Social Security

Child Care

1975

Soc. Sec — Childcare.

Big demand for crèches

Cape Times 25/11/75

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

At present it accommodates 90 children between the ages of two and six. Mrs Susan Munnik, the matron, says the children begin arriving at the crèche at 6.20am when their mothers leave for work. They remain there until 5.30pm.

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

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

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

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

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

The problem of absentee mothers

STAR 11/11/75

● The rising cost of living and growing pressure on the land in the homelands are the causes.

● Increasing migration of Black women into White areas in search of work is the effect.

● An unknown number of part-time orphans is the result.

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

"Even if we assume that only half of all the women migrants have got families, that still leaves considerable numbers of children without mothers — and probably without fathers as well — for extended periods while they grow up," said Mrs Nattrass.

They will of course be cared for. But it hardly needs pointing out that grandparents, older brothers and sisters, or aunts already loaded with their own children cannot properly fill the roles of absent parents.

Family

Mrs Nattrass emphasised that she is an economist, not a sociologist, and also that very little work had been done on female labour migration.

Nevertheless, her figures give an insight into women's predicament in the labour migration system that is forced on so many Black South Africans.

The total, official number of female migrant workers in 1970 was more than a quarter of a million. By now this figure will have grown, and it could be more than a little inaccurate anyway because of illegal migrancy.

"As it has become more difficult to migrate through the legal channels, so the incentive to migrate illegally has [illegible]," said Mrs [illegible].

Of all the women migrants in 1970, less than 50 000 were younger than 20, which means that the great majority can be presumed to be mothers.

Money

None at all, according to the population census, were older



MRS JILL NATTRASS —insight into women's predicament.

need schooling that makes rural women join the urban labour pool — just when children need them most.

Their desire not to be too far from home and children emerges through a look at the geography of female migration.

The percentage of men migrants in different kinds of industry — except mining because of the great number of foreign labourers — does not vary much with the tribal allegiance or home district of the workers.

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

get home over weekends and days off."

To make it worse, women migrants earn less than men in most jobs. In the professional sector — nursing and teaching mainly — women earn salaries that are only 67 percent as high as the men's (in the Durban area).

In selling and semi-skilled jobs, which involve only five percent of women as against 14 percent of men, their wages are 63 percent as high as men's.

And in unskilled jobs, where most women migrants are working, their average wages are just over half what unskilled men earn.

It is only women domestics who earn more than men domestics — because women may be up to 50 years old, while men working in this sector are generally very young.

System

On average, Black women are slightly better educated than men, but the benefits of more years of schooling for women in the homelands are lost with migrancy, because it is the better educated people who leave first in search of urban work, according to Mrs Nattrass's study.

"There is little doubt that the modern sector of South Africa has, up to date, benefited substantially from the perpetuation of the system," she said.

"And it seems inevitable that the system will continue for a long time, for as long as people's survival depends on remittances from urban workers.

(1) 200
(2) 202
(3) 209
(4) Soc. Sec - Children
(5) 281
(6) 334

Question.....
Write on both sides of the paper

R-DM. 11/11/75.

More room for handicapped

Do not write in this margin

Soc. Sec. - Child Care

Staff Reporter

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

The home is run by the Germiston Cripple Care Association and caters for 80 handicapped African children aged five to 15.

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

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

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

Fees are not asked from the parents unless they can afford to pay.

The opening of the extensions will coincide with the annual Nativity play by the children and the Christmas party.

Social Sec - Childcare.

Fewer in orphanages

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

A refuge in schools

RDM 22/10/75

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL CRECHE AT CITY FACTORY

ARGUS 8/10/75 SOCIAL SOC — Childcare

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

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

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

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

26 CHILDREN

The school has 26 children at present, and by next year facilities for 40 children will be provided.

Initial outlay to adapt the building and to provide the special facilities the children need cost the firm R17 000 and running costs amount to R1 000 a month. School fees, varying between R3,50 and R6 a month, depending on what the mothers earn, and fund raising efforts by the factory workers, bring in between R600 and R700 a month. Teeny Tages subsidises the shortfall.

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

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

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

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

Handbook saves time

UCT News Oct 75

Social Sc - Childcare

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

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

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

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

Peninsula Round Table 77 donated R4 500 to cover printing costs and will organise sales and distribution to keep the price down.

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

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

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

The paediatric handbook is available from the UCT Institute of Child Health, Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, Rondebosch 7700 at a nominal price of R3,25 a copy and postage of 25 cents. Donations to the Institute will be used to further education in the child health sciences through similar publications, brochures and audio-visual media.

NATAL MERCURY 16/9/75

ren read each Zulu word and then translated it into English.

Miss C. Cele, the principal of the school, wanted Ekuthuleni to celebrate a similar occasion after she was

nearly 300 people.

The mothers prepared salads, cooked chickens vegetables and rice and baked umpteen puddings until twelve o'clock the night before; and Miss

Jewish Women supplement the figure. Mrs Gering who organised an exhibition for Black nursery schools early this year has worked closely with Ekuthuleni for a

said Mrs. Gering.

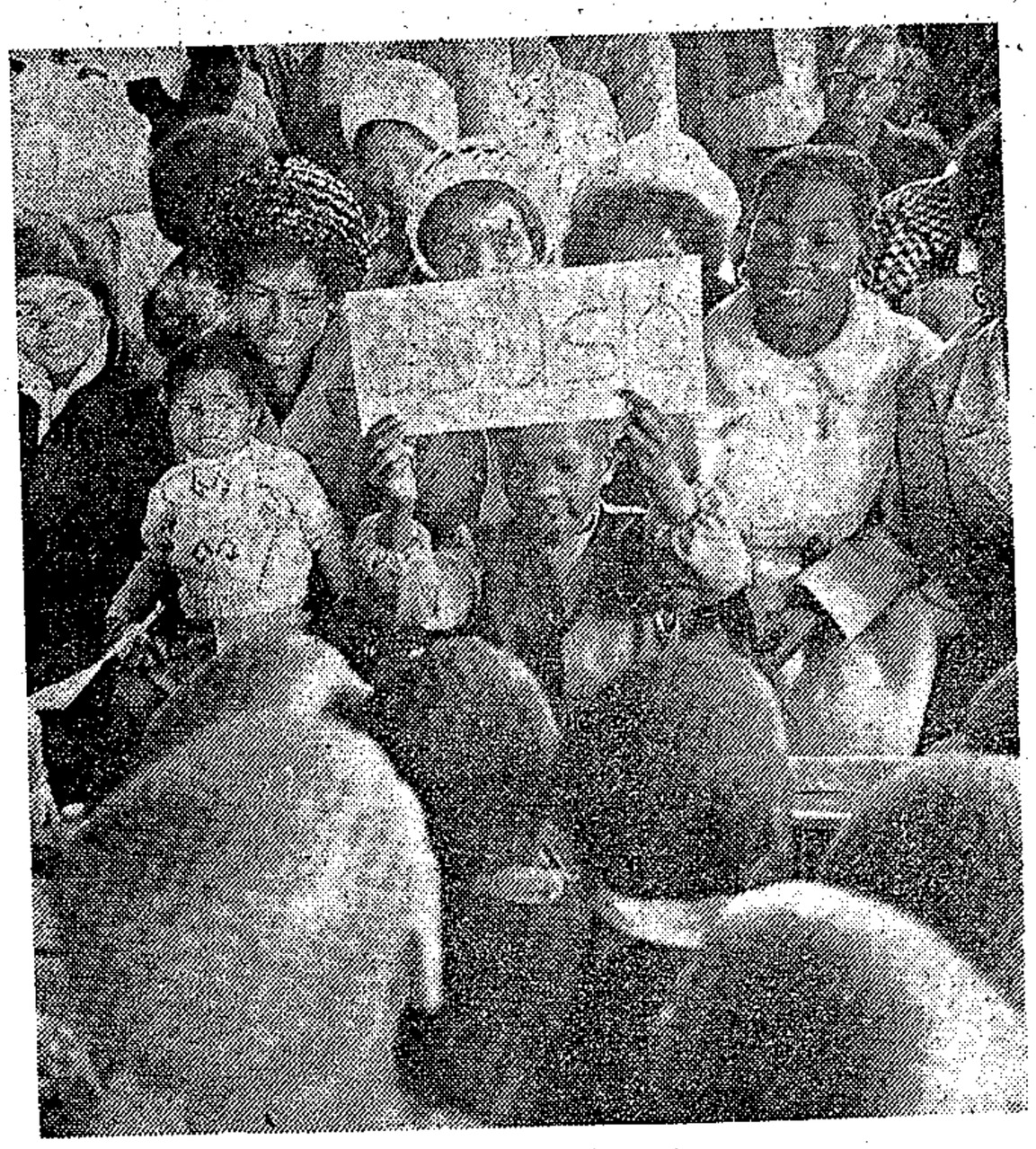
"At one time the school was being raided every weekend," she said. "To prevent more equipment from being stolen, a father, the only man on the parents committee, decided to donate lollipops to the school. "These are sold to the children in the neighbourhood and the money is used to pay for a nightwatchman."

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

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

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

To Mrs. Gering the greatest compliment is having the parents involved in the school and working step by step with her, and a principal and two teachers who work in co-operation with one another.



The children read 20-odd words in Zulu and translated them into English. One of the pupils held up the placards encouraging his fellow playmates to give the answers — ubuso meaning face.

SOCIAL SECURITY - Childcare.

Ekuthuleni's Open Day

Natal Mercury 16/9/75

Parents and teachers work side by side



Honoured guest Mrs. Nina Gering wipes the nose of one of the pupils who was not his usual healthy self while his father and the principal Miss Celia Cele have a friendly chat.

NATAL Mercury 16/9/75

WELCOME was the sign above the door of Ekuthuleni Nursery School.

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

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

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

Their Zulu dancing enthralled the guests.

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

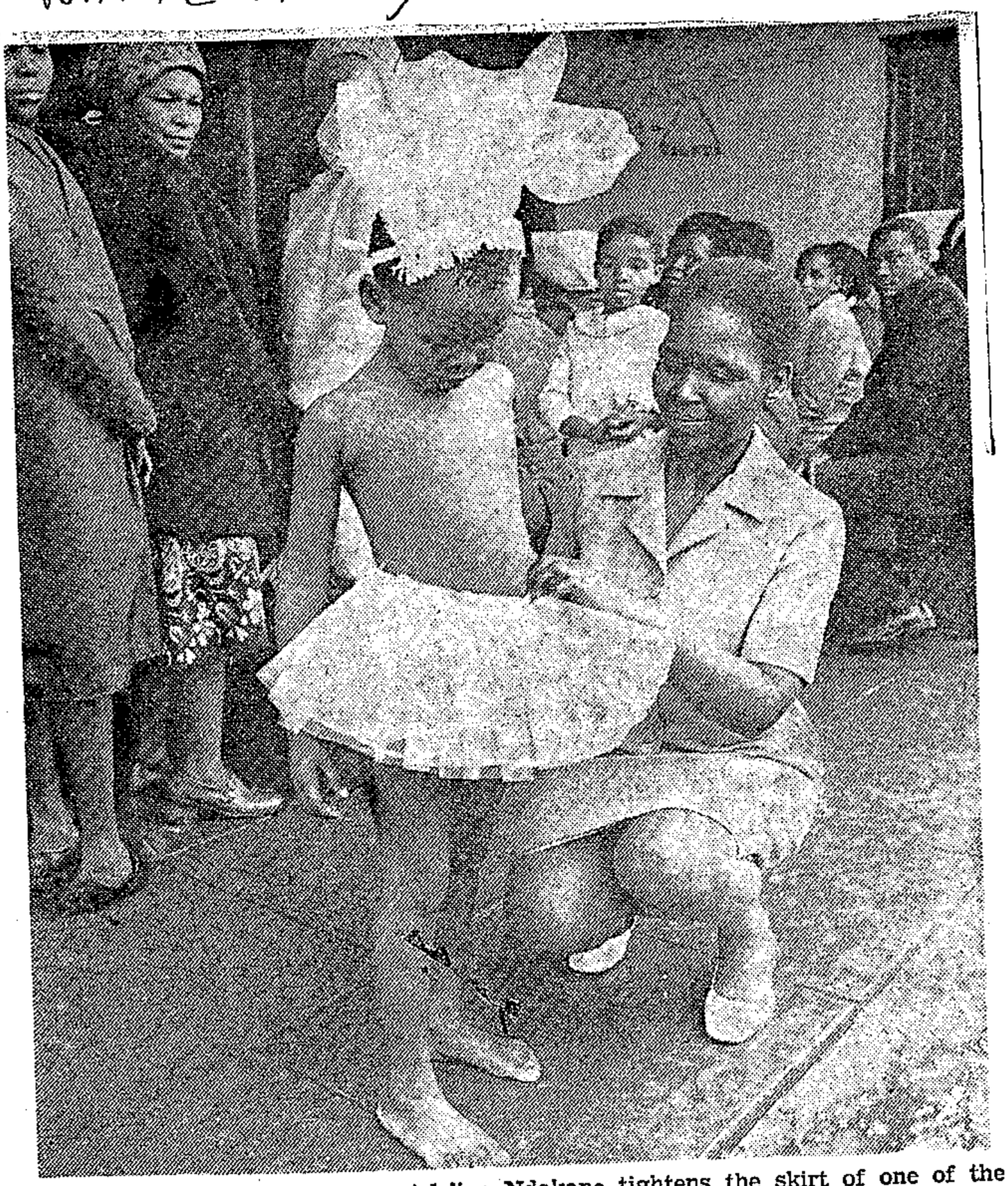
They flaunted their bodies in unison, imitating Zulu dancers to perfection.

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

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

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

Songs were sung by the children and as a little boy raised placards above his head, the children invited to an Open Day at a Coloured nursery school run by Mrs. N. Goldstone.



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

She discussed the idea with her parents and teachers committee and within weeks they organised the function. Each family was asked to donate a rand and preparations began six days in advance. With a Cele stayed at the school overnight to decorate the tables and display the children's work.

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

The Bantu Administration give a yearly grant [illegible] few years.

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

The parents participate in the running of the school as much as the teachers. "When we took the children to the aquarium recently the parents made sandwiches and bought



MRS. EDITH BALOYI (left) and Doris Nhlengethwa, social workers at the Durban Bantu Child Welfare Society, are members of the Action Committee which was formed after the symposium at Lamontville. They feel that compulsory education has reached emergency measure level is the only solution to combating truancy and gangs which terrorise children in the townships.

Mercury
11/9/75

Parents would therefore have to change their attitudes towards the upbringing of children.

● In rural areas grazing paddocks would have to be created to free boys and girls from the burden of cattle herding. Subsidi for food and clothing for poor children would have to be provided by the State.

● No one should say there is no money because how much does it cost the State to keep them in prison or hospital afterwards because they become deviant for

factors make us aun the quality of these children who finally go through all the classes under such conditio s.

"But this is a hopeless situat en out of 3 513 075 pupils in school in 1974, 3 276 742 were in primary schools. This left only 227 336 in post primary schools.

"Big donations of books and even schools built in isolated areas by some people and organisations of goodwill will not solve the problem. What is needed is full compulsory education."

Committee generates self-help

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

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

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

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

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

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

Through parents becoming involved the group felt that children would receive the stimulation and motivation which was necessary to interest them in their schooling.

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

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

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

From these discussions another need arose: the introduction of vocational guidance in schools.

MERCURY 1/9/75

A SYMPOSIUM Living Today organised by the Durban Bantu Child Welfare Society in Lamontville last week covered subjects on Adaptation to Changing Values; Health: A Priority; Economic Aspects in Urban Living and Education —Education—Preparation for Adulthood.

MERCURY 1/9/75

Schooling for all is a must

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

Education in ...ation fo. Adulthood was an address given by Mr. A. J. Thembela, Senior Lecturer in Education at the University of Zululand, at the symposium.

"The implementation of compulsory education for African children is usually confused by many irrelevant statements and arguments.

"It is often said that there is no money, no teachers, no schools and that the people are not ready," he said. "First South Africa is a wealthy country and there is no question of lack of money.

"What is more this wealth is produced by all of us, both Black and White in various capacities."

Mr. Thembela said that the implementation of compulsory education presupposed the fulfilment of certain conditions. The main ones which he covered were:

● The State itself would have to be prepared to budget on a grander scale to provide for free education and to ensure better qualified teaching staff, sufficient classroom accommodation and improved facilities.

● Compulsory education should enjoy wide support of the adult population. Introduction might sow seeds of distrust and conflict in the community because non-attendance by school children makes the parent or guardian liable to prosecution.

lack of proper education.

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

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

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

"Apart from the problems which we find inside our schools, there are tremendous social, economic and political problems we cannot discuss. But the internal problems we find in schools are overcrowded classes where any talk about learning becomes a joke. No wonder so many children are found roaming the streets at any time of the day and finally decide to abandon school.

"All these and other

Symposium on child-care

STAR 22/7/75

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

The Regional Welfare Board, which is organising the symposium, says that in densely populated areas such as Hillbrow there is only one creche for the children of working mothers.

There's no place like home

Natal Mercury 17/7/75

By ANN BARON

A NEW way of life is unfolding for the children of St. Philomena's Orphanage in Malvern.

Across the White suburbs of Durban, in Sydenham, a little village is at the foundations of its development. When it is completed next June it will be the new home of St. Philomena's orphans.

With a cluster of five cottages with sunny patios and gardens, the children will leave the austere army - like barracks of their dormitories for something more personal — the privacy of a bedroom or the warmth of a sitting room.

"At present there are 37 girls to a dormitory," said Sister Genevieve, principal of St. Philomena's Orphanage. "The girls form little cliques which makes it difficult for us to build up a relationship with them as we have to compete against the security they get from these groups.

"Once we move to Sydenham we are going to live as families in the cottages," she said. "Sisters or house parents will stay with the girls.

FRIENDS

"If they want to invite friends they will feel they have got a home to bring them to and a garden to play in."

Each cottage has a kitchen, sitting and dining-room, bathroom and bedrooms. A convent will also be built in the one-and-a-half hectares of land, and a central kitchen, offices and store-room so that the orphanage can buy food in bulk.

As soon as they have raised enough money they plan to build a youth club, library, hall, boardroom, domestic science and sewing room, art and music room, clinic and sick bay.

"The girls are very isolated at St. Philomena's," said Sister Genevieve. "Their school and church are on the grounds so they don't often mix with other children.

LESSONS

"In Sydenham they will go to the school and church in the area and will learn something about the outside world. We also hope to serve the community once our project is finished — they will be welcome to use our boardroom and hall and we also want them to join our children for art, sewing and cooking lessons.

"They haven't got many facilities in Sydenham so it will be wonderful to be able to offer them what we have and also to be able to teach our children to give to others."

Funds for the village is a major drawback as the land alone cost nearly R75 000 and the cost of the new home is R650 000.

Mrs. Ruth Schoch, the fund-raiser, has collected R204 000 and obtained an interest - free loan for R260 000, but R446 000 has still to be raised to complete the buildings and repay the loan.

SAVINGS

"We had R40 000 in our savings for the land which had mounted up from functions we held," said Sister Genevieve. "The sisters put in R10 000 of their own savings — we have nothing to spend our salaries on and were only too glad to contribute. The remainder of the money came from overseas."

St. Philomena's stands on six hectares of ground in Malvern surrounded by lovely old trees. The highest offer they have received is R120 000. They will get no Government compensation for the land because the White sisters are not affected by the Group Areas Act.

"We hope that the land will be bought for cluster housing as we should then be able to get more money for it," said Mrs. Schoch. "The trouble is we can't afford to hold on to the land for much longer as we need the money.

"You can imagine our disappointment when we found out that was all we would get for our property, especially after paying so much for land in Sydenham which is about quarter the size."

HOLIDAYS

There are 165 children at St. Philomena's but when they take up their premises in Malvern there will be accommodation for only 80 girls.

"About 60 will leave at the end of the year," said Sister Genevieve. "By the time we move, some of the children could be returned to their homes if the conditions are adequate or their parents rehabilitated.

"If we still exceed 80 we will have to try to get some of the girls accepted by families who have them for holidays. They often ask if they can keep the girls. Most of the children go away every school holiday to foster parents in Durban, Umtata or Eshowe and have a marvellous time.

"We want the girls to get more love and personal attention at St. Philomena's. This is why we are focusing on a smaller home with families settled into each cottage.

"There were so many little things that we had to think of before which kept on reminding us and them that they were institutional children," she said.

"Little things like arranging flowers, setting a table for four or just having someone around for tea had to be taught to them, whereas in a home this would be learnt naturally."

Group therapy is an integral part of St. Philomena's. Mary Sampson, their social worker, helps the girls to examine their relationships with one another so that their friendships will become more meaningful.

"We also discuss various emotional problems and other subjects like sex, love and marriage so that the girls can grow together, have trust in one another and through this greater communication," said Miss Sampson.

"This helps them share things, support each other and give one another strength."

"Their new home will be more than just a shelter, it will give them a sense of belonging," said Sister Genevieve.

Social Security - Child care

slabbert thomas

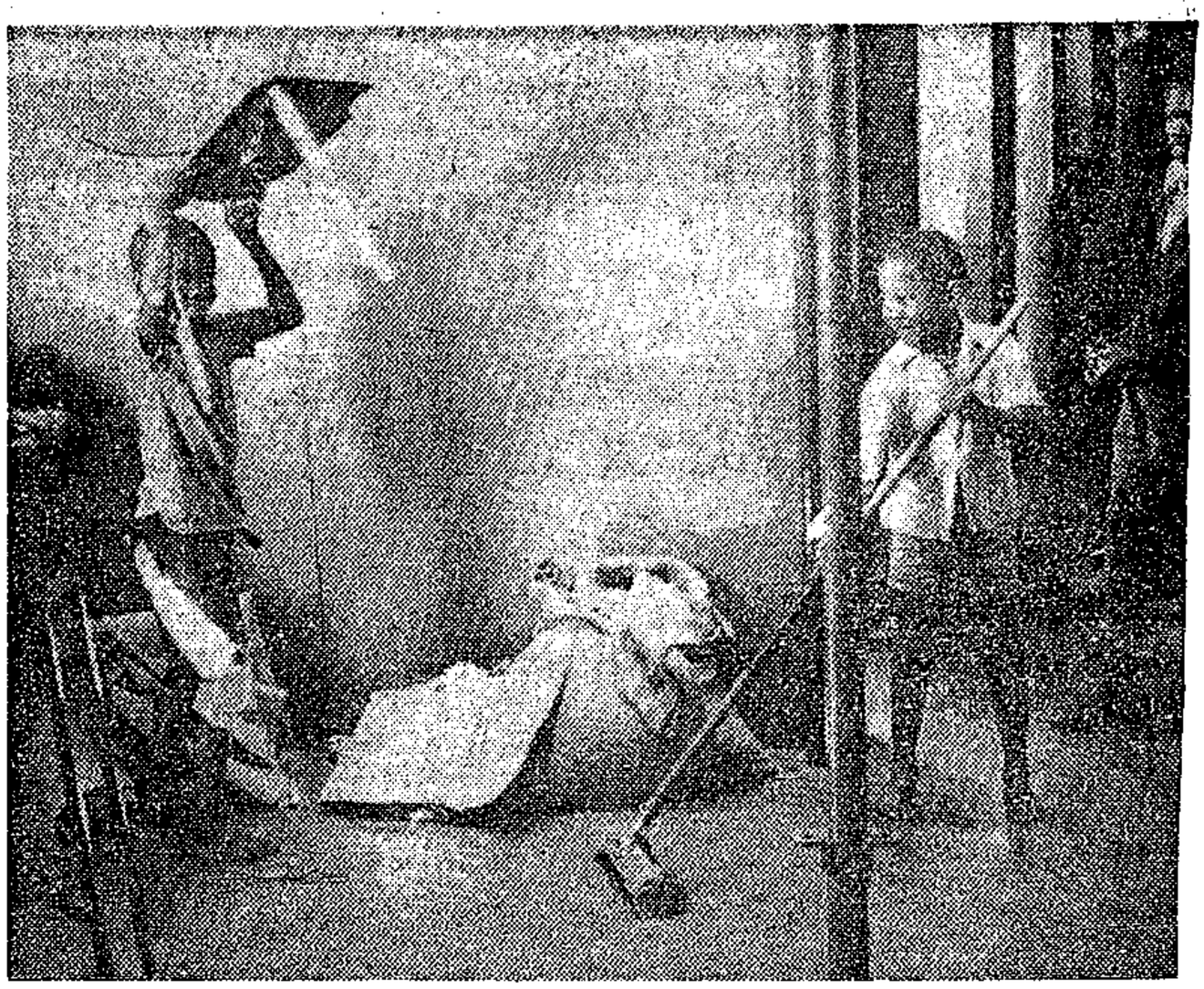
pre-school care facilities for coloured and black children in greater cape town

institute for social development
UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

No way to play

STAR 16/7/75

FANYANA SHIBURI spotlights the plight of Orlando Wes children, who have little enough to play with and little enough room to play with it.



Without much in the way of fun and games to keep them laughing and relax and off the streets — these children get down to cleaning up their small youth

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

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

Lack of space to accommodate the teenagers is, in the words of 68-year-old Mrs Mable Ngakane, founder and director of the club, "only the tip of an iceberg."

It is sparsely furnished — only a couple of old benches and chairs donated by the youths' parents, and a table-tennis board. The children use home-made plank rackets.

Those who do not have table-tennis balls use old golf balls.

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

Her horror

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

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

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

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

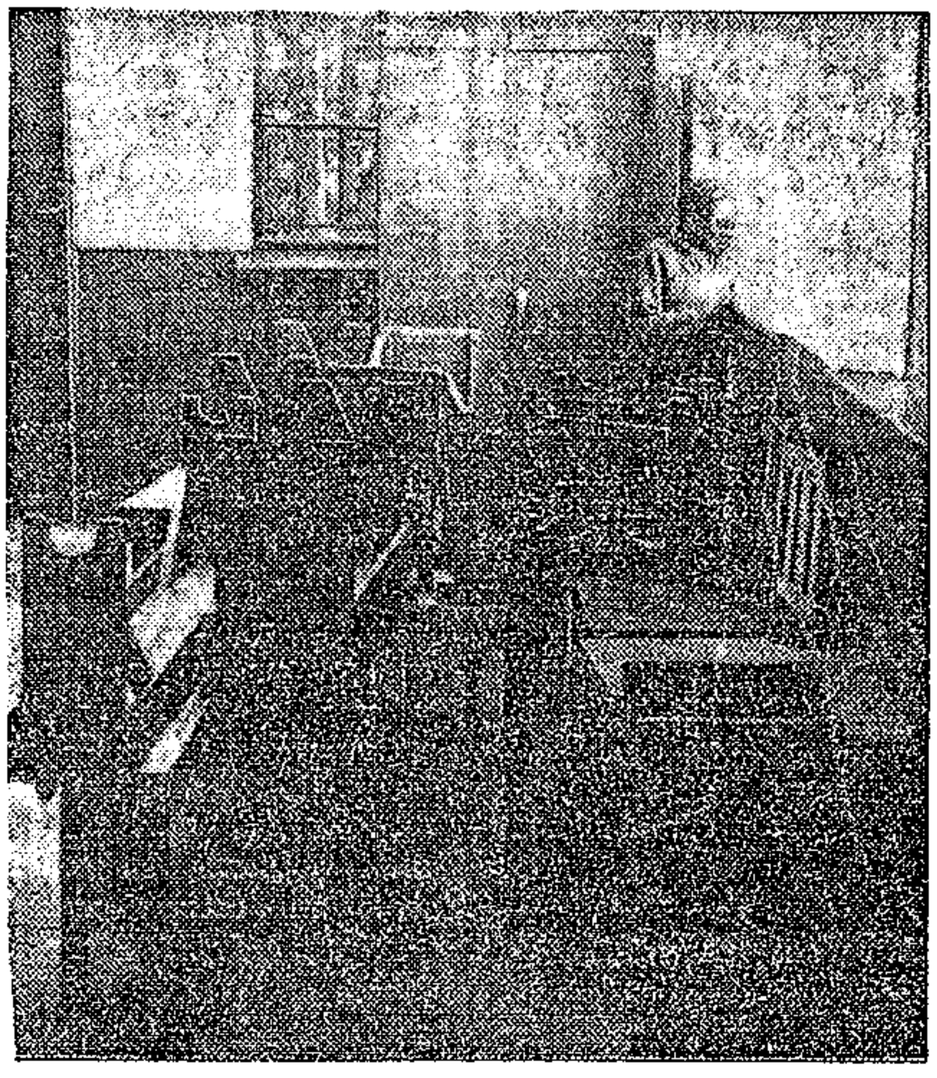
Many needs

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

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

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

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



Old benches and chairs piled up . . . almost all the furniture for more than 300 boys and girls.



A quick game of draughts . . . one of the few the children can play at weekends, after school a school holidays.

Backward children's 'Eden' in the balance

RDM 20/6/75

By ROY DEVENISH

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

Little Eden, a haven for about 80 children and a number of adults, has become the centre of a storm of protest from residents living on properties adjoining the three houses used by the home.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But if the residents do take legal action and have the home closed, the children will be on the streets. "We just do not have alternative accommodation," said Mr Hyams.

Subsidy differential under attack

Natal Mercury 14/6/71

Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Places of safety received a subsidy of R1,25 a day a child. Coloured and Indian — R25,85 and R27,85 per child a month. Places of safety — 85c.

Black — 33,45c a day and 36,73c a day. Apart from this, 30c a day a child is paid to anyone acting as a "place of safety" and 32½c to institutions.

The subsidies are expected to be reviewed soon.

HANSARD 18 Q. 1139

13 June 1975.

~~180~~

Social Sec - Children

Employment of children

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

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

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

Yes. The investigation revealed that a Coloured youth of 14 years of age was employed by a small unregistered factory engaged in bread slicing and wrapping. Section 24(1) of the Act prohibits the employment of any person under the age of 15 years. On 30 May 1975 the employer was instructed to cease his factory activities as the premises did not comply with the requirements of the relevant Act and the youth's services were terminated.

The other cases of child labour referred to in the newspaper report, concern the employment of children in domestic service in private households. The Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act and other legislation administered by my Department, do not apply to persons employed in such work.

HANSARD 16

Q. 1135
13 June 1975.

Soc. Sec - Childcare

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

*1. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

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

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) December 1974.

(b) July 1960.

(2) Children's Homes:

Ordinary Rate: 33,45 cents per day.
Special Rate: 36,73 cents per day.

Places of Safety:

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

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

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

HANSARD 18

Q. 1135-6

13 June 1975.

Sec. Sec - Child care

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

*2. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

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

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

The ACTING MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) 1 December 1974.

(b) 1 April 1975.

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

(b) Places of safety—R0-85 per day.

HANSARD 18

Q. 1116-17
10 June 1975.

Indian children's homes/places of safety

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 1 December 1974.

(b) 1 April 1975.

(2) (a) Ordinary Rate: R25-85 per month per child.
Special Rate: R27-85 per month per child.

(b) R0-85 per day per child.

I may add that from 1 October the rates indicated in (2)(a) will be increased by approximately R3 per month in each case.

Social - Security - Aldeore

HANSARD 18

Q. 1117

10 June 1975.

For. Sec. - Childcare

White children's homes/ places of safety

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

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

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) 1 December 1974.

(b) 1 April 1975.

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

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

(b) R1-25 per day.

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

Workshop settles social grievances

Natal Mercury 27/5/75

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other queries included:

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

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

Names, phone numbers and addresses were exchanged and judging by the concern and determination that manifested itself during the afternoon, many of the seeds that were sown will come to constructive fruition.

HANSARD 12 Q. 829-831

~~648~~ 28 April 1975

(2 Soc. Sec. - Child care)

Nursery schools for Africans: Teachers/subsidies

261. Mr. H. F. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

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

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

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Jabulani	19	16	16	20	20
Umlazi	22	20	20	19	20
Bafokeng	9	10	7	15	20
Mdantsane					16

(3) No. My Department of Bantu Education is not responsible for pre-school education. Bantu Affairs Administration Boards subsidized certain places of care for pre-school children.

HANSARD 15 Q. 985-6

20 May 1975

Places of care for Bantu children

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

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

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

Soc. Sec - Childcare.

HANSARD. 4 Q column. 506
14 March 1975.

Soc-Ser - Child care

Children's homes/places of safety for Bantu

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

(ii) 819.

