanted to go out and get revenge, but now we don't know what to do. We can't even go to the police. It's up to the family to do that. It's a family affair."

Goeie Môre from United Nations man in Johannesburg

The United Nations recently opened its first mission in South Africa. **HUBERT MATLOU** spoke to its top official, Kallu Kalumiya

A GREETING of *"Goeie môre"* is normal at Sanlam Centre in Johannesburg, but is off-key when it ushers you into the United Nations' first official office in South Africa.



Particularly when one considers that central role in the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the South African government in September 1991, he was appointed chief of the UNHCR mission in South Africa.

He drew contrasts with Namibia and Uganda, where returnees were given seeds and agricultural tools to start a living in the lands. "In South Africa returnees have no land to

Now battered women come out the closet

S/Times 24/11/91 (29Y)

By JANICE HILLIER

ONE in six South African women is abused by her partner, according to statistics released by the Co-Ordinated Action for Battered Women (CABW).

However, unlike in the past when battering was considered too embarrassing to report, more women are admitting the problem and seeking advice about how to deal with it.

This week a Xhosa translation of the CABW booklet, *Battering is a Crime*, was launched in Cape Town.

Welfare

Social worker Joyce Ramangalo said the aim was to reach more abused women in an effort to combat the problem of physical, emotional, sexual and psychological abuse against them.

A spokesman for CABW, Miss Naomi Hill, said that reducing violence against women was one of the major challenges facing the new South Africa.

She said CABW was formed in 1989 when 20 women's and welfare organisations joined to tackle the problem from grassroots community to the highest legislative levels.

The group had initiated a number of projects under the campaign "Women Battering is a Crime", including building shelters for victims, educating people and developing community-based support networks.

Miss Hill said because battering was kept so secret, it was "almost impossible" for women to break the cycle of violence in which they found themselves.

"Statistics available show that one in 10 cases is reported and that 70 percent of the violence takes place in the home. These figures are conservative.

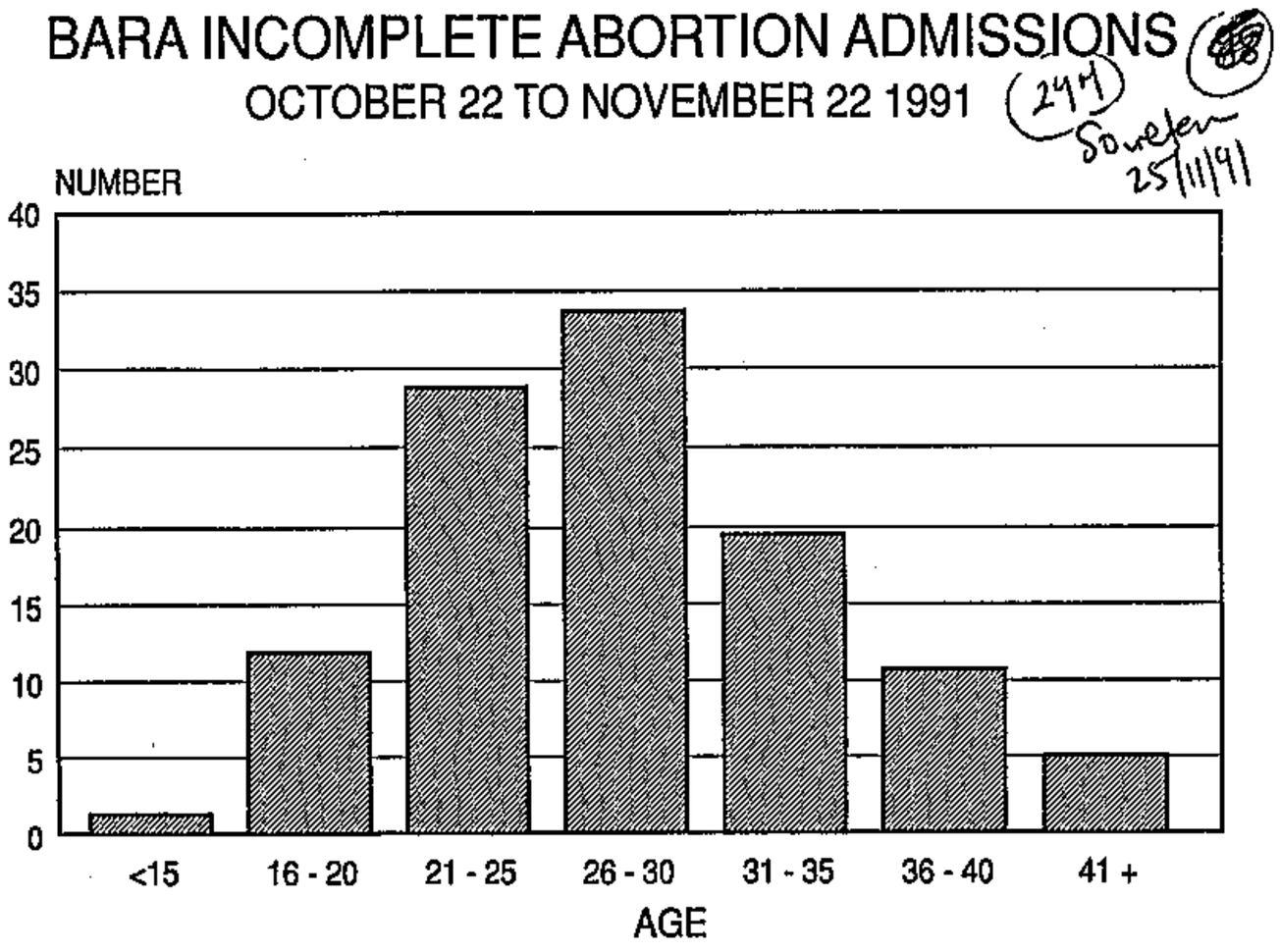
"However, because of increased public awareness the stigma attached to battering is not so great and more women are coming forward for assistance."

Impact

Miss Hill said two areas needed to be addressed: the economic upliftment of women and the housing crisis. She said these problems often prevented women from leaving their abusive partners.

"Research has shown that many men who went to war in Vietnam beat their wives when they returned. We need to question what impact our taxi wars, community violence and service in the army have had on the South African situation," she said.

Bara's abortion shocker



GRIM statistics released to *Sowetan* this weekend reveal that an average of 300 women are treated for incomplete abortions at Baragwanath hospital in Soweto every month.

By IKE MOTSAPI

For the period October 22 to November 22, about 288 women were admitted to the hospital's maternity ward for this kind of treatment.

These startling figures were supplied by Mrs Seugnet van Vuuren, public relations officer of Bara Hospital.

She was responding to a request by Sowetan to confirm that 70 women were treated for incomplete or botched abortions last week.

Breakdown

The official figure for the number of women treated from Monday to Friday last week is, in fact, 73.

Van Vuuren said the monthly average "of such cases here at Baragwanath is 300".

"With regard to the age breakdown of patients, very few are teenagers. Only 11,5 percent are under 20 years of age.

"The majority of women are in the 25-to 35-year age group.

"It is important to remember that not all these abortions are the result of interference.

"Although it is very difficult to obtain accurate figures, we estimate that about 60 percent are the result of interference and 40 percent are "spontaneous' miscarriages."

Figures for the week November 16 to 22 are:

16th: Nine;
17th: Five;
18th: Seven;
19th: 27;
20th: 13;
21st: 12;
22nd: 14.

A nurse, who declined to be named for professional reasons, has warned that women who opt for backyard abortions are risking death.

Killing

She says these women only think of killing their unwanted babies, but forget about the risks they are facing when doing so.

She said: "The risks these women are facing are either death or kidney failure.

"What normally kills these women is something called sepsis. This is when a person has an uncontrollable infection.

"The infection then develops into what is called disseminated intravascular co-ordination (DIC), which causes a lot of bleeding.

Death

"During this stage these women develop what is described as oedema. They become swollen and they no longer respond to treatment, resulting in death."

She says another complication which the women encounter is infertility.

"Those who survive suffer permanent psychological effects such as guilt."

Social worker Mrs Lizzy Mbele says causes of abortions are the following:

Problems

Ignorance;

They do not want the babies;

Failure of contraception;

Deception by boyfriends;

Women who want to hook boyfriends for marriage;

Unplanned pregnancies; and

Marital problems.

"There are lots of other factors, but these seem to be the main causes," she says.

Talkback Topic

Except under special circumstances, such as rape, abortions are illegal in South Africa. Do you think this is right? Do you think abortions should be allowed for those who want them? Telephone popular Radio Metro DJ Tim Modise and share your opinion live with the nation on the *Sowetan*\Radio Metro Talkback Show between 5pm and 6pm today. The hotline number is (011) 714-8063.



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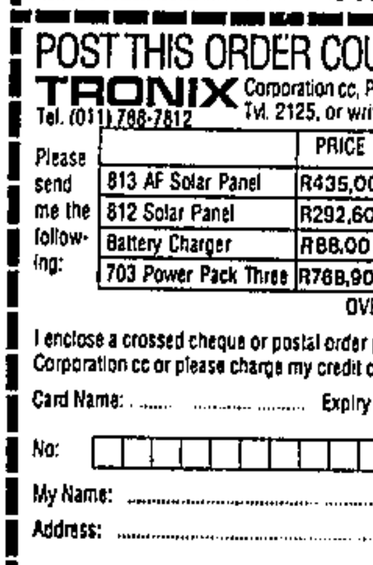

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Abortion is unresolved



CALLERS to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show expressed mixed feelings on whether laws regarding abortions should be retained or scrapped.

Though Paul from Sebokeng agreed that laws forbidding women who want to abort be relaxed, he said this should be open to debate by society and medical people.

"I do agree that abortions should be administered by hospitals. We still have the public and doctors who do not prefer legalised abortions. So, let us open this topic to all our people to debate it."

Lucky agreed with Paul by saying that the laws forbidding abortion be relaxed but in a democratic way. He said society should not be bound by old church norms that depicted abortion as a sin.

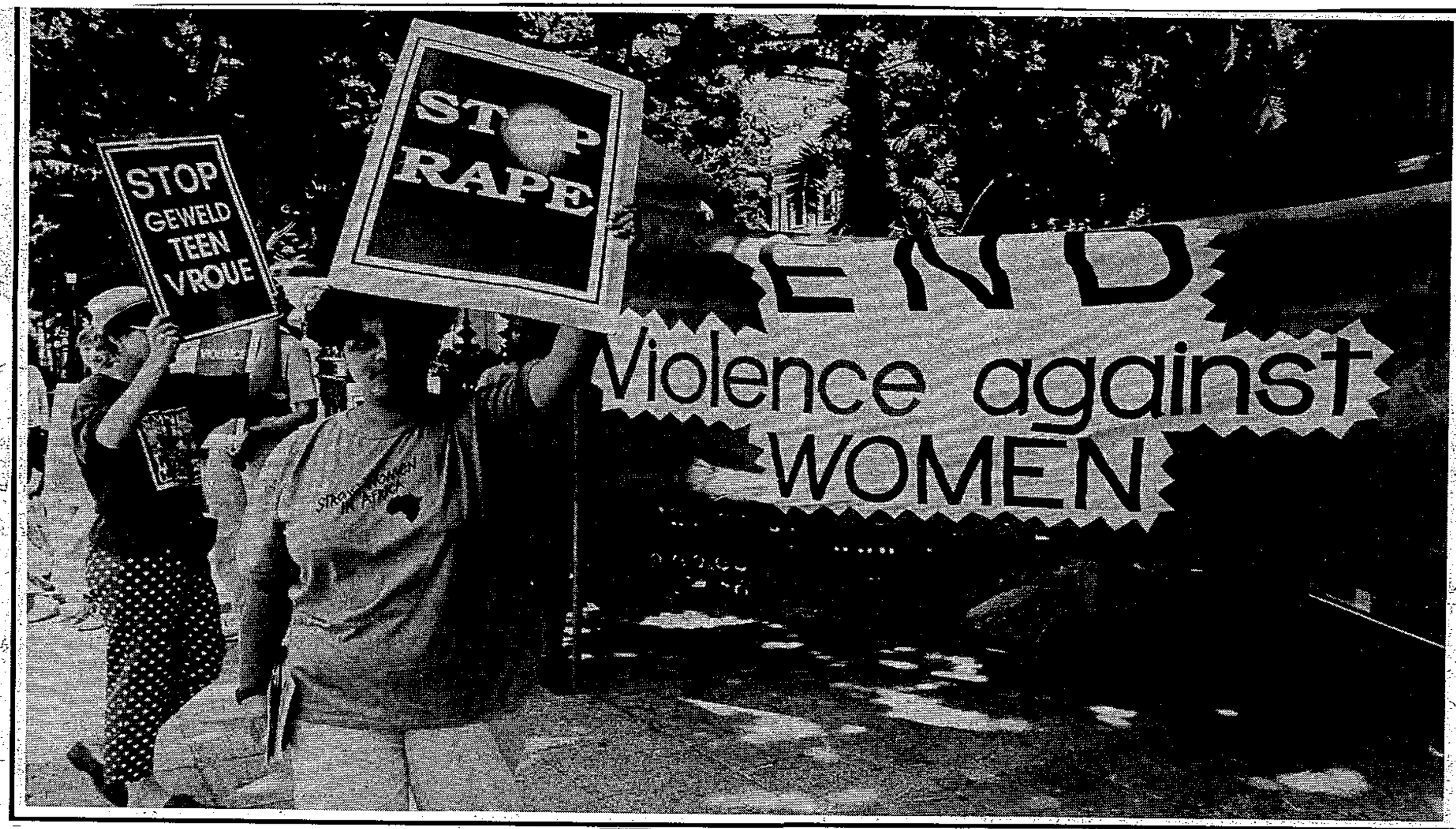
"What about those people who are not Christians? The figure of 300 women being treated for incomplete abortions is amazing."

Jacob from Naledi regarded the issue as a sensitive one but felt that the laws should be left as they are.

"The laws regarding abortion should be left as they are. Imagine if the country legalised abortion, how many lives would be at stake? We are certainly going to lose many of our sisters. If both parties agree to have a child, let it be the responsibility of both."

Lindi from Parktown agreed with Jacob that abortions should not be legalised.

"I think sex education should be stressed. Women should be taught about safe sex and they should not be ashamed to go for advice. If men try to hook them by giving them babies before marriage, then they have the right to refuse.



Women in alliance

(297)

South 28|11|-4|12|91

TEA, samoosas, poems, folk songs, speeches, back slaps, vivas, hugs, more speeches and messages of support were the order of a long sunny Sunday in Cape Town last weekend.

No bras or doekies were burnt as about 400 women celebrated the launch of the Women's Alliance.

Women of all sorts, black, white, religious, feminist, lesbian, old, young and in-between converged on the Sactwu Union Hall to pledge their support for the inclusion of a Women's Charter in the new constitution.

Pregs Govender, co-ordinator of the Workers College argued that placing women's rights in a constitution is not enough.

"We can have consitutional rights but this means nothing if women are unable to wield power because politics is all about power." — *Heather Robertson and Karen Williams*

Case for allowing abortion mounts

Sowetan 28/11/91

(297)

FOCUS

Last Friday and Monday we released shocking details about abortion in Soweto. Today, our health reporter, MOKGADI PELA, looks at this scourge.

THE Oxford Medical Dictionary defines abortion as the expulsion of an embryo from the uterus during pregnancy when it is incapable of independent survival.

Shocking statistics released to Sowetan last week showed that an average of 300 women are treated for incomplete abortions at Baragwanath Hospital every month.

The controversy surrounding abortion has prompted the Department of National Health and Population Development to invite the public to submit reasons to justify changing the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975.

The Act provides for abortions to be carried out only if:

The continued pregnancy endangers the life of the woman or constitutes a serious threat to her physical or mental health.

A serious risk exists that the baby may be born with a physical or mental defect.

The foetus was alleged to have been conceived as a result of rape or incest.

The foetus was alleged to have been conceived as a result of unlawful carnal intercourse with a female idiot or imbecile in contravention of Section 15 of the Immorality Act.

According to the Department of Health there were 756 legal abortions in South Africa in 1990. A total of 597 abortions were legally procured between January 1 1991 and September 30.

On the other side of the coin there were 2 881 admissions to Baragwanath Hospital in 1978 for abortion-related complications.

In 1984 at King Edward V111 Hospital in Durban, it was reported that there were 48 abortion-linked deaths. Abortion was also the most frequent cause of gynaecological admissions to the wards.

In 1984 there were 7 400 admissions to Cape provincial hospitals for incomplete abortions, about 90 percent the result of illegal interference.

This week callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show expressed mixed feelings on whether laws governing abortion should be scrapped or not.

Laws

However, Bara gynaecologist Dr James McIntyre said the laws governing abortion were too restrictive.

"I would like to see the liberalisation of the law to allow for failed contraceptions. The law should take into account social and medical problems.

"In this country we have hundreds of women going for backstreet abortions each week. To them, it has to be morally acceptable or they wouldn't be doing it. We need to respect each other's views," McIntyre said.

He advised women who had procured backstreet abortions to consult a physician or to visit the clinic. This is because of the tremendous risks of infection and other medical problems.

McIntyre cited such complications as severe bleeding and infections which may lead to death. "In the long term such women can also become infertile. They may also suffer from serious psychological problems," he said.

Dr M Dyer of the Abortion Reform Action Group argued strongly for the legalisation of abortion at a health seminar organised by the Advice Centres Association. She said legal abortion was vital to a successful population programme because:

It gives the young "accidentally pregnant" girl a chance to complete her education and to go on to plan her family responsibly.

It improves the quality of life of older women by averting pregnancies too soon.

It often serves as the first introduction to contraception.

It has economic advantages as vast sums of money are no longer spent on repairing the damage brought about by backstreet abortionists.

"There is no political gain in opposing effective methods of bringing down the population growth. We all suffer so much when the quality of life deteriorates. None suffer like women who are persuaded to have children they cannot feed, house, clothe or educate.

"We have worked consistently for the liberalisation of the Act. Because we believe that illegal abortion is presently the only solution to accidental pregnancy in South Africa. We also believe that children deserve to be wanted at birth. We are also deeply concerned about the effects of our population explosion," Dyer said.

The ACA seminar resolved that not only is it the right of women to limit their fertility, but that they should be encouraged to think clearly and responsibly about every pregnancy. A woman should be able to decide to have children not accidentally and unwillingly, but purposefully and joyfully.

Counsel

Dr Tom Marishane of the Community Health Awareness Programmes said it was important to counsel women before or after abortion. "It is interesting that in Britain when women consult their doctors, about 80 percent have already decided to end their pregnancies," he said.

In a television programme a British member of parliament said there was a generation of women who were accustomed to having legal abortion available to them and who would not easily forfeit that right.

In South Africa there appears to be a glimmer of hope that the Act may be liberalised. This will only happen if women in particular express their views unequivocally so that this hot issue may at last, end peacefully.

'Growth prospects at risk'

Star 25/11/91 #9 294

By Sven Lünsche

Standard Bank has proposed a set of entrenched guidelines to ensure that financing the country's growing social needs does not impair the economy's growth prospects.

In its latest Economic Review the bank says that the political dynamics have put enormous pressure on government spending "to the extent that addressing social inequalities may jeopardise fiscal discipline".

For this purpose future government spending should be characterised by a set of entrenched "principles and guidelines". These should include:

- The provision of free social services only to the really poor.
- Offering the same quality of social services to all South Africans, but at an affordable standard level.
- The rationalisation of social services departments to reduce the cost of delivery to international levels and, to ensure that the level of infrastructure is maintained.

Elaborating on these principles, Standard says that in the current fiscal year 42 percent percent of the Budget, or R35 billion, had already been allocated to social services as government strove to achieve social parity.

"Yet given that the absolute level of expenditure is already high and burdensome, it is practically impossible to raise the general quality of social services to that currently enjoyed by the first world component of society.

The bank adds that given the constraints on raising sufficient revenue the optimal solution "may be to reduce spending by rationalising administration costs and by targeting spending to a specified rate of return".

Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP was already too high for comfort, rising from 22,5 percent in 1981/2 to an estimated 28,6 percent in the current finacial year.

The bank warned that there was the danger that government could retard economic growth by increasing its share in the economy and crowding out the private sector by purchasing the available stock of capital and skilled labour.

It added that the higher and ever growing tax burden would add to the woes of the private sector as it rested heavily on companies and individuals.

BUSINESS

WM Awards: Making SA a better place

What lies behind the Weekly Mail Investing in the Future Award ? **REG RUMNEY** reports



Top company ... Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber presents the Investing in the Future trophy to AECI managing director Mike Sander. Weekly Mail chairman Andy Andrews looks on

Photograph: KEVIN CARTER

W/Mail 29/11 – 5/12/91 (297)

AT A ceremony in Johannesburg this week *The Weekly Mail* formally handed over its Investing in the Future trophy to AECI managing director Mike Sander.