(b) (i) 1 260.

(ii) 179.

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

HANSARD 6

Q. column 441-2

11 March 1972

Social-Sec - Childcare

Place of Safety, Wentworth

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) 47.

(2) Yes.

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

(b) March 1978.

(c) (i) 88.

(ii) 6.

HANSARD 6 Q. column 426
11 March 1975.

Soc-Sec - Childcare

Prosecutions/convictions in terms of Children's Act

*3. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Justice:

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

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

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

1.7.1972 to 30.6.1973:

	Section 18(1)	Section 18(2)
(a)	495	1 900
(b)	258	1 228

1.7.1973 to 30.6.1974:

	Section 18(1)	Section 18(2)
(a)	500	1 928
(b)	256	1 237

HANSARD 5 Q. column 395
7 March 1975

Soc - Security - Child care

Indian children in need of care

*12. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

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

1973	347
1974	344

HANSARD 5

Q. column 379-380
4 March 1975.

See. Sec. Children

Children's homes/places of safety for Indian children

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 381.

(ii) 69.

(b) (i) 287.

(ii) 120.

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

HANSARD. 5. Q. columns. 347-8.
4 March 1975.

For. See - Children

Coloured children in need of care

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

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

†The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Yes. 2 216 in 1973, 2 294 in 1974

HANSARD. 7. Q. columns. 541-42.
19 March 1975.

Soc. Sec - Childcare

WEDNESDAY, 19 MARCH 1975

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) (a) (i) 2 637.

(ii) 394.

(b) (i) 1 973.

(ii) 664.

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

Yachting anchorage at Simonstown

164. Mr. J. W. B. WILBY asked the Minister of Defence:

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

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

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

(2) Yes.

HANSARD 4 Q. column 300-301
27 February 1975.

See - See - Childcare

Registered children's homes/places of safety

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

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

(ii) 368.

(b) (i) 5 889.

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

(2) Ordinary rate—R474-00 per annum.

Special rate for pupils with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities or deviate children—R522-00 per annum.

Social Security

Child Care

1976

~~Soc. Sec. Childcare~~

~~2373~~

Z96

New move to aid Soweto children

STAR 23/6/76

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further details can be obtained from Mrs Graham at 728-2466.

ways to Durban has doubled in the past year, and local girls — including schoolgirls — still frequent the clubs.

No law

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

Because of this there is no restriction on the ages of the girls who enter, and there is no law to prevent anyone giving a child under 18 a drink on

Port Elizabeth I saw a young girl — who was pointed out to me as being 15 — tottering drunkenly against a Fiji seaman.

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

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

The police say that one of the problems is that young girls found in clubs deny they are picking up

men under the command of Major Basie Smit raided a club after a report that liquor was being sold illegally.

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

Detained

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

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

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

Despite this, the num-

In Port Elizabeth, a father whose 18-year-old daughter has been a prostitute since the age of 14, told me: "Some club owners encouraged my girl and many other young teenagers by giving them free admission and offering them excitement. Stamp out clubs and you stamp out most of the child prostitution."

Municipal spokesmen claim the clubs are necessary for the hundreds of foreign seamen who frequent South African ports looking for a good time.

"If we stamp clubs out, they go underground, and decent women are not safe in the streets," is a popular reply.

Necessary

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

On Good Friday in the Slipped Disc night-club in

Even nice girls...

A PORT ELIZABETH taxi-driver: "I picked up a 15-year-old girl from a respectable suburb one Friday night. She asked me to drive her to the Slipped Disc night-club. The girl said she was still at school but frequented the Slipped Disc at weekends and picked up sailors. She said her mother knew all about it, but I knew she was lying."

It's go, go, go all year round

THE night-clubs in South Africa's three busiest ports remain open seven days a week, 52 weeks a year — despite the stringent Sunday Observances Act.

This applies even to the holiest of Christian holidays; Good Friday.

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

No policeman visited the clubs.

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

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

2/5/76



A foreign seaman swings with one of the myriad faceless South African girls who go down to the sea for fun . . .

Hazards of the 'harbour hookers'

THE girls who frequent dockside night-clubs run risks of assault and rape by men they meet there — with little fear of retribution for the men.

In Cape Town another reporter and I stood by helplessly outside the club, Darryl's, as an attractive 16-year-old blonde, Louise, was forced into a battered car by 10 youths and driven away for what seemed a group assault.

When she resisted, one of the youths pushed his fist into her face and threatened: "I'll . . . . you up. Your face will never be the same."

An onlooker, hacking the hoodlums, yelled: "Take her to the mountain."

I was told this meant that if the girl resisted too much, the youths should assault her on the mountain and leave her to find her own way home.

Her elder sister made a spirited attempt to help her — but to no avail. When they tried to force her into the car too, she fought them off.

The car drove away. It was obvious that Louise would not resist the attacks on her, nor would she report to the police.

In the Slipped Disc night-club in Port Elizabeth on Good Friday night, 20-year-old Sandy — who has been "clubbing" for years — was walking with difficulty.

She told me she had been raped by two men after she had left the club in the early hours of the previous morning. She had fought them unsuccessfully all the way.

Sandy said that she staggered to a police station and had reported the rape. The police had taken her to hospital.

Later that day she had "released herself" from hospital against doctor's orders, she said.

That night she was back in the club. She knew the alleged rapists slightly, she said.

Two men were later held for questioning, but were released by the police.

Railways Police were called to the Cape Town docks to rescue a girl from a taxi which had been surrounded by a score of Taiwan seamen. All of them wanted her.

The police say that few of the cases of rape on these girls are reported.

They maintain that the law is the same for all, but admit that it is much more difficult to obtain a conviction when the complainant is an alleged prostitute.

2/5/76

SHADY CLUBS BLITZ

WELFARE OFFICERS are to raid dockside night clubs with policemen in an effort to stamp out the growing menace of child prostitution.

Dr A. T Winckler, Deputy Secretary of Social Welfare, this week issued these instructions to his regional heads in South African ports.

Dr Winckler thanked the Sunday Times for bringing the scandal to light. He said his department could normally only act when complaints were made — "but if we are aware of anything needing investigation we act."

Squad needed

Dr Winckler's decision to send probation officers to clubs in the coastal cities followed opinions expressed by senior welfare officers that there was an unfilled abyss between police work and welfare work.

"There should be a special squad of either police or social workers whose sole job is to go to clubs and hotels and other places in search of children who may have left home," a senior official said.

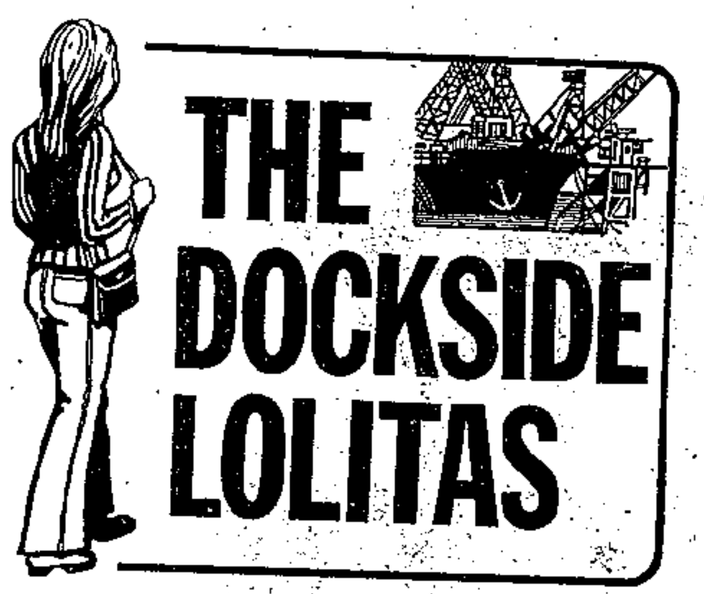
"At present, when parents tell us that a child is missing they are referred to the police. The police open a file, but if the parents have no idea where the child has gone not much is done to find the child."

Lethargic

One of the handicaps the authorities have is that the public is lethargic in reporting cases of the abuse of children.

There is also a lack of a sufficient number of social workers — especially men, who are far more suitable than women to call on night-clubs in search of young prostitutes.

It takes a great deal of courage to enter these tough clubs. Even the police are not safe. In December last year, two policemen were hit with bottles and glasses in Durban when five police-



THE DOCKSIDE LOLITAS

By DESMOND BLOW

non-licensed premises.

In all three ports this week police officers agreed that the unlicensed night-clubs were the basis of the growing rate of child prostitution.

Because of the lack of parental interest and control, schoolgirls often spend weekends in clubs, and pick up sailors. On Monday they return to school with a new watch or money which they show to their classmates, telling them it is easy to earn these in a night-club.

Free

seamen. They are just listening to the music, and have their parents' permission to be there, they say.

When girls are taken home by the police, parents confirm that the girls were there with their permission.

"We seldom believe this is the case."

Permission

According to some welfare workers another major problem is the lack of co-operation between various civil service departments.

In a recent raid by Durban police on Club Tomorrow, a licensed discotheque on Durban's beachfront, 13 girls under the age of 18 were found on the premises.

The police took them home and handed them over to their parents, but no report was made to the social welfare authorities.

21576

296

HANSARD NO. 13

THURSDAY, 29 APRIL 1976

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

911 Schoolboy from Tenterton Place of Safety

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

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

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

Audio/visuals

Is it essentia[l] for your show any audi[o] been decided? such as a film videotape?

[p]laying at home or [t]he meeting room [y]ou?

[L]e as a meeting [u]r audience and as [f]or your subject?

[g]ht size for the [p]ected?

[b]e able to see? [t]is or platform? [h]gh room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

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

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

Visuals

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

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

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

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

296

29 April 1976.

HANSARD NO. 13

Audio/visuals

Is it esse
show any a
such as a f
videotape?

912 White children in need of care

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

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

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

913 FRIDAY, 30

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) 2 787.

(2) (a) 791.

(b) 1 029.

suitable as a meeting
place for your audience and as
a background for your subject?

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

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

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

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

Visuals

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

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

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

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been
allowed for:

Soc Sec - Childcare

Crime Reporter CHARLENE PATMORE reports on abandoned babies in South Africa — and the reasons why.



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

Naked in the veld

23/4/76 STAR

They're left naked on gravel paths or in the veld; or wrapped in newspaper, paper bags, or blankets; they're left in dr[illegible]

an additional financial burden," he added.

Police normally find out about "concealment of birth," through neigh[illegible]

STAR

23/4/76

or in dustbins. They're South Africa's abandoned babies.

During the past 10 days, four newly born, dead babies have been found in the Witwatersrand area.

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

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

Police say there are various reasons why babies are abandoned.

"One is to save on expensive burial costs, especially if the child is still-born," an official said.

Illegitimate

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

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

"Some people also fear disappears.

Medical officials also occasionally inform the police.

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

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

Sympathetic

Although she could not find figures for White and Coloured children, she gave the total of African children abandoned from 1972 to 1975 in South Africa. "In 1972, 31 babies were abandoned, and 36 the following year. The figure trebled in 1974, when 108 children were abandoned. Last year the figure dropped again to 36," she said.

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

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

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



Carefully wrapped in a blanket, this baby was found outside the servant's room at a home in Benoni.

Social Sec - Childcare

Work-shy husbands not cured by prison

CAPE TIMES 21/4/76

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

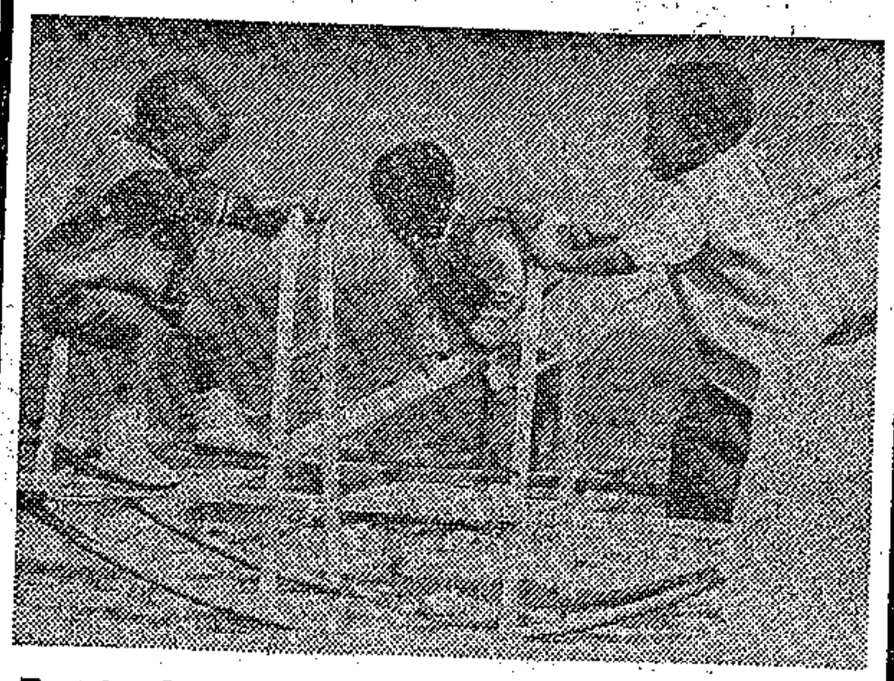
An official of the Society for ths Protection of Child Life, said that if the mother had made some effort to get her husband to support her and failed to get relief, she was entitled to apply for help to the relevant State department such as the Department of Social Welfare, the Administration of Coloured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

Mr Tommy Pearson, a welfare worker, said that he received 25 to 30 calls at his office each month from women who complained about their husbands not supporting them.

Soc Welf Dec – Childcare



Intense concentration is the secret of making paper chains at the Hanna Jaff day nursery.



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

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

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

Fund means joy for children

STAR 14/4/76.

Marian Shinn

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

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

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

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

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

The Distress Fund came to her aid.

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

Fees paid

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

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

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

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

They have to keep afloat by tireless fund raising, which has become harder in these times of tight finance. The association has adamantly refused to cut down on the type of food it gives the 3 300 children under its wing.

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

The nurseries' meals provide 75 percent of the children's daily nutritional requirements.

Recently the fees were raised from R3 to R5 a month per child but this hardly balanced out the extra R20 000 on the association's food bills last year. The cost of milk for the nurseries rose by R12 000 for the same period.

Mrs P Newton-Thompson, vice-chairman of the association, said money for capital expenditure — such as creche extensions and equipment — was fairly easy to raise.

Donors preferred to see their money going into bricks and mortar, she said.

Bulk buying

But money for day to day running expenses was a different kettle of fish. The West Rand Board gives a daily grant of, seven-and-a-half cents per child, but it costs about 35c a day to feed each child adequately.

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

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

Extensions

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

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

Mrs Newton-Thompson said by enlarging these creches the association could cater for an extra 240 children at a cost of R60 000. A new creche for 120 children would cost about R40 000, she said.

STAR 14/4/76

Social Sec - Childcare

Nine babies abandoned on Rand

STAR 14/4/76

Crime Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

FOUND ALIVE

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

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

Two newly born baby boys were found in January. Both were Coloured. The one lived after being found wrapped in blankets, and with a bottle in its mouth in Newclare, Johannesburg.

296

Hansard 11 col 786
6/4/76

Indian children in need of care

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) 310.

(2) (a) 274.

(b) 36.

Soc. Sec - Childcare

DAILY DISP. 2/4/76

Impasse over child labour in Cape Town

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

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

The Children's Act forbids children under the age of 12 to trade on public streets, but allows 13-to 16-year-olds to do so until 19h00 on weekdays and 21h00 on Saturdays.

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

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

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

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

Mr Honkman said the courts were sympathetically disposed towards young children and the police were not keen to detain them. — SAPA.

296

Hansard 10 col 719
1/4/76

(4) **Bantu children in need of care**

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

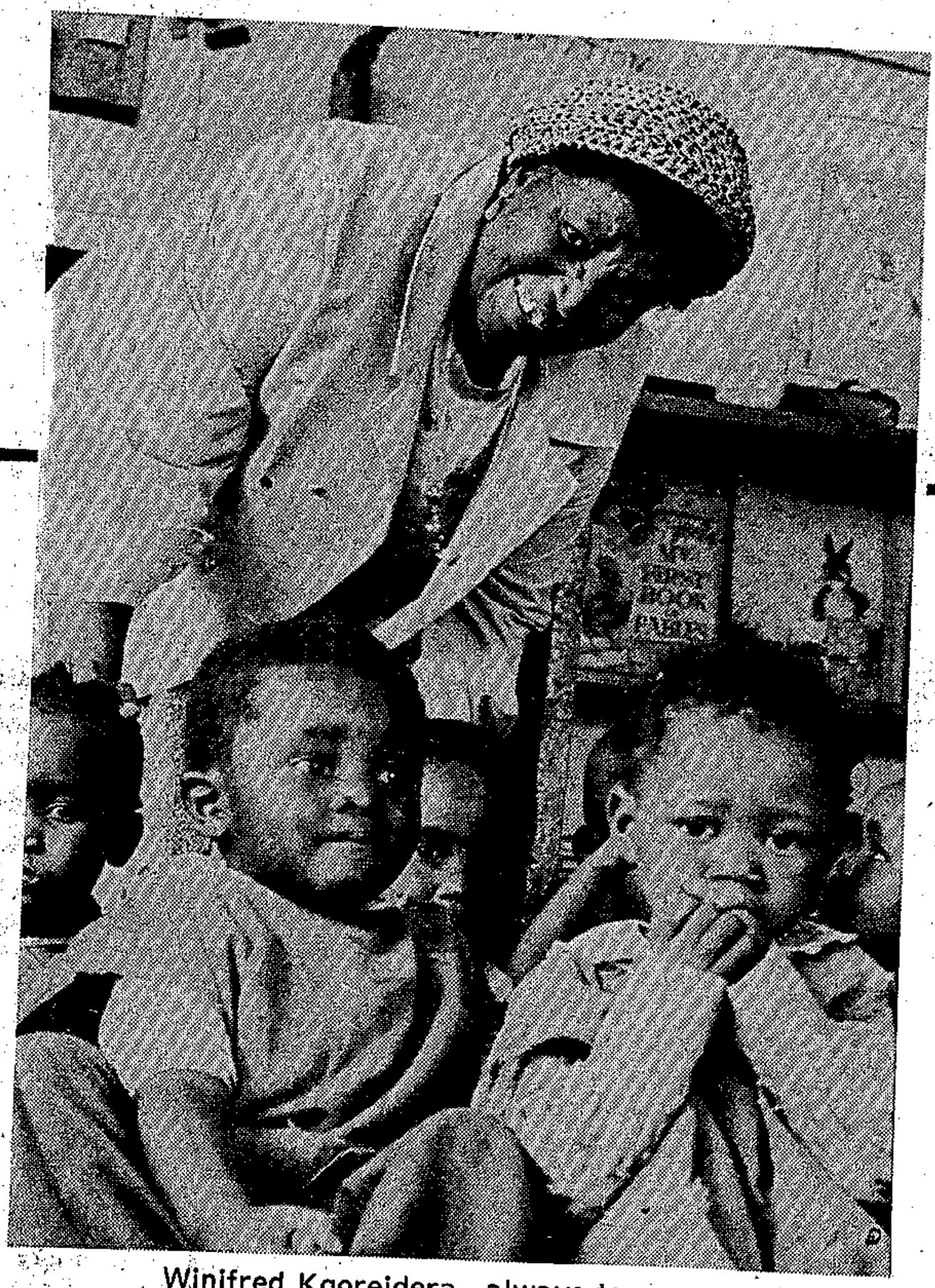
(1) 1 378.

(2) (a) 331.

(b) 1 047.

Social-Security - Child care

PICTURE Vikki Pereira



Winifred Kgoreidera...always to care

RDM 17/3/76

For tomorrow's people

CHILDREN Jane Fraser

ONE HUNDRED and twenty tiny tots, overalled and occupied, singing simple songs in passable unison. Walls lined with visual aids and infant art. Miniature toilets in a neat row, a helping hand. A smile a minute and perhaps a tear or two.

And there to wipe away the tears, cajole and perhaps scold but always to care is the woman in charge.

It's a familiar scene to those of us who've ever had pre-school children. Whether it be a day care centre, play school or nursery school, they're places of comfort to the working mother who can leave her children in the knowledge they will be well cared for

rate is a contributing factor to the large number of small children left in the often inept hands of the infirm and elderly.

There are still thousands of children in need of day care and thousands and thousands of rands needed to build these centres.

"We charge R5 per month per child," explained Ms Kgoreidera. "But it's a perpetual struggle to get this and even when we do it doesn't half cover the cost of feeding the children three times a day, let alone paying the supervisors and maintaining the building.

Haphazard

Winifred Kgoreidera, supervisor extraordinaire, runs one such creche in Soweto. She's done so for the past 20 years, from a haphazard and impecunious beginning for 80 children in her four roomed house, to the disciplined present-day situation of 120 children in seemingly ideal conditions.

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

Day care centres must be right on top of the priorities of "Must haves" in Soweto. The working mother is the rule and the large illegitimacy

electricity. This was a gift from a wealthy doctor in Soweto but has been the extent of donations from our own people. It would seem that the wealthy Soweto-ite hasn't yet learned to give."

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

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

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

RDM 17/3/76

Senate Hansard 3 @ cols 11-12

4/3/76

Coloured children's homes: Contributions

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

296

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

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

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

Ordinary rate: R28-65 per month.

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

Senate Hansard 3 Q col 11

3/3/76

296

Indian children's homes: Contributions

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

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

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

Senate Hansard 3 Col 1.10

2/3/76

White children's homes: Contributions

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

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

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

In addition, subsidies are payable in respect of salaries and special grants are made in approved cases. During the last calendar year these subsidies and special grants amounted to R124 654-00.

296

Senate Hansard 3 Q col 5

1/3/76

296

Bantu children's Homes: Contributions

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

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Ordinary Rate: R141-30 per annum.
Special Rate: R153-30 per annum in respect of a pupil classified as having physical, mental or behaviour disabilities.

Big plans for Soweto

RDM 26/2/76

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

The Transvaal Cricket Union has donated R9 000 worth of cricket nets to the board, which will allocate them to various Soweto schools.

(1) 323

(2) Social Security / Child care

Child labour: No legislation needed

CT 18/2/76.

(1) 4
(2) Z59
(3) Social Sec — Child — Lab

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The committee found that recruitment for employment of farm children by persons from town and urban areas with the permission of the parents occurred in four cases out of 1 000 children.

The enticement of children without the permission of the parents occurred in one case out of 1 000 children a year.

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

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

The committe suggested that the problem could be stopped by:

- farmers persuading their employees to send their children to school regularly;
- warning employees against recruiters/enticers who make attractive verbal promises to them in exchange for the services of their children;
- requesting principals and teachers to impress on parents the need of education and the responsibility they have towards their children;
- requesting farmers' associations or agricultural unions to have a draft agreement which can be used for making agreements with recruiters in respect of young Coloured girls who have left school.

The report states that the recommendations of the committee are now being implemented.

Social Security — Childcare

ARGUS 19/2/76

Coloured children must be out of Claremont by June — but R40 000 is still needed to complete their new home.

A home for 70

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

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

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

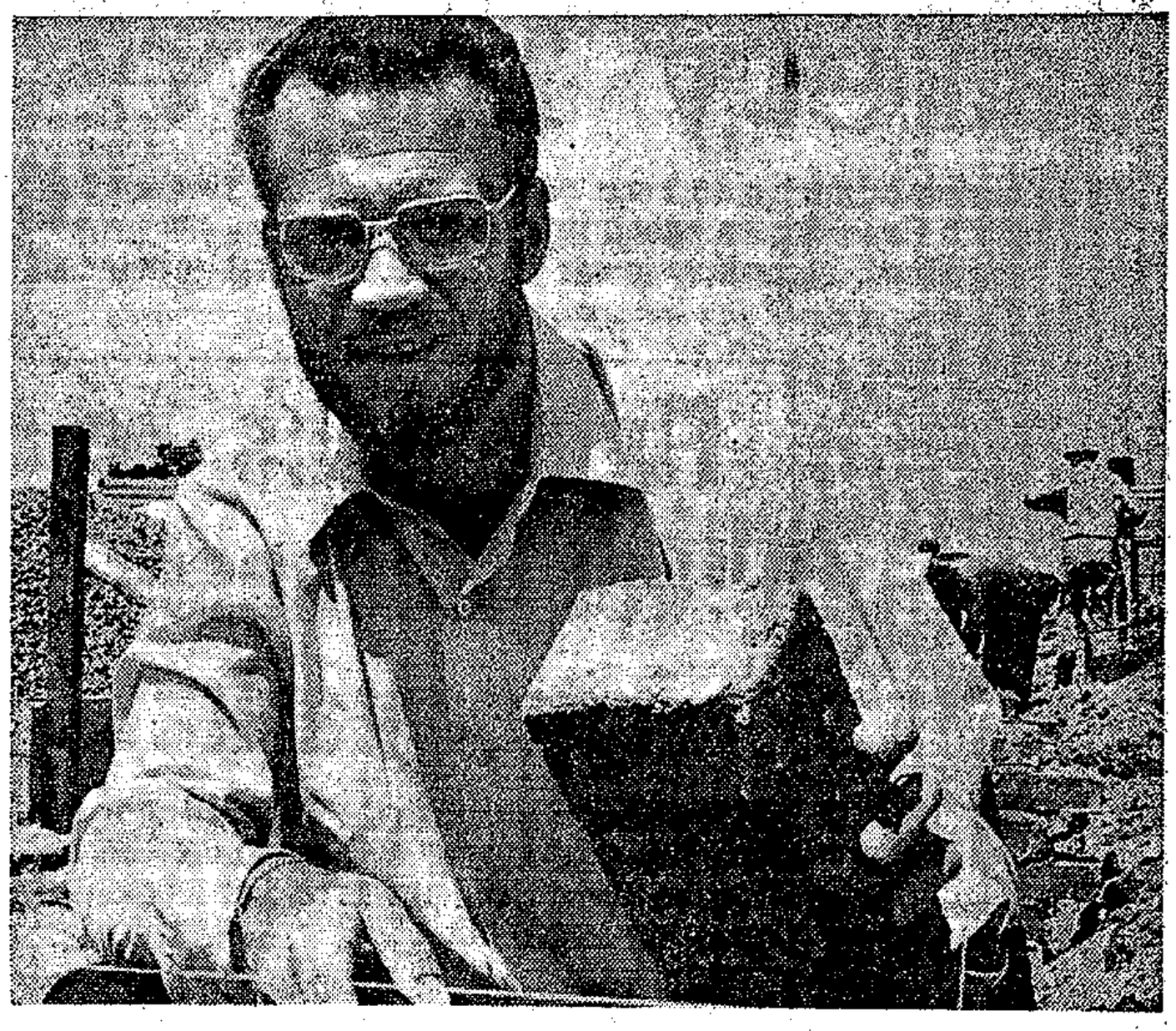
The chairman of the City Mission Homes for Children in Cape Town (WO 272) the Rev Bruce Duncan, said this week the extra money was urgently needed and appealed to the public to support the new home which is one of the few places in the country catering privately for destitute children.

IN COMMON

Those at the home range in age from 6 years to 18 and attend various schools in the Peninsula. Coming from all parts of the country, the children all have one thing in common — tragic and deprived backgrounds.

Some are homeless, some are parentless, many have been beaten and ill-treated by their parents. All are in need of care and education.

Anyone in need of further information about the home should contact Mr Duncan at 61-0252. Contributions can be sent to Cape Town City Mission Homes for Children, P.O. Box 2114, Clareinch, Cape 7740.



THE BUILDING of the new home in Hanover Park for destitute Coloured children has begun and here the Rev Bruce Duncan gives a helping hand with the bricks. A further R40 000 is still urgently needed to meet the cost of the home.

296

Hansard 4 col 240
16/2/76.

Subsidy for Bantu children

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

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Yes.

(i) 1 October 1975.

(ii) Ordinary rate—R141-30 per annum. Special rate is R153-30 per annum in respect of a pupil classified as having physical, mental or behaviour disabilities.

(b) Yes.

(i) 1 April 1975.

(ii) 38 cents per day.

Agricul s : A note on the

Mar culture



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

Social - Security - Childcare

'NM 30/1/76

New code for child care

Municipal Reporter

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

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

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

Child-minders will now be required to provide 1,8 square metres of indoor play space for each child and an outdoor playing area of at least 5,58 square metres. The play area must have shade and be fenced in.

Social Security

Child Care

1977

Mum claims her son was beaten by 'warders'

SUN TIMES (EXTRA) 4/12/77 (296)

By NORMAN WEST

A MOTHER claims her 16-year-old son was assaulted by warders at a rehabilitation centre for boys.

The boy may not be identified in terms of the Children's Act and his mother's name may also not be published.

She told me in her Bonteheuwel home this week how "shocked and shattered" she felt when she visited her badly-bruised son at Valkenberg.

'I cried'

"I cried when I saw my boy. He showed me bruises and lesions all over his body and on his head which he said was caused by the canings he received on his head and body.

"He claimed these beatings had been inflicted on him by warders at Ottery School of Industries," the mother said.

She said that about a year ago her son had been in a serious car accident, had been unconscious for four days and it seemed to have affected his mind slightly.

Because, at the time, there was no suitable place for him in Cape Town, a social worker suggested he be sent to a home for boys in Pretoria.

He was transferred to the Ottery school earlier this year and his mother contacted the principal, Mr J Carstens, to find out about his health.

As a result, she received a letter from the principal dated August 24 stating her son had been examined by a district surgeon, that no physical problems or mental disturbance were noticed and thanking her for her interest.

"Then I received a further letter, dated November 7, saying the boy had started to show mental disturbances, that he had once again been examined by the district surgeon and that the district surgeon had recommended he be sent to Valkenberg mental hospital in Pinelands for observation.

"The letter also said I should direct further inquiries about his condition to Valkenberg," the mother said.

Confirmed

She had handed the letters to Mr Willie Meyer, CRC member for Bonteheuwel, for his attention.

Mr Meyer confirmed the contents of the letters and said he had contacted the regional representative of the Administration of Coloured Affairs at Wynberg on the matter and was awaiting an answer.

She said she was stunned when she visited her son at Valkenberg and saw "the terrible condition" he was in.

"He could hardly speak coherently but managed to tell me that he was suffering terrible pains as a result of the beatings he received at Ottery," the mother said.

A spokesman for the head office of the Administration of Coloured Affairs said yesterday the boy had absconded from the Ottery School of Industries several times "and, as a result, he was punished".

"On October 28, he was given six cuts with a light cane in accordance with the regulations and again admitted to the detention hostel.

"On November 6, he showed signs of aggressiveness and tried to injure himself by pulling his bed onto himself from against the wall. On the instructions of the district surgeon, he was referred to Valkenberg hospital the following day.

"According to information in possession of the Administration, the only punishment meted out to the boy during October — November was committal to the detention hostel and six cuts with a light cane.

"He could also have received light injuries when he pulled the bed on top of himself," the spokesman said.

istinct category)
ent in L.D.C.'s: balanced
N THESE CATEGORIES
STABILITY.
flict with GROWTH.
th - accords with both
unctions.
nomics".
ar the best
copies if

DEPARTMENT OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS

No. R. 2436 25 November 1977

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

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

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

H. H. SMIT, Minister of Coloured Relations.

DEPARTEMENT VAN KLEURLING-, REHOBOTH- EN NAMABETREKKINGE

No. R. 2436 25 November 1977

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

Kragtens artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972, wysig ek, Hendrik Hanekom Smit, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge, hierby met ingang van 1 Oktober 1977, die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens genoemde artikel 92 en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 236 van 21 Februarie 1964, soos gewysig, verder deur—

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

H. H. SMIT, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge.

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

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

6. The Role of Tradde Unions. Collective bargaining, integration, incorporation.
Flanders (1969); Cartter & Marshall; Hyman (1971)

7. Industrial Conflict/ . . . 2.

Future is uncertain at haven

Dtgw 31/10/77

296



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

Harry Mashabela

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

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

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

With a matron, Mrs Pauline Teffo, and five assistants, the creche has a total of 128 children, including babies. The children are dropped at the creche from 6.30 am each working day and taken back home not later than 5.30 pm.

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

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

Future uncer...

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

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

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

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

The creche is housed in a building with an office, staff-room, kitchen with two stoves, a hall, four rooms and a small isolation room, with one bed in it.