Representatives of the following companies were also given special citations: BP SA, Anglo American (Chairman's Fund), Hunt Leuchars & Hepburn, the Premier Group, Standard Bank SA, Shell SA, Volkswagen SA.

Amrel received an honourable mention.

The award was the culmination of a process of evaluation which involved sending out more than 100 questionnaires to South Africa's top companies.

It was accompanied by what we intend to be an annual survey — Investing in the Future.

The title has been carefully chosen. Social investment has to be aimed at bettering the society as a whole, not at short-term profits.

This precludes some of the things sometimes considered as social investment, such as sports sponsorship, which has considerable marketing spin-offs.

There were two criteria we considered important. To qualify for consideration for our award the company had to have an all-round social investment set of programmes.

Take the winner, AECI. For starters it has a direct corporate giving programme which which made available R294 757 in 1989; R231 625 in 1990; and R191 809 this year. Under its "Quality of Life" programme it donated R4,6-million in 1989; R5,5-million in 1990 and R3,94-million this year. In addition to this it has given R2-million to R2,4-million to the Urban Foundation and to universities and technikons over the last three years.

It also makes non-cash contributions.

But actual donations were only part of the picture.

AECI also runs social responsibility programmes in conjunction with communities, ranging from individual projects and organised bodies at local and even national level.

It joins forces with major and minor corporations in South Africa to redress inequities, some projects mentioned being the Vaal Education Trust with Sasol and the Siza Centre with Iscor.

It has initiated education programmes, and this includes employee involvement.

In monitoring employee attitudes, AECI was outstripped by at least one other company, but it had made a beginning. It does make an attempt to quantify achievements, though this could perhaps be done more systematically.

AECI has a written environmental policy, to which we could refer to check its intentions on conservation, and it has a group environmental co-ordinator.

AECI has a non-discriminatory aids policy, a wide-ranging set of occupational safety programmes, and an apparently quite favourable maternity programme.

The percentage of blacks and women in senior and middle management was low.

This could be a worrying minus in terms of overall racial profile, but it was somewhat balanced by the clear equal opportunity policy of the company.

And AECI was completely open about the figures, as it was about all other aspects of its programmes, including unionisation and labour relations.

Obviously a company's industrial relations history must be considered. AECI provided a full list of strikes for the year. But we would have known anyway from the unions if it was considered a particularly intransigent employer.

AECI's willingness to communicate was the deciding factor. Our access to further information was only limited by our own time. Its response was speedy and to the point.

In the end we relied largely on the company to provide information.

Crucially, the award is an award for reporting of social investment as well as comprehensiveness. This is what tipped the award in AECI's favour.

The other companies which received citations were not far behind in many areas, and more advanced in some. Not only does it publish a separate social investment report, it replied speedily and fully to our questions.

We hope next time around to work towards judging effectiveness as well.

We will take into account negatives — for instance, a company's involvement in munitions manufacture may prejudice its chances.

It is all part of refining a survey we hope will become an important part of social investment in South Africa.

Teaching people to fight back

By DIANA STREAK

ATLANTIS, planned as a dream city 16 years ago but now swamped by unemployment and violence, has a successful crime resistance movement which was launched nationally yesterday.

The Self Protection Programme (SPP) is the brainchild of Mr Martin Capito, who launched his pilot programme in Atlantis, 50km from Cape Town, in 1988 after years of research.

Atlantis, home to 60 000 people of whom at least half are unemployed, is today battling drug abuse, gang warfare, domestic violence and other social problems which have earned it a reputation as one of the worst crime areas in SA.



NO PUSHOVER . . . Rosemary Shapiro fends off an attack by Martin Capito of the Self Protection Programme during a self defence instruction to a women's group Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

Safety

Mr Capito has become a hero among communities in the Cape who have participated in his programme, which is designed to empower them to stamp out violence — and now he is poised to introduce his Build a Safer Nation Campaign to the rest of SA.

A 4th Dan karate black belt with a background in industrial relations, particularly conflict management, Mr Capito was recently chosen as one of four "Outstanding Young South Africans" by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The SPP already has structures in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg and Bloemfontein.

Its aim is to make communities aware that they are not powerless against violence and crime, that collectively they can increase their safety.

It also equips communities with the necessary skills, knowledge, attitude and awareness to prevent attacks in the first place.

"It is unacceptable for three men to get onto a packed train with three pangas and control the whole train. We need to equip people to use their mass to say No!" says Mr Capito.

A particularly unpleasant incident triggered Mr Capito's belief that people needed to know how to protect themselves.

"Outside a supermarket I saw a man hitting a woman to the ground. She didn't have the skills to prevent the blows to her face."

As people just drew back and watched, he intervened.

"This epitomises our society, watching and condoning violence. We need to stop that."

His aim is to empower women, children and the elderly because they are the victims of most attacks.

The programme directly addresses some 10 000 people every week, 8 000 of whom are children.

"That is where empowerment must start. I say to boys that it is unacceptable for a boy to hit a girl or a man to hit a woman.

"Children must learn that their bodies belong to them and that no one has the right to abuse them or molest them. That they can say No! Even to a big person."

The Building a Safer Nation Campaign was launched in Cape Town yesterday by former Miss South Africa, Michelle Bruce.

It will address workshops in schools, universities, businesses and community organisations.

Relief for taxi-war victims

THE SA Red Cross Society and the health organisation Shawco, who are jointly co-ordinating relief efforts for victims of the taxi war, have received assistance from more than 80 families. ST Times CCMS (297)

Red Cross deputy regional director Mr Leslie Mondo said this week more than R8 000 had been donated by residents, while Mr Evan Roberts of Shawco said he had received clothes and blankets for people whose shacks were destroyed. They have appealed for building materials, cooking utensils, cash donations and mattresses. 1/12/91

Need to legalise abortion growing

Star 2/12/91

By Zingisa Mkhuma

At least 250 000 illegal abortions are performed in South Africa each year — and according to the Abortion Reform Action Group (Arag) the booming backstreet abortion "industry" claims many lives, with the toll especially high in rural areas where medical facilities are minimal.

A million babies were born in South Africa every year but almost 15 percent of babies were illegally aborted, Arag reported.

A spokesman for Arag, Dr M Diyer, said abortion figures were difficult to compile and could be higher than 250 000.

While many lives were lost because of illegal abortions, some "backstreet abortionists" in urban areas were becoming sophisticated and many women did not end up in hospital.

Dr Diyer said whatever the numbers were, black women primarily suffered greatly physically, mentally and psychologically.

She said: "Poverty and desperation also contributed to high incidences of infanticide.

"The Government was spending a lot of money treating the after effects instead of legalising abortion and minimising the risks. Some of these women had spent long periods in hospitals suffering from kidney failure and infections."

Dr James McIntyre of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology in Baragwanath Hospital estimated that a high percentage of backstreet abortions were procured by insertion of an object into the womb.

Sometimes a herbal mixture or a strong disinfectant, was injected into the womb.

More than 30 percent of the women suffered from sterility as a result of infections but the post abortion figure could be higher, he added.

According to Arag the need for abortion to be legalised is growing. The population explosion and economic problems compounded the plight of many women who could not afford to feed one more child.

"Women in Khayelitsha squatter camp near Cape Town, don't even know the differences between legal and illegal abortions, because when they need one they just go and find somebody to do it," Dr Diyer said.

"The Government and political organisations need to consider inserting a clause in a future constitution to give women the right to have abortion on demand."

Violence against women is a huge social problem in SA, reports **Jo-Anne Colling**

Victims of the abuse of power

STAR 3/12/91

IF RAPE and battery of women are seen as an instinctual response of men, then there's not much to be done about the 20 321 reported rapes and estimated 80 000 to 400 000 unreported rapes in South Africa in 1990 — and countless cases of assault.

But if gender related violence is seen as a result of power relations in society, then those concerned to end this abuse are back in business.

Gill Eagle and Lloyd Vogelman of the Wits University Project for the Study of Violence argue the second proposition in an article published recently in the international journal Social Justice.

They discuss how the cycle of violence can be broken, starting with the assertion that neither sexual behaviour nor gender roles is a biological given, but politically and socially defined — and that the patriarchal pattern has much to answer for when it comes to abuse of women.

People are not often aware that gender roles need not be fixed; they "internalise" their identities and thus "although most men and women would choose to distance themselves from the roles of aggressor and victim, as products of a patriarchal society they are inevitably caught up in gender relations that encompass the possibility of such demonstrations of power", Eagle and Vogelman comment.

They argue that there are specific features in South African society that aggravate this position.

Working-class township fathers, reared to believe they are the ultimate authority in their families, often find this commanding position contradicted sharply in the work place. "It seems that women generally bear the brunt of men's need to assert power. In the South African political economy where the working class, and particularly black men, daily experience themselves as oppressed and impotent, their frustration is likely to take expression in domination in another domain — in dominating women." Unemployment would probably aggravate this tendency.

The "ongoing war in Natal" has thrown up a link between politically motivated violence and abuse of women, both sexually and generally. The authors refer to proceedings of a recent workshop which recorded: "There have been several reports of demands for sex for protection, both within the ranks of organisations and as trade-offs with the other side or security force personnel.

"Women are regarded as property ... a case (was cited) where a comrade justified a rape by his side because it was done in revenge for a rape committed by the other side."

Women's precarious position in the work force and their involvement in unpaid labour within the home often makes them and their children materially dependent on men. "A consequence of this dependence is the perception by men that women and their children are in some sense owned by them," the article reads. Such "property" should be controlled or disciplined by the "owner".

Eagle and Vogelman point out: "One of the main reasons that battered women often stay in such abusive relationships is that of their own and their children's dependence on the male breadwinner."

Notions of the correctness of heterosexual relationships with the man as the initiator and the woman as the reciprocator; the "normality" of the state of mariage; the desirability of family life keep women in these set-ups even where the reality has become an unrecognisably ugly distortion of the ideal.

If the roots of women abuse are so tangled and complex, how does one begin to tackle the problem?

Firstly by educating and organising, by interfering with ideas and with power, suggest Eagle and Vogelman.

They argue that the media have the potential to change attitudes but more often simply "perpetuate existing stereotypes, reporting only on the most lurid assaults and emphasising the 'innocence' of particular victims and the abnormality of the perpetrators".

Likewise, the formal educational system, by virtually omitting instruction in relation to sexuality and gender relations, ensures that "ignorance and stereotyping persist and violence and abuse against women endure across generations".

Concerned organisations should fight to have these institutions used for rather than against women in their battle against violence, the authors suggest. But they concede this is unlikely to happen until there is a broad-based feminist movement in South Africa — looking very closely at the social, economic and political relationship between men and women. "It is important that work around improving the living and work conditions of most South Africans does not take place at the expense of work around reducing the incidence of violence against women."