Isolation room

Mrs Teffo, the matron, said they kept any child who fell ill in the isolation room before calling in a doctor or sending the child to the local clinic.

There are also bathrooms and water troughs for the children to wash in. The water troughs were installed by the Bramley Rotary Club early this month.

Round Table has undertaken to repair the building. They will be replacing the roof and making any other additional repairs.

Originally, the building belonged to the Child Welfare Society. But it has been taken over by the West Rand Administration Board and the society rents it from the board for "a nominal fee."



Mrs Teffo, the matron, and some of the children in th e playground.

STAR 31/10/77

296

25/10/77 (296)



This is not just an ordinary beach ball: it is an essential part of physiotherapy for muscle manipulation for little Dawie (4). His therapist is Mrs Rina Slabbert.



The dining room at the new centre for the Muriel Brand School.

Muriel Brand School plays a special role

Star 25/10/77

296

Story by Daphne Maritz, pictures by Lynne Cornfield

Before the Muriel Brand School for the Cerebral Palsied moved into its new R2-million buildings this month, an application had already gone in for another school of the same kind in the same area.

"The 226 children we have here — more than our quota — are just a drop in the ocean of those who need similar training," said the principal, Dr Johan Rossouw.

For the past eight years, since it was started on a shoestring, the school was housed in former mine offices.

Facilities

Now the superb facilities include 57 white and 31 black staff.

There are four speech therapists, five psysiotherapists, seven occupational therapists, two psychologists and a trained nurse.

Two doctors make regular visits.

Fifteen light buses take the children to and from school.

When the hostel opens next month 84 pupils who live far away or who otherwise need hostel living will move in.

Some travel from Delmas, Nigel, Germiston and Kempton Park.

Dr Rossouw said the 15 ha grounds in Brenthurst, Brakpan would be turned into sports fields and stables, riding being one of the recommended therapies for the cerebral palsied.

"The public has been good to us and we have been promised several horses. Our other need of course is for money — always.

"The school is 90 percent subsidised but the 10 percent which must be found each year runs to about R30 000.

"The East Rand Association for the Care of the Cerebral Palsied has fund-raising committees at work all the time and we just make it, year by year."

The children — none of whom are mentally handicapped — go to Standard 8 at Muriel Brand, then are (hopefully) found jobs.

"We produce happy, well-adjusted personalities whose handicap falls into proportion against a rounded-off education and background," said Dr Rossouw.



Janet (9) pedals her way to stronger and more co-ordinated muscles, instructed by Mrs Barbara McBey.



For a child who cannot use both hands properly, this snorkel device is fitted to a melodica so the instrument can be played while it is resting on a desk. Joanne (14) demonstrates.

24/10/77 (296)

The Natal Mercury, Monday, Octob

CRECHE PLAN FOR CRIPPLES

Mercury Reporter

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

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

"Toc-H are running a fete for us in the Gugini Hall, Church Avenue, Bellair on Saturday, October 29 to raise funds for the new creche," she said.

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

Handicraft made at the Eleazar centre will also be on sale.

Star 17/10/77.

The rising rate of unemployment has highlighted the work being done by the African Children's Feeding Scheme. SUE GARBETT reports.

Filling 25 000 empty tummies!

296



WAITING FOR FOOD — If the African Children's Feeding Scheme van doesn't arrive, these kids go hungry. Picture: STRUAN ROBERTSON.

STAR 17/10/77

296

A lot of little black bellies would bloat with the distressing signs of malnutrition if it weren't for the sterling work done by the African Children's Feeding Scheme.

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

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

"The need is there, the money isn't."

She estimates the use of the scheme's services has gone up between 10 and 20 percent over the last year.

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

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

No charge

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

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

The ACFS is run mainly by black people.

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

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

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

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

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

Health talks

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

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

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

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

The ACFS started in 1945 with four soup kitchens feeding 2 300 children in winter only.

Hard times

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

● A morning market in aid of the ACFS will be held on October 29 at 48 Melrose Street, Melrose, starting at 8.30 am. It costs R10 to feed one child for a year. Donations can be sent to Box 31923, Braamfontein.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. R. 2082 14 October 1977

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

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

C. P. MULDER, Minister of the Interior.

SCHEDULE

(1) Regulation 69 (4) (a) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R462" of "R510".

(2) Regulation 69 (4) (b) is hereby amended by the substiution for "R714" of "R762".

(3) Regulation 69 (5) (a) (i) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R85,80" of "R97,80".

(4) Regulation 69 (5) (a) (ii) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R73,80" of "R85,80".

(5) Regulation 69 (5) (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R319,20" of "R367,20".

(6) Regulation 69 (5) (c) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R97,80" of "R109,80" and by the substitution for "R85,80" of "R97,80".

(7) Regulation 70 (a) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R379,80" of "R415,80".

(8) Regulation 70 (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R403,80" of "R439,80".

(9) Regulation 71 (a) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R379,80" of "R415,80".

(10) Regulation 71 (b) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R403,80" of "R439,80".

(11) Regulation 71 (c) (i) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R1" of "R1,10".

(12) Regulation 71 (c) (ii) is hereby amended by the substitution for "R1" of "R1,10".

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 2082 14 Oktober 1977

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960

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

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

BYLAE

(1) Regulasie 69 (4) (a) word hierby gewysig deur "R462" deur "R510" te vervang.

(2) Regulasie 69 (4) (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R714" deur "R762" te vervang.

(3) Regulasie 69 (5) (a) (i) word hierby gewysig deur "R85,80" deur "R97,80" te vervang.

(4) Regulasie 69 (5) (a) (ii) word hierby gewysig deur "R73,80" deur "R85,80" te vervang.

(5) Regulasie 69 (5) (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R319,20" deur "R367,20" te vervang.

(6) Regulasie 69 (5) (c) word hierby gewysig deur "R97,80" deur "R109,80" te vervang en deur "R85,80" deur "R97,80" te vervang.

(7) Regulasie 70 (a) word hierby gewysig deur "R379,80" deur "R415,80" te vervang.

(8) Regulasie 70 (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R403,80" deur "R439,80" te vervang.

(9) Regulasie 71 (a) word hierby gewysig deur "R379,80" deur "R415,80" te vervang.

(10) Regulasie 71 (b) word hierby gewysig deur "R403,80" deur "R439,80" te vervang.

(11) Regulasie 71 (c) (i) word hierby gewysig deur "R1" deur "R1,10" te vervang.

(12) Regulasie 71 (c) (ii) word hierby gewysig deur "R1" deur "R1,10" te vervang.

Star 13/10/77

'Home' to more than 8000 Transvaal children

296



The history of the Abraham Kriel Kinderhuis is portrayed in this picture of orphaned children in a concentration camp during the Anglo-Boer War. On the left is Mr H P Oosthuizen, secretary of the home, with Reverend A P van der Colf, of Linden.

Lynda Loxton

In the 75 years of its existence, the Abraham Kriel Kinderhuis of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk of the Transvaal has been "home" to more than 8 000 children.

In fact, the concern, warmth, humour and personal attention of family life characterise the running principles behind the home's three branches in the Transvaal.

The home this weekend celebrates its 75th anniversary in Langlaagte, although its history goes back to the late 1890s and the visionary determination of the Rev A P Kriel and his community.

It all began when, on January 5 1899, a father went out to Mr Kriel in tears. The night before his wife had died after giving birth to twins and he had four other children to care for.

Ailing

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

The home was opened in September 1902 at Langlaagte with seven children as the first inhabitants of the wood and corrugated iron construction.

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

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

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

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

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

The warmth of the home is perhaps best characterised by "Tannie Doep" (73), who has been at the home in Langlaagte for 43 years.

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

Politicians

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

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



"Mother" to hundreds of children, Miss C du Plessis ("Tannie Doep") of the Abraham Kriel Kinderhuis in Langlaagte enjoys regular visits from former residents of her hostel. One of them, Althea van Rensburg (20), (right), still looks on the Kinderhuis as "home."

STAR 13/10/77

296

296

Rapport 9/1977

Almal pleit vir 'n huisliker kindertehuis

DOODSKLOK VIR ABRAHAM KRIEL NÁ 75 JAAR

Etes

Die nuwe soort kinderhuis is al op baie plekke in die land in gebruik. Dit het die ou begrip van weeshuis heeltemal vervang. Die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis is een van die oudstes in die land en fungeer nog op 'n koshuisgrondslag.

Sy 364 inwoners is tussen drie en agttien jaar oud. Twee-en-dertig kinders, meisies en seuns afsonderlik, woon saam in elke wooneenheid. Tussen vier en ses kinders deel 'n slaapkamer.

In elke wooneenheid is slegs één vrou wat die kinders se versorging waarneem. Sy begin in die oggende om halfses werk en is saans nooit voor halfelf met haar pligte klaar nie. Sy moet na al die behoeftes van die kinders omsien.

Aandag

Etes word in 'n sentrale kombuis berei en in warm houers na die verskillende wooneenhede gestuur waar dit voorgesit word. Slegs koffie of tee kan in die wooneenhede gemaak word.

Die tehuis se twee maatskaplike werksters kry elke kind net 'n uur en veertig minute per jaar te sien. Die afdelingsbestuur voel dat die maatskaplike sorg heeltemal ontoereikend is.

„Die huismoeder is so oorlaai met werk dat sy nie tyd het om aan elke kind se geestelike probleme ook nog aandag te gee nie en sy het dikwels ook nie die kwalifikasies daarvoor nie," sê dr. Van Niekerk.

„Geestelik word die kinders dus ernstig verwaarloos. Hulle is té veel in een plek saamgehok. Tyd vir 'n bietjie persoonlike aandag en liefde is daar nie, ook nie om hulle op die skoot te tel vir fisieke nabyheid nie."

Emosioneel

Dr. Van Niekerk en twee mede-bestuurslede, mev. Lena Viljoen, vrou van prof. Gerrit Viljoen, rektor van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit, en mev. Aletta Niemand, maatskaplike werkster by die tehuis, is dit daarmee eens dat die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis uitgedien is.

Ook ds. Gert Erasmus, voorsitter van die bestuur, sê op sy dag het die tehuis



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

lute gespesialiseerde aandag verg om hulle as 't ware weer mens te maak."

Om die probleem te bowe te kom, sal 'n nuwe geboue-kompleks met kleiner wooneenhede met 'n meer huislike atmosfeer vir tussen agt en tien kinders die antwoord wees, sê dr. Van Niekerk. Hy het die hele aangeleentheid breedvoerig ondersoek.

Modern

„Maar om dit tot stand te bring, het ons miljoene rande, miljoene gebede en die vrywillige hulp van mense soos maatskaplike werksters, onderwysers, sielkundiges, ingenieurs, boekhouers en rekenmeesters nodig," sê hy.

RAPPORT het vandeesweek die Louis Botha-Kinderhuis in Pretoria besoek om te sien hoe sy 90 jong inwoners leef. Dié kinderhuis is gebou volgens die nuwe konsep van kleiner wooneenhede met 'n huislike atmosfeer.

Van buite af, tussen pragtige bome, struike, goed versorgde grasperke en blombeddings, 'n swembad en tennisbane, lyk die Louis Botha-Kinderhuis soos 'n moderne klein woonstelkompleks.

Mev. Joan Nienaber, hoof van die tehuis, vertel dat daar in elk van die dubbelverdieping-

Seuns en meisies wat na ander eenhede wil verskuif om by hul maats of sussies en boeties te wees, mag dit doen. Hulle mag self hul kamers verf en versier. Naweke mag hulle maats oornooi om te kom oorslaap en te swem en tennis te speel. Groter kinders is selfs alleen in hul kamers.

Die tehuis se maatskaplike werkster, mej. Charlotte Schreuder, het 'n kantoor op die perseel, feitlik op die speelterrein. Haar deur staan altyd oop vir die kinders. As sy nie daar is nie, skryf hulle vir haar boodskappe in 'n notaboekie teen haar deur.

„Dit is belangrik dat hulle weet daar is iemand om onmiddellik mee te gesels as hulle probleme het," sê mej. Schreuder. „Die grootste probleem wat ons ondervind, is die kinders se verlange na hul eie ouers met wie hul dikwels heeltemal kontak verloor."

Daar is geen weeskinders in die Louis Botha-Tehuis nie. 'n Klein persentasie het net 'n moeder of vader. Die res se ouers leef almal nog.

Sakgeld

Die negentig kinders besoek nege verskillende skole in die omgewing van Queenswood, waar dit gelee is. Skoolklere word elke jaar aan hulle verskaf en ook goeie, smaakvolle huisdraklere wat alles verskillend lyk.

Die kinders ontvang elke Vrydag sakgeld. Dié onder agt jaar kry 10c, die tussen nege en twaalf jaar kry 20c, die tussen dertien en vyftien jaar kry 30c, en die ouer kinders kry 50c. Kinders in die hoer standerds kry 'n ekstra rand aan die einde van die maand.

(Die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis se kinders kry ook sakgeld — dit wissel van 8c tot 50c per maand, en op hul verjaardae ontvang elke kind 10c.)

'n Verjaardag by die Louis Botha-Tehuis is 'n klein fees: uit die goed ingerigte speelkamer word 'n nuwe speelding gekies en in mooi papier toegedraai en al die kinders kry koek en koeldrank om die verjaardag te vier, vertel mev. Nienaber.

Vir elke kind word ook subskripsie-aandele gekoop wanneer hy in standerd agt kom. Dit word aan die einde van sy matriekjaar aan hom uitbetaal om hom met verblyf en klere op die voete te help.

Rapport 9/10/77

246

DIE doodsklok het gelui vir een van Suid-Afrika se grootste en oudste kinderhuise. Op sy 75ste verjaardag kom dié oordeel oor die Abraham Kriel-Kinderhuis in Johannesburg: hy is uitgedien, verouderd en voldoen nie meer aan die vereistes vir die versorging van die hawelose kind nie.

Die afdelingsbestuur bepleit 'n kindertehuis volgens 'n nuwe konsep. Predikante, skoolhoofde en ander leiers vra dat die inrigting verander. Die twee susters-tehuise op Nylstroom en Potchefstroom is nie by die planne betrek nie.

„Die ideaal is nou 'n tehuis op die nuwe resep van woonsteleenhede met meer huislikheid en persoonlike atmosfeer, 'n plek waar die kinders nie net fisiek versorg sal word nie, maar ook geestelike aandag sal kry. In dié opsig skiet die Abraham Kriel tekort."

Só het dr. Rudolph van Niekerk, NG predikant van Fairland en hoofbestuurslid, vandeesweek die afdelingsbestuur se pleidooi om verandering verduidelik.

sy doel gedien — dit was toe hy uitsluitlik vir weeskinders opgerig is. Vandag is daar onder die 364 inwoners net tien weeskinders.

„Dit is 'n ander soort kind wat ons nou opvoed," sê ds. Erasmus. „Daar is 'n hemelsbreë verskil tussen die kind wie se ouers dood is en dié wat in 'n tehuis geplaas word weens gebroke huwelike of die ouers se onvermoë om hul te versorg.

„Ons grootste probleem is nie om hulle fisiek te versorg nie. Hulle kry goeie kos, klere en slaapplek. Maar dit is hul geestelike behoeftes wat ons kwel. Party kinders is emosioneel so beskadig wanneer hulle by die tehuis aankom dat dit abso-

wooneenhede 'n „gesin" is — gewoonlik 'n getroude paar met of sonder hul eie kroos en nooit meer as nege tehuis-kinders nie.

Seuns en meisies van verskillende ouderdomme word saam met die egpaar in 'n huis geplaas. Elke eenheid het sy eie kombuis waar die „gesin" in die oggende saam ontbyt maak en waar die meisies kan bak en brou.

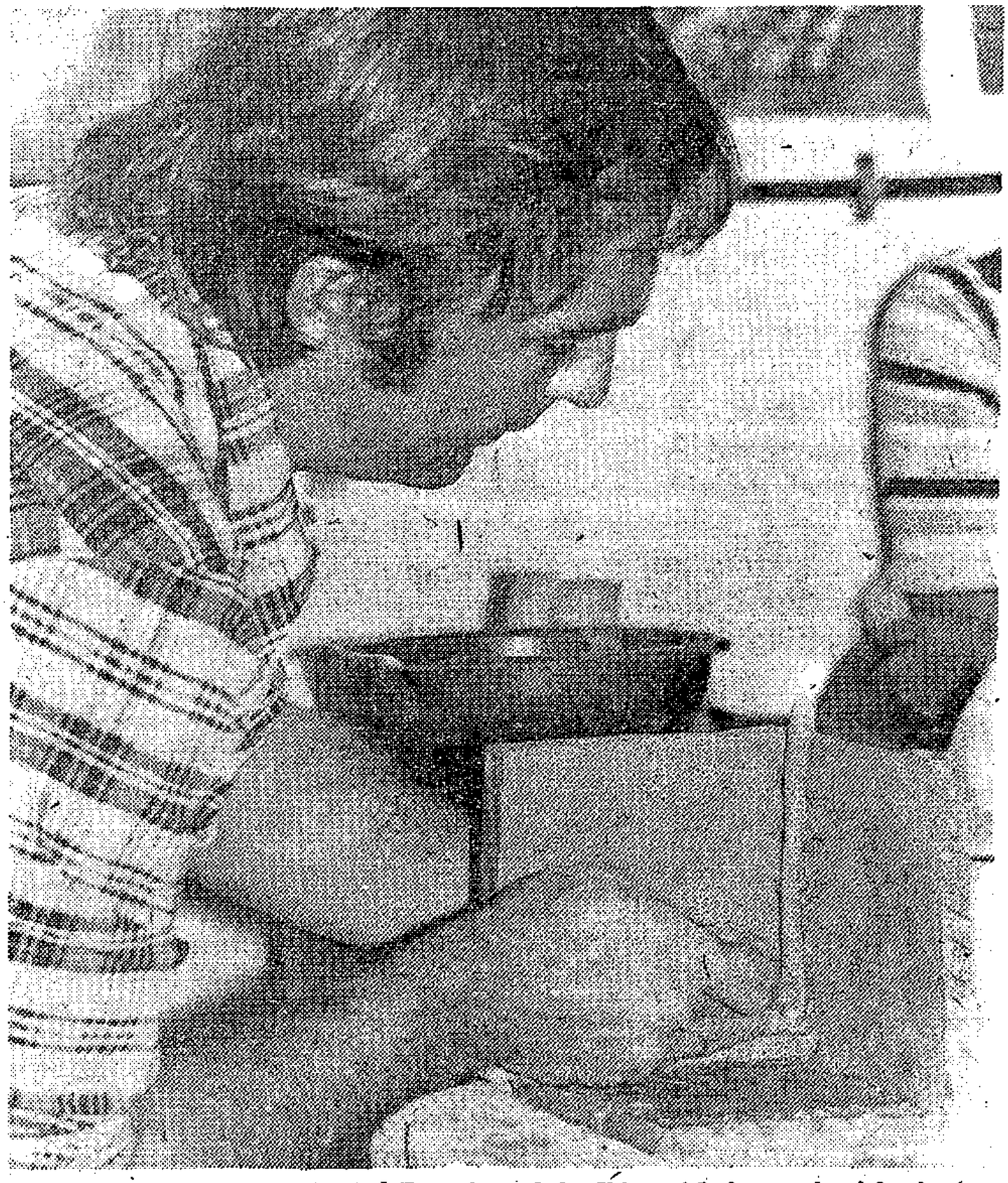
TV-stel

Daar is 'n sitkamer (met die egpaar se eie meubels) met 'n TV-stel, 'n eetkamer wat so ingerig is dat dit soos dié in 'n gewone huis lyk en nie soos 'n eetsaal nie, twee badkamers en slaapkamers.

'N DRIEJARIG meisietjie sit en popspeel in een van die kamers in 'n ooneenheid van die Abraham Kriel-Tehuis in Johannesburg. Vier kinders deel só 'n kamer.

Rapport 9/10/77

246



The potter at work — Mr Joe Faragher of the Ikhwezi Lokusa school for handicapped children.

296 D.D. 7/10/73

There is a certain amount of nervousness about Mr Joe Faragher, but when his hands hold a piece of clay above the potter's wheel, all traces of it vanish.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

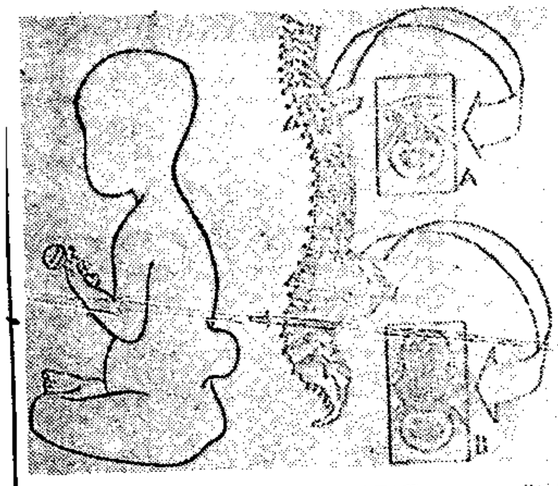
His period of trial over at Ikhwezi, Mr Faragher has just signed a five-year contract, one of his first aims being to build a workshop as soon as funds are available.

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

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

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

BRIDGET HALLACK



'Let these children die'

By PETA THORNYCROFT

"THESE CHILDREN should be killed or allowed to die."

This is the belief of Mr Martin Youngelson, a Johannesburg psychologist, after five year's of research into the crippling disease spina bifida. The victims, who often are malformed mentally and physically by a cruel trick of nature — form the largest single group of White South African children born with congentical defects.

Mr Youngelson, believes these children, because of the quality of their harrowing lives — in continence of both bladder and bowel, swollen "water heads", male impotence, mental retardation, eye disorders, paralysis, severe emotional problems — should be either allowed to die, or not be allowed to live.

And yet, according to Mr Youngelson, medical men all over South Africa continue to surgically save these children, condemning them to lives of differing degrees of hell.

A hell, however, that some mothers are prepared for in the faint hope that their child may miraculously grow to lead a more or less normal life.

Mr Youngelson has just completed his second thesis on aspects of spina bifida.

"Large numbers of spina bifida children who have been kept alive . . . are now adolescents, most of them painfully aware of their deficiencies.

"Some of us feel their presence not as a tribute to medical achievement, but as an accusation against misuse of medical power." This was said more than three years ago by one of the most knowledgeable surgeons in Europe who devoted much of his time to the neurological aspects of spina bifida.

Until surgeons cease making life possible for these children by massive operations at birth, Mr Youngelson believes that society should take on the responsibility for these victims from life until death.

And he is not alone in his thinking. A Johannesburg woman, Mrs Sandra Gluckman has also researched the problems and their social consequences of spina bifida.

"If we have to keep them alive, then there should be more facilities for them. We can't create them and not know how to house them," she said.

Mrs Gluckman, like Mr Youngelson, is in the final stages of preparing a post graduate thesis on some of the problems these children have to cope with.

Mr Youngelson adds: "The passive partial euthanasia already practised in South Africa on children born with spina bifida should be extended to encompass them all, until we have reached a state of affairs when there are institutions which will care for them from the date of their birth until they die."

A rough selection for surgery, based on existing medical knowledge, condemns to almost certain death the remainder whose physical condition cannot meet the following requirements:

- The place of the lesion — or break in the spinal cord. (The higher the better).
- The abnormalities associated with the site of the lesion.
- Presence of Hydrocephalus (swollen head).
- Deformity of the skull.

Eighty-five % of the babies who do not meet the four conditions die within two years. And they make up about 50% of the children born with this incurable defect.

The others are the ones who doctors, pediatricians, and parents allow to be operated on within hours of birth, in the full knowledge that they will almost certainly never walk unaided, probably need to be institutionalised, will probably be mentally retarded, and need shelter all their lives, when no shelter is available to them in adulthood.

There are 59 of these spina bifida victims at the Hope School for physically disabled children in Johannesburg. Their condition varies from a kind of wheelchair normality to slack-jawed idiocy — and yet even the most retarded child is considered by this home to be educable.

Their less fortunate brothers and sisters in tragedy — the few who despite receiving no treatment have survived, and the others who were operated on before a selection process started about six years ago, are living, who knows where — locked away somewhere, vegetables, with no useful function in life, and kept hidden from society.

At the Hope School, the children who live in as borders lead full lives, cared for and educated by a dedicated staff.

The fist spina bifida victim in South Africa to attempt his matric this year, is at this school. He has been a borader for 13 years. He is the first of the batch of children to have received the full range of all the educational and medical skills now available to spina bifida children.

One of the girls, sweetly-spoken, her body distorted by disfiguring calipers and contraptions, wants to get married, and she knits and knits all day.

And when they become adults, there is nowhere for them to go — except home, where they have often not lived for years. And anyway, living with children or young adults, according to Mr Youngelson, who suffer from these physical and mental abnormalities, can strain even the most stable home.

The cost involved in providing some normality, some independence for these children is staggering.

Statistics are not easily available in South Africa at this stage, but in England it has been worked out that it costs more than R80 000 to take a spina bifida baby from birth to the age of 15.

A Cape Town surgeon who has specialised in this condition and its treatment, agreed the problem was a complex one, with perplexing moral and ethical considerations.

"Children with spina bifida certainly suffer from catastrophic abnormalities, but these days because of selection, only about 35 out of every 100 born survive.

"We cannot kill formally but we are also bound not to prolong suffering, hence there is justification in not treating some of them and allowing them to die.

"This controversy is one which is discussed at length by doctors, and at the moment all we can hope for is to end up with a better selection so that ultimately we will have better specimens.

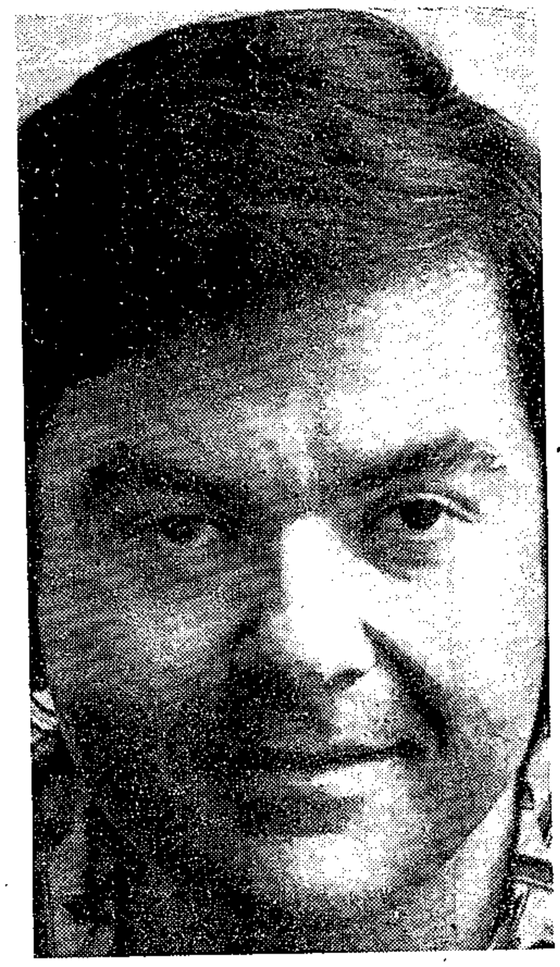
"Fortunately there are now certain medical tests which will limit the occurence of spina bifida."

The tests however are rather a hit and miss affair, as so far medical research has found no definite indications as to which women are likely to bear these afflicted children.

However should the test prove positive, and there has not yet been a case when the test, when performed has proved wrong, then abortion is granted automatically.



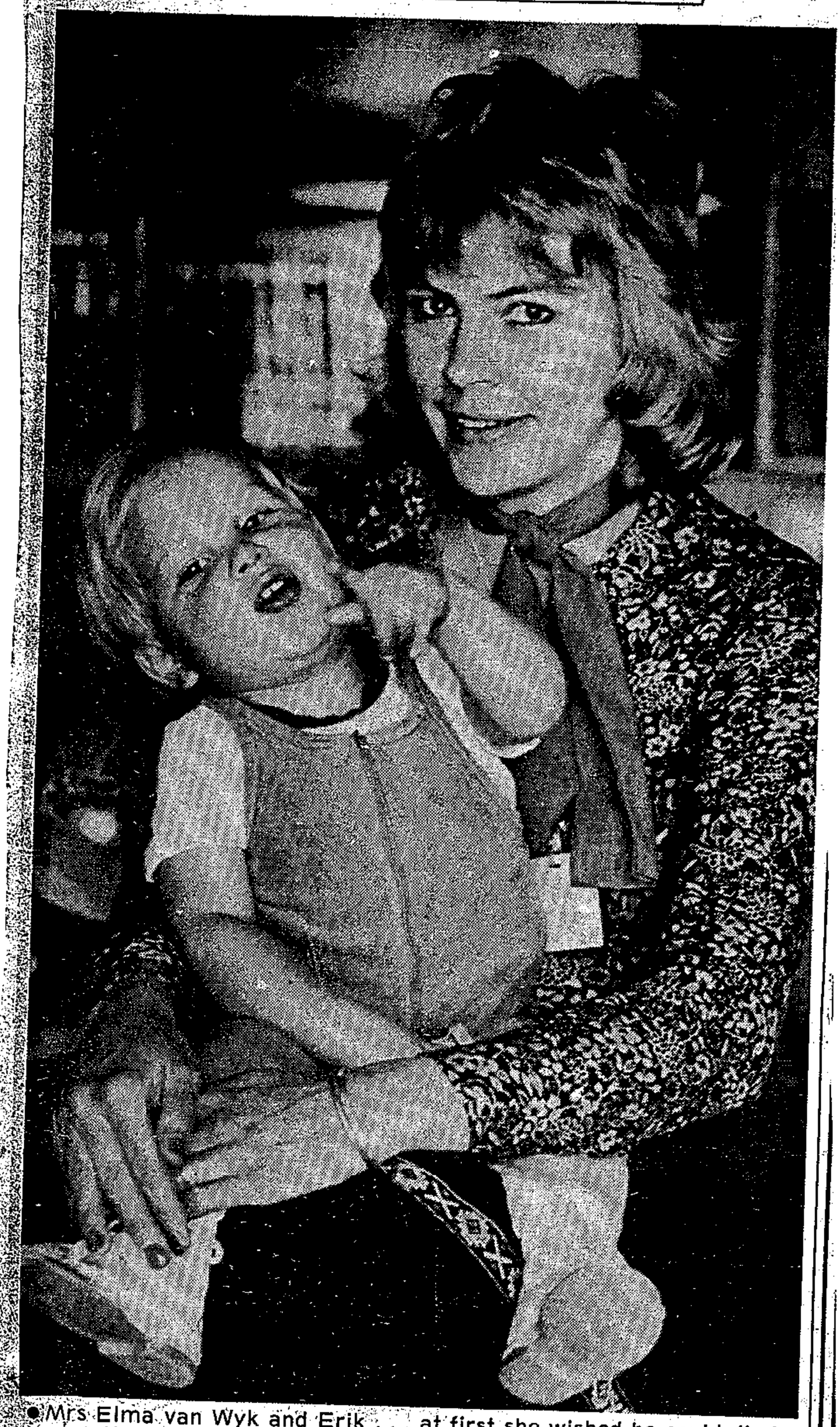
● Mrs Sandra Gluckman . . . "If you keep them alive, then there should be more facilities for them."



● Mr Martin Youngelson . . . "The presence of these children is not a tribute to medical achievement — but an accusation."

11/9/77 (24)

TRICK OF NATURE



● Mrs Elma van Wyk and Erik . . . at first she wished he could die in peace. Now she is "too involved to know what I should believe. I don't want to think too hard about the future."

11/9/77

246

11/7/77

296

dealer.

There is no evidence, however, to suggest that either Mr Wight or Mr Marais knew anything of the background to Mr Lappeman's activities.

deposits and withdrawals of considerable amounts of "floating" cash.

This was done by the syndicate to clear the decks for an undisclosed and undeclared quantity of dia-

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

● According to French lawyers in Tananarive, the

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

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

"He was basically an honest and hardworking guy — and didn't deserve what came to him," Mr Christian Somborn, who is married to Mr Lappeman's niece, said.

He was shocked when he learnt that Lappeman had fled the country as he really had nothing to run away from.

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

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

Mr Somborn disclosed that he had:

● Inspected Mr Lappeman's books and believed that the R4-million sales tax evasion charges he faced had little substance;

● Advised Mr Lappeman not to leave the country, but face his pending trial; and

● Taken up his detention with authorities in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

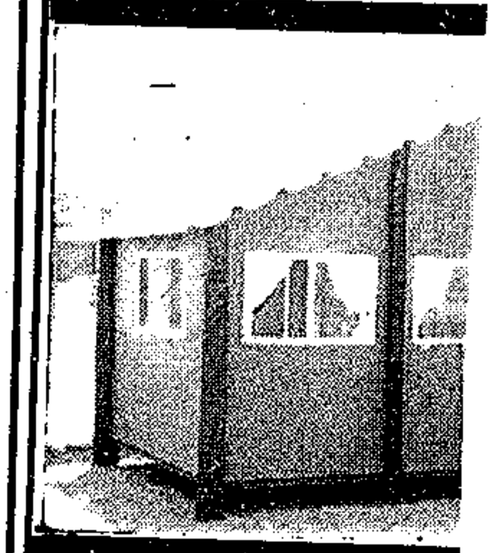
He was still puzzled about why his name had been used.

He also denied that he helped finance the flight.

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



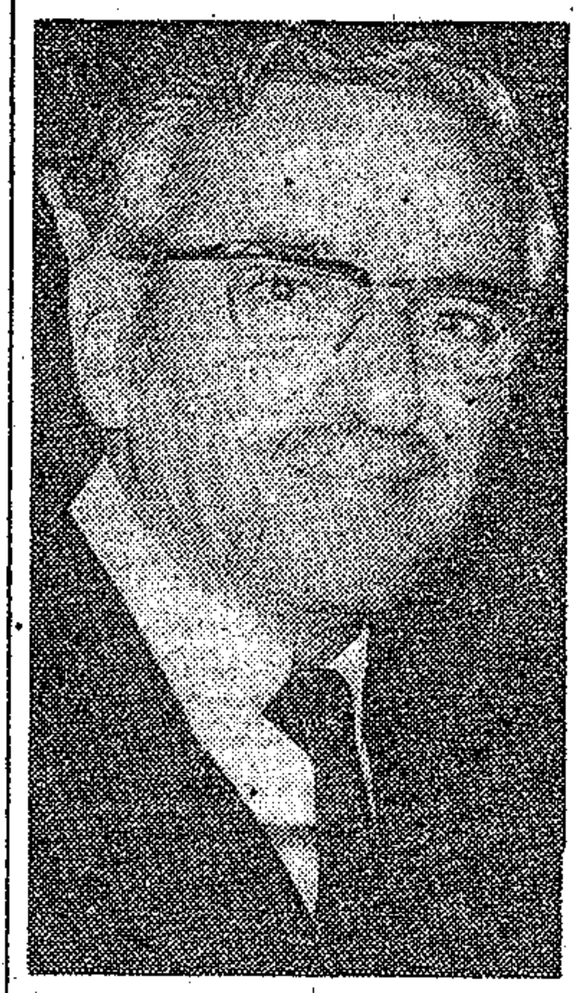
SKIPPER BUNGALOWS Idea
R268 Standard (or R338 Deluxe) to a c
diningroom, kitchen etc. for under R
Easy to erect. Made from novoclad
Weatherproof! Insect proof! Fire resi



CANADIAN CABINS (made u
room, playroom or study From R42
ERECTED Pretoria, Johannesburg ar



SKIPPER RONDAVELS — L
Made from novoclad the board with
them better!



Helping children to hear

(296)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Happily to-day, from an early age of six months, we are able to fit such hearing aids and so we can pump sound and language into this child's ears thereby utilising and exploiting every single bit of hearing he has.

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

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

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

In the case of a hearing-impaired child after the age of three, this ability to distinguish new sounds

the mother's intuition has been correct, that the child is hearing-impaired.

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

The procedure to-day should be as follows.

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

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

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

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

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

Never again should an E.N.T., on finding a child to be beyond treatment by him, say to the parent

in the teaching of hearing comprehensive and production of speech to the hearing-impaired, including those who only have residual hearing, but excluding brain damaged children.

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

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

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

In attendance there are a couple of speech therapists. The mother brings the baby from about 12-15 months old and is taught how to maintain constant speech while playing with the child using whole sentences, referring to objects being played with. The object of the exercise is to show the mother how to pump language into this child. If it is an older child, for example, go through the whole procedure of washing a doll.

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

There are obviously

26/08/77

296

In dumbness.

One can, however, find cases where people are both hearing impaired and dumb, just as one finds cases where people are both hearing impaired and blind.

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

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

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

of five years it becomes difficult to develop residual hearing, and after seven it is impossible.

To add further emphasis to the importance of the intake of language by a child at this very early age, it is important to realise that learning to recognise sound is carried out entirely by the brain.

The capacity of the brain to organise information is quite extraordinary, and, while the amount of information sent to the brain may be less from a deaf ear, it is what the brain does with this information that is important in learning to recognise words. Provided that the deaf child is exposed to sounds that are loud enough and occur often enough, his brain will learn to recognise them in the same way as the brain of the child who hears normally.

This process starts at birth and consists of learning to recognise sound and its interpretation.

In South Africa we still come across hearing-impaired children, whose parents at the earlier examinations of their child were told by the family doctor "Do not worry Mrs Smith I have examined quite a number of children, who have not spoken until they were $4\frac{1}{2}$ years old".

We also come across cases where these children have actually had their middle ears examined by the house doctor and the mother has been told there is absolutely nothing wrong with the child's hearing, saying "He probably ignores you, because he is too busy concentrating on what he is doing".

In nine cases out of ten your child is deaf and send him to a school for the deaf when he is $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

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

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

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

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

Let me describe the ideal set-up and procedure

games for the whole period of months of attending once a week. The sole object is to teach the child language. Obviously this is what is expected of the mother in between lessons in her own home as well.

As we all know, language preceeds speech, therefore at this language clinic no attempt is made at teaching speech.

It has been proved there that when the child has built up a sufficiently large storage of language i.e. vocabulary the child itself will endeavour to speak.

When the child reaches the stage where it starts to speak, then only is it transferred to their pre-school speech-therapy clinic or class.

Here it is fitted with a special type of teaching hearing aid, which is tuned in on the same wave band as the microphone that is suspended around the speech therapist's neck.

This hearing aid is capable of giving an output of about 70 decibels which will bring the child's threshold of hearing to an almost normal level, but only on the frequencies in which it is able to hear. It is at this stage that the child is taught speech and hearing-comprehension in earnest. Unlike in the past they are given very little lipreading, so as to make the children reliant on their hearing-comprehension.

While attending this speech therapy class, they are made to attend a conventional playschool once a week. From this therapy class they eventually graduate to a school where according to their ability they will fare best.

Blacks to continue creche management

296
RDM 5/8/77

Staff Reporter

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

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

The investigation showed there was an urgent need for more creches. There were 2 853 children at the 12 private and two ERAB creches and 2 574 names on waiting lists.

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

ERAB creches in Daveyton and Kwa Thema catered for 740 children and cost the board R88 193 a year to maintain.

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

Fees at the board's creches in Daveyton and Kwa Thema would be raised from R2 to R6 a term to meet rising costs.

PLIGHT OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN

YOUNG people who left places of care, like the Bruce Duncan House for destitute children, literally had no-one they could turn to — no stable place to which they could belong, the Rev Bruce Duncan, superintendent of the Cape Town City Mission Homes for children, said in an interview.

He said statistics and experince showed that many of these children 'dropped out' or became anti-social because they had nowhere to go.

The mission has launched a campaign to raise R180 000 to build an after care centre where young adults could be accommodated after leaving school and the Bruce Duncan House in Hanover Park.

Since the house was established five years ago it has grown into a happy home for 31 orphans and 35 neglected and destitute children.

The house is an interdenominational institution.

The children are cared for by a staff of 16, six of whom live in. They are given clean, cheerful accommodation, clothes, nutritious food, psychological help and perhaps most important — a lot of love.

Mr Duncan said some of the children had been found wandering in the bushes on the Cape Flats. Others had been grossly neglected and beaten by parents.

Many were picked up on the municipal refuse dumps, scrounging for food. Often these children had lived on the dumps for as long as they could remember.

'Quite a lot of the children at the House carry scars — physical and psychological — from previous bad experiences,' Mr Duncan said.

The mission plans to build a centre where the traceable parents of the children could be rehabilitated. Mr Duncan said the funds for this centre still had to be found.

The priority at the moment was the after care centre.

He asked people who wanted to help to send their contributions to The Cape Town City Mission Homes for Children (WO 272), P.O. Box 41, Hanover Park, 7782.

(b) The award of special re
and post-graduate stude
in the field of African
including members of So

(c) The award of travel bur
post-graduate students
other African countries

(d) The award of visiting l
Studies to distinguishe
University of Cape Town

(e) Such other activities (
projects sponsored by t
as may be approved by t
from time to time.

Enquiries regarding the Centre
first instance be directed to Mr
Administration.

5th May 1977

N. Mercury 28/7/77 (296)

Aid young plea

Mercury Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

People wishing to give money, material or their services may telephone Mrs. Botes at 354427.

N. Mercury Magazine 28/7/77

Jenny Dyer reports on some of the pros and cons of bringing up children.



Punishment and the child

NOW that Dr. Spock's ideas on child rearing have been called into question and different psychological schools argue about the "best" way to punish and praise a child, parents are left in the dark about how to discipline their children.

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

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

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

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

Power struggles

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

Time-out is best used with children under 12.

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

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

If you are going to punish the punishment should be:

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

Complex business

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

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

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

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

There are two kinds of consequences which will increase or strengthen any particular way of behaving – whether "good" or "naughty."

The first is positive reinforcement – where the child gets something which he likes. This could be anything from a Jellytot or a hug to attention or getting his own way.

Expert whiners

Many a child, for example, will swear like a trooper for the mileage which he gets out of it in the form of attention, or will become an expertly aggravating whiner because of the rewards that he gets from this behaviour.

The cure lies in cutting off the reinforcement for these irritating behaviours, by ignoring them and not giving in.

A mother who laughs or exclaims in exasperation at swearing, and gives in to a child to stop whining or tantrum behaviour is in effect carefully training the child to produce just those behaviours, in constantly increasing frequency.

After all, if a behaviour "works" – by getting the results one wants – why give it up?

There are also long-term dangers in positively reinforcing manipulative behaviour like whining, tantrums, sulking or threats in children.

A child who learns that the way to get other people to do what he wants is go give them a hard time until they give in, grows up to become the nagging, complaining, ill-natured marital partner or parent; in extreme cases they may become people who control others by hysterical and manipulative suicide threats and the threat of violence.

Mum's nagging

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

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

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

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

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

Firstly, punishment seldom attaches only to the "bad" behaviour and both the person handing out the punishment and the situation in which the child is punished (e.g. arithmetic lessons) become disliked.

Repeated and habitual punishment over years gradually alienates children from their parents, and frequently produces a deep-lying dislike or even hatred for parents.

Another common side-effect of punishment is a general tendency to withdraw or escape from the situation – either physically, by reducing contact, or psychologically, by day-dreaming and withdrawing attention.

Parents' attitudes

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

Where a child is punished for failure to reach a high level of performance – by criticism, withdrawal of love, or disparagement, then that child may develop crippling performance anxiety in any situation where he is being tested or evaluated.

An example of bad parental attitudes is summed up in this type of dialogue:

Daughter: "I got 95 percent for my history test."

Father: "So what happened to the 5 percent."

Children may develop symptoms, become ill, go blank, or have panic attacks as ways of getting out of threatening examination situations.

In many cases they are even incapacitated from studying – the underlying thought being: "If I don't try at all, then failure isn't so bad, because I won't be shown up as being stupid."

Table manners

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

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

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

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

Popping up again

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

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

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

Better methods

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

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

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

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

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

Keep it positive

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

For example – "Your mother and I are finding that we feel upset when you tease the animals all the time. You're probably also sick of having us nagging and shouting at you so much.

"We want to stop the nagging, but we also want to help you to learn to play nicely with the cat. So every time that you slip into teasing the cat, we'll send you to the bathroom.

"As soon as you're ready to play nicely with the cat without teasing him then you can come back. What do you think about it?"

Once the rules have been put into effect, they should be kept to, without any giving in to arguments, tantrums, pleading or other behaviours which children use to distract their parents.

N. MERCURY MAGAZINE
28/7/77
246

'If I ask (296) for help, they'll take away my baby'



• The trusting eyes of a child . . . but can she always trust her mother?

Many mothers, we found during our recent child assault inquiry, fear their own potential as baby-bashers. But where to go for help? JENNIFER HYMAN reports.

Sunday Expr 24/7/77 (296)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Says Dr Claire Irwin, head of the child abuse unit at the Johannesburg Childrens' Hospital: "Courtship and marriage constitute a developmental crisis in peoples' lives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many mothers have made use of such techniques.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But many feel that more specialised centres are needed.

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

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

"But above all, they need to be able to talk about to a sympathetic person who will not judge them or wreak vengeance on them."

3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.

(10 marks)

Blacks take control of children's home

2/7/77 RDM

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

It was decided to hand the home to the Council for Voluntary Services in Black Communities, an all black body comprising leading Soweto residents.

The home houses about 60 children, most of them referred by the children's court.

(296)

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JUNE 26, 1977

Bundles of abandoned despair

DOORSTEP

By ANTHONY SWIFT

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

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

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

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

The Durban Bantu Welfare Association is also experiencing a marked increase in the numbers of abandoned babies.

Most of the children are undernourished.

"They are often like little skeletons," said one welfare worker — but their condition is more likely to be a sign of the economic extremity under which many are living than of the unconcern of a particular parent.

Baragwanaths' welfare worker said the hospital was infested with children with severe malnutritional conditions.

They are usually abandoned with someone or in a place where they will be found.

"You get the odd dustbin baby or the child dumped in the veld, but it is very seldom," said Mrs Balzer.

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

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

Casual

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No research

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

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

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

"Of course we can't

296

26/6/77

solve the huge problems of unemployment and housing, though we have managed to find jobs occasionally for people. But we can and do help people to get what assistance is going. We send motivated reports to the Department of Bantu Affairs making out the case for maintenance."

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

They get disheartened even when a child welfare society is helping them.

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

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

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

Poorer

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

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

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

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

HAHS 21
24/6/77
Col 5/1409-10

296

Homes for children

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

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

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

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

(b) 30 and 39 respectively.

(c) The amounts required are not known. Subsidies for children's homes are increased annually and will again be increased by R5 per month per child with effect from 1 October 1977. My Department cannot, however, without question accept responsibility for financial losses of children's homes. The vast majority of children's homes are in any event being managed without financial loss.

Verlede jaar het in Johannesburg en sy omgewing alleen sowat 700 gevalle van kindermishandeling voorgekom — gemiddeld twee per dag. Van hierdie kinders het twaalf gesterf.

296

KINDKNOUERS

Deur JAMES JENKINS

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

Rapport

19/6/77

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

Volgens dr. Irwin kan Kaapstad en Durban nie die hele Kaapland of Natal bedien nie, net soos haar eenheid nie die hele Transvaal kan bedien nie. Daarvoor is die syfers van potensiële kindermishandelaars te skrikwekkend.

Verlede jaar het in Johannesburg en sy omgewing alleen sowat 700 gevalle van kindermishandeling voorgekom — gemiddeld twee per dag. Van hierdie kinders het twaalf gesterf.

'n Sosiale sweer is besig om oral in die land oop te bars. Die simptoom is riller-hofsake wat mense walg. En een van die kenners op hierdie gebied in die land, dr. Claire Irwin, sê daar is nie genoeg hulp vir die ouers nie.

Te laat

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

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

Die kliniek het die afgelope jaar meer as 700 ouerpare onder oë gehad. Tagtig van hierdie pare was potensiële kindermishandelaars, wat intensief behandel is.

Sestig persent van hierdie gevalle kan met die regte sielkundige behandeling genees word.

Dringend

Om hierdie moeilike werk doeltreffend te doen, is die regte plek nodig. Daarom het dit, volgens dr. Irwin, dringend noodsaaklik geword om woonstelletjies op te rig waar sulke ouers met hul kind of kinders kan bly, sodat daar intensief aandag aan hulle gegee kan word.

Dit is belangrik om as 'n

BYEEN

gesin saam te woon onder die wakende oog van sielkundiges, wat raad kan gee waar nodig. Sulke mense sien ook dat hulle nie die enigste mense in die wêreld met so 'n probleem is nie. Die behandeling kan om praktiese redes nie by huise gegee word nie en ook nie in hospitaalsale nie.

Dis moeilik om te bepaal, of selfs te skat, hoeveel gevalle van kindermishandeling daar jaarliks in Suid-Afrika voorkom.

Daar is geneeshere wat skat dat daar jaarliks in Johannesburg en ongewing meer as 700 sulke gevalle is.

Die meerderheid van hierdie kinders hou ernstige sielkundige letsels oor.

Volgens syfers wat vandeesmaand in Brittanje gepubliseer is, sterf weekliks ses babas in Engeland en Wallis só en word 3 000 elke jaar ernstig beseer.

Net een persent van alle gevalle van kindermishandeling kom onder die aandag.

Hoewel amptelike syfers vir Suid-Afrika nie bekend is nie, behoort dit persentasiegewys nie veel van dié van Engeland te verskil nie. Volgens dr. Irwin is die gevalle wat in Suid-Afrika bekend word, net die punt van die ysberg.

19/6/77

296

(1) 296

(2) ~~336~~

RDM 9/6/77

Blacks to run Soweto children's home

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The members of the council are leading Soweto residents.

296

Welfare problems on the increase — report

26/5/77 DA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coloured children starving in Natal

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Coloured children at Woodlands in Maritzburg are starving and hundreds more suffering from malnutrition, with at least 60 percent of coloured family breadwinners out of work.

Penniless parents have reached the end of their resistance — cupboards are bare — and have lost hope.

In an attempt to help, the Rev Sol Jacobs, a Maritzburg clergyman, has opened a crisis centre.

He and his workers urgently need support, however.

FAINTING

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

Many were building artisans.

"People are going without food," he said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mr George Gibbs with three of the Kewtown residents who run a crêche — one of the projects described in the article below.

Cape Times 17/5/77

Changing coloured suburb's life-style

296

WILLEM STEENKAMP describes a remarkable self-help project at Kewtown.

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

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

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

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



The writer

tion of a community centre for the use of all Kewtowners.

Slowly but surely the Kewtowners are enriching their community. With any sort of luck they will continue the process. Proof that they are getting somewhere can be seen in the fact that three other

Iran, India and Morocco.

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

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

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

the project, funded then and now by an oil company, aimed at changing the environmental and social life-style of the Kewtowners.

For themselves

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

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

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

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

CAPE TIMES
17/5/77
246

townships have invited BABS to start projects in their areas.

The important thing about the whole Kewtown project is that it has cost the Government and society in general not one red cent. All it needed was a few thousand rands from one public-spirited company which was willing to plough a little of its profits back into the community which supported it by buying its products, and the dedication of a handful of people.

This, of course, is where the link with that gleaming new engineering college in Jerusalem comes in. I was there when that college was inaugurated on the campus of Jerusalem's Hebrew University. It is a fine modern complex which lacks for nothing, and in the years to come it is going to turn out many engineers for Israel.

Yet in essence it stemmed directly from the same welling-up of community spirit that has inspired the Kewtowners to raise more than R4 000 so that one day they will be able to build a community hall in their suburb.

The college was built under the auspices of ORT, the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training, a remarkable Jewish body that started off in much the same way as BABS, with a handful of determined men banding together to enrich the life of their deprived community.

The founding fathers of ORT were some Jews living in St Petersburg, in the imperial Russia of 1881. Practical men, they knew that something had to be done about Russia's Jews, an embattled community subject to savage persecution and discrimination of a degree unimaginable to South Africans of today.

They came to the conclusion that the Jewish community must be uplifted, and the best way to do so was to see that as many men and women as possible had vocational skills that could not be taken away.

That was how ORT began. After World War II it spread westwards and since 1921 has been an international organization with headquarters in Geneva.

Today, just four years short of a century after the founding fathers got together in St Petersburg, ORT is a sprawling empire that supports more than 700 educational institutions in 24 countries, ranging from Israel itself to such distant lands as South Africa,

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

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

Problem is there

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

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

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

Hansard 15 col 1094 13/5/77

296

Blind/deaf Indian school children

*3. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

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

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) No.

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

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

296

Child labour to be probed

STAR 12/5/77

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Salojee suggested that community organisations should provide educational facilities for these children and domestic workers in Lenasia.

Hansard 14 col 1036 5/5/77

296

Children's homes for Coloured children

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

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

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

(1) (a) 32.

(b) 3 167.

(2) (a) 1 775.

(b) 1 392.

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

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

(4) Yes.

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

(b) 1 October 1977.

Hansard 14 col 1037 s/s/71

296

Children's homes for Indian children

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

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 6.

(b) 424.

(2) (a) 260.

(b) 164.

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

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

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

(iv) Subsidy on salary of Social Worker—

(a) Full-time—R2 967 p.a.

(b) Part-time—R1 483,50 p.a.

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

(4) Yes.

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

(b) 1 October 1977.

Hansard 14 col 1025 4/5/77

296

Children's homes for Bantu children

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

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 10.

(b) 1 316.

(2) (a) 1 252.

(b) 64.

(3) Ordinary Rate: R159 per annum per child.
Special Rate: R171 per annum in respect of a pupil who has been classified as having physical, mental or behaviour disabilities.

(4) Yes.

(a) By R18 per child per annum.

(b) 1 October 1977.

Hansard 13 987 col

29/4/77

296

Homes for White children

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

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) 95.

(b) 6 557.

(2) (a) 5 911.

(b) 646.

(3) R582 per child per annum; or
R630 per child per annum in the case of a child with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities or deviate children.

(4) Yes.

(a) By R60 per child per annum.

(b) 1 October 1977.

Keeping the 'home' fires burning

Staff Reporter

THREE of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society's children's homes threatened with closure last month can now survive for another two years thanks to a generous response to the society's emergency appeal.

But one home — Howard Pim House, Regent's Park — will have to close at the end of June to enable the other three to stay open.

And the future of the Orlando Home and Alexandra Creche is still shaky unless more money is raised.

Donations totalling R75 000 have been received so far. About R60 000 was given for the White homes.

The donations including a R25 000 cheque from a company which wished to remain anonymous mean that only 10 out of the 75 children, who would have been uprooted if the White homes closed will be placed elsewhere.

The Orlando Home still needs R9 000 to keep going. Negotiations are under way for the West Rand Administration the society's Black child welfare work committee is determined to continue running it.

Another R9 000 is needed for the Alexandra Creche where the fate of 128 Black pre-school children is at stake.

296

Enquiries:
Public Relations and Information D
Tel. 48-2051

CODE OF ETHICS FOR ADVERTISING, PRODUCT INFORMATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES OF INFANT FOOD MANUFACTURERS

27.4.77

Issued by the Department of Information on request of the Department of Health.

CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR ADVERTISING, PRODUCT INFORMATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES FOR BREAST MILK SUBSTITUTES OF MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF BREAST MILK SUBSTITUTES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(216)

Recognising that sound nutrition during infancy is essential for normal growth and development, the South African manufac= turers and distributors of breast milk substitutes subscribe to the principles involved in and the primacy of the role of the medical and paramedical professions in controlling infant nutrition. These principles affirm that the milk of health mothers is the preferred form of nutrition for normal infants and support the recommendations of the World Health Organisa= tion and of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations Organisation.

Breast milk substitutes for infants are intended to supplement breast milk when necessary and for use when mothers cannot, or elect not to, breast feed for medical or other reasons. In these circumstances these substitutes can, if appropriately used, play an important role in meeting the needs of infants.

Therefore, the South African manufacturers and distributors of breast milk substitutes hereby pledge that:

(1) As providers of essential supplies for infant nutrition, the manufacturers and distributors accept responsibility for the diffusion of information which supports sound infant feeding practices and for services consistent with the application of this Code.

(2) Product information for the public will always recognise the milk of healthy, well-nourished mothers as the feeding of choice with the recommendation to seek professional advice when a supplement or alternative may be required.

(3) Product labelling will affirm breast feeding as the first choice for the nutrition of normal infants and on labels and in advertisements the letters in which this statement is printed will not differ from those of the rest of the printing.

2/.....

(246)

(4) Product claims will reflect scientific integrity without implication that any product is equal to the milk of healthy mothers.

(5) To ensure optimal nutrition, explicitly worded instructions will be provided for the hygienic and correctly measured preparation of breast milk substitutes.

(6) In co-operation with health authorities, professional communications and educational materials will be provided to caution against misuse and to inform mothers on the importance of and methods for obtaining safe water for the preparation of breast milk substitutes.

(7) Personnel of members will observe professional ethics and established rules of conduct in medical/nursing centres, maternity wards and institutions, doctors' offices and in all contacts.

(8) Members will employ registered nurses and midwives whenever possible to perform mothercraft services. When professionally trained personnel are not available, high educational standards and experience commensurate with prevailing conditions will be required. Training of the staff will be in keeping with scientific standards for infant nutrition to emphasize the importance of breast feeding and the appropriate use of breast milk substitutes.

(9) Individual contacts by mothercraft personnel will be in consultation with medical or nursing personnel in the institution or the area and samples of breast milk substitutes will in no circumstances be provided to maternity wards or maternity institutions. Samples should not be provided to subsidised clinics run by local authorities, clinics attached to homeland hospitals where the Department of Health is medically/technically in control, or to clinics of subsidised welfare organisations, unless authorised by the authorities in charge of such institutions. Samples are defined as supplies at below conven=

3/.....

(29.b)

tional prices.

(10) Mothercraft personnel will support doctors and nurses in counselling mothers on infant feeding and will in no way discourage mothers from establishing or continuing breast feeding.

(11) Compensation of mothercraft personnel will be on a basis of quality and level of services performed and without relationship to sales.

(12) Adherence to this Code will be obligatory on all manufacturers and distributors of breast milk substitutes in South Africa.

The Code is prepared in recognition of the responsibilities shared by all who guard the health and welfare of the world's children and who play a role in their feeding.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Hansard 13 col 949
26/4/77

(296)

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	EC									
	26		27				29		30	
	No.	Area	No.	Area		Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
TO 1,9	-	-	4	4			13	13	-	-
2 - 4,9	4	10	19	67			160	533	3	8
5 - 9,9	12	83	31	241			174	1 228	14	114
10 - 19,9	24	338	39	496			127	1 683	4	50
20 - 49,9	51	1 544	105	3 220			134	3 945	98	3 441
50 - 99,9	38	2 961	95	7 058			53	4 174	52	3 551
100 - 199	70	10 480	121	18 131			94	13 811	141	21 098
200 - 299	72	17 788	127	30 959			48	11 398	129	30 939
300 - 499	108	42 261	239	94 981			33	12 454	103	39 382
500 - 999	93	64 339	327	231 292			14	9 281	60	40 456
1 000 - 1 999	43	58 627	221	313 542			7	11 191	23	32 916
2 000 - 4 999	22	62 868	116	348 106			4	11 411	17	51 257
5 000 - 9 999	4	31 721	12	72 754			1	5 228	4	29 001
10 000 - OVER	1	20 430	6	175 227			-	-	5	87 050
TOTAL	542	313 450	1 462	1 296 078	934	408 149	862	86 350	653	339 263

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) 474.

(2) (a) 90.

(b) 384.

Indian children in need of care

773. Mr. R. E. ENTHOVEN 'T HOOFT asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) How many Indian children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1976;

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

(17)

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

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

7. Choose the statement that is incorrect.

   Specialisation and division of labour

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

8. Which one of the following must be held constant in drawing up a production-possibility frontier ?

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

9. The law of diminishing marginal returns demonstrates that, as more and more of a variable input is put to work with a fixed amount of another input :

   1. Total product will diminish [illegible] extra units of the variable input [illegible] producing that commodity.
   2. A diminishing amo[illegible]ut will be needed in order to produce [illegible] product.
   3. Increases in tota[illegible] so great, because the extra units of [illegible] cost more.
   4. The relative sh[illegible] will cause increases in the total prod[illegible]y smaller.
   5. Increasing cost[illegible] increase to diminish.

10. In an economy in wh[illegible]ment, constant amounts of resources, and u[illegible]

    1. To increase the [illegible]ds requires an increase in the [illegible]oods.
    2. To decrease the [illegible]ds necessitates a decrease in pr[illegible].
    3. To increase the [illegible]ds is impossible.
    4. To increase the [illegible]ds a decrease in the production of [illegible].
    5. None of the abov[illegible].

11. Price elasticity of [illegible]antity demand to

    1. Measured by the [illegible].
    2. A measure of the [illegible] changes in price.
    3. The ratio of the change in price over the change in income.
    4. None of the above.
    5. Two of the above.

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

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(1) How many Coloured children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1976;

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

(596) Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Coloured children in need of care

(1) 3 089

(2) (a) 344

(b) 2 428

Hansard 7 @ col 5999/3/77

296

Black children in need of care

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

(1) How many Black children in the White areas of the Republic were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1976;

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 1 039.

(2) (a) 267.

(b) 772.

Hansard 7 col 587 8/3/77

296

White children in need of care

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

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1975-'76;

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) The information is not available as yet.

(2) Falls away.

296

Warning bells toll for 296 8/3/11 children's homes

Staff Reporter

FOUR children's homes will be forced to close down at the end of May unless Johannesburg's struggling Child Welfare Society can find immediate financial support.

The drastic decision follows poor response to Operation Save Child Welfare — the society's urgent appeal last year to raise R800 000 within five years.

Donations of R400 000 were pledged, but immediate cash funds allow the society to carry on for only another four to five months.

The homes threatened with closure are the Grantley Babies' Home, Victoria; Noradene Toddlers' Home, Norwood; Hoernle Cottage, Norwood; and Howard Pim House, Regents Park.

A total of 75 children will be uprooted and placed in foster-care, independently-run homes or returned to their families earlier than wanted.

The closing of the homes will save the society R50 000 a year.

And in a further bid to cut costs, the society will give up running Orlando Home, caring for 60 children, and the Alexandra Creche, which provides day-care for 128.

The saving will be another R25 000. It is hoped that the West Rand Administration Board will take over the Orlando Home so that alternative accommodation for the children will not have to be sought.

The cutbacks at White and Black homes will mean the retrenchment of about 50 staff including matrons, nurses and domestic workers.

Yesterday, the Child Welfare Society made a desperate, last bid to save its homes. People were asked to "sponsor a child".

The Child Welfare Society has been running children's homes for more than 50 years. The drastic cutbacks come at a time when services need to be expanded.

Individuals and firms who wish to sponsor a child can contact the Director, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, PO Box

296

STAR 7/3/77

Cash or close for homes

7/3/77

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is having a last go at keeping its children's homes running in spite of heavy financial losses.

Mrs Mary Uys, the director, has appealed to Johannesburg people to sponsor individual children at the society's four homes.

Operation Save Child Welfare, launched last year to net at least R800 000 for the society during the next five years, has only reached half its target.

RESPONSE

Mrs Uys said in spite of a "magnificent response from certain donors, the appeal has fallen far short of its target."

The society's executive committee decided that because of its financial straits the society must close four of its white homes within three months.

It is also planned to relinquish control of the Orlando children's home and hopefully hand this over to the Department of Bantu Administration. It will also close the Alexandra creche for 120 black children.

This would mean that the 75 children in the white homes would have to be found accommodation in other Johannesburg children's homes, be adopted or prematurely returned to their parents.

Mrs Uys says it costs R1 080 a year, or R90 a month, to keep a child.

She said a postal appeal, asking for a monthly cheque of R10 per person to help towards sponsoring a child, has been launched.

SAVING

If this is not successful, four homes, Grantely Babies' Home, Noradene Toddlers' Home, Hoernle Cottage and Howard Pim House, will close.

This would mean a saving of R50 000 a year to the society.

Handing over the control of the Orlando Home which houses 120 black children will save R25 000 and a similar amount will be saved by pruning field work and retrenching staff.

Last year the society ran up a loss of R191 000.

SAVING

If this is not successful, four homes, Grantely Babies' Home, Noradene Toddlers' Home, Hoernle Cottage and Howard Pim House, will close.

This would mean a saving of R50 000 a year to the society.

296

STAR 5/3/77

Blow to child welfare

For 67 years the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has not turned away any child in need.

But soon it will have to close its doors and those to whom it has given shelter will have to go elsewhere.