If social transformation were to offer better job security and social benefits, this might alleviate the displacement of aggression from the political and economic realms to the domestic.

More specific interventions might include:

- The rebuilding of grassroots organisations, such as street committees, where respected local leadership figures help to press home the unacceptability of violence against women.
- Ensuring that law enforcement and legal procedure are such that appropriately severe penalties for aggression against women can be secured. "Police who refuse to make an arrest and prosecutors who refuse to file charges give batterers tacit permission to continue their violent behaviour."
- Legal reform, for instance to make it possible for a woman to charge her husband with rape.
- Rehabilitation of offenders so that they do not leave prison with the same attitudes that led to abuse.

There is no totally effective solution to the problem, the authors caution. "But there are solutions that can make a substantial contribution to reducing the problem." □

Masterbond aid only for 'penniless'

297 STAR 4/12/97

Political Reporter

The State would financially assist only Masterbond investors who qualify for social pensions — poor people who had been left "down and out" by the failed investment scheme, the Department of Health Services and Welfare said yesterday.

Bail out

Willem van Wyk, chief director of social services in the House of Assembly department, was reacting to strong criticism of the Government's offer of aid to rescue victims of the failed scheme.

Political parties denounced the use of taxpayers' money to bail out private investors who had lost money after the provisional liquidation of six companies.

But Mr van Wyk said the political row stemmed from a misunderstanding, since most investors would not qualify for social pensions, aimed at the poor sector of the community.

None of the 16 people who had contacted the department for assistance qualified.

"There is a perception that the State would use taxpayers' money to help out any investor. That is not true.

"Investors take a risk and they must carry the consequences.

"This assistance is only offered to people who have lost every cent, who have been left down and out, because of the collapse of the Masterbond scheme," Mr van Wyk said.

"In our experience, people who invest are not needy people. They have other sources of income, property, jobs and so on," he said.

Marital rape looked upon as a crime

Sowetan 6/12/91.

(297)

SOUTH African courts could be affected by a landmark judgment in the Ciskei Supreme Court which overturned the rule that a husband could not be convicted of raping his wife, according to legal experts.

Welcoming the judgment, Dr Kate O' Regan of the University of Cape Town's law faculty said the marital rape exemption in South Africa could now become a "dead letter".

She said the whole of common law underpinning the marital rape exemption had been "swept away" by last week's judgment by Mr Justice William Heath.

Although SA's Criminal Procedure Act of 1989 confirms the exemption, simply stating rape within a marriage to be an "aggravating factor" in an assault case, Dr O' Regan said the statute was not without doubt.

The statute still stood, she said, but it appeared the Ciskei judgment could affect South African courts.

Criminal law expert Mr Clive Plasket of the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in Grahamstown also welcomed the judgment, saying he hoped it would be followed in SA courts.

"Mr Justice Heath's judgment shows that the courts can, in the absence of legislative reform, intervene decisively to protect these victims if they want to."

He said: "The 'rule' that a husband cannot be convicted for raping his wife only has to be stated for its repugnance to be demonstrated. Despite this, however, it has been assumed to be part of South African law."

Plasket said the LRC hoped Heath's strong rejection of the contention that a husband enjoys immunity from prosecution for the rape of his wife would play a role in "putting the myth to rest" in other jurisdictions, and bring South African law into line with the law of other countries.

In 1989 the South African Parliament rejected the Law Commission's recommendation that marital rape be criminalised.

Plasket said Parliament chose to ignore the interests of the victims of marital rape "for largely unconvincing reasons."

The national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Currin, said his organisation regarded the Ciskei judgment as "a major step forward in the long and hard battle for an end to legitimated violence against women".

He said LHR hoped the precedent set by the judgment would be noted by those entrusted with legal decisions, and by husbands who believed marriage was akin to ownership and control.

In his judgment, Heath said: "The fiction of consent and irrevocable consent by a wife to intercourse with her husband has no foundation in law... the marital obligation does not entitle the husband to take the law into his own hands by having intercourse with his wife against her will".

A volunteer worker for Rape Crisis in Cape Town, Ms Karen Buckingham, said they welcomed the judgment and demanded South African legislators unequivocally recognise marital rape as a crime.

She said Rape Crisis also called on judges to challenge the conservatism of the Criminal Procedure Act.

"Our statistics show about 60 percent of battered women have experienced marital rape. However considering the prevalence of rape in our society, it would be foolish to consider rape within marriage is confined to battering relationships," said Buckingham.

O' Regan said there was a fear that women would "cry rape" when there was no rape, but research overseas had shown this to be a false premise. - *elnews*

Charity fights ban on street kiosks

S/Times 8/12/91 (29M)

By JOCELYN MAKER

NATAL welfare organisations stand to lose more than R150 000 a month if the Durban city council presses ahead with plans to stop tickets for South Africa's first national charity sweepstake being sold on street corners.

This week, a summons was issued to the organisers of Viva Trust by municipal police, ordering the immediate removal of over 20 ticket kiosks from beachfront and city pavements.

Mr Steven Vorster, distribution manager of Viva Trust Natal, said he was surprised by the summons as the kiosks had been on the pavements for nearly a year.

The police told him they were acting in terms of a city by-law which makes it illegal to dispense goods on municipal property.

"We have made sure our kiosks have been placed in areas where they do not hamper the flow of traffic or pedestrians," Mr Vorster said.

"Sweepstake tickets are selling extremely well in Durban and on the South Coast."

Viva Trust founder Dr William Rowland, who is also the executive director of the SA National Council for the Blind, said the council had given permission to leave the kiosks on the streets until tomorrow, when the issue would be put to the management committee for a decision.

"We hope it will be a favourable one. Over R150 000 is raised every month in the area and Natal charities benefit from this," he said.

Hamper hoax hits the poor

By THEMBA KHUMALO

HUNDREDS of unemployed and poor people flooded the Khotso House offices of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) this week to collect Christmas hampers. But there was nothing there for them.

They had read in copies of a pamphlet distributed in Johannesburg and Soweto townships that Christmas hampers were waiting for them at the SACC offices. The pamphlet purported to be from the SACC's department of hunger and relief, but the SACC has denied issuing it.

The pamphlet reads: "As you know, the SACC believes in the gospel of the poor. We were blessed last year and received no less than R254 059 from our beloved overseas donors for hunger and relief. Our total income was just over R29-million.

"Only R180 106 was spent during the year and R73 953 was left to help all of you who are poor and unemployed."

The pamphlet said the council wished to apologise to the unemployed for causing their plight by supporting sanctions and stayaway calls made by political bodies and trade unions.

"Unfortunately this put many black workers out of jobs and as a result they and their families are suffering. We want to try and help you and give you special Christmas parcels of food and clothing to make you and your starving family happy. We offer this as a token of our repentance," read the pamphlet.

However, the SACC said in a statement it was disturbed that those responsible had issued the pamphlet in its name. This despicable act would hurt the suffering people.

It was clear that the content of the hoax pamphlet was well thought out and deliberately conceived to cause further chaos in society at the expense of the poor and needy, said the SACC.

Self-help drive

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE summer luncheon held on Sunday under the auspices of Operation Hunger at Nu-World in Crown Mines was a self-reliance drive to mobilise blacks to do something for themselves.

More than 300 people from various Johannesburg stokvel clubs attended the function.

Entitled "Garden Party", the R30-a-head function began at noon and featured ANC president Nelson Mandela as one of the VIP guests.

Organiser Zinzi Mandela told City Press the purpose of the fund-raising luncheon was to instil a spirit of self-reliance among black people.

"The largest sector of people who rely on Operation Hunger come from the black community, and it is time those of us who can afford it stopped allowing their people to rely on whites alone for handouts.

"Although apartheid policies are responsible for our people's suffering, it is up to us to prepare for a new order by showing initiative and a healthy spirit of self-reliance to make things happen for us.

"In this era of change we have to stop waiting for things to be done for us," she said.

Nacssa gets together

By NAT DISEKO

DELEGATES from grassroots organisations countrywide converged on Welkom this week to fight against poverty and unemployment in the black community.

Welkom was an unlikely venue as the city was recently torn apart by the bloody miners conflict at the President Steyn Mine. A white by-election won by the Conservative Party was also recently fought in neighbouring Virginia.

But there were no hitches at the first annual general meeting of the National Association of Co-operative Societies of South Africa (Nacssa).

Nacssa embraces organisations such as burial societies, women's clubs and mehodisano clubs (stokvels).

Speakers emphasised the importance of advancing black economic development through such organisations in view of existing political and economic conditions.

Nacssa executive director Sam Moufhe said the organisation should avoid being swallowed by big business. Societies had to liberate themselves and not end up as mere consumers.

"In the past, societies could not engage in risk business because of the fear of financial loss. The Nacssa Funeral Scheme 4 000 relieves contributors from having to save money for the sole purpose of burial. They can now use their surplus funds for business ventures because of the cover offered by Nacssa," said Moufhe.

He announced that Nacssa would publish its own monthly publication, *The Nacssa World*, from the end of next month.

Review abortion laws - expert

Sowetan 12/12/91 (297) (354)

In this edited version of an article published in a Witwatersrand University journal, Dr Helen Rees, who is involved in the Women's Project of the Centre for Health Policy at the university, looks at the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975. She argues that the Act has failed in achieving its purpose and also in meeting the needs of South African women. She contends that the laws on abortion in South Africa should be liberalised. She discusses the effects of liberalising the law and raises questions about the practicalities of changing the law.

UNTIL 1975, abortion was prohibited in South Africa, except in the case of the absolute necessity. An abortion would only be granted if the mother's life would be at risk if the pregnancy was to continue.

In 1975, the Abortion and Sterilisation Act was introduced. This is the legislation that specifies who can get a legal abortion today.

It also discourages illegal abortions with heavy penalties of five years imprisonment or a R5 000 fine, or both, for people doing such abortions.

The overall aim of the Act is to decrease the total number of abortions done.

Restricting

The Act has been successful in restricting the number of legal abortions. About 40 percent of applications for legal abortions each year are successful. Only 800 - 1 000 women get legal abortion each year. Over 70 percent of these are done on psychiatric grounds.

Due to the difficult procedure involved, a high proportion of these abortions are done on white women.

It is interesting that the private health sector, understanding that there was a demand for abortions that the State health sector would not meet, found legal ways to give women their abortions.

In 1988, Sandton Clinic did 257 abortions, 241 of which were done on psychiatric grounds. While this service was much appreciated by the women able to use it, in 1988 the procedure cost R800.