For at least 20 years, the society has slowly lost money as its services to this city's children increased.

Two years ago, things became desperate and the death knell for the society's services began to be heard.

The director, Mrs Mary Uys, warned then that unless the society got prompt financial help, many of its services would have to close down.

On Monday, Mrs Uys will tell a Press conference that five homes — one for blacks — and a creche for black children in Alexandra will shut this year.

In the middle of last year, the society launched a mammoth fund raising drive. They wanted to raise at least R800 000 from the citizens and businesses of Johannesburg.

They saw boards of directors to plead their case and they knocked on thousands of doors asking for money. But it did not work.

Although Johannesburg dug deep into its pockets and gave generously, it was not enough.

Last year, the chairman of the society, Mr Cecil Kerr, warned that if the fund raising drive did not work, the society would have to cut its services by refusing to take on any more State-referred cases.

In other words, the Government would have to look after Johannesburg's baby.

At that stage the society was R191 000 in the red.

Repeated negotiations with the Government for increased subsidies and aid for child welfare societies have been turned down.

Hansard 6 @ col 526 2/3/77

296

Coloured mentally retarded children

283. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Whether there are any (a) State and (b) State-aided training centres for Coloured mentally retarded children in the Republic; if so, (i) how many, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children can be accommodated in each centre and (iv) what was the total cost of (aa) State centres and (bb) subsidies to State-aided centres in the latest year for which statistics are available.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(a) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Westlake, Cape.

(iii) 30.

(iv) (aa) R3 532.

(b) Yes.

(i) Five.

(ii) and

(iii) Athlone, Cape 24
Goodwood, Cape 42
Coronationville, Johannesburg 60
Austerville, Durban 40
Gelvandale, Port Elizabeth . 60

(iv) (bb) R9 765.

Hansard 6 Q cols 526-527 2/3/77

296

Bantu mentally retarded/handicapped children

283. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether there are any (a) State and (b) State-aided training centres for Bantu mentally retarded and mentally handicapped children, respectively, in the Republic; if so, (i) how many, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children can be accommodated in each centre and (iv) what was the total cost of (aa) State centres and (bb) subsidies to State-aided centres in the latest year for which statistics are available.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(a) No.

(b) Mentally retarded children (I.Q.20—50): No.
Mentally handicapped children (I.Q. 50—80): Yes.

(i) Experimental classes at two existing lower primary community schools;

(ii) Atteridgeville and Mamelodi near Pretoria;

(iii) Atteridgeville 32
Mamelodi 26

(iv) (aa) none;

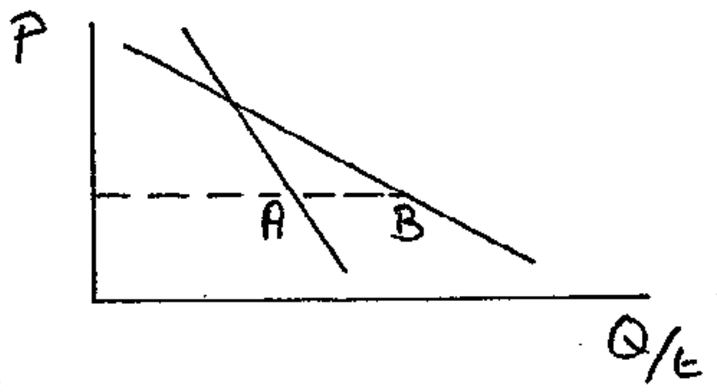
(bb) R8 748 in respect of salaries of teachers in 1976.

It has been decided to expand these classes to seven new centres.

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

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

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



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

14. Price elasticity of supply is defined as

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

15. Given two straight line supply sc
price elasticity of supply at B (

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

16. A rise in the price of refrigerat
to

1. A fall in the demand for refr
2. A rise in the supply of refri
3. A leftward shift in the suppl
4. A rightward shift in the dema
5. A leftward shift in the deman

17. Income elasticity of demand is de

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

a) is

Q/t

y lead

f

School for Autistic Children, Pretoria

*22. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the declaration of the School for Autistic Children, Pretoria, as a subsidized school has been withdrawn; if so, for what reasons.

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes: the high costs involved. For the information of the hon. member I mention that application was made by the Transvaal Society for Autistic Children for capital funds to erect a school at a cost of R872 000; after a thorough investigation my Department took into consideration the fact that only four of the pupils were definitely autistic cases. In view of the present economic climate, the very low incidence of early childhood autism, as well as the fact that there is as yet no consensus of opinion, not only in the Republic of South Africa, but all over the western world, as to whether these children should be taught in separate schools or attached as separate units to other schools for the handicapped, e.g. schools for the cerebral palsied, or whether they should be fully integrated into classes, for, say, cerebral palsied children, the Department decided to attach the school from 1 April 1977 as a separate unit to the School for Cerebral Palsied Children. This was done in the firm belief that it would be in the best interests of the country as well as of these children.

Hansard 4 col 349 15/2/77

296

White mentally retarded children

284. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) How many (a) State, (b) State-aided and (c) private training centres for White mentally retarded children are there in the Republic;

(2) how many children were accommodated in each type of centre in 1976;

(3) what was the cost to the State of (a) State and (b) State-aided training centres in the latest year for which statistics are available.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 3, (b) 34 and (c) 4;

(2) (a) 162, (b) 1 637 and (c) 190;

(3) (a) not available since these centres were taken over on 1 April 1976; and

(b) R1 195 447,00 for 1975-'76.

Social Security

Child Care

1978

STAR 6/12/78 (298)

Soweto's open-door home is battling



By Anthony Duigan

Little Henry with the big eyes and pinched face sidles closer and puts his hand in yours, content with the warmth of human contact.

He came a few months ago as a malnourished eight-year-old. But even after love and care his body mass is still closer to that of a four year-old. It's his face that shows his age.

"He often comes into my office just so he can touch me and feel he is wanted," says Sister Margaret Nkwe, matron in charge of Orlando Children's Home, the cramped, tumble-down building which houses up to 60 abandoned black children.

"Excuse me," Sister Nkwe interrupts herself as the phone rings again. "We have already taken in two new cases today. It means more cots will have to be shared but we'll take him," she says to the caller.

BAD WAY

This case involves a youngster given to foster parents who have not looked after him. Now he is in a "bad way." "We'll build him up here again," Mrs Nkwe explains.

More children wander into the office. The door is open and the children feel free to come in and see who is visiting "Mother" Nkwe.

"We know why we are here with these children," Sister Nkwe adds, taking one of the toddlers on to her lap and doing up a loose button on her dress.

"It is the need to give in some way a little quality of life to those who are inside — no matter what the outside of the old building looks like."

Mrs Nkwe might have added that the maintenance of that "quality of life" is holding onto existence by a thread.

CLOSED

A year ago the Orlando Home was on the point of being closed down. Johannesburg Child Welfare said they could no longer afford to carry the home on their stretched resources.

Society could not afford to keep it open. The community of Soweto rallied to keep the home open and it was taken over by the Council for Voluntary Services in Black Communities.

But with an annual deficit of more than R20 000 and accumulated debts of about R9 000, Orlando Home needs a big helping hand.

With the aid of a Soweto minister, the Rev David Nkwe, and Johannesburg company director, Mr Gordon Waddell, a committee was formed to

Sister is 'mom' in search o

At that point the community of Soweto responded and took up the cause of keeping Orlando Home open, said Mrs Nkwe.

"The people realised, where would all these children — 55 of them at the moment— go if the home was simply closed down," Mrs Nkwe said.

"You don't need statistics to show you that a place the size of Soweto with its more than 1-million people needs several children's homes — and yet there were moves to shut the only home we have!"

This year the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has had to deal with as many as 30 abandoned children in one week. Last year's weekly average — well up on the

year before — was three or four.

"Take these two little ones," she said pointing to two of the children in her office.

OLD STORY

"They came here six months ago from a clinic in Soweto where they had been left by a child-minder. It was the old story — the mother asked the minder to keep the children while she looked for work because her husband had left her. When she did not come back or found a job in the suburbs, far from the township where she could not have her children. The burden of the child-minder became too great so she just dropped the kids at the clinic.

"Then there are more heart-br

32

Factors hindering firms in Witwatersrand sample from employing more Africans as technicians ------33

rgency of language and communication course
o firms in Witwatersrand sample ----------33

mber of African technicians firms in
sslyn sample would employ ----------34

ctors hindering firms in Rosslyn sample
om employing more Africans as technicians -------35

(343) (298) 6/12/78 Star.

STAR 6/12/78 (298)

door home is battling against the odds

ety could not afford to it open. The commu- of Soweto rallied to the home open and as taken over by the ncil for Voluntary Ser- s in Black Communi-

ut with an annual cit of more than R20 000 and accumulated debts of about R9 000, Orlando Home needs a big helping hand.

With the aid of a Soweto minister, the Rev David Nkwe, and Johannesburg company director, Mr Gordon Waddell, a committee was formed to save the home. But a lot is needed.

Last year the Johannesburg Medical Officer of Health reported the home's old building should be replaced. In April the MOH reported that the situation had deteriorated further.

The great need speaks for itself and The Star has given R2 000 to Orlando Home.

If you would like to help these abandoned children, please send your donation to Mr G Waddell, 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, 2001. (Cheques to be made out to "Orlando Home.")

r is 'mom' to kids

search of love



t that point the com- ity of Soweto respon- l and took up the e of keeping Orlando m e open, said Mrs e.

he people realised, re would all these iren — 55 of them at moment— go if the e was simply closed n," Mrs Nkwe said.

ou don't need statis- to show you that e the size of Soweto h its more than llion people needs ral children's homes and yet there were es to fill the one e we have!"

his year the Johannesrg Child Welfare ety has had to deal as many as 30 aban- ed children in one k. Last year's weekly age — well up on the year before — was three or four.

"Take these two little ones," she said pointing to two of the children in her office.

OLD STORY

"They came here six months ago from a clinic in Soweto where they had been left by a child-minder. It was the old story — the mother asked the minder to keep the children while she looked for work because her husband had left her. Either she did not come back or found a job in the suburbs, far from the township, where she could not have her children. The burden on the child-minder became too great so she just dropped the kids at the clinic.

"Then there are the more heart-breaking stories. I have here three girls and a boy — all under 11 years — from one family. Their mother had abandoned them and they lived with their father who worked for a farmer in Honeydew, north of Johannesburg.

"The father had a disagreement with the farmer and was fired. He asked another farm worker to look after the children while he searched for work — something which could take weeks, you understand.

"But the next day the farmer found the children still on the farm and warned them to leave immediately. They had no choice and for many days — they could not tell me how many — they slept in the veld.

"A good samaritan found the kids and through Child Welfare they reached us. We tried to trace the farm but the children did not know the name of the farmer and were confused by their wanderings in the veld.

"This experience was so traumatic for the younger two that they refused to be separated from their older sisters.

"When the older ones first went to school the younger two screamed the place down thinking they would never see their sisters again.

"The children here are not unlike other children their age. They are just deprived of human beings. They need skin-to-skin contact and, believe me, they know no colour discrimination. They just need love and warmth.

"If they get out they begin to relax and soon identify with the people concerned who become 'mother' or 'father' to them."

"I so much want to see more families — white and black — take out these children. Before the 1976 unrest we had up to 15 families in the townships who were regularly taking some of these children for weekends.

"We have started up again and slowly more families are taking these children for outings."

But the fear that haunts Mrs Nkwe is what to do when a child reaches 18.

"Do you know that these children then have to go to Van Rhyn Deep near Benoni — a place of detention. They are sent to a reform camp at the most important age of puberty.

"Fortunately, in my few months in charge of the home, I have not had to face the decision of committing a 13-year-old to that camp."

But Mrs Nkwe shiver because she knows the several children at the home will soon "come of age" and will have to leave the home. To where?

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. R. 2369 1 December 1978

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

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with section 21 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961 (Act 32 of 1961), I, Teunis Nicolaas Hendrik Janson, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, do hereby, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, amend the regulations made under that section and promulgated by Government Notice R. 2433 of 10 December 1976, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

T. N. H. JANSON, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions.

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 72 (5) is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:

"(c) a children's grant payable to any person shall be calculated by deducting R2 064 from the total amount referred to in paragraph (b) and any children's grant calculated in this manner shall be reduced by R48 for every R48 or part thereof by which the sum of the family's annual income and other means exceeds an amount of R2 064;".

2. Regulation 76 (1) is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:

"(c) a family allowance payable to any person shall be calculated by deducting R1 596 from the total amount referred to in paragraph (b) and any family allowance calculated in this manner shall be reduced by R48 for every R48 or part thereof by which the sum of the family's annual income and other means exceeds an amount of R1 596;".

3. The provisions of this Schedule shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 January 1977.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. R. 2369 1 Desember 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met artikel 21 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961 (Wet 32 van 1961), wysig ek, Teunis Nicolaas Hendrik Janson, Adjunk-minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene, hierby in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies, die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens daardie artikel en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2433 van 10 Desember 1976, soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

T. N. H. JANSON, Adjunk-minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene.

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 72 (5) word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (c) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(c) word 'n kindertoelae wat aan 'n persoon betaalbaar is, bereken deur R2 064 van die totale bedrag in paragraaf (b) bedoel af te trek en word 'n kindertoelae aldus bereken met R48 verminder vir elke R48 of gedeelte daarvan waarmee die som van die gesin se jaarlikse inkomste en ander middele die bedrag van R2 064 oorskry;".

2. Regulasie 76 (1) word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (c) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(c) word 'n gesinstoelae wat aan 'n persoon betaalbaar is, bereken deur R1 596 van die totale bedrag in paragraaf (b) bedoel af te trek en word 'n gesinstoelae aldus bereken met R48 verminder vir elke R48 of gedeelte daarvan waarmee die som van die gesin se jaarlikse inkomste en ander middele die bedrag van R1 596 oorskry;".

3. Die bepalings van hierdie Bylae word geag op 1 Januarie 1977 in werking te getree het.

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958-1968 and deals with Biochemistry, Biometry, Soil Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agriculutural Meteorology and Analysis Techniques. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural research are invited for publication in this journal. Directions for the preparation of such contributions are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-mentioned address at R1,50 per copy or R6 per annum, post free (Other countries R1,75 per copy or R7 per annum).

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958 1968 en bevat artikels oor Biochemie, Biometrika, Grondkunde, Landbou-ingenieurswese, Landbouweerkunde en Ontledingstegnieke. Vier dele van die tydskif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstelike landboukundige bydraes van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke bydraes is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-inlingting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrygbaar van bogenoemde adres teen R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry (Buitelands R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

RDM 12/10/78

Out of the gutter and safe in the arms of the Dean

298

By JAYNE LAMONT

THE comforting arms of the Dean of Johannesburg provided a secure refuge for a small waif who was found cold, dirty, lost and asleep on a city pavement on Tuesday night.

The Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, returning to St Mary's Cathedral, saw the lad, who is about six or seven, curled up on the pavement.

"I first noticed him when I was going into the cathedral. Some watchmen from a nearby block of flats were chasing him. When I came out again I questioned them and they said he had been wandering around all Tuesday afternoon," the Dean said.

One of the watchmen had bought him a frugal meal but the boy still refused to leave.

"I found him curled up on the pavement — with his threadbare jersey over his head. I couldn't leave a small child to spend a lonely night on a pavement, so I took him home," he said.



The Dean of Johannesburg, The Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, with the waif.

The Dean was unable to get the boy to talk. The child, who could not remember his name, or where he was from, was totally exhausted.

"From the state of his clothes and his exhaustion, I would say the little lad has been on the road for a long time. He seemed bewildered and couldn't respond to any questions. All he wanted to do was sleep," the Dean said.

A makeshift bed was made up next to the Dean's — with all the blankets stripped from his bed to provide a warm nest for the child. The child slept fitfully, waking only late yesterday morning.

After spending a cheerful morning playing at the Dean's offices, the lad was eventually fetched by members of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, who had been contacted.

"They will try to contact his parents or, failing that, work out where to send the lad for safe keeping," the Dean said.

Child care seminar plan

NM 4/10/78

298

Mercury Reporter

OVERWHELMING demands on the Urban Foundation for support in child care and early learning has resulted in the publication of a 122-page report on Strategy for Child-Care and Early Childhood Education.



MR. RATHAN GARRIB

Mr. Rathan Garrib, former head of the Department of Education at the University of Malawi, and newly appointed community liaison manager of the foundation, was commissioned to carry out research and produce the report.

Requests for help came from the Coloured, African and Indian communities in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg area.

Mr. Garrib said yesterday the report had taken four months to complete and had meant visiting the 106 creches and nursery schools in the Greater Durban area.

Also in-depth research into available facilities, types of buildings, resources, needs and problems into child care and early education was carried out by Mr. Garrib.

These findings will be discussed at an all-day seminar on the report on November 11. The seminar will be open to all individuals and organisations involved in child care and education as well as the public.

It will be held in the Baumann Hall at the Aliwal Street Methodist Church from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The seminar will be divided into four sessions and findings under headings such as institutions, enrolments staffing, salaries, management, and programmes in present centres will be discussed.

The last session has been set aside to discuss recommendations. All those interested are invited to attend. The fee of R1 covers the cost of a condensed version of the report, lunch and teas.

Applications should be made well in advance to the Urban Foundation, P.O. Box 1608, Durban, 4000.

Social workers and teachers in the coloured community have embarked on an ambitious project to educate scores of children who are unable to attend school. YUSSUF NAZEER reports.

Rejected children are given a break...

Star 31/10/78

298

Social leaders in the coloured community are stepping up their self-help campaign to wipe out illiteracy among children who find they cannot get into schools because they have no birth certificates and other identification documents.

Before schools will admit a child, they want to see its birth certificate plus the parents' birth certificates and identity cards or book of life. This ruling comes from the Department of Coloured Affairs (education).

Social workers gave various reasons for children lacking identity papers — illegitimacy, private adoption of children without going through the legal procedures, and parents themselves who have no identity documents, making it difficult to register their children.

"The community is full of these unfortunate lost children," revealed Mr Don Mateman, director of Good Shepherd Community Services, one of the bodies helping to educate the out-of-school children.

Red tape

Mr Mateman is a community and welfare worker as well as a member of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee.

At the six Good Shepherd centres in Eldorado Park, scores of undocumented children are being taught to read and write while coloured leaders and social workers battle through red tape to get these children identity papers which would eventually get them into school.

The self-help campaign against illiteracy is a far-sighted step to hopefully rid the fu-



Ex-teacher Mrs Sophie Santry, helping the "lost children" of Eldorado Park to read and write. They cannot go to school because they have no birth certificates or other documents.

"It's the only real problem we have. How to get sufficient funds to pay our teachers, feed our poor children, buy educational equipment and run our self-help schools. So far, we're battling on a shoestring budget."

"We have bought a plot of ground from the Johannesburg City Council in the hope of erecting a massive community centre that would house premises for our projects among children, the aged, unemployed and other fields," Mr Mateman revealed.

He said the centre would cost near R100 000 and would be the focal point for all coloured organisations working to uplift and promote the community.

However, the cash snag was a real problem. A fund drive was already underway to raise this money among the coloured community itself. But it was doubtful whether this would be possible in a minority community that did not have a powerful economic potential.

It was therefore hoped that other groups would lend a hand in the building of the centre.

Dear Colleague,

The sheet (Circular circular re continu posts (dated 1st Au of underlinings and in the original.

This is most unfort

Yours sincerely,

A.H.R.E. PAAP.

STAR
3/10/78
298

ture generation coloured community of criminal elements.

"When children grow up uneducated, they're natural potential material for a life of crime," Mr Mateman declared.

Vital role

"The culture of a nation grows through education. If the coloured community is to get out of the rut of stagnation, then we ourselves must initiate its move," says Shirley Reneke, principal of the Good Shepherd self-help educational classes.

"The Good Shepherd centres are playing a vital role towards this end," she added. "Children are not only being taught to read and write. Drama, art and other cultural and creative activities are being encouraged among primary and high school students as well.

"The Eldorado Park Experimental College (ELPEC) has been launched at the centre to promote workshop theatre. It's an exciting move. Elpec is channelling coloured talent in the right direction, and this would eventually bring pride to the community," she said.

Renaissance

"We're starting a renaissance here," assured Don Mateman. "And it's going to snowball like black theatre. We have top teachers coming here to make things happen."

Everybody with some talent or profession was being roped in to make the "renaissance" work. Teachers have been dragged out of retirement to help teach the illiterate children — and hundreds of grownups as well. And the voluntary teachers are being paid!

"Money? Yes we do have a sore point. I wish it didn't figure in our great plans," lamented Don.

Krisis kom vir kinders in nood

RAPPORT 24/9/78

298

KINDERWELSYNDIENSTE in Suid-Afrika staar 'n krisis in die gesig. 'n Groot tekort aan geld het kindersorgbewegings in die grootste sentrums van die land op hul knieë en in sommige groot stede kan noodsaaklike werk nie meer gedoen word nie.

Die Johannesburgse tak van die Nasionale Raad vir Kinder- en Gesinsorg het 'n tekort van R112 000, Pretoria R50 000, Durban R31 000 en die Kindersorgvereniging in Oos-Londen se bankrekening is met R7 000 oortrokke.

Verlede jaar moes die raad se welsyndienste reeds met R100 000 besnoei word. In Pretoria moes die Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging reeds van sy vaste beleggings opsê en in Johannesburg is kinderhuise gesluit.

Mev. Eska Dowling, direktrise van die Nasionale Raad, sê die werk van die raad se 150 geaffilieerde kindersorgbewegings word ernstig aan bande gelê. Dis veral die groter verenigings wat noustrop trek.

Duisende verontregte kinders in ons samelewing het dringend sorg nodig, maar daar is net nie geld om te help nie. Die toestand is veral kritiek onder die swart en bruin bevolking.

So is daar in die Vaaldriehoek, waar waarskynlik 100 000 swartmense woon, geen enkele maatskaplike werker in diens van die drie swart kindersorgverenigings in daardie gebied nie.

Mev. Dowling sê weens die nypende geldtekort is daar gebiede waar geen dienste gelewer kan word nie. In Kaapstad is daar byvoorbeeld nie 'n welsynvereniging vir swartes nie.

„Om te voorsien in die behoeftes van 100 000 kinders, beskik die kindersorgbeweging oor 328 maatskaplike werkers. Om reg te laat geskied aan die behoefte en uitbreiding is dubbel die getal werkers nodig."

Mev. Dowling sê 70 van die raad se 150 verenigings ontvang staatsubsidies. Vir die boekjaar wat in Maart geëindig het, het die 70 verenigings 'n tekort van R140 000 gehad. Die raad se eie tekort was R14 000.

In dieselfde tyd is die bydraes tot die salarisse van maatskaplike werkers van R60 000 tot R20 000 besnoei.

In November gaan die raad samesprekinge voer met 'n skakelkomitee van die Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge. Dis die gevolg van noodoproepe uit groot swart woonbuurte soos Langa en Guguletu in die Kaapse Skiereiland.

Ook uit Oos-Kaapland en die Grens is noodoproepe van dorpe soos Oos-Londen, Graaff-Reinet en Alice ontvang.

Die raad het 21 vakkundige verteenwoordigers, maar hulle kan nie alleen die mas opkom nie.

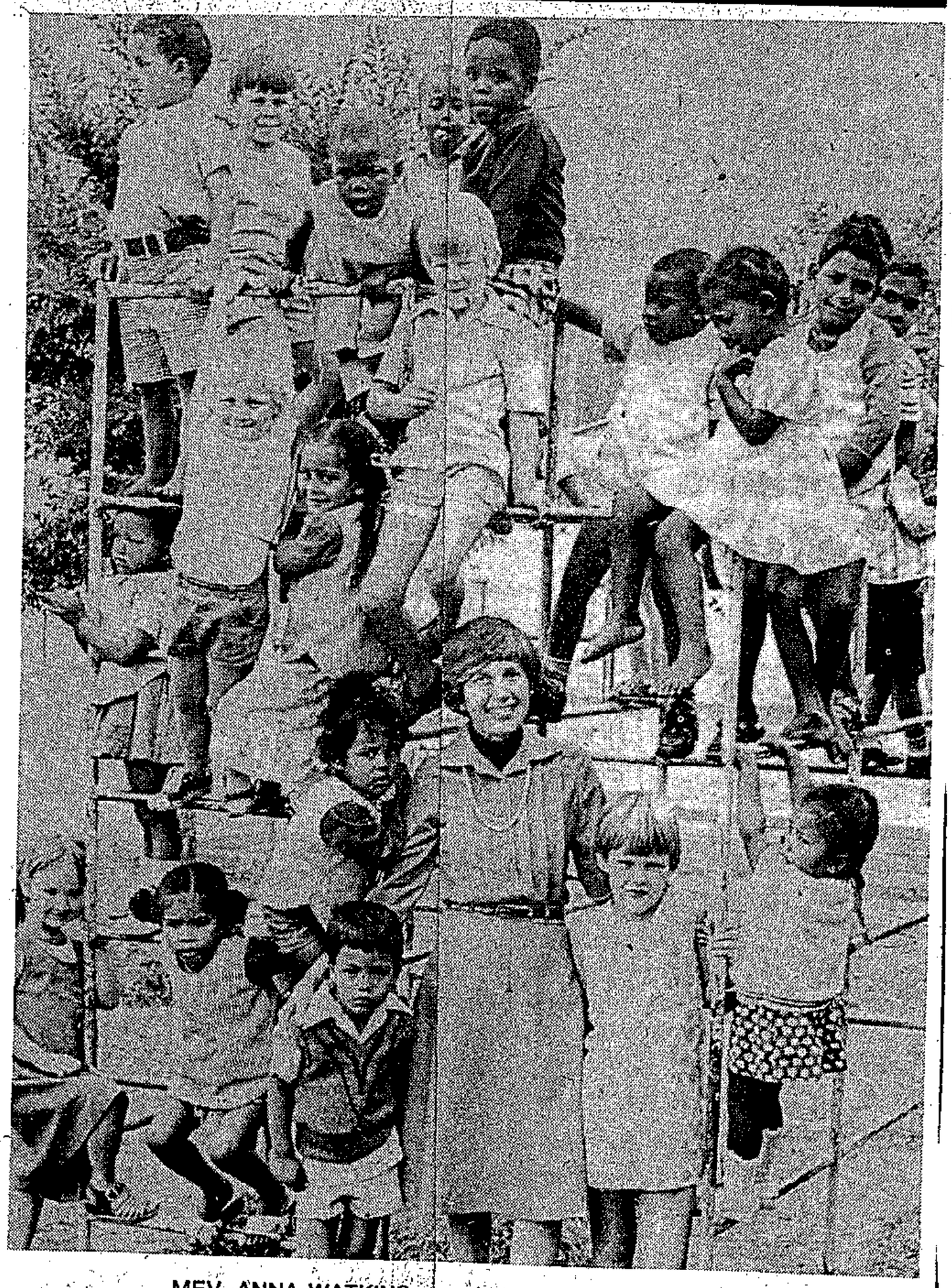
Volgens mev. Dowling het die raad sy geaffilieerde verenigings met toelaes vir maatskaplike werkers gehelp totdat 'n staatsubsidie aan hulle toegeken word. Dit kan van twee tot drie jaar duur.

Selfs met 'n subsidie het 'n vereniging 'n minimum van R2 000 tot R3 000 per jaar nodig om 'n maatskaplike werker in diens te hou.

„Danksy bydraes van RAPPORT veral aan Kleurlinge in Wes-Kaapland kon kindersorgverenigings hul werk doeltreffender doen. Daar was bv. skenkings aan Oudtshoorn, Stellenbosch en Wellington," sê mev. Dowling.

„Ons sit oorgehaal en wag om te kyk of die publiek ons op 4 November — Ons

SWART VERONTREGTES LY DIE MEESTE



MEV. ANNA WATKINS, voorsitster van die bestuursraad van die Nasionale Raad vir Kinder- en Gesinsorg, by 'n groep gelukkige kinders. 'n Geldtekort veroorsaak dat baie welsynwerk ingekort moet word.

Rapport 24/9/78

(24)

Kinderdag — gaan help om genoeg geld in te samel om in hierdie dringende behoeftes te voorsien."

Mev. Frieda Rautenbach, hoof van die Kinder- en Gesinsorgvereniging in Pretoria, sê hulle „verdrink in die skuld" en die spontane vloei van donasies het heeltemal opgedroog. Die ekonomiese knyp is waarskynlik hiervoor verantwoordelik.

„Ons slaan nou net die ergste vure dood en hanteer net krisisse. Ons kan nie meer noodhulp soos kos, klere, skoene en huisvesting gee nie."

Association to probe jailed youth problem

298
5/9/78

EAST LONDON — The problem of children in jail on Robben Island and other prisons for political reasons or sabotage has to be investigated.

This was one of the resolutions passed at a South African Black Social Worker's Association conference here.

The conference resolved that SABSWA should investigate this and bring the matter under scrutiny in the light of the Childrens' Act of 1960 as amended, particularly as many of these children were under the age of 16.

It was argued that SABSWA was powerless to do anything about this because of the Terrorism and Criminal Procedure Acts which superseded the Children's Act. It was argued that only black children were subjected to this, and children would always be children.

The conference also viewed with deep concern the high-handed action of officials of the Department of Plural Relations and Development in carrying out their duties in Soweto and other areas in the Witwatersrand.

Delegates said officers in charge of welfare services in these areas adopted an attitude which bedevilled harmonious relations between black and white. Mr B. Nteso afterwards explained the officers had a "baasskap attitude" and were arrogant.

It was decided to arrange an interview with the authorities to urge these officials to stop that.

It was resolved a letter be written to the Transvaal Regional Welfare Board to clarify the role of the Department of Plural Relations in regard to registration of welfare organisations.

Professor N. Boapape was re-elected as president; vice-president is Mr S. Kgare, Mr S. S. Kekana was also re-elected as secretary; assistant secretary is Mr M. Liphosa; treasurer, Mr J. V. Mlotshwa; Mr B. T. Nteso was re-elected as editor, while Mr W. Motsuenyane was also re-elected as PRO. Committee members were Mr S. Khumalo and Mrs E. Khuzwayo.

About 250 delegates from South Africa and homelands attended.—DDR.

ENTS from the

greater part of
LANDS.

ENSBERGE are the

EAKS. The foremost
877 m) and

D for 6 695 km

WHITE NILE.

LAKE TANA in ETHIOPIA.
LAKE VICTORIA in CENTRAL AFRICA.
WHITE NILE at KHARTOUM in the SUDAN.
WATER to the SEA than the
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LONGEST RIVER in SOUTHERN AFRICA, and flows into
FALLS and the KARIBA DAM and the CABORA BASSA DAM are
ESI RIVER.