This restricted these abortions to the rich and predominantly to white women.

The Act has, however, not led to a decrease in the total number of abortions.

Criminal

In a recent court case where a doctor was being prosecuted for doing illegal abortion, the judge commented that "if the (legal) grounds upon which an abortion may be procured are too restrictive, the paradoxical situation arises that this would increase the number of criminal abortions".

This is exactly what has happened in South Africa today.

The Abortion Reform Action Group (ARAG) estimates that 200 000 to 300 000 illegal abortions are done here each year.

Because of its illegality, accurate statistics are difficult to establish. However, it is accepted that less than one percent of legal and spontaneous abortions usually become infected.

This is unlike the situation with non-legal abortions which frequently result in some degree of infection.

The Abortion Act has failed in its aim to control the total number of abortions. It has also failed to respond to the needs of our society.

A future South African Government will be faced with the task of reviewing this law.

To understand why South Africa should move towards the liberalisation of its abortion laws, we need to consider why women have unwanted pregnancies, and whether the factors producing unwanted pregnancies will continue to exist in a future South Africa.

Health services are often inaccesible to women. Where they exist, methods of contraception offered to women are often unacceptable, either because of the way that they have to be used or because of the side effects.

Health services are often inaccessible or unavailable to women. Where they exist the methods of contraception offered to women are often unacceptable, either because of the way that they have to be used or because of the side effects.

Even when women do find a contraception that suits them there is a risk of contraceptive failure with all methods except the combined pill and injectable contraceptives.

Some women are forbidden by their partners from using contraception. Others, either because of their low level of education or because of their young age, do not know about contraception.

Many women have times in their lives when they use contraception effectively and times when they use it irregularly or not at all, even though they don't want to be pregnant.

The alternatives to running the risk of pregnancy are often not that attractive to women.

Because of the history of apartheid, many black South African women have a further suspicion about using contraception. A widely held view is that family planner often prescribe contraceptives, not in the interests of the individual woman, but because of an unwritten State policy which seeks to control black population growth.

The most obvious effect of a more liberal abortion law would be that the number of legal abortions will increase, and that of illegal abortions will decrease.

Legal abortion, and particularly early legal abortion, has a very low risk of producing bleeding, infection or death in the women, when compared to illegal abortion.

Women tend to be present earlier for abortion when it is legal. The physical trauma that they go through is also reduced.

Secondly, the psychological trauma for women of either illegal abortion, or of continuing with the unwanted pregnancy, is diminished by legalising abortion.

Many studies show that the woman's psychological and mental state, and interpersonal relationships, improve after counselling and therapeutic abortion.

Anti-abortionist often argue to the contrary and give many examples of women who have had abortions and are very unhappy afterwards.

Pregnancy

Both these arguments are probably true; many women with unplanned pregnancies feel ambivalent about them. They partly want the pregnancy and partly don't want it.

A woman must feel very sure that she wants an abortion if she is not going to feel some kind of regret afterwards.

WOMAN

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Star Beat

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TAURUS: April 21 - May 21
You will have to exercise caution regarding your financial concerns. Monetary matters will become tricky and a loss may be experienced even after you have taken precautions. An emergency may deplete your resources somewhat.

GEMINI: May 21 - June 22
A temporary downward trend in your destiny could lead to a falling-off in your enthusiasm. However, that is not the way to respond to disappointment. Pick yourself up and use your time to plan new aspirations and strategies.

CANCER: June 22 - July 23
Your temperamental side may get out of hand, much to your detriment. Sudden disputes will occur and your relationships with some of people who share your vironment will dete Plans could disintegr process.

LEO: July 23 - A
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ber 23
Guard against being intransigent when dealing with professional and career matters. You will not do your chances any good by being opinionated or wilful; m tone down your demand order to reach agreem major issues.

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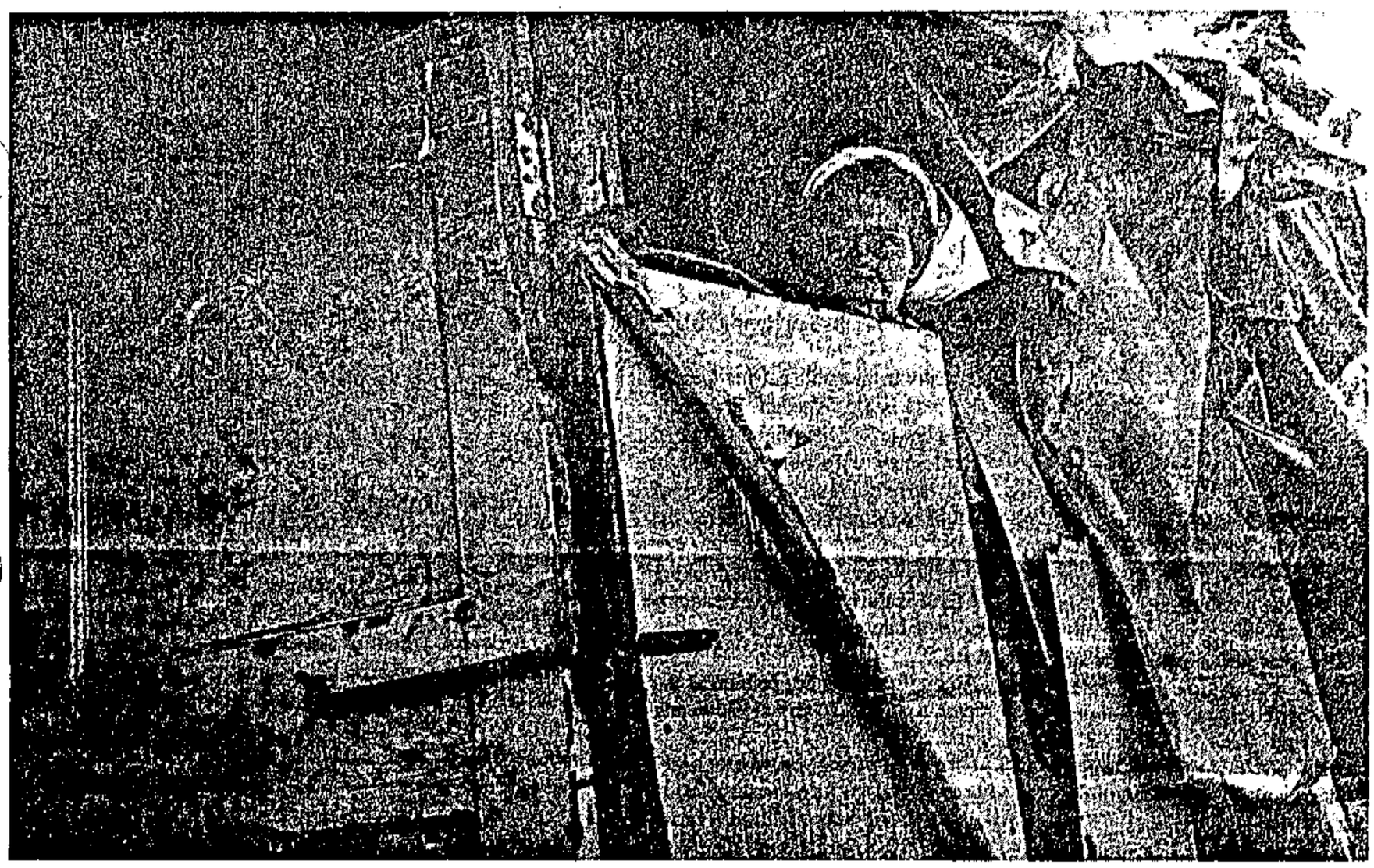
Depression comes at the end of a dream



END OF A DREAM: Depression sets in when there seems little hope of improvements in living standards

A study shows the incidence of depression among the elderly in Langa is the same as in other working-class communities worldwide, but in Khayelitsha it is 44 percent, reports KATE DE SELINCOURT:

PEOPLE IN KHAYELITSHA have lost their dream. They can no longer dream of going to the city and finding their fortune, because here they are — and there is no fortune to be found. As Ms Lizette Robbins, nurse at the Philani Nutrition centres, put it: "They have reached the end of the road. There is no way out."

The Philani nutrition centres run a valued service for mothers of malnourished children in Khayelitsha and Crossroads. The centres offer free meals and baby milk supplements. Equally important, they give a chance for penniless women to learn rug-weaving and begin to earn a small income.

But there are some desperately poor women who know about the centres but still don't go, although their babies are starving. These women stay away because they are crippled by depression. They can no longer make the effort to help themselves or their children.

Depression is a scourge in the new townships. It can be identified as an illness — depressed people have disturbed sleeping and eating patterns, they move and talk more slowly than normal. Nothing interests them, and pleasure is forgotten.

Robbins has found depression is a major obstacle keeping people from using the service.

"Some of the mothers are so depressed it is difficult to motivate them to come in, even for free food. They can see that their baby is getting thinner and thinner, but they are simply too depressed to do anything about it."

Mrs Erica Langen is director of nursing at Valkenberg psychiatric hospital, in charge of the community clinic at Khayelitsha day hospital. She has also been disturbed by the depression in Khayelitsha patients.

"This clinic in Khayelitsha is the only one where I have seen people so depressed that they start crying as soon as you begin to talk to them."

A study by psychologists and psychiatrists from Groote Schuur hospital has put figures to what these nursing staff have found. Dr Len Gillis and his colleagues devised a questionnaire asking people about their state of mind, how they felt about life, and about their eating and sleeping habits.

The researchers interviewed elderly people in Khayelitsha and Langa. People in Langa showed about the same incidence of depression as other studies have found in working-class communities elsewhere in the world: about 17 percent would have been classified as depressed and needing treatment by a psychiatrist. But in Khayelitsha the figures were far higher. For elderly women in Khayelitsha the figure was a frightening 44 per cent.

Almost half the Khayelitsha women interviewed said they felt life was not worth living. Both men and women said they were slow and had lost energy; the majority had lost interest in what they did. More than half said they enjoyed almost nothing.

Poverty is obviously one of the main reasons people are depressed. People are poor in Langa, but poorer in Khayelitsha. But poverty is not the only factor. Many of the people in Khayelitsha have recently arrived from the rural areas. There, too, people will often have been desperately poor, but in a relatively stable situation, with family, friends and neighbours of long standing near at hand.

When you move to the city, all that changes, as Langen described: "People who come here have to adapt to a totally different lifestyle. In the city there is a lot of anger and aggression, everyone is fighting, there are shootings at night, it's a terrible shock. And then, just as you get to know your neighbours, they move, or the government moves a whole squatter area somewhere else. There is no stability, no support."

Ms Irene Mbanga, the matron who works with Langen, describes the desperate insecurity: "People build themselves a little shack, and there is a fight and it gets burned down, they have to build another one. I don't know how they can bear it, I would not survive one week of that life, not one week."

The other factor adding to people's misery is that their poverty now represents disappointment, the end of a dream.

"People come to the city believing there will be such opportunities for them, and they find unemployment and homelessness instead. It's rather like it must be when there is a gold rush and people find there is no gold," Langen says.

BRITISH PSYCHIATRIST Dr George Brown has worked for many years with working-class women with small children, often confined by poverty to the home, and has documented the importance of the support of friends, neighbours and relatives to mental health.

And he has also observed how often the trigger to depression is not necessarily a disastrous change in circumstances, such as a bereavement or retrenchment, but the loss of a dream.

The psychiatric clinic at Khayelitsha hospital is struggling to help depressed people who find their way there, though resources are stretched. The help offered is at present not much more than drug therapy plus a monthly visit to the sister.

The drugs are better than nothing — unusually for psychiatric patients, those being treated for depression are keen to take the medicine, so some benefit must be felt. Mbanga says they would like to do more.

"We need time for healing. We are going to try to group the patients, so we can work with them together. But it is so hard to find any space. We just have these two tiny rooms. Psychiatry always seems to get the crumbs."

The nurses' work is also hampered by the fact that on the two days a week a psychiatrist visits the clinic, they have to drop their own work to act as interpreters, as none of the psychiatrists at Valkenberg speak Xhosa. The hospital does not have a single trained interpreter.

The Groote Schuur researchers proposed "social, psychiatric and other helpful interventions" were needed. Anyone who can give people in Khayelitsha hope will be a healer indeed. □

Tackling the roots of the problem

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT projects such as the Philani nutrition centres in Khayelitsha and Crossroads offer a chance to tackle the roots of depression. Although begun as a project to improve children's nutrition, it quickly became clear that the main obstacle to eating well was poverty and unemployment.

A crucial part of the projects is therefore the training and facilities for rug-weaving. The rugs — the bright patterned mats sometimes seen at craft fairs around the city — have been successful enough for the weaving side of the project to start up with its own purpose-built factory warehouse, to be built next year.

Women coming to the centres have another employment opportunity, too. Many who first attended as worried mothers with sick and healthy babies are now mothers of bouncing tots — and they are now salaried nutrition advisers, educare or administrative workers, at the centres.

SOUTH readers come to Evelina's rescue

South 12/12 - 18/12/91. (294)

By Rehana Rossouw

FOR MRS Evelina de Bruin it was a Christmas and birthday present — an R800 donation from SOUTH readers to assist her over the festive season.

She said the first thing she would buy was a new pair of shoes .

Last month SOUTH highlighted the plight of the former death row political prisoner who has been scavenging in dirt bins in Upington.

De Bruin and her husband, Mr Gideon Madlongolwane, had spent two years on death row after being convicted of murdering a policeman.

In May they won an appeal against their conviction and were released. But they soon wondered whether they would have been better off behind bars.

"I've been scratching in bins for empty tins, children in town showed me how to sell them ," De Bruin said.

"Our lives are bitterly difficult. Some days I don't collect enough for bread."

They applied for pensions but have been fobbed off and told their applications are "being processed".

"If I could work I would. I'm not scared of hard work, but both Papa and I are too sick to find work. To take both of us to the doctor will cost R40 and we don't have the money."

SOUTH started an Evelina de Bruin fund three weeks ago and appealed to readers to assist her and other political prisoners facing similar hardship over the festive season.

Within three weeks, R800 was donated by individuals and organisations.

The money will be deposited in a bank account for De Bruin in Upington — the first account she has ever had.

"Thank you very much, thank you very much," she said this week when told of the donations.

"It is my birthday on Christmas and this year it will be very enjoyable.

"When we have Christmas lunch this year we will be saying a prayer for the readers of SOUTH as well," she said.

● Contributions were made by: David Kessler, R100; Tony Heard, R75; Anonymous, R100; SOUTH staff, R225; Board for Social Responsibility, R300.

Aristotle knew a thing or two

Stoep Talk

MICHAEL SHAFTO

"Bennie" Monro has a message for the women of the ANC: let all women work together for the betterment of our country.

It is all very well, says this doyen of the National Council of Women of SA, to form new organisations and formulate demands, "but they cannot simply be tacked on to a Bill of Rights as though women's causes were the main issue".

Mrs Monro, who has been a delegate to the International Council of Women since her first plenary meeting in Montreal in 1958, believes that in the present transitional period solidarity is important.

"It's easier to build on what we have at the moment than to innovate."

Answer

A vigorous 79, she adds with a warm chuckle: "The older you get you realise that Aristotle had the answer: the middle course is always best."

A former organising secretary of the NCW and its long-serving archivist, she is also unofficial archivist of the international body. In October she returned from the ICW's latest plenary meeting — in Bangkok.

A significant sign in Bangkok, she believes, was the establishment of a standing committee on the ageing to tackle issues concerning what the Americans call the "sandwich generation".

The accent in the '60s was on the youth — "flower power and all that". Now the 50-65 age group, sandwiched between the demands of looking after grandchildren and the needs of their own living parents, are getting special attention.





Middle way best . . . says 'Bennie' Monro.

Wife of Hugh, a retired consulting engineer and senior executive in a long career of mining, and mother and grandmother to two architects, she was born E E Bennett in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. That's where Bennie (a diminutive of her maiden name) comes from. She hates both her Christian names and has never allowed herself to be called by them.

Both her daughter, Judith van Gelden, and granddaughter, Sarah Calburn, are architectural graduates from Wits. When she decided it might be nice to try university in middle-age, her daughter warned: "Don't you dare while I'm still there." So she had to wait until she was 50 to start her BA.

"It was fun often being older than your lecturer," she laughs.

The ICW was founded in 1888 in Washington, and the plenary meeting coinciding with its centenary was also held in Washington. With two world wars intervening, it is miraculous in some ways — particularly as regards records and other historical data — that the ICW managed to survive that long.

"When Belgium was overrun," says Mrs Monro, "the ICW headquarters which were there at the time were completely sacked by the Germans. Records had to be built up again."

Cabinet

The South African body was established in 1909. When Mrs Monro started to do archival work for the NCW in 1953 she had one filing cabinet, today the archives, together with a permanent presidential office, are situated in the Governor-General's War Fund building near Johannesburg Station.

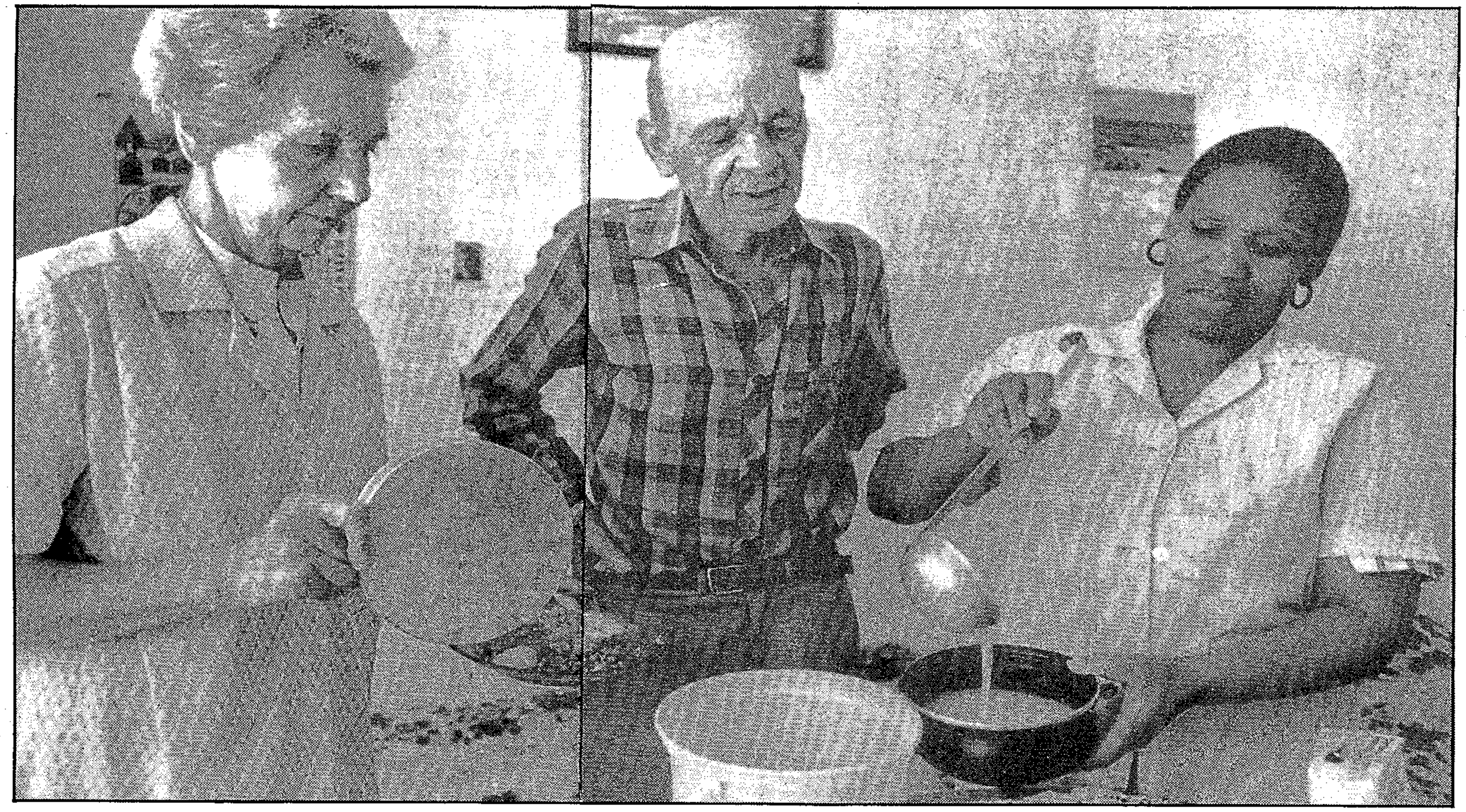
The ICW since the beginning has always had consultative status with the United Nations, and has consistently backed South Africa's right to UN membership. South Africa has survived some sticky patches within the ICW itself, but says Mrs Monro: "I've always found it best to talk to other delegates as though politics doesn't exist. It works, too.

"Where else would you find an organisation with women from Israel and the Arab states sitting side by side."