16. Large HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS are situated on the KARIBA and CABORA DAMS.

17. The NIGER rises in the FUTA JALLON PLATEAU of WEST AFRICA, and flows into the GULF of GUINEA.

RHODESIA and the REPUBLIC of
OCEAN.
ns in the DRAKENSBERGE and
RIFT VALLEY of EAST Africa.
Lake RUDOLF, LAKE ALBERT,
and LAKE MAGADI
TINENT of AFRICA.
A.
A.
t of the CONTINENT lies in
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
shores of CONTINENT.
of AFRICA.
of AFRICA.
MEDITERRANEAN and RED SEAS, and thus
t provides an important SEA-

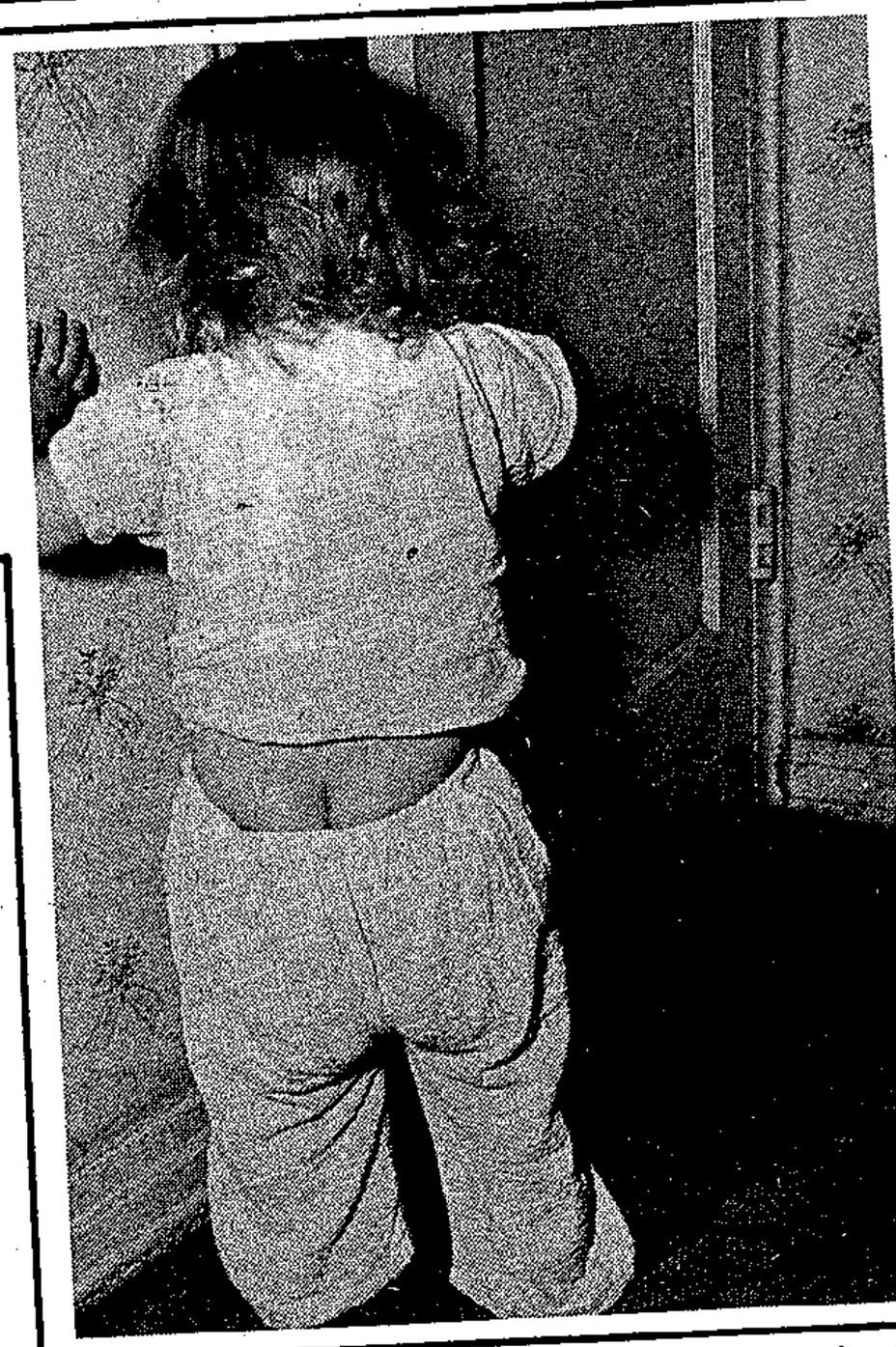
31. The ISTHMUS of SUEZ joins the CONTINENT of AFRICA to ASIA MINOR.

32. The RED SEA separates ARABIA from AFRICA.

o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o

Cape Times 21/7/78 (298)





on your spouse. A good partner should be able to bail the other partner out."

Mrs Hare suggests organizations similar to Parents Anonymous could be useful in situations where parents are potential abusers.

"Parents Anonymous is a self-help group of abusing parents who meet regularly and exchange telephone numbers. They are available to one another in time of crisis. They all feel they could lose control when disciplining their children." (The organization, started by an abusing mother, issues information on how to start a similar group. Its address is Parents Anonymous, 2810 Artesia Boulevard, Redondo Beach, California 90278).

Mrs Hare says baby-battering is only part of the problem of child abuse and that to use the term is to deny the number of primary school pupils and adolescents who are abused. "Latest statistics in the US show ttat a third of abused children are aged between 12 and 17."

In cases like these a lot of responsibility rests on teachers, doctors and police to look for symptoms that show children are being abused. One of the biggest differences between the US and South Africa in this field is that in most American states it is mandatory to report cases of suspected abuse.

"A very major step that South Africa could take would be to include specific reference to child abuse in the Children's Act and to make it compulsory for professionals to report any suspected cases they might encounter."

It is never easy to decide that a child is being abused. "Even in gross cases when a child has had two or three black eyes it is amazing how many people believe the explanation the child gives. He will seldom admit exactly what happened. The same is true of many doctors who tend to believe the explanation given by a mother."

Mrs Hare says some studies have shown that 50 percent of abuse cases started out as discipline. "It's a challenge to us to devise ways of bringing up children that use disciplinary methods other than violence. The law forbids adults to use violent means to settle their disputes so why look tolerantly on violence between parent and child or between husband and wife."

She feels strongly that the community can play a big part in preventing parents or others abusing children.

"You have resources within the community. They just needs harnessing. Another whole issue is community neglect of children. As 1979 is the Year of the Child perhaps these are things the community will think about."

Sally Blumenthal

focus

Abused children

Help in time can cut down the damage to children — US social worker

AT THE END of a sleepless night many a weary mother is tempted to lash out and hit her baby who has been screaming continuously for hours. Before you do anything rash you should try to relieve the stress says a visiting social worker from the US who is touring South Africa lecturing on child abuse.

Mrs Isadora Hare is organizer of a workshop on current approaches to child abuse, neglect and deprivation this week at the school of social work at the University of Cape Town.

"It's understandable that in certain situations people strike out at their children. Almost any person given sufficient stress could hit out. The solution is to bring services to the person or family to relieve the stress. You should be able to call

No. R. 1279 23 June 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960.—PLURAL RELATIONS

I, Andries Petrus Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and of Education and Training, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1978, with the exception of paragraphs (6), (7) and (8) which are amended with effect from 1 July 1978, which dates have been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

(1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (i) (a) for "R16,25" of "R19,50";

(2) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (i) (b) for "R4,25" of "R4,90";

(3) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (i) (c) for "R4" of "R4,65";

(4) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (iii) for "R32,75" of "R38,60";

(5) the substitution in the proviso to regulation 62 (1) for "R41,75" of "R47,60";

(6) the substitution in regulation 62 (2) for "R14,75" and "R15,75" of "R24" in both cases;

(7) the substitution in regulation 62 (3) (a) and (b) for "49 cents per day" of "R24 per month"; and

(8) the substitution in regulation 62 (4) for "R177 per annum" and "R189 per annum" of "R40 per month" in both cases.

A. P. TREURNICHT, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and of Education and Training.

298

No. R. 1279 23 Junie 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960.—PLURALE BETREKKINGE

Ek, Andries Petrus Treurnicht, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en van Onderwys en Opleiding, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1978, met uitsondering van paragrawe (6), (7) en (8) wat met ingang van 1 Julie 1978 gewysig word, welke datums in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig, deur—

(1) in regulasie 62 (1) (i) (a), "R16,25" deur "R19,50" te vervang;

(2) in regulasie 62 (1) (i) (b), "R4,25" deur "R4,90" te vervang;

(3) in regulasie 62 (1) (i) (c), "R4" deur "R4,65" te vervang;

(4) in regulasie 62 (1) (iii), "R32,75" deur "R38,60" te vervang;

(5) in die voorbehoudsbepaling van regulasie 62 (1) "R41,75" deur "R47,60" te vervang;

(6) in regulasie 62 (2), "R14,75" en "R15,75" albei deur "R24" te vervang;

(7) in regulasie 62 (3) (a) en (b), "49 sent per dag" deur "R24 per maand" te vervang; en

(8) in regulasie 62 (4), "R177 per jaar" en R189 per jaar" albei deur "R40 per maand" te vervang.

A. P. TREURNICHT, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en van Onderwys en Opleiding.

Hansard 19 13 June 1978
Question 427 Cols. 931 & 932.

298

			1975-'76	1976-'77	1977-'78
(i)					(2) Number of first class air fares
(a)	(i)		0	0	0
	(ii)		0	0	0
(b)	(i)		0	1	0
	(ii)		0	0	0
(c)	(i)		1	0	2
	(ii)		0	0	0
(d)	(i)		0	2	0
	(ii)		0	0	0

(2) [illegible] many [illegible] such category were first-class air [illegible]

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(d)
1951 R34 575
1971 R 5 656
1960 R 7 037
1968 R 1 621

GOD WILL PROVIDE, SAYS THE FAIRY GODMOTHER OF POMEROY



This happy group comprise only a quarter of widow Emelda Khosa's family. In accordance with Zulu tradition she would not pose in the picture because she is in mourning for her late husband. The young woman holding the baby is Irene, now a qualified nurse

MUM'S THE WORD

...Emelda Khosa hears over 60 times a day in 60 different ways

28/5/78

298

Changing his tune...

RETIRED farmworker, Willem Duitsjan, 60, is as good a Christian as you'll find in the Albertinia district ... but even he can change his tune with the Almighty.

Like the day an angler hung his heavy black coat on a bridge over a culvert ...

As old Willem approached with his wood-laden cart and horses he sang Nearer My God To Thee.

Suddenly a gust of wind fluttered the coat tails. Up went the terrified horses and down fell the wood leaving old Willem trapped.

As rescuers came up, they heard old Willem singing Ons dei Doodsvallei betree Gaan selfs ons Beste Vriend nie Mee (When we enter the Valley of Death even our best friend does not accompany us).

They live in the family home and in adjoining disused seminary buildings. They have a chapel where they pray twice a day — and at evening prayers Mrs Khosa, 50, counts them to ensure they are all safely home.

Statues

The main house is liberally sprinkled with religious statues and pictures. The atmosphere is happy and serene.

Mrs Khosa will be in mourning for her husband for a year, but hopes that by then her leg will have healed and she will be able to return to work.

Her husband earned a comparatively good income from herbalism and also ran a hired farm. Now his widow has the additional financial burden of paying workers to run the farm.

"But I always trust God to help me and we will manage," she said.

One Pinetown woman, Mrs Stella van Hasseln, visited the area several years ago and by chance heard about the Khosas.

Impressed

"I was so impressed that, together with other women, we formed a group called The Friends of Pomeroy and we collect as much food, clothing and cash as we can for them. Mrs Khosa and her late husband have done truly wonderful work."

The Khosa family is huge now —but it used to be several times bigger. Mr and Mrs Khosa were "dad" and "mum" to as many as 180 children when they lived on a farm near Dannhauser. But they and other Africans in the area were forced to move.

28/05/78

298

By TERRY McELLIGOTT

MRS EMELDA Khosa is "mum" to nearly 60 children. She just doesn't have the heart to turn away any needy child from her home at Pomeroy, near Dundee.

And despite the recent death of her herbalist husband, she is determined to keep together her huge family.

"God will provide," she says with deep faith.

Adding to her problems is a leg injury which has prevented her from working for three years.

She herself is reluctant to talk about the amazing charitable work she is doing for the impoverished local African community. But fortunately word has spread far and wide about it, and she receives help from various church organisations and other groups.

Several immigrant Catholic priests running missions have also written to their home countries to seek and for the Khosa family. An English family paid for the schooling of one girl, Irene Khosa who is now a qualified nurse and regularly writes to them.

Ask Mrs Khosa how many of the children are her own and she replies: "They are all mine." But friends told me that many of the children were left with her by mothers who were either destitute or had to take jobs and couldn't look after their children.

The youngest is less than two months old. One of the oldest, who is over 20, is studying law. Some attend boarding schools, but all return for their holidays. Their "mum" insists they all get a good

298

Hansard 14 12 May 1978.
Questions 612 cols. 763.

Allowance paid to Bantu unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child

612. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) What allowance is paid to Bantu unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child;

(2) whether any additional allowances or amounts are paid to such mothers; if so, what allowances or amounts;

(3) what was the total amount paid during each financial year from 1973-'74 to 1977-'78 in respect of such allowances and amounts.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) The honourable member is referred to the Regulations promulgated in terms of the Childrens Act (No. 33 of 1960).

(3) The information in the form asked for is not available as it forms an integral part of payments in respect of capitation grants to parents, guardians and foster parents.

298

Hansard 14 11 May 1978
Question 610 Cols. 755

Allowance paid to Indian unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child

610. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(1) What allowance is paid to Indian unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child;

(2) whether any additional allowances or amounts are paid to such mothers; if so, what allowances or amounts;

(3) what was the total amount paid during each financial year from 1973-'74 to 1977-'78 in respect of such allowances and amounts.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) R8,15 per month for each of the first two children and R7,15 per month for each of the third and fourth child.

(2) Yes. Where applicable a parent's grant of R42,50 per month plus an additional allowance of R4 per month is payable.

(3) A grant awarded to an unmarried mother is regarded as an ordinary grant and no separate record is kept of the annual expenditure in this respect.

298

Hansard 14 8 May 1978.
Question 609 Cols. 738 & 739.

Allowance paid to White unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child

609. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) What allowance is paid to White unmarried mothers for each illegitimate child;

(2) whether any additional allowances or amounts are paid to such mothers; if so, what allowances or amounts;

(3) what was the total amount paid during each financial year from 1973-'74 to 1977-'78 in respect of such allowances and amounts.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) A children's grant not exceeding R240 p.a. in respect of each of the first three children and R192 p.a. in respect of the fourth and every subsequent child, is payable. The payment of the grant is subject to a means test and the other conditions prescribed by regulation. In addition to the said grant, a grant of R96 p.a. is payable in respect of every scholar.

(2) Yes. A parent's allowance not exceeding R948 p.a. is payable, subject to a means test and the other conditions prescribed by regulation. In addition to the said allowance, an additional grant of R120 p.a. is payable in cases where the parent's allowance is payable.

(3) The information required, is not readily available as separate records are not kept in respect of allowances paid to unmarried mothers.

Hansard 9 5th April 1978
Question 460 Cols. 533 298

White children in need of care

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

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1975-'76 and 1976-'77, respectively;

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

For the calendar year 1976:

(1) 3 088.

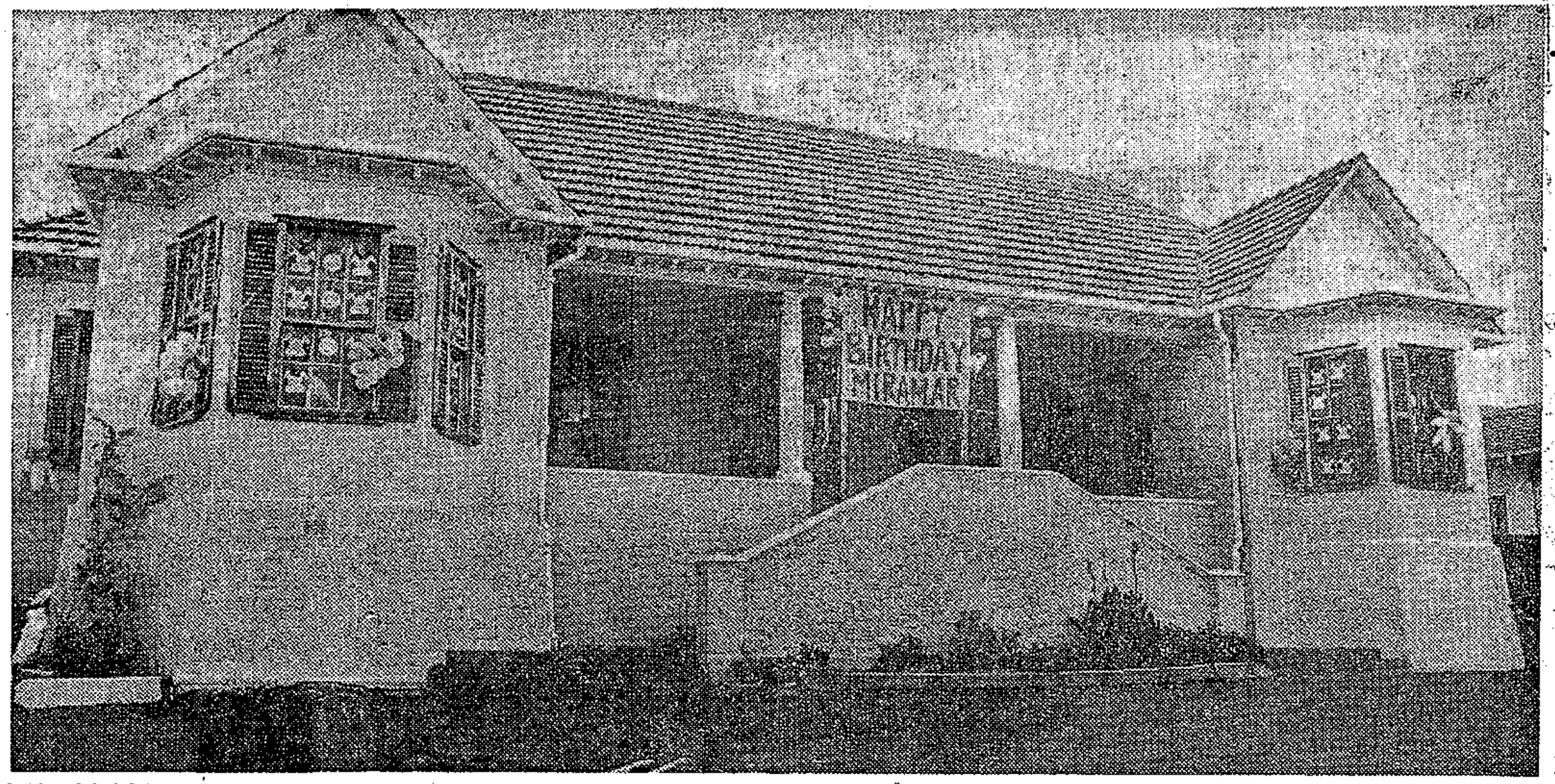
(2) (a) 1 067.

(b) 898.

The information for the calendar year 1977 is not available as yet.

(298)

home mums



MIRAMAR — a haven for 20 mothers and their children.

be welcome to rent ommodation when ancies crop up.

In fact, I think it uld probably be a d thing to have a few n living here,' said young teacher who s the home. He asked to be named.

But single fathers d to earn more and y do not seem to k beyond taking a with a maid to look r the child.'

'He said he ran the Motel Miramar, in Green Point, as a business and makes a profit.

'But some of the applications I have had have been from mothers earning about R100 a month and trying to keep a child,' he said.

'I think there is definitely a need for the Government or a local authority to run non-profitmaking establishments for the many women like this.

'The difficulty, of course, would be to avoid any atmosphere of an institution if it were Government-run. We try to make this place as much like home as possible.'

The mothers, for instance, are served a three-course dinner by candle-light every night, after the children have been put to bed, in an attractive dining-room with flowers on the tables.

Many have boyfriends or ex-husbands calling to take them out and a rota of baby-sitters is organised every night to patrol the rooms where the children are sleeping.

'One thing that has surprised me is the excellent, even affectionate, terms some of the divorcees are on with their ex-husbands,' said the young teacher.

'They are not just friendly. They still seem to be fond of each other.'

In fact, one recently-divorced mother has just left Miramar to try again.

But it is the children who dominate Miramar. Approaching the building, your eye is caught by a Hansel and Gretel cottage at the side and by the laugning children.

About 50 children, including some from outside, attend the creche. Their ages range from a few months to school age.

A manageress, Miss Michele Germishuys, runs the creche with the help of four nurses, one a nursing sister, and the children who are old enough take part in pre-school activities.

'They are growing up just like a family of 50,' said the teacher. 'I think it is a tremendous advantage to them, especially to the ones who actually live on the premises.

'We have got a tremendous spirit of friendliness and co-operation.

'Frankly, I was not sure how it would work out to have 20 single women living here. But there has been no friction at all.

'They're all in the same boat and if one child cries all night, the others are understanding.

'In fact, some very warm friendships have sprung up.'

Some of the children at Miramar have started school. 'It seems to be working all right,' said the teacher. 'We collect them every day.

'I don't know what will happen when they get older — whether they will just grow up here or how bigger children will fit in with the creche.

'We'll just have to wait and see.'

4/04/78
ARGUS

Hotel Miramar—for city's single

A YEAR ago a schoolteacher hit on the idea of opening a residential hotel with a creche attached for single parents with a living to earn and children to look after.

The project has been such a success that now he is trying to persuade the Government to open similar establishments, on a non-profit-making basis for the thousands of divorcees and deserted wives, as well as unmarried mothers.

'We have a waiting-list here,' he said, 'and are having to turn people away.

'There is definitely a need for more places like this. I believe it is the only one of its kind in South Africa.'

Twenty mothers live there with their children, in accommodation ranging from small intercommunicating bedrooms — one for the mother and one for the child — and shared bathrooms to a double-storeyed cottage with private bath.

Makes profit

Some are unmarried, but most are either divorcees or separated from their husbands with a divorce pending.

Single fathers would

ARGUS

4/04/78

2g8

NEW HOPE IN CHILD WELFARE

(2983) 343/3/78 Natal Mercury

Mercury Reporter

IF THE Minister of Finance's budget speech means a revision of the subsidy scheme for welfare organisations then it is "good news", Miss Dorothy Heeger, director of Durban Child Welfare Society, said last night.

Without assistance, for which they had been pleading for some time, the society would be in dire financial straits by July, she said.

Senator Owen Horwood promised marked improvements in subsidies for homes for the aged, handicapped and especially children's homes.

"Subsidies for welfare organisations will be done on a new basis which could result in some of them improving their position by some 40 percent," he said.

Miss Heeger said: "We hope they will not only review subsidies on homes but subsidies in general.

"We have asked for a sliding scale of subsidies to gain benefit for social workers according to their years of experience and for administration.

"This gives me hope because we will have a deficit of about R60 000 this year and by July we are going to be in the same position as we were two years ago when we had to cut down on our services," she said.

Vraelys

3. Is ... o:

...rminder

4. Dink u 'n tekort aan arbeid sal ontwikkel, byvoorbeeld oor die volgende 5 jaar? Indien wel, hoe gaan u hierdie tekort teenwerk?

5. Bestaan daar werkloosheid onder afhanklikes van werkers op u plaas (d.w.s. is daar mense wat graag wil werk maar wat geen werk kan kry nie)? Indien wel, watter soort werkloosheid?

6. Die werkers op u plaas het ..... afhanklikes onder 18 jaar. Hoeveel van hulle sal op u plaas kan werk, as hulle wil, wanneer hulle ouer is?

Skool

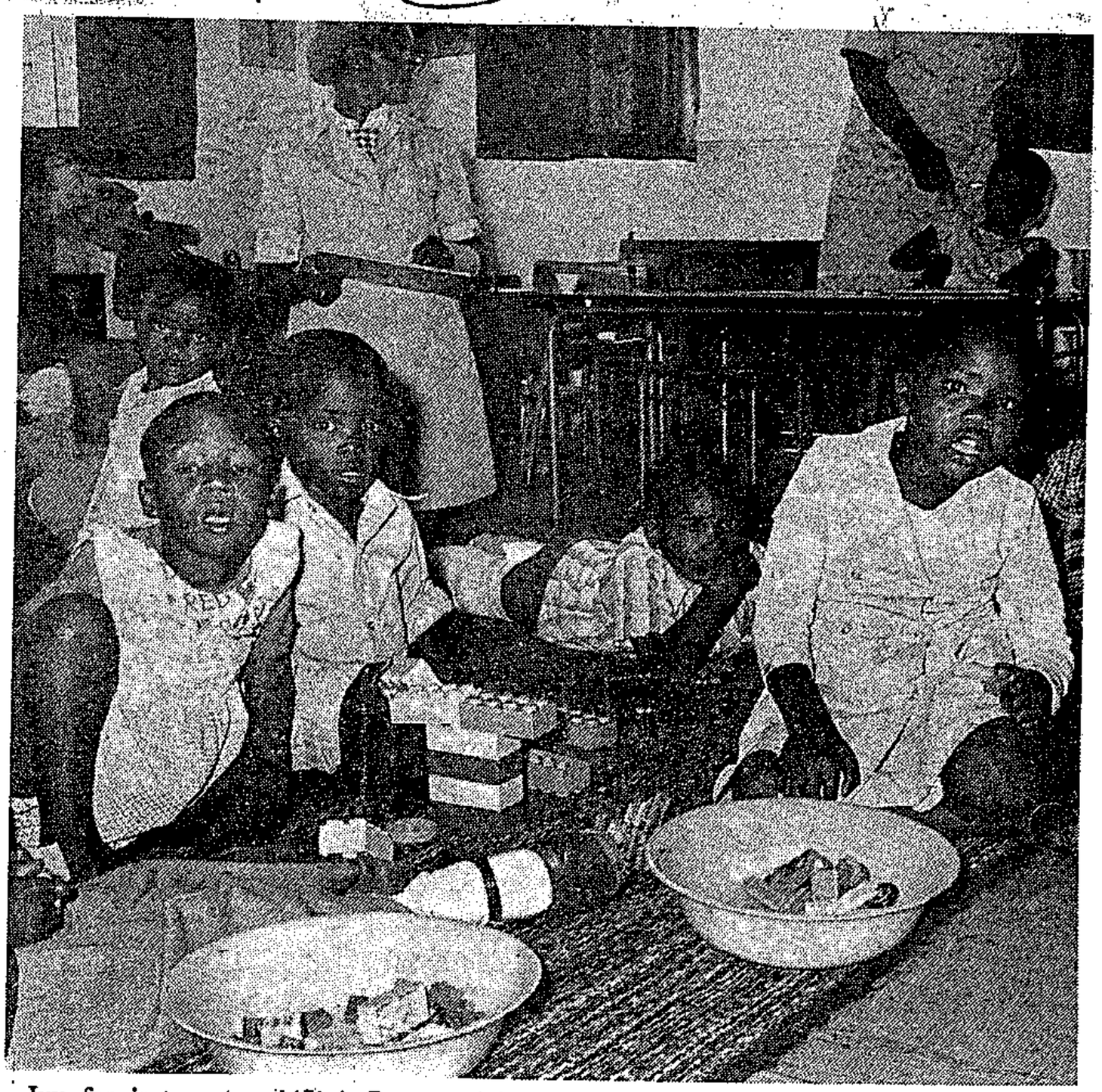
1. As 'n werker op u plaas kom werk soek, vra u hoe ver hy op skool gevorder het, of nie?

2. Merk u enige verskille in bekwaamheid op tussen werkers wat skoolgegaan het en die wat nie skoolgegaan het nie?

3. Gee u liewer werk aan 'n werker wat 'n paar jare skoolgegaan het, of nie? Hoekom?

Cape Times 15/3/78 (298)

a



Every activity at Tembaletu — centre for handicapped black children at Guguletu — is purposeful. Games children are playing in the group above are designed to develop mental and physical co-ordination. A street market at Claremont on Friday raises funds for the centre.

Records, between 20 and 25 children of pre-school and primary school age are taken in each year and, under the patient guidance of black teachers and a physiotherapist, slowly take shape in the struggle against deformity.

At one of the tables in a room in which a mass of colour in the form of gay posters and bright toys counters the sadness of twisted limbs and unformed minds a visitor would be introduced to Ivy.

Ivy has been at Tembaletu since it opened. She spent her first day lying on a blanket as she had done in her parents' home for all the years of her young life.

Assessment of her mental condition, however, indicated that while she is severely handicapped physically, she has an intelligence well above normal. In four years she has learned several skills, is happy and responsive.

The story behind each of the neat, shining clean child in the group is very similar—despair, parental shame and lack of understanding — then at Tembaletu the smiles, loving care and medical know-how that spell hope.

Tembaletu extends its services to afternoon play groups and parent counselling. Getting parents to understand a child's handicap and to adjust to it themselves is essential for the continuity of training and development.

Affiliated to the Cape Cripple Care Association, the centre is run by a committee which includes representatives nominated by the Day Hospitals organization, the UCT's Department of Paediatrics at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital.

Tembaletu is the only centre for handicapped black children in the Western Cape.

Children in full-time attendance fall into two categories. Those who are educable and can later be taken into one of the special institutions for training in the homelands. Several from the centre have already been placed there.

Ineducable but trainable children benefit from learning simple skills. Toilet training, handling a knife and fork and physical co-ordination are in themselves a major success for some of them.

Ivy for instance could be taught to write on a special typewriter. The chances of her having access to such training are very limited.

Which is why Mrs Linda 'Mpolo who has been the superviser there from the beginning says: "If I could have a wish it would be for more places like Tembaletu so our work can grow."

Early assessment of handicaps can make the difference between success and failure in training and doctors, specialist teachers, nurses and physiotherapists encourage early enrolment at the centre for this reason.

What happens when the children reach the age where they can no longer be kept at Tembaletu? "That is one of the walls we are up against," said a spokesman. "It is difficult to keep them beyond the age of 12. Ideally they should go to a senior training centre but there isn't one."

Tembaletu has been built and equipped through the fund-raising efforts of a committee. On Friday morning members will be manning a stall on the Claremont Main Road at which a variety of produce including chutney and apples from Elgin and home-made foods will be on sale. There will also be an excellent white elephant and pottery by well-known Cape potters.

Members of the public wishing to contribute to the market or to Tembaletu should contact Mrs Jean Bernadt 77 2663 or Mrs Yvonne Galombik 44 4168.

Gertrude C...

Tembaletu — name that spells hope

WHEN four years ago, a group of people concerned about the lack of facilities for black handicapped children established a centre at Guguletu, they decided to call it Tembaletu — "our hope".

The simple but carefully designed building, which stands in the grounds of the township's day hospital, has more than lived up to its name.

Although the number of children to whom it has brought hope and a chance for rehabilitation would never make a Guinness Book of

CAPE TIMES
15/3/78
298

CRIPPLE CARE APPEAL

Mercury Reporter 10/3/78

AN appeal for sponsors to enable polio cripples to go to school will be made at the annual meeting of the Ematupeni and Zimele Cripple Care centres on Wednesday.

The meeting will be held in the Jubilee Hall of the Durban City Hall at 7.45 p.m.

The guest speaker will be Mr. Chaka Hallowes, former head of KwaZulu Education.

Miss Joyce Le Brun, honorary secretary of the centres, said yesterday that she had nine cripples ranging from first year to Standard II who wanted to go to school.

"I hope at the meeting we will find nine sponsors to give R25 a year to help pay for their books, meals and fees," she said.

HANSARD NO 4 Col 189/190 20/2/78 . . .

Assaults on infants X

216. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) How many cases of assult on infants by parents were reported in each province during the period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977;

(2) in how many cases in each province did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as the result of the assault.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

		(a)	(b)
(1)	Cape Province	22	
	Natal	7	
	Orange Free State	2	
	Transvaal	41	
(2)	Cape Province	4	14
	Natal	7	—
	Orange Free State	2	—
	Transvaal	3	11

10. informele skakeldiens met arbeiders se kinders na u ouers van u arbeiders se kinders. 298

11. ktiwiteit onder die werkers hulle die plaas wil verlaat. ıder soort werk op die plaas doen.

12. Hoe belangrik is dit vir u arbeiders dat hulle kinders onderwys kry.

13. Doendie onderwyser enige buitemuurse werk (b.v. onderrig in die godsdiens aan werkers). Indien ja, spesifiseer.

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

298

SOCIAL-SECURITY CHILD-CARE

1-1-80-31-12-80

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

K.W.V., PAARL, TELLS US

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

[illegible] kept in a quiet, cool corner of the [illegible] can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of [illegible]

POST WOMAN

SAVING THE KIDS

PROMINENT community workers in Soweto page through the 1979 calendar at the weekend, and declared the year, set by the United Nations as the International Year of the Child, which generated tremendous interest in the welfare of the child — but much more needs to be done.

Mr Joseph Kawawa, chairman of People United to Save Orphans (PUSO), a voluntary organisation that has adopted more than hundred orphans throughout the reef said: "1979 — the year of the child — has generated a tremendous degree of child awareness. Our people became aware that children should not only be seen, but have a right to self expression."

The wrongs have not yet been transformed into practical remedial solutions. But a start has been made. The awareness has been generated, and 1980 will be the deciding year in transforming the awareness into practicality.

All children's problems were being addressed in all spheres. It is indeed encouraging to see that the very people everyone has been condemning as being responsible for breaking up homes and marriages by selling liquor have come up with help for under privileged children. The atmosphere at the townships is pregnant with concern.

"This is what the Egoli branch of the child welfare society has been hoping for. For when dren's problems. The IYC came as a blessing to this group, and because of that, the community is ready to accept that our children must be saved."

"The Egoli will dispatch a community worker into Soweto and Alexandra to look into the problems before they get out of hand. It is creating neighbourhood committees to get to the community involved in its programmes. At the same time earnest steps will be taken by Egoli to establish a home for married mothers in the townships. Coupled with this will be talks in clinics as well as talks on effective parenthood and effective family planning".

"We will also tackle the question of having sex education taught in schools. In this way we believe that the problems will be looked at effectively. All this will just be a drop in the ocean. Only meaningful change in the socio-economic and political structure of this country can help, because all these problems originate from the fact that somebody does not want black people in urban area."

"Unless there is a change in that type of thinking, we can forsee more chaos and more distruction of our community's moral fibre. The last we can do is appeal to black people's sense of dignity and pride in saving that which is our men and women of tomorrow, without which we can forget about becoming a decent nation. This they can do by answering the call for an establishment of a child welfare structure in So-

Post 31/12/74

298

tem was swept by urbanisation and the high cost of living leaving many children destitute and uncared for, no programmes had been initiated by our people to accommodate the children who would otherwise be accommodated by the extended family system."

"The caring and responsibility for the development of our children is our people's prerogative, but like the proverbial ostrich, our people are having their heads buried in the sand and the problems of abandoned, battered and neglected children is escalating, and is about to choke or suffocate us as a people.

"Next year is going to be a challenging year for the Egoli Child Welfare, for here is a group with a deep sense of concern and dedication in addressing itself to the child controlled by black people who can best articulate the hopes, the wants, and the needs of black children."

Soweto's prominent community worker, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo said: "The International Year of the Child has brought no change at all in the sufferings of the black child. Although the community initiated meaningful events throughout the year, much needs be done to upgrade the life of the black child — for the declarations of the child to cover every child, irrespective of colour.

"Children's sufferings and abuse were brought to light and action was sought individually and collectively. Many organisations read and explained the 'children's act' to the public, thus educating the masses," she continued.

POST 31/12/79

POST WOMAN



It is the last day of 1979 and already the traditional New Year resolutions are dominating the thoughts and conversations of many people. It was the same last year but how many of the resolutions made then were carried out? When we burn the calendar at midnight to hail the New Year will South Africans look back at the International Year of the Child with pride? MATHILDA MASIPA reports.

This was not the year of the black child

337
401
298
Post
31/12/79

A LOT might have been achieved during the International Year of the Child but those of us who will flip honestly through our 1979 diary will find the black South African child gained very little if anything. But for a few organisations and individuals who genuinely tried to better the lot of children this year would have been like any other.

The national celebration by South Africa to mark 1979 the Year of the Child might have brought some tears into the eyes of many. A colourful occasion it was with children of all races leading the procession and singing their hearts out. But when the make believe came to an end that day the black child was rudely brought back to reality.

His was a different world. He went back to the dark township streets, its overcrowded trains and houses and to his starving brothers and sisters who survive on garbage.

DREAM

Almost a year later he is still where he was, the rights of a child being a dream unlikely to come true.

It doesn't make sense but in the twentieth century basic education for most black children is a luxury. At an early age they are forced to seek employment to support themselves.

The few who are lucky enough to attend school face odds at every turn. With no school social workers, school psychologists or proper supervision to see to the problem child, it is not surprising that many drop out at an early age.

It might have been a good year for some children but it was definitely not a good year for those rotting their small brains away in prisons.

When Vendaland became independent this year it was cause for celebration for some people but thousands of children were stripped of their South African citizenship. You have to be black to fully understand the implications of this.

Mr T W Kambule reputed educationist and lecturer at Wits University said in an article to **POST** recently:

"Regarding nationality, this (the black child) has been robbed of. Although physically they are in South Africa, they are not considered nationals. The state robbed them of their nationality via appropriate legislation.

POST
OMO
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD AWARD
R5000

ARE you fond of children? Have you done a little extra for children especially this year? If you have, write and tell us about it. You are likely to win the POST/Omo International Year of the Child award. There is a total of R5 000 which Omo is itching to give away provided of course, the prize money is spent on children.

Our address is: POST/Omo International Year of the Child, PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000.

Hurry, today is the last day of the Year of the Child.

POST 31/12/79 (298)

They are aliens in their country of birth,' he said.

The Year of the Child was appropriately summed up by a 15-year-old child from Seshego who recently wrote a poem to POST which read in part "... "The time for free and compulsory education,

What I see now is only celebration.

How can we celebrate when there is so much work for us to do?

"We celebrate in halls, eating and drinking, while hundreds of children are dying.

Others are out of school.

Others are dying of hunger.

Others are drinking in shebeens.

"Others are doing hard work earning next to nothing.

But we are celebrating.

Even those who are celebrating have no rights at all.

"The education is poor and there are no sporting facilities.

I think there has been more celebration and less contribution."

This then seen through the eyes of a child was the Year of the Child.

If South Africans really want to shame the devil they will admit that the year 1979 was certainly not the Year of the black Child.



Will his future be brighter because 1979 was declared his year?

(298) 23/12/79

1 216 BABIES ABANDONED



By SINNAH KUNENE

THE Year of the Child draws to a close with more than 1 216 abandoned, deserted or lost children having passed through the Johannesburg Child Welfare offices since January.

The December in-takes are not included in this figure. And according to a supervisor for black cases, Mrs M Wimbury, the Child Welfare Society will close for the festive season with a roll of 900 permanent cases.

The figures revealed that two children were abandoned each day.

These were dumped either in the rubbish bins, on street corners, in hospitals or left with relatives and strangers.

The rest were victims of homelessness, broken marriages and migratory labour.

Mrs Wimbury says illegitimacy is one of the major problems facing the society.

"In every second case we deal with, the father is unknown," she says adding it was rare to find more orphans in their records.

Although she could not give the exact number of children abandoned by their parents during the festive season, Mrs Wimbury said November was their busiest month for abandoned babies.

"During this month many women from the homelands are preparing to go home and do not wish to take along their illegitimate babies. Hence the high number of dumped children," she said.

She felt the solution to this problem was the good use of the family planning clinic.

However, Mrs Wimbury foresees an improved situation next year "as the Child Welfare Society will be part of the community, with its offices right in Soweto. The community will also be able to participate easily in our organisation, rather than run away from solving the problems of the vicious circle."

The Child Welfare offices will be built next to Baragwanath Hospital early next year.

Commenting on the high rate of needy children, the chairman of PUSO (People United to Save Orphans), Mr Joseph Kawawa, said it was not surprising to see the ever-increasing number of abandoned children "when the Urban Areas Act is busy tearing families apart."

He added that one of the answers to the problem was a home for unmarried mothers.

● See Editorial Page 8.

ghter brighter complexion use
SCOTTS COMPLEXION DRESSIN

GENERAL NEWS

Child labour still a blight on mankind

RDM 13/12/79

298

LONDON. — Almost 200-million children around the world may be slaving away, often in conditions of grinding poverty, according to a new international study of child labour.

Children have been maimed in India to become more effective beggars, sold to work under appalling conditions in factories in Thailand and turned into Latin American chattel slaves at the age of three.

This may be the International Year of the Child, but "the all too frequent exploitation of child labour is a scandal", say James Challis and David Elliman in "Child Workers Today", a crisp resumé of the global problem.

The 170-page book, sponsored by the London-based Anti-Slavery Society, is peppered with pitiful examples to dramatise the worldwide drudgery of children whose vulnerability can so easily be exploited. Tales of their plight are not just confined to developing countries.

Farming, they say, is the world's biggest employer of child workers and they cite the case of a 12-year-old boy in Britain who was killed driving a truck that overturned. His six-year-old companion had to walk several kilometres to get help after the accident.

In Italy, a child committed suicide after his family sold him for money and a few kilograms of cheese to become a farm labourer.

Latin America is singled out in the book as the continent where child labour will probably be harder to eradicate than anywhere else in the world.

In countries with large Indian populations like Bolivia, girls aged as young as three are "adopted" by white families, the book says.

Traditionally they are sexually available to the sons of the family, not allowed to marry, and the children they conceive become virtual chattel slaves in turn.

Child labour, the authors say, is a scourge desperately hard to eradicate because parents cannot afford to educate children and need them to supplement their own paltry income.

Take six-year-old Pablo who trudges the streets of Bogota with his father selling wood from a donkey cart. His two younger brothers will soon be joining the pitifully small family business.

Education is a crucial problem to be attacked at the roots and the authors single out Zambia and Tanzania for praise because they have incorporated a certain amount of manual labour in a child's education.

"The approach deserves serious consideration by all developing countries and by voluntary bodies who provide education and training for children," they write.

Children all too often cut themselves off from their rural heritage and migrate to towns where they join the ranks of the unemployed.

Indonesia offers a familiar tale: "Each year more than three million children drop out of school, often because their families can no longer afford to pay the fees."

"Working is so poorly paid that many drift to the already overcrowded cities looking for work. Finding none, they often turn to a life of crime and prostitution in order to survive," Challis and Elliman said.

What then are the best international solutions to curb this all too prevalent plague?

The two argue that developing countries should give priority to rural development as a long-term strategy for curtailing child labour.

Self-sustaining job and education programmes on a local level would be an ideal channel for international aid funds, they suggest.

Clear legislation should be enforced and the most shocking cases of child labour abuse widely publicised.

They then conclude with perhaps the most controversial idea of all: "Examine the question of whether trade agreements and aid programmes can be used as a lever in influencing countries to take action against child labour." — Sapa-Reuter.

ject-
ntly
of
ecome
nt
l
terms
ing
Exam
LIFO
ar
and
FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory)
is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of
R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

UNSUNG HEROINES

'Mother' Maggie and her 64 children

Our third Unsung Heroine was interviewed by MOLLY HARDING. The woman chosen as the most outstanding Unsung Heroine by members of The Star's editorial staff will receive a cheque for R250 at the Woman of the Year lunch on December 4. Her sponsor will receive R50.



MRS MAGGIE NKWE — mothers little abandoned scraps of humanity into loved and loving children at Orlando Children's Home.

Maggie Nkwe lives with her arms wrapped firmly round her 64 children, holding them close to her and placing their collective hand very firmly and trustingly in God's.

For Mrs Nkwe, director of Orlando Children's Home in Soweto, and custodian of the futures of those children, is entirely dependent on the goodwill and charity of a small private finance committee to keep it going.

Should the group, which comprises mostly white business people, decide to switch its interests, the children would have to go back on the streets and their beloved "mother" Maggie would herself be without a job, prospects or a pension — three things she gave up a year ago to take on the leadership of the home.

This warm, compassionate woman was a senior sister at Baragwanath Hospital.

She was also working as a volunteer at Orland

Home in her spare time. In 1977, when the Child Welfare Society wanted to close the home through lack of funds, she walked the streets of Johannesburg knocking on company doors and those of her friends asking for help.

"I knew that if the home was closed down, we would never be able to build it up again — we couldn't get another building. So I managed to find a group of people who formed a finance committee and who said they would raise the R2 500 we needed each month to operate."

A year later, the committee could see no progress and no value for their money, and they said the only way it could continue was if Mrs Nkwe would become the full time director.

"I said I must think

Star 20/11/79

(248)

STAR
Tue 26/11/79
298

about it, and I went home and prayed a lot. And I thought about my nice future and my pension. Then the answer came. How could I involve other human beings and ask them to make sacrifices for these children, when I would not do so myself?

"But I knew God would provide. I gave the hospital a month's notice and came here. And I pray each day that my wonderful finance committee stays in good health."

ATTITUDE

She has personally trained and upgraded the qualifications of the staff. She has improved the diet until health department visitors are amazed and delighted at the increase in body weight of the children. She has procured school uniforms which have resulted in a complete transformation in ability and attitude of the older children.

And she has cuddled and loved and handled the babies until the little scraps of humanity left abandoned in the veld stand a reasonable chance of growing up.

Mrs Nkwe is particularly delighted at her school-age youngsters, who have changed from non-learners with no interest in school, to pupils standing second, sixth and eighth in class.

RUN

It's marvellous what those uniforms have done," she said. "Those children wore anything before and hated school. They felt different from everyone else and didn't take part in anything. Now? They laugh, they **run** to school. They get reports they love to bring home. They are part of the community at last."

She only hopes she will find a group of people now who will undertake to form an ongoing uniform committee, because the original grant, from women at the Canadian embasy, has run out. And if she has to tell the next group of school-age children coming up that there are no uniforms, she doesn't know what she'll do.

Mrs Nkwe has also procured 12 host families for her children and hopes to get more, so the youngsters can go out into the community and into loving homes each weekend.

But the blanket of love in which she wraps every child in Orlando, will probably be snatched rudely away once they reach 12 years of age. That's when they must leave the home to make their own way in the world.

It's a time she dreads, for if the social workers cannot find a foster home to take them in — practically an impossible task — they are destined for Van Ryn Deep reformatory, there most likely to learn how to embark on a life of crime, she says.

ABANDONED

These children are all at the home because their parents cannot have them. Either the mothers abandoned them because they could neither shelter nor feed them. Or parents work where the employer will not let them have children. Or they are orphans found wandering and hungry.

And where 64 children have found refuge in Maggie's loving arms, there are hundreds more she must leave outside — cold and hungry and desperate for love and warmth.

"Ours is the only home and the only hope for these little ones!" she cries. "I managed to rescue the children of a young family living on an ash dump a few weeks ago, and we found shelter for the parents, in a garage. I took in the baby that was thrown off its mother's back when she lay down on the railway lines over there, because she couldn't cope any longer."

I PRAY

"And I pray to God to make people loving enough that they will never let this little home close."

Institution for youth planned for Soweto

A DUAL institution to cater for children in need of care and those of delinquent behaviour may soon be built in Soweto, near Baragwanath Hospital.

The Public Service Commission — a branch of the Department of Cooperation and Development — is negotiating with the Johannesburg City Council over the allocation of land for the new institution.

Mr A J van Schalkwyk, liaison officer for the department, said a meeting was held in Pretoria at which the future of Van Rhyn Deep, a place of safety near Benoni, was discussed in depth.

It's starvation or work for 52 million kids

LONDON. — More than 52-million children under the age of 15 work for a living although child labour is widely prohibited by law, says a report just published by the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

Up to 29-million of them live in South East Asia, 9,7-million in Africa, 9,1-million in East Asia and 3,1-million in Latin America.

The study, which is the ILO's contribution to the International Year of the Child, recognises that children in the Third World face a cruel dilemma.

"Where poverty is rife," the report says, "to take the child away from his work and eliminate exploitation will not lead to his enjoying a happier life. The crux of the matter is that either he works to the detriment of his physical and mental well-being or else faces starvation."

The ILO estimates that up to 41,2-million child workers are paid nothing for their labour because they are employed by their parents.

The report, which contains horrifying case-studies from Mexico, Peru, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Thailand, Italy, Argentina and Greece, concludes that child labour cannot be prohibited by law.

It suggests that governments should introduce measures to protect child workers from exploitation, such as tax cuts, subsidies and other forms of cash help to employers who can show they are improving children's working conditions.

The study points to the vicious circle that perpetuates widespread use of child labour in developing countries from one generation to another.

The societies in which children work, it says can neither provide all the children with means of subsistence from other sources nor give them the educational, cultural and recreational facilities they need.

"In such circumstances, families cannot avoid having to send their children illegally to work, and employers will continue to engage them illicitly."

Call to export children 'nonsense'

RDM 12/12/79 298

By PETER BAYER

COLOURED leaders have disagreed with a statement by Mr Norman Middleton that illegitimate coloured children fathered by whites should be "exported" because they have no place in South Africa.

Mr Middleton, a member of the executive committee of the Coloured Representative Council, also said that more than 60% of the illegitimate coloured children were fathered by whites.

The Immorality Act, said Mr Middleton, stopped the fathers from assuming responsibility. He did not say where the children should be exported to.

But Mr Albertus Pop, vice-president of Coloured Child Care in South Africa and a member of the Johannesburg Coloured Executive Committee, said he was "totally against" coloured children being "exported".

Mr Pop did not see the children as half-breeds, but ordinary children.

He said the coloured and white communities could absorb these children.

Mr I Richards, a member of the CRC and chairman of the Johannesburg Executive Committee, said Mr Middleton's suggestions were "nonsense".

He believed the children were South African and no-one has the right to send them away.

Mr Richards thought Mr Middleton's figure of 60% of children fathered by whites was too high.

HOME MOVIES

Film Fun takeover

Mercabank Group has staged a new takeover bid to strengthen its grip on SA's potentially lucrative home entertainment market. The group has taken over Film Fun which controls 35% of SA's imported film software. The home movies company has a combined annual turnover with Premier Video — SA's largest video distributors, with which Film Fun is associated — of R3,6m. Mercabank's Dr Charles Ferreira hopes to push this up to R6m within two years.

But Mercabank's move is more than mere dabbling in the home movies market. Says Ferreira: "We're aiming for a large slice of the home entertainment industry. A substantial hold on the software coming into SA is a prerequisite for this."

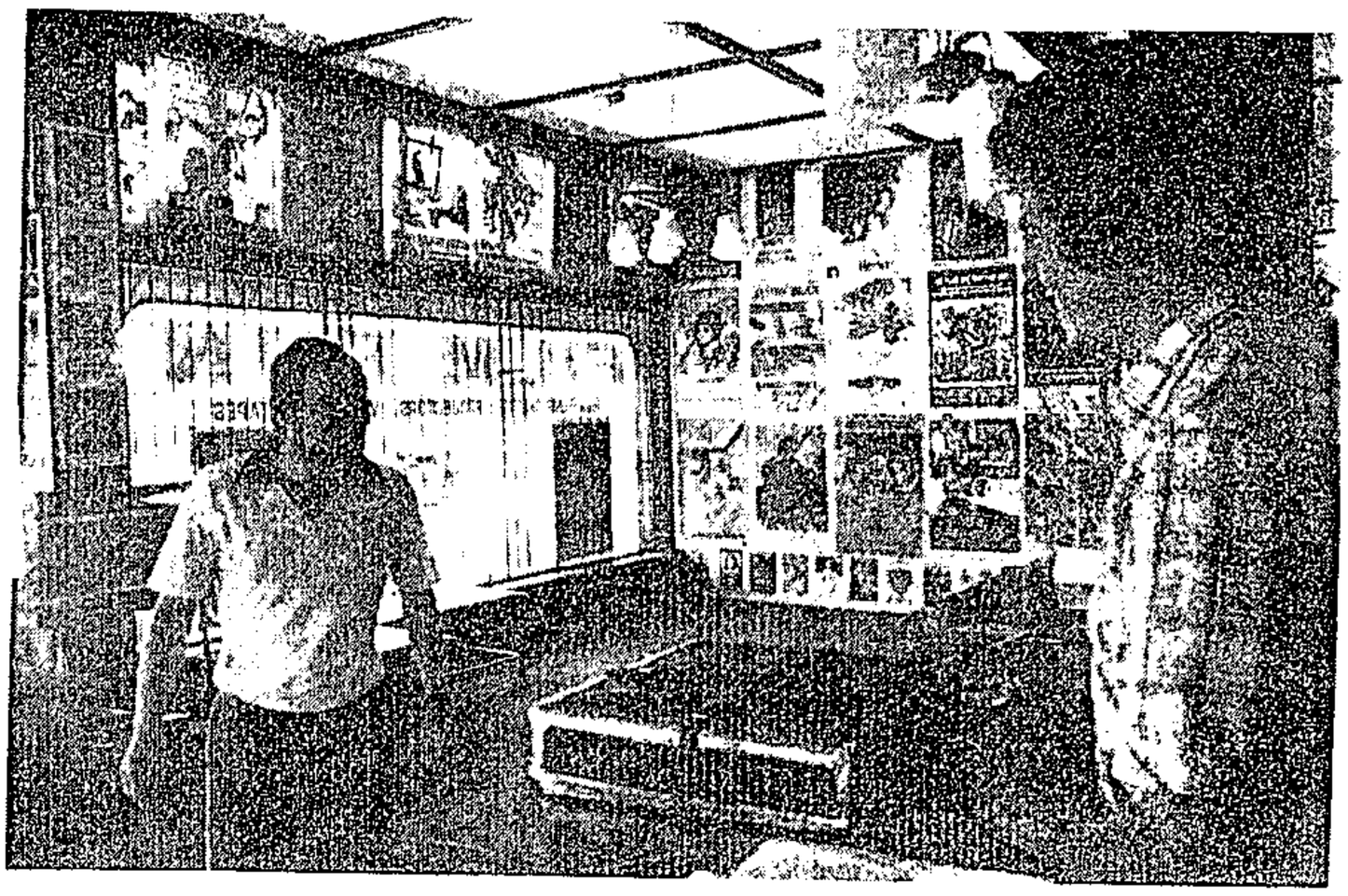
Mercabank has already established a fare share of the entertainment's hardware industry. It holds a substantial share in Teljoy which controls a guesstimated 35% of SA's television rental market. Teljoy itself is negotiating a merger with Visionhire which controls a further 20% of the market. "Teljoy is hiring about 25 000 sets but we need to double this figure before we'll be satisfied with the performance of our investment," says Ferreira. He adds: "We're hoping to see is a complete rationalisation of TV rentals to achieve this."

Ferreira is optimistic about Mercabank's investment. "TV rentals will be on the increase during the next two years as sets age and it becomes more economical to hire instead of buy one." The electrification of Soweto also promises to unleash a new market for the television rental industry.

On the software front Mercabank now has access to all Premier Video products as Film Fun has recently acquired the selling rights. "It has the best production facilities for copying software and film in SA. This expertise means we can fight pirating more effectively."

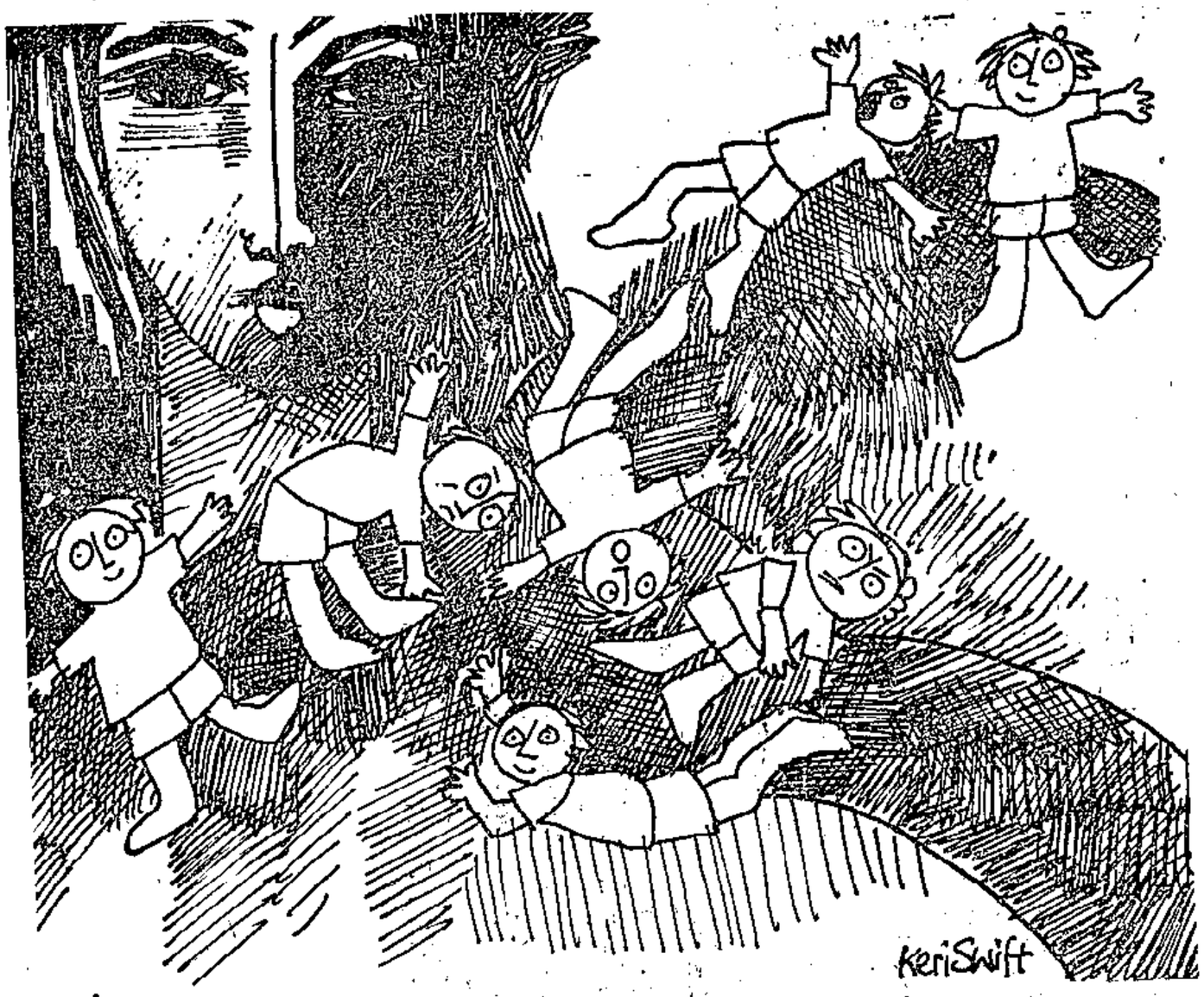
Film Fun also holds the franchise for distributing 16mm products from CI Warner, Metro and Disney as well a extensive video rights through Metrov sion.

As well as having access to the be overseas and local software, Film Fun h created the largest network of film ar vidoe cassette outlets in SA. It has 2 outlets at present and is planning to ope 10 more in smaller centres. Ferreir says: "This insures us the best distribu tion possible."



Film Fun outlet . . . banking on growth

HYPERACTIVE



Argus 25/10/79

Jane says the family have learned to live with it.

'We take it in turns to get sleep and the maid comes in at 5 am. We don't take Gina to places where we can't easily drop everything and go home if she loses her temper. And only when we're really ragged do we follow medication.'

Although Gina is moody and has a lessened need for sleep, she is not a classic case. Hyperactive children have a short attention, and poor concentration span. They tend to be reckless and impulsive and difficult to discipline. Gina appears to be able to concentrate on what she does at the creche she attends and it is therefore unlikely that she will suffer the secondary symptoms that often arise.

Because of their activity and inability to focus attention, 75 percent of

In most cases the problem of hyperactivity is a behavioural one due to a variety of causes. Some hyperactive children may have suffered minimal brain damage during difficult births and there are other unproven theories. There is one school of thought that the condition is caused by hypersensitivity to certain elements in food — in particular artificial flavourings and dyes. (The Feingold Cookbook by Ben Feingold and Helen S. Feingold, published by Random House, was written with this in mind). Controlled studies however have not made any conclusive evaluations possible.

The classic case of hyperactivity will respond to the drug Ritalin which relieves the symptoms but will not cure the condition. Although it is time consuming and demanding it usually reduces activity and makes the child more manageable.

Other ways to help an overactive child are by avoiding stimulating and group games before bedtime. If children can be interested in activities such as doing jigsaw puzzles, playing card games or ludo, snakes and ladders, using plastercine or paints, it will reduce their mental stimulation.

Dr Anderson pointed out that parents often need support from a social worker or medication by their GP as caring for a child such as Gina can leave their emotions frayed.

The Child and Family Unit of the Red Cross Hospital is part of the Children's Centre in the former Rondebosch Cottage Hospital. In addition to its diagnostic, therapeutic and teaching services (on an out patient basis) it boasts South Africa's first Day Centre. This is for children who need a longer period of assessment or treatment. It provides a therapeutic environment in which schooling, individual and group activities are offered. It is staffed by psychiatrically trained nurses and psychologists, a social worker, a part time teacher, remedial teacher and occupational therapist.

KERI SWIFT

Centres from which parents can seek advice are the Red Cross Hospital (69-8721) and school clinics at Bellville (97-2684 or 97-9095), Athlone (67-2977) and Newlands (65-5486 or 65-3015).

ion of the
taxable,

is now a
he taxable
the
s used.

has a set

ial year

ARGUS WOMAN

HELP FOR

What's it like getting no more than two or three hours uninterrupted sleep per night — for years at a time; having to plan your life around a child who can throw a tantrum in almost any situation? 'I can only invite to dinner those people who understand our situation' — Jane is the mother of a child diagnosed 'hyperactive.'

298

Argus 25/10/79

AT 14 months old, Gina slept a mere two hours a night. She was awake all day and when she woke in the middle of the night she wanted her toys, attention and the lights on. With months and then years of ragged, sleepless nights her mother, Jane, imagining women with more fragile natures, could empathise with those who batter their babies.

But Jane was lucky — she had a maid, a supportive husband and two elder daughters. Together they'd stagger through the week and collapse at weekends. To calm Gina they'd try Panado and other remedies commonly used for babies but they just didn't work. At one time when the family was on its last legs Jane and her husband, David, took Gina to a paediatrician.

'He diagnosed her as a hyperactive child and prescribed medication. We gave it to her every night for two weeks until the bottle was empty. Even then she would take a full hour before she keeled over. It was almost as if she was fighting it. But finally she would sleep.

'Of course that was a relief. It gave us time to collect ourselves, build up strength. But during the day she was slothful and fell asleep all the time. So I didn't go back for another bottle. We didn't like it. The price for peace and quiet seemed too high. We thought at least we would wait until she became insufferable — which wasn't very long.'

Jane speaks of her exhaustion and frustration with a certain humour now — three years later. Gina still refuses to go to sleep before 11 or 12 at night. She'll wake a few hyperactive children do badly at conventional schools. This can lead to low self esteem, depression and antisocial behaviour.

Hyperactivity lessens as children grow up but unless they have had remedial teaching — which helps them academically and emotionally — scholastic under-achievement can continue and secondary symptoms often persist.

Dr Joan Anderson, senior psychiatrist at the Child and Family Unit attached to the Red Cross Hospital says that there is a serious danger in labelling children hyperactive when they are not, in that they may be subjected to medication unnecessarily. Drugs used, she said, had very definite side effects — such as weight loss, when a child could least afford it, delay in growth and depression.

'Difficulties arise in diagnosis due to the subjectivity of the word "hyperactive". Symptoms associated with hyperactivity apply equally to a child who has emotional problems. Hence the importance of accurate diagnosis before labelling and treating a child as hyperactive.' she said.

ing, behaviour therapy (if necessary combined with drug treatment) is more likely to benefit the child.

Ritalin should be started in small doses and these increased. It is an appetite suppressant and it can delay growth so its use should be regularly and strictly monitored by a doctor. Other side effects are insomnia, headache and depression. It works by helping to selectively focus attention and concentration, re-

Thousands of children victims of split homes

Star 25/10/79.

In 1977 more than 16 000 white, coloured and Asian children became the victims of broken homes.

Nearly 10 out of every 1 000 white marriages were dissolved that year — making the total number of white divorces double that of a decade earlier.

It was the seven-year itch for most. On average, the white divorces in 1977 were granted to couples who had been married seven years.

These are some of the figures in the Department of Statistics' 1977 Report on Marriages and Divorces released this week.

Other figures are.

● Of the 9 864 white marriages dissolved in 1977, about half involved minor children — 13 019 of them.

● Of the 1 165 coloured marriages dissolved (about four in every 1 000) 2 435 minor children were involved.

● A total of 547 minor Asian children were involved in the 364 Asian marriages dissolved.

● On average, the coloured couples who got divorced had been married nine years, and the Asian couples for six years.

● The average age of the white husbands divorced was 33,6 years, and wives 30,5 years. Coloured divorcees were slightly older: 35,8 years was the average age for husbands, and 33,3 for the wives. Asian husbands divorced averaged 32,3 years, and wives 29,7 years.

● December was the most popular month for white and coloured marriages in 1977, and January for Asians.

● Of all the white, Asian and coloured marriages in 1977, 36,3 percent were solemnised in the Transvaal, 40,8 percent in the Cape, 17,8 percent in Natal, five percent in the Free State, and less than one percent in the homelands.

● Church marriages remained popular. About 61,2 percent were solemnised in churches.

The report notes that figures for whites cannot be compared with those for coloured people "because 45 percent of the white population are married, and only 24 percent of the coloured population are legally married."

248

12/10/79

N.M.

Talking Point

LIFE IN A HOME

● THIS WEEK child-care experts from all over the country have been meeting in Durban for the second biennial conference of the National Association of Child-Care Workers. They presented informed opinions on every aspect of child-care from housing to coming to terms with the basic trauma of a child being separated from its mother.

In this week's Talking Point, we hear from someone who actually experienced that trauma. We cannot name him, but we can say he stayed in children's homes, including one in Durban that he went on to obtain a teacher's diploma and then a B. A. Honours degree, and that he is at present studying for his Masters while working as senior lecturer in psychology at a College of Education. He is also a housepirent at a children's home.

THE most traumatic moment is when one learns that you are going to a 'Home'. It is difficult to understand why it should be your family and that your family is 'different' to others as it can no longer function as a complete family. The reasons are diverse.

Life in a Home, at first, is strange, challenging, depressing and without warmth. The other children view one with suspicion. Thoughts like, "Must we share what little we have with still another?" "Is he a good guy?" or "Will I be able to bash him up?" run through their minds.

These thoughts are then followed by challenges, and questions such as, "Where do you come from?" "Standard?" "What sports do you play?" "Do you want to fight?"

The underlying strategy is to determine your status in the hierachy so that you will "know your place."

One's reactions to the staff are even more awesome. You wonder if they are sympathetic, indifferent, bullysome or just retreatists from life; or perhaps people who get a vicarious pleasure out of domineering the "parent-deprived."

Then there is the "food-shock syndrome." The stereotyped cooking; the dry peanut butter on bread every Sunday evening; the watery cabbage; the pumpkin with no sugar.

One invariably thinks of mother's cooking, when family life was such a happy event and everyone enjoyed the delicious Sunday dinners.

Then there are the moments of solitude. Sitting quietly in the winter sun reflecting upon one's fate and making a mental inventory of what has been gained. The nagging thoughts which plague one constantly like, "I wonder where mom or dad are?" "Are they happy?" occur with monotonous regularity.

As time passes so one's lot in the Home improves or deteriorates depending on the skills which you may be fortunate to have. These scholastic skills or sporting prowess soon earn for one a better place in the hierarchy, and with seniority come privileges, better relationships with the staff, a growth of self esteem, and most important a more positive attitude to the "home".

Above all there is the dawn of acceptance as to one's plight and the deep felt gratitude to the "old home."

CHILD CARE A charter of rights

SOUTH AFRICA is moving closer towards the family model in caring for the nearly 5 800 children accommodated in its 81 registered children's homes for Whites.

This was the finding of Mr. Pieter Venter, assistant director of Child and Family Welfare in the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, in the paper he delivered at the National Conference of the National Association of Child-Care Workers in Durban yesterday.

In the new standards established by his department in collaboration with the Department of Community Development, the maximum number of children had been limited to 10 per unit, he said.

"Smaller groups within larger establishments can permit more noise, smells, privacy, space, colour and light and more direct speech in communicating feelings between staff and children. The need for regimentation and the giving of instructions is lessened and the child's identity can be more easily preserved."

Another advantage was that in the smaller group, the child learned he was not alone with his problem — "all share similar experiences of rejection and separation."

Mr. Venter said over the years a "so-called Charter of Rights" for the child in care had been developed, involving basic priniciples of great importance to child-care workers:

●The child in care had a right to individual respect and consideration; parental rights were never rights of possession, he said, and full parental rights could not be exercised on a child in care.

●The child in care had a right to be looked after by skilled adults who had been specially selected.

●Before a child was admitted to care, the child and his family should be prepared for the admission and encouraged to participate in the plans made.

●The child in care had a right to live in an environment conducive to his emotional, physical, social and intellectual development.

●The child in care had a right to individual attention which showed recognition of and respect for this unique identity. For example, Mr. Venter said, except in very rare circumstances, a child's family should be encouraged to maintain regular contact with him so he could come to terms with his history and integrate his identity.

●The child in care had a right to information about his circumstances and to help plan his future. "Fantasies are frequently more painful than the most distressing reality," said Mr. Venter.

●The child in care had a right to administrative standards and procedures within his caring agency which would protect him and promote his interests. There was need to check the tendency to standardise and restrict rather than to promote flexibility, he said.

●The child in care had a right to the protection of the law. More thought should be given to the application of the law in the assumption of parental rights over children in care:

"Too often children are allowed to drift on in care when their interests would be better served by an assumption of parental rights," Mr. Venter said.

G.H.

...together well. Tie in a p... cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Child abuse — a community problem

Child abuse can mean emotional or physical abuse. The major factor contributing to child abuse is lack of support for the parent or adult who is caring for the child. But positive help is available.



EVERY day in Cape Town a child is physically abused by its parents. Admittedly, in most cases the child only suffers bruising or minor damage and cases of serious injury are more rare.

But the problem of child battering can only be expected to increase in a society stricken with poverty, discontent and social dislocation.

For, contrary to popular belief, child battering is an environmental problem, mostly found among the lower income groups and only infrequently in middle class families.

This has been the experience in Cape Town of Dr Brian Robertson, senior psychiatrist at the Red Cross Children's Hospital.

"Child abuse in the upper social levels tends to take on a subtler form and the child is subjected to emotional, rather than physical abuse.

"Child battering is most often found in the lower income groups, and the families most prone are those who suffer both from poverty and from poor mental health. This is the most usual combination although crime, alcoholism, and dagga smoking are also prevalent."

Dr Robertson based his conclusions on a survey he carried out among Cape Town families some time ago.

His findings were borne out by similar studies conducted in other parts of the world. At a congress held in London last year it was stated quite categorically that child battering occurred most often in underprivileged or 'disadvantaged' groups.

In his survey Dr Robertson also found that both parents of such families were usually in need of psychiatric treatment.

"The mothers show a high incidence of neuroses and the fathers usually have psychopathic tendencies which these cases earlier."

Positive help — for the victims and for parents — is available in Cape Town. The child abuse unit at the Red Cross hospital consists of a team of four workers, including a principal social worker, a psychiatric social worker, a psychiatrist and a pediatrician.

Every case brought to the attention of the Red Cross Hospital is handled by the principal social worker, Mrs Marj Krige. She refers the parents to either the Child Welfare Society or, in more severe cases, to the specialists on her own team.

Not the answer

Most cases are referred to the Child Welfare Society.

watchful — and helpful — eyes of psychiatrists and psychologists.

Britain also has a system whereby a 'homemaker' or voluntary worker moves in with the family for a day or so. The homemaker will assist a mother through a time of crisis by doing the housework and helping her with the children.

"And it's usually the mother who is the batterer. Here in South Africa we lack support structures for the mother."

That child-beating is a worldwide problem is borne out by horrifying statistics. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Britain dealt with

contributing factors is the upheaval wrought by Group Areas removals.

"When a family living in a close-knit community is uprooted and forced to live among strangers, the resulting social isolation is one of the main causes of child abuse. People tend to socialise less and the frustration turns inward to the family unit".

But child-beating is child abuse in its crudest, most visible — but not necessarily most damaging form.

According to Dr Robertson, emotional abuse is more prevalent among middle class parents.

Weapon

"All sorts of psychological problems result from a child's emotional needs not being met. A common abusing situation is divorce: when, for instance the child is used as a weapon to get back at the other parent or when parents run each other down to

Focus on Children

Accurate figures of child abuse in Cape Town are not available. But the Red Cross Children's Hospital treats about one or two cases a week, and these as one social worker pointed out, "are only the tip of the iceberg".

Suspected

For these are only the proven cases. According to Mrs Krige, Principal Social Worker at the Red Cross Children's Hospital, usually five cases a week are referred to the hospital.

"One or two of these cases are merely suspected cases of child abuse. But once or twice a week we get calls from mothers who feel they are at the end of their tether and might just turn on the child. So they call us for help."

"These are the sort of cases we like to see. Five years ago this was unheard of, but with all the publicity would-be child batterers are coming forward for help, and we are definitely getting

Afrikaanse Cristelike Vroue Vereeniging, the Cristelike Manskaplike Raad and Warmhartigheid Dienste handle cases as well.

Placing the child in foster care is not the answer. Helen Starke, Director of the Child Welfare Society, says in Cape Town children are hardly ever removed from the parents:

"Once a child is removed from the family, very few ever return. And more family complications result because the child meanwhile becomes part of another family."

Miss Starke says ideas being developed in Britain and America could all be successfully imported.

"The major factor contributing to child abuse is lack of support for the adult who is caring for the child. And what we lack here is the concept of treating families."

She cited the family treatment centres in Britain where parents and children spend days together under the

annually from abuse and neglect and the Federal Criminal Investigation Department in West Germany, states the German Tribune, has 1 472 cases of child -beating on its books from last year alone.

First-born

Who is most at risk?

First-born children of very young mothers; those with a deformity or handicap; those who have been separated from mothers at birth, thus allowing an uncomfortable lapse in time for bonding; difficult children; children under the age of five.

Parents who have married young and because of the woman's pregnancy, loneliness, finacial problems and, possibly more telling than all of these, the breakdown of the extended family unit, causing social isolation and no-one on hand to whom the parents can turn.

In the Cape, according to Helen Starke, one of the main

tinuous and dependable relationship with its parents: "Every child has the right to be valued unconditionally for its own sake, and parents need to accept the constraints imposed upon their freedom of movement, time and money."

The welfare societies, it must be stressed, exist to help and not to punish parents.

Says Miss Starke: "The problem is a community problem, and people should be educated out of their wish to ostracise and punish. Child abuse is really a manifestation of our society".

TO WHOM should a parent turn if they feel control slipping from them? Here are some numbers where sympathetic help can be immediately obtained. Cut it out and pin it up.

Crisis Clinic: ☎41 0640, or ☎41 0902. Anytime, day or night. Will speak to people on a counselling basis and will try to defuse the situation and encourage the person to obtain more permanent help. Social worker is available on 24-hour basis.

Child Welfare Society: ☎71 7130. A social worker will help between 8 am and 4.30 pm.

C Times
10/10/79
248

10/08/79

3

God save our children



About 40 children are placed in homes each month.

But the problem listed above does not mean the society attends to only 100 cases each month. The society deals with about 50 cases PER DAY concerned with general problems of deserted children.

A look at figures for the last four months shows that the society had 93 cases of lost children for June, 84 for July, 52 for August and 50 for September.

The 60 average is based on these figures as they are a general pattern.

Figures released by the society for 1978 show that they dealt with about 7 200 cases. This includes abandoned children and the various problems involving them.

Placings of foster children are also included in this figure.

According to welfare officers, these figures are the grim evidence and pathetic story of lost children who, in most cases, do not have their original identification and are unknown.

Social workers then have a problem in locating relatives of these children.

Social workers have also pointed out that the future of these children hangs in the balance even after Child Welfare has taken the cases and referred them to orphanage homes or places of safety.

The Orlando Home in Soweto, with a capacity of 60 children, is one known orphanage home and the Van Ryn Deep Place of Safety near Benoni.

● Last week a Johannesburg afternoon paper ran a story that claimed many children were being killed even before being born. This refers to the the abortions and new-born babies killed by their mothers and dumped in rubbish heaps or sewerage pipes.

It is not known how many foetuses are destroyed and new-born babies killed, but with the abandoned children, they make an astronomical figure.

POST
TRANSVAAL
7c MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1979

10/08/79

298

Survey: LEN KALANE

AT LEAST 60 children are dumped in Johannesburg each month.

This makes it an verage of at least wo children aban oned every day.

The figure deals ith children who are ther dumped, aban oned, deserted or et lost in the city, lexandra Soweto nd other Johannes- urg areas.

And the numbers, the ohannesburg Child Wel- are Society finds, do not eem to decrease.

Some of the children abandoned are only a few days old in cribs. Others are a few months old and hardly remember or know anything. Others are over two years.

Some are bright while others are very sickly, constantly crying.

Many are brought to the offices of **POST** for their plight to be publicised and their parents searched for.

But for many, the society must find new homes, and create new lives for them.

While the society handles at least 60 children as new cases per month, it also has the responsibility of providing new homes for the children.

Star
298 27/9/79

How do we put a stop to this?

Letters about baby battering are pouring into The Star from people asking what can be done to prevent it. "Get involved" MOLLY HARDING was told by the Child Welfare Society and the Johannesburg Children's Hospital.



CHILD ABUSE — *this British baby was found wasted, covered in sores and the other parts of the body were "red raw."*

—By getting involved

The ugly spectre of child abuse, once whispered about with horror has become such a fact of life today that the community is now shouting for something to be done.

Condemnations of parents who abuse their children mentally or physically come thick and fast. Suggestions are made in letters to newspapers to hang or imprison parents, to take away the children.

But punishment of parents is too late for the little ones who have died from torture or neglect. So the question is shouted by the growing numbers of concerned people:

"What can we do to stop baby battering?"

Get involved, comes the answer from child abuse units and the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

"Report all instances, even if only suspected," says Mrs Magda Dobie, acting director of the Child Welfare Society. "If you don't want your name mentioned, we keep it anonymous. But at least, telephone."

Police

During the day, telephone the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions at 836-5381, and in the evening, the department's Crisis Clinic at 724-0236. If you prefer, she said, contact one of the family welfare agencies — most churches have their own.

"And if it's the middle of the night, telephone the police directly," she advised. They have the power to remove the child if your suspicions are well-founded.

Involvement, whether by reporting suspected or established cases of child abuse, and warnings to the parents involved, is the only way in which people on the street can help.

There's no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children here, as there is in England, said Miss Sandy Policansky, a social worker with the child abuse unit of the child psychiatric clinic.

Trained

"And we don't have the volunteer groups, nor the great numbers of child abuse units that they have in the United States, and which are funded by the state governments."

Nor do we have a 24-hour telephone service as some other countries do, for reporting maltreatment of children.

So the least we can do is get ourselves personally involved to help save our children, until such time as we can offer more constructive initial assistance.

If the child you try to save is lucky, he or she will end up at the Johannesburg Children's Hospital, in the child and family unit. For the casualty officers there are trained to spot child abuse.

"When the story he hears from the parent doesn't fit the injuries, he admits the child to a ward and calls us in to investigate and assess the situation," Miss Policansky said.

This is where the "team" swings into action. And unless you have a good team, the chances of cutting down on child abuse are slim, she said.

Part of the team in a community are the public health nurses, who go into homes where there are newborn babies and can often spot a situation that needs investigating. School clinic nurses also call the child abuse unit and report instances where they feel a certain child might be physically or mentally abused.

On call

"But where friends or neighbours telephone, we have to refer them to a welfare agency," Miss Policansky said. "We have no legal right of entry to homes, so have to be called in by authorities who have."

She pointed out there is always someone from the unit on duty 24 hours a day, should a call come through from the hospital of suspected child abuse.

The prognosis is good, Miss Policansky said. Parents are now going in to the child abuse unit of their own accord and reporting their ill treatment of their children. Then they can be helped, she said, and the children can be watched.

One of the major concerns here is child abuse among the black community, said Miss Policansky. It takes a good hospital team to spot it, and Baragwanath just doesn't have the staff she said.

"And there are so many problems for the blacks, with poverty and malnutrition, that child abuse doesn't rate very high. Child abuse services are rather sophisticated."

There are Indian units operating out of Durban, though, and coloured units in Cape Town.

"But it's an immense and complex problem. And it won't be resolved overnight," said Miss Policansky.

If the community would only take all children to their hearts though, instead of just their own small families, many hundreds of little ones would be spared agonising lives and deaths, she said.

298 24/8/79 343

'Try' is the key word in this care centre

By CHRIS MORE

"TRY" is the key word at the Phumelela Day Care Centre for retarded children, in Senaoane, Soweto.

The Phumelela centre is run jointly with the Phumla centre situated at Orlando West by the Witwatersrand Mental Health Society.

The project was initiated in 1962 when the Phumla centre was established. A need for an extension of the centre arose and in 1974 the Phumelela centre was opened.

The centres are private organisations. They get no funds or subsidy from the Government. They are run on donations from the public; letters of appeal are sent overseas and to local businessmen.

Another way of getting money is by making fund-raising parties and shows. shows.

The matron of Phumelela centre, Mrs Martha Tshoke, said the centres admit 70 children each. They are run on the dame lines as the normal school except that they do not offer academic lessons.

The ages of the pupils range from five years to 23 years. Pupils over the age of 23 are still kept at the centre because there is no place they can be sent to.

LOCKED

Before the centre was started some children were locked in the houses when the parents went to work. Some were even tied to tables to avoid their getting hurt while the parents were away at work, Mrs Tshoke said.

The children are toilet trained and also trained to do the usual routine of the house, washing dishes and doing some gardening. The pupils are given a balanced diet.

"We have now, as the children are improving, opened a workshop where they make various articles like shawls, bedspreads, trays, pelmets and fruit dishes from sticks of ice cream.

"The pupils are encouraged to use their hands by which they will earn a living. We teach them cooking and baking. We try to make them useful members of the family and ultimately members of the community," Mrs Tshoke said.

"Some of our pupils have been sent from normal schools after they were discovered to be retarded. Others were abandoned at an early age and the centre had to find foster parents for them. We don't teach them academic things because it would be pointless forcing a child how to read and write when it is evident that the child cannot grasp", she added.

HANDICAPPED

The best way to treat these children is to forget that they are handicapped. Theirs is a permanent condition and they have to be helped to accept it. Some of the pupils are epileptics. These receive treatment while attending the school.

On being admitted the pupils are examined by a psychiatrist and assessed by a social worker.

"We decided that our pupils should wear a proper school uniform so they can feel they are attending school, just like the other children. We sometimes take them on excursions to the zoo and on walks around the township.

"It is only now that we are coming up, developing, that is. It is a very slow process but it is wonderful when you look at the results — it needs patience and sympathy to cope with the demands of these pupils. That is why we work on the programme of a nursery school", said Mrs Tshoke.

The centre is run by nine staff members: the matron, six teachers, a cook and a driver. The day starts at 7.00 am to 4.00 pm. The school van collects the pupils from various points in Soweto which are near their homes and brings them to school. In the afternoon the reverse procedure is followed.

The pupils pay a nominal fee ranging from R2-R6 a month depending on the family background. But those children whose parents cannot afford to pay the fees are not turned away.

24/04/79

(248)



Working and learning can be fun at the Phumelela Day Care Centre.



Pupils are taught handicraft.



Teach them to be useful is the aim at the centre.

24/09/74

298



Mrs Martha Tshoke, matron at Phumelela Day Care Centre

Win R16 250 in our super jackpot tomorrow

'A kid's name is TODAY'

THE evil practice of sending innocent children to Van Ryan Place of Safety must stop, the chairman of Egoli Child Welfare Society, Mr Joe Kawawa said on Saturday.

He was speaking at the annual general meeting of the Egoli branch of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society at the DOCC, Orlando East.

Mr Kawawa said Egoli held talks with the Witwatersrand's Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, Mr R du Randt, and Mr J J Joubert, Johannesburg's Children's Court Commissioner about the "indiscriminate" placing of children in the controversial Van Ryan. He described it as an institution void of love and affection.

Mr Kawawa said children had been separated from their grandparents

By CHRIS MORE

"We are caught up in two facets of our life. There was the industrial revolution and the subsequent urbanisation, taking up most of our time at work on the one hand, and the day to day activities that parents are engaged in. At the end of the day there was virtually no time allotted to the child. If we leave the situation as it is, it will get worse, it will not introduced that might come in the way of organisations like Egoli which needed to raise funds to run their affairs. The Fund Raising Act, which was introduced on September 1, might prevent some organisations from raising funds from the public, she said. At the same time she introduced the Maggie Magaba Trust which was opened in Soweto recently.

At the end of the meeting elections were held. Most of the office bearers were returned. There were two new members who were elected to the committee. The following were returned to their former positions: Mr J Kawawa (chairman), Mr N Botile (treasurer) and Mrs M Nkwe (secretary). Committee members are: Ms E Mofokeng, Ms E Mdau (the two new members), Ms R Maphisa, Mr S Mzolo, Mrs R Moloi and Mrs S Tsambo.



Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo speaking at the Egoli meeting on Saturday.

17/09/79

248

17/09/79

(248)

at the Children's Court ... without good reason by the Commissioner. His organisation had challenged this move after they read reports in SUNDAY POST exposing this practice. Egoli had thus far managed to stop the transfer of children to Van Ryan, at least temporarily, whilst negotiations were being carried out.

The needs of a child could not be delayed. Many things that people needed could wait, but the child could not. What is more is that society should see to it that the child does not wait. Right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood being made and his senses being developed.

"His name is Today," Mr Kawawa said.

prove", he said.

"We should find counter measures. We should prepare the parents for and teach them the demands of parenthood. Parents must be made aware that parenthood should be prepared for", he said.

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo of the Committee of Ten urged the community to have confidence in itself.

"We need self-confidence as a people. We need to be determined in the things we do. We also need to prepare our volunteers, they should be taught of the need our society has for them. Education should be used to train and prepare our volunteers", she said.

Mrs Khuzwayo said there was a new act in-

7

Talking Point

DOROTHY HEEGER is director of the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society

HERS
WOMAN'S PAGE

I'm frightened

ONE of the greatest disabilities that the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society suffers today is the lack of adequate day-care facilities for young children.



We live in troubled times and I am very conscious of the problems created by modern existence, particularly on those who try to absorb new standards and values.

Whatever the cause of family malfunctioning is, as a social worker I aim to alleviate the stress and suffering which arises from adverse conditions.

I do believe that the greatest challenge in our city is to endeavour to have adequate creches established for the full day-care of infants.

Unless this challenge is well met we just continue to cause further agonisation of the family and the trauma that results from further separation of family members because of breakdowns.

It frightens me when I think that Mr. Justice Trengrove, a prominent Judge in the Transvaal, stated at a public meeting in Natal last October, that the time had arrived for welfare agencies, particularly child welfare, to shift the emphasis of work to prevention.

Experts are agreeing that the causes include such factors as bad town-planning, inadequate housing and lack of day-care for thousands of children whose parents are away from morning till night, resulting in high statistics, published in June, 1959, which showed one in 126 Coloureds was sent to jail and one in 210 Blacks.

Compare this to one in 1 163 Whites and 1 in 1 250 Asians.

Land comes easily available, but to all of us involved in child and family welfare working on deficit budgets, it is impossible, although we know there is the challenge and the need of day creches, to establish them because of the running costs.

Therefore, the only solution one can see is that firms, business houses, large factories, establish their own day-care facilities.

Surely this must also improve the standard of work of the employee, prevent shortage of manpower and work hours.

If firms and factories are unable to do this, should they not, through the adequate channels that exist, see that existing agencies have trusts set up for running and maintaining of such day creches.

Something must happen if we want this.

I am very, very concerned about the large amount of neglect of children in this city. I can only speak for White and Coloured children, but there is hardly a day that passes that I see yet another more dreadful case, and I see neglect covering the abuse of children — little babies under a year, before they ... even be taken to ... amined at Addingto...

ing to have their ears washed and their eyes cleaned because of the inadequate care they have been left in.

We are concerned in the community about child abuse. I believe that day-care facilities, adequately run and equipped with psychologists and social workers, could add to the prevention of child abuse in the city, and also act as treatment centres where there has been abuse, and where parents can have the opportunity of learning a little about "parenting" instead of this continual removal of young children from parents.

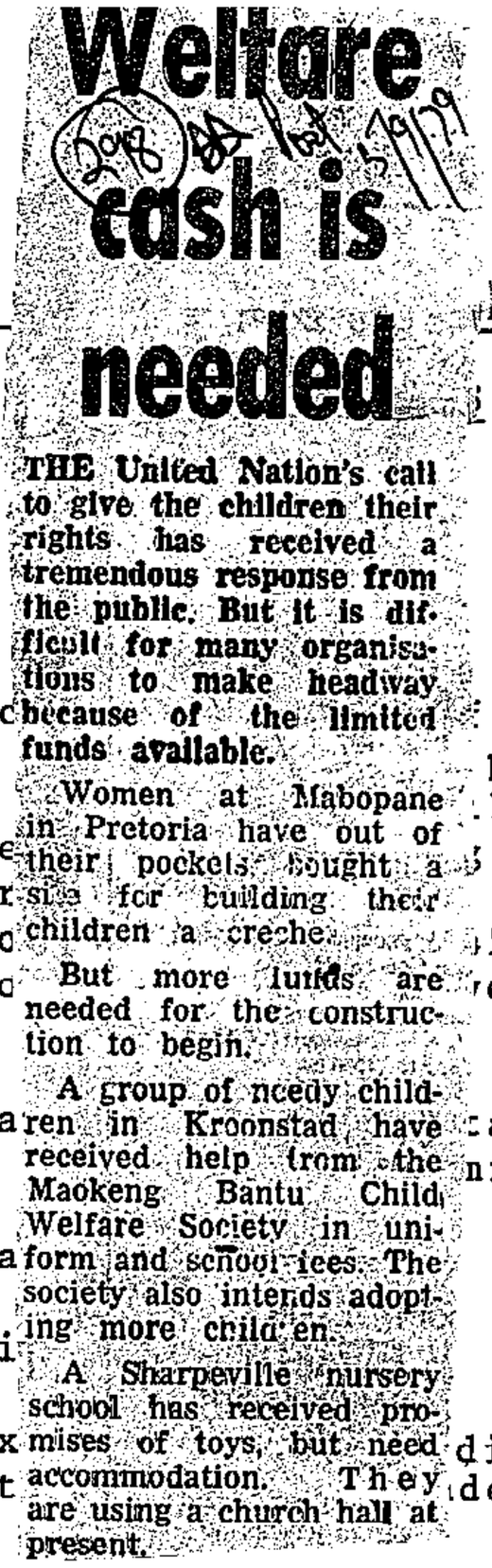
We are compounding an unhappy situation.

Someone has got to take the step in the prevention of neglect of young infants in our city.

The needs are real.

298

GENERALLY NG PRACTICE



QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited ac new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. lowance is granted for tax purposes, we 20% on the reducing balance. Tax r 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable inco 5 000 and R50 000 respectively, fo ears ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the bala ax account in respect of the plant at ning

   a) deferra

   b) liabili

2. Show how the tax disclosed in the income statement ded 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

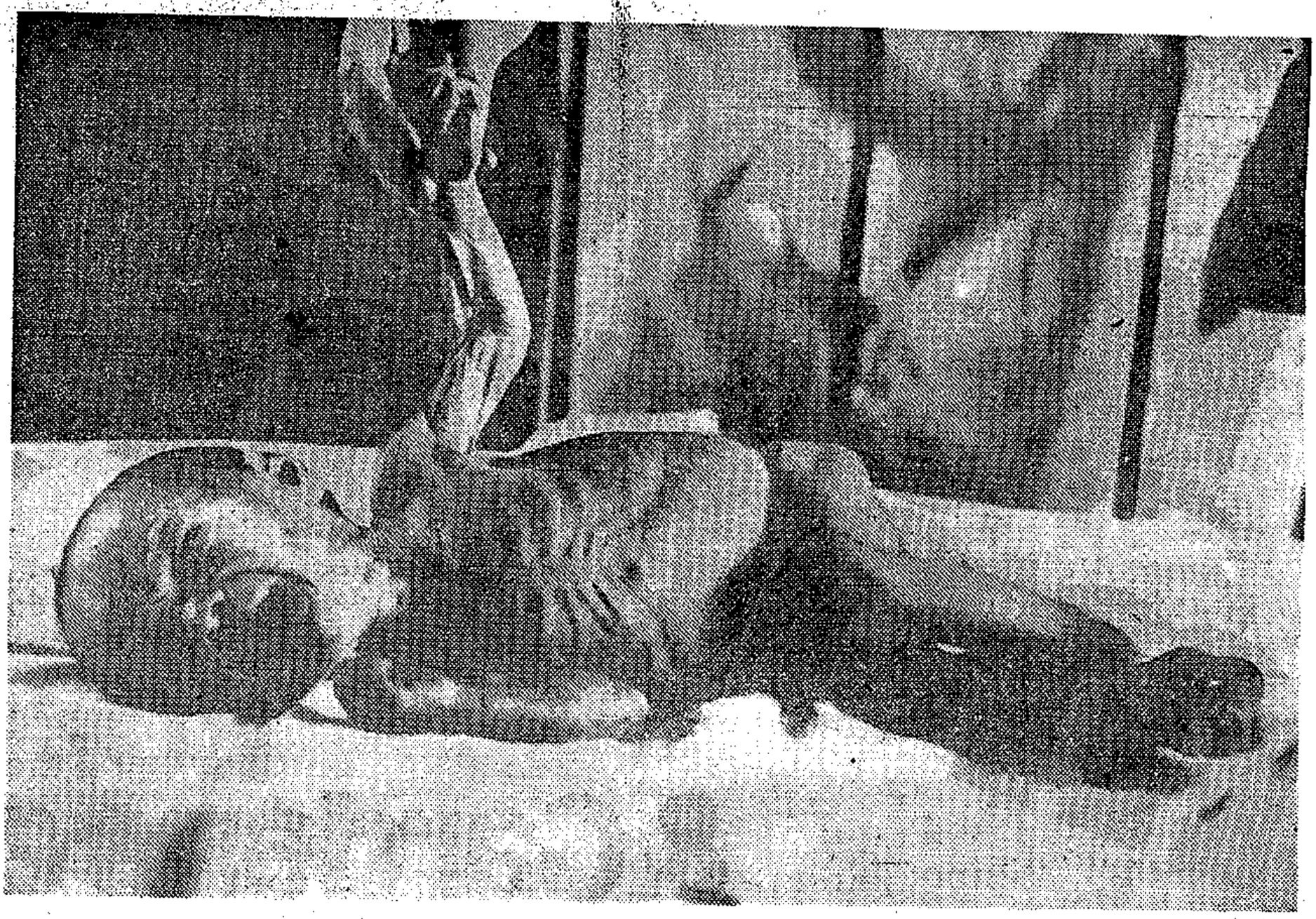
   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Is this the most horrible of human actions?

Baby-battering in SA is getting more brutal

SAcr 5/9/79
218



A child welfare inspector found this baby in such a pitiful condition that he immediately removed it to hospital. It was wasted, covered in sores and parts of its body were "red raw." The parents were sent to jail for six months.

more inclined to refer cases to us.

"We are also getting many more parents who seek help before they batter. A mother would telephone the unit saying Johnny is driving her mad and she is afraid she might do something to him. We can then step in and give assistance.

"Also on the preventive side we keep a close watch on some at-risk families. For example, if a mother has shown signs in the maternity department of rejecting her baby we send a health visitor to the home afterwards."

Public attitudes have changed, too. People regard child abuse less in anger than before and more in a spirit of constructive co-operation.

Therapy

What to do with children once their physical hurts have mended? The problem remains.

The unit has a multidisciplinary team of psychiatrists, social workers, paediatric and psychiatric nurses, psychologists and others who work out programmes of therapy to try to pull the family out of the morass in which it finds itself.

But ultimately the team has to decide whether it is safe to return the child to the family.

"We are aware that the child has to be safeguarded against further abuse, but placing children in foster care presents its own difficulties," says Dr Lundie.

"So where possible we return the child to the parents, while naturally continuing to support the family."

No figures

Child abuse in the other races is still very much a closed book. Some work is being done for coloured people in Cape Town and Indians in Durban. But facilities for blacks are still largely lacking.

"We get the impression that child abuse in the black urban areas is rife, but we have no figures to substantiate this," says Dr Lundie.

"Much research still needs to be done if we are to get an idea of the extent of the problem in a national sense."

● Pictures from the files of the NSPCC, London.



This 13-year-old boy had stayed away from school for two months without his parents' knowledge. When the father heard of the boy's truancy he lost his temper and attacked him. The boy was severely battered.

STAR 5/09/79 (298)



For a long time welfare authorities tried, without success, to persuade and encourage the parents of these two children to look after them properly. The children were often left for long periods in this wretched and filthy state.

Child abuse, baby battering — call it what you will. In South Africa it is continuing unabated, in spite of vigorous efforts by people dedicated to putting a stop to what must be among the most horrible of human actions.

This is the impression of the child abuse unit of the Johannesburg Hospital, housed in the old Children's Hospital building and part of the newly established Institute of Child Health.

And the cases seen by the unit are probably only the tip of the iceberg, says Miss Sandy Policansky, a senior social worker in the unit.

Child abuse in South Africa continues unabated, according to welfare experts — and those cases dealt with by the authorities are only the tip of the iceberg.

A new and disquieting trend in baby bashing seems to be developing. This year the unit has seen an increase in more serious head injuries, leading to brain damage and mental retardation, even death.

For example, there was a month-old girl who was apparently struck against a wall. She is now blind and retarded.

Others have been shaken so severely that cerebral haemorrhage developed.

Incurable?

Sexual abuse of some kind or other in very small children, even babies