Virtually every weekday of the year, Meals on Wheels helpers deliver 200 meals to people in and around Johannesburg. But, more than that, it provides food for thought, writes PAULA FRAY.



She leads by example . . . Meals on Wheels manageress Margot Spong delivers Christmas cheer all year round.



Serving the community . . . volunteer Maria Marbus and cook Theodora Majala serve pensioner Alfred Scott a three-course meal.

Pictures: Alf Kumalo

Driven by spirit of giving

STAR 17/12/91 (297)

IT'S EARLY in the morning and the Meals on Wheels offices at the Yeoville Congregational Church are already bustling. The cooks have been working since 7 am.

Manageress Margot Spong is busy in her office: checking orders from butchers, taking calls from members of the public wanting to donate goods. For those around her she is a walking example of giving freely to fellow human beings.

There are eight paid staff members, but a substantial part of the work is done by volunteers — some of whom have been helping out for 25 years already. Most of the volunteers come in once a week — some come in every day and others once a fortnight.

Scrooge's Christmas spirit is miles away from the caring attitude at the offices — one of which is cluttered with boxes of neatly presented gifts and food parcels donated by churches and individuals.

This week, Meals on Wheels will deliver the goods as well as Christmas meals each day.

"We close down between Christmas and New Year," said Mrs Spong, "and so we try to ensure that most of them can cope for the week, and we make sure they have enough tinned food for that period."

But to present a picture of destitute people receiving handouts would be a misconception.

"Meals on Wheels is not a welfare organisation," says Mrs Spong, "it is a service to the community.

"Our minimum for the three-course meal is 45c. But some people pay us as much as R5 for the meal — which consists of soup, a main course and pudding.

"Most of the people are referred to us by hospitals or other agencies, such as Jafta. But more and more people are applying to us because of financial crises."

Several of the people they care for are bed-ridden; for others the meal is a special treat. Very often family members call the organisation to ask for assistance over a three-week period.

According to Mrs Spong, there are quite a few people who could be served but who negatively perceive the organisation as "welfare".

The lifeblood of Meals on Wheels are those people who give — of their time and of their money.

The service is financed mainly through donations, although they do receive a grant from the municipality. Companies donate financial assistance, and churches and individuals give parcels and presents for the elderly. The organisation is particularly grateful for food donated by a leading supermarket.

"People often walk in with parcels or presents they have made up," says Mrs Spong.

"But we are desperately short of volunteers. The minibuses that take out the food are manned by volunteers. We are short of hoppers — the people who get out to actually deliver the meals. Ideally we would like to have teams of three.

"There must be some people out there who can help."

The meals are delivered between 10 am and 1.30 pm each day. The four cooks start working at 7 am each week day and a some volunteers cook meals at their homes.

"The volunteers who deliver the food build up a relationship with the people. For many we're their only contact. We try to remember people's birthdays. Often we are the only ones who acknowledge that."

The Meals on Wheels service extends from Malvern, through town and Hillbrow to Brixton and Mayfair. It also runs a laundry service for sheets and towels.

The number of meals cooked and delivered varies between 200 and 210 each day. The bedridden get meals every day. Most people get three meals a week.

"Often in winter we get more people asking for help. People who have just been in hospital will ask for help for a short while."

It's 9.30 am in the morning and the volunteers begin arriving. They are unanimous in their praise for the project and its effect on their lives.

Closer to 10 am, the minibuses begin pulling out. They all have set routes and already know most of the people on their route.

We follow volunteers Alan Cook, Maria Marbus and Meals on Wheels cook Theodora Majala, who has been roped in because of the shortage of helpers.

First stop is at Patricia van Rensburg's flat in Yeoville. Despite the summer heat she is battling a cold and is dressed warmly.

"How are you?" ask Marbus. "Is the cold all r

The Meals on Wheels armed with a bucket of of chicken soup, a main vegetables and meat, ar ding consisting of peach custard.

Mrs Marbus is also with magazines . . . and c

Mrs van Rensburg ha ing but praise for the "They do a lot of good you know."

The food, she says, is good. It is also a welcom tion to her day.

Next, off to Berea. Th meet Alfred Scott who i ing patiently for the volu His small pot and plat laid out carefully at the t

"Come in," he gestures smile.

The food is good, he sa the team make a more tant contribution.

"They always bring he says, gesturing to a his cupboard.

"They are always pu and very kind. They al range outings and pick us a day. We enjoy ourselv then they bring us back, Mr Scott.

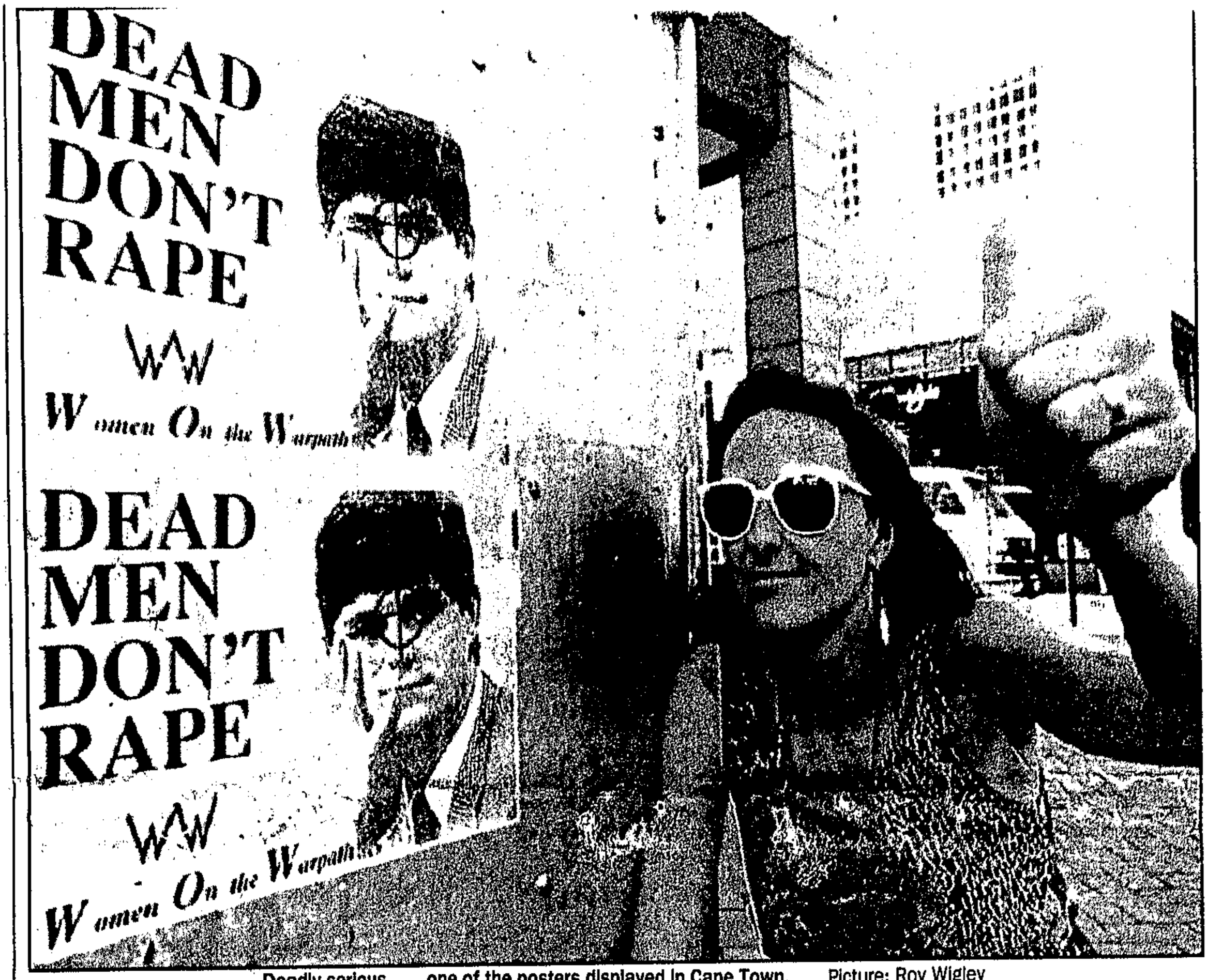
Mr Cook joined the Me Wheels team two year when he retired as a h pharmacist. His inspiratio another volunteer, Eric who works four days a we

"If you have the time y give a service to the com ty," says Mr Cook. "The lot of loneliness. Mea Wheels is important beca is contact for these people

Mrs Marbus, who is al tired, says: "It's nice w was a nurse and I like to contact with people. You up a relationship with th feel I do a good job."

We leave the team in brow where their job going up flights of stairs a siting some people who s go out of their flats. From brow the team visits fla the city, then they are Troyeville and finally ba the church soon after time.

It's hard work spre Christmas cheer. It's harder when the work is all year round. And mo warding . . . □



Deadly serious . . . one of the posters displayed in Cape Town. Picture: Roy Wigley

Kennedy Smith rape trial spurs SA women on to the warpath

STAR 19/12/91

By Shirley Woodgate (297)

"Dead men don't rape," says a poster that appeared in Cape Town's St George's Mall this week, following the acquittal of William Kennedy Smith on charges of sexual battery.

The poster, bearing his photograph with telescopic sight cross-hairs superimposed on his face, was produced by a group calling itself Women on the Warpath.

South African experts may disagree about the imposition of the death sentence for rape, but they were outspoken about the message conveyed to the public.

National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) Cape Youth Justice co-ordinator Rosemary Shapiro claimed all rape cases placed women on the stand to be judged by the public.

"We are light years away from enlightenment about rape, and these posters indicate the total frustration not only with the existing legal system but public opinion about the crime," she said.

Endorsing US claims that the case had set women back 10 years, she said: "The attitude persists: If she says yes, she is a whore, but if she says no, she is frigid."

There was a need to change popular attitudes about macho men and manipulating women who were regularly depicted in these roles on television.

Another false belief was that men had no control over their sex drive. She argued that not only was this derogatory towards males, but that women had the right to halt unwanted overtures.

Victimisation

Ms Shapiro said it was wrong to assume that any sexual advance encouraged by women should be regarded as permission to rape, which was specifically a crime of violence.

Stressing that the incidence of rape in South Africa was one of the highest in the world — in 1990 more than 19 000 rapes were reported on black women and 1 203 on white — Nicro social worker Jeanette Schmid said far too many prejudices about this type of assault still existed.

"A woman who reports rape suffers secondary victimisation when she has to identify her attacker without one-way mirrors when she appears in court.

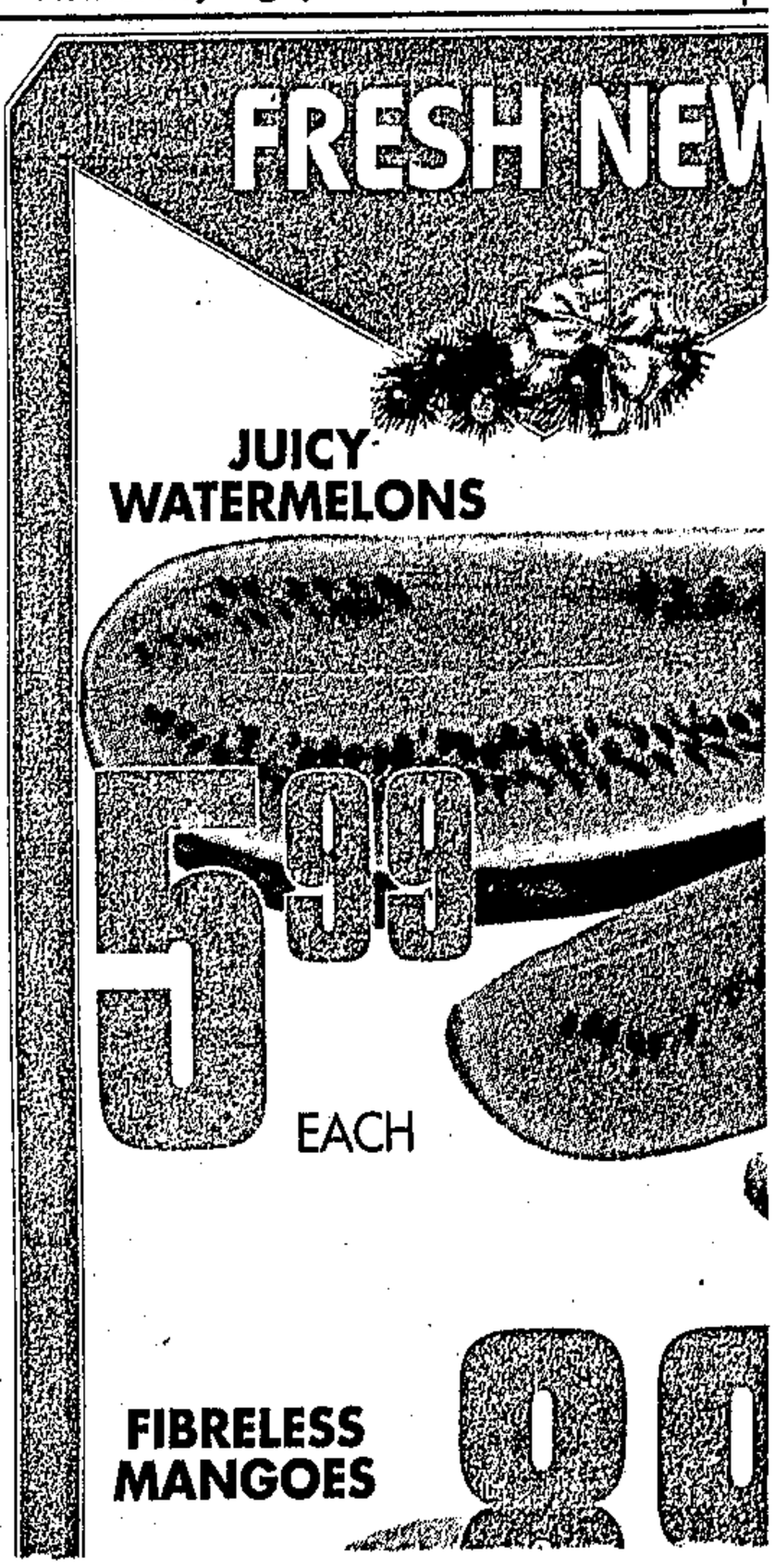
"Women are blamed not only by the police but by their families and society.

"Only education can change this attitude where women are alleged to be provocative, yet the facts are that young children and old women are often victims.

"More than half the rapes in 1990 were committed by men under 25, and three out of five were married and led normal lives."

Rape Crisis spokesman Nicole Turner said: "We completely understand the anger and sentiment that underlies the response of these women to the Kennedy Smith and other rape trials.

"The law, the courts and public opinion all act to ensure that very few channels exist for women to address crimes of violence against them."



ANC after billions for upliftment scheme

A drive to create a $5 billion (about R14 billion) scheme for development purposes is currently being spearheaded by top ANC officials, including Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki, with the project possibly coming into existence in the new year.

To be called the South African Trust for Equity and Development (Sated), it would disburse large amounts of money for housing, education and other socio-economic projects.

Sources linked to the project said it was designed to level the playing field by allowing the ANC similar patronage that is currently available to the National Party through the Government in the run-up to constituent assembly elections. Its board would be independent.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Mandela would not put a figure to the scheme, but in an earlier interview the organisation's director for international affairs, Thabo Mbeki, said the ANC was initially aiming for $5 billion.

Full details were still being worked out, Mr Mandela pointed out.

"We do not have a constitution for the trust as yet, but have the principles of what it should be.

Expectations

"This trust would operate once we have installed an interim government of national unity," Mr Mandela said.

Sated was an initiative of the ANC and the Rockefeller Foundation's Peter Goldmark, he continued, but as it affected all South Africans, it would be independently controlled.

Mr Mandela, however, warned against the expectations of the people being fully satisfied.

"The SA Trust for Equity and Development will not handle the whole problem of socio-economic development in South Africa.

"There have been distortions of the economy on a wide scale over the last 300 years. It would take much more than Sated to rectify these problems," he said.

Mr Mbeki said in the earlier interview that the finance would come from public and private sources and would need to be "new money", rather than resources diverted from existing pledges to the African Development Bank.

The head of the local technical committee overseeing the trust fund is University of the Transkei rector Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu.

It is believed former First National Bank chief Chris Ball has been approached to be a director. — Sapa.

Towns pool resources to lift living standards

By Diary 27/12/91

THEO RAWANA

A NOVEL concept designed to uplift quality of life by harnessing co-operation between various communities has been born in Secunda and neighbouring areas in the south-eastern Transvaal. (297)

Sasol Coal GM Chris Cloete says the community of Secunda — where the Sasol Coal and the Sasol 2 and 3 plants are based — has joined with the people of Trichardt, eMbalenhle, Kinross, Evander and Thistle Grove to form Tekset, a co-operative community development organisation which has set up projects to uplift residents' standards of living.

Cloete, a founder member of Tekset — an acronym of the first letters of the names of the six communities involved — says in a statement the success of the new SA will depend on trust being built up now between communities.

The total population of the Tekset area is estimated at 175 000.

Cloete says: "It's no use standing around and waiting for constitutional negotiations to get under way out there before taking action. A lot can be done right now at local community level to change attitudes and to uplift the quality of life for all."

Tekset Community Development (TCD), a Section 21 company whose board comprises members of various political parties, the local chamber of commerce, the Secunda municipality, civic associations, local business and Genmin was formed recently.

"As a forum, we are working towards a community of peace, where education and other opportunities can be utilised to satisfy the needs of the community. Our achievement shows the rest of the country that it can be done," says Cloete.

About 450 youths are currently involved in various projects, including think-tanks, environmental protectiion, an anti-drugs organisation and a "Youth Week" this month.

"We are working towards solving educational problems so that the future can be filled by informed young people capable of building a better SA than the one they have inherited," Cloete says.

An education programme for jobless and illiterate adults has been launched and a brickmaking project is running well. Tekset women have initiated several health, multi-racial interaction, financial planning and educational projects, says Cloete.



Breaking up can be financially ruinous

(297)

S|Times (CMJ 29/12/98

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

UNMARRIED couples who live together were warned this week that if the relationship ends, they could face a web of costly legal problems which might leave at least one partner financially ruined.

"Moving in together is as easy as rearranging the furniture, but moving out could result in an expensive legal nightmare," said Mrs Libby Husemeyer, a happily married mother of three and author of Living Together — Your Emotions, your Finances and the Law.

The book, which follows a recent Women's Legal Status Committee conference in Johannesburg, is the first to detail, with case-history examples, the legal pitfalls of "live-in" relationships in South Africa.

"A man and a woman who live together outside marriage are not prosecuted under the law but they are not protected by it either," said Mrs Husemeyer.

"And contrary to widespread popular belief, there is no such thing in South African Law as a 'common-law' marriage."

Few men, she said, realised, for instance, that they have no legal rights regarding the fate of their children fathered out of wedlock.

"As the mother is regared as the legal custodian and legal guardian of the child, she can deny visiting rights and even have the child adopted without the father's permission or without telling him.

And if the woman, as is usually the case, pays for daily expenses, such as groceries and the telephone account, while the man buys the furniture, she risks leaving the relationship with nothing.

"He is under no legal obligation to repay her nor is he obliged to give her any of the furniture," says Mrs Husemeyer.

"Buying a house jointly, which is becoming more and more common, poses a host of legal difficulties when the relationship ends, if the couple have not come to a legally binding agreement."

For younger couples, Mrs Husemeyer says, the cost of a break-up might be insignificant, but those who are earing good salaries and accumulating assets run a high risk if they don't divide expenses fairly and keep careful records.

Research conducted overseas, she says has debunked the "myth" that living together is a fair "test" for the suitabiliy of marriage.

Mrs Husemeyer said her research showed that the promise of "commitment" implied in a marriage is an important bonding factor especially as the woman grows older and wants children.

"At the end of the day most women want an assurance from their partner that he is willing to share, and commit himself to sharing, the responsibility of parenthood."

Mrs Husemeyer said she would strongly advise couples who intend living together to draw up a legal "cohabitation contract".

"There is little which can be done about the emotional trauma but knowing the legal side is under wraps could help to ease the pain instead of contributing to it."

● Living Together (Southern Book Publishers) is available at most local bookshops.

Report for Boesak

Sowetan 30/12/91

AN URGENT and thorough investigation into the financial affairs of the Foundation for Peace and Justice, of which Dr Allan Boesak is director, has been completed, the director of fundraising confirmed on Friday.

Mr Alwyn Jacobs said he completed a report on the investigation and would send it to Dr Boesak after January 6, when the foundation for Peace and Justice offices would reopen.

Investigation

The contents of the report may not be made public until Dr Boesak has seen it, Mr Jacobs said.

The investigation had started after persistent media reports about a dispute between the foundation and the Bellville South Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk since the two organisations split when Dr Boesak resigned as minister. - *Sapa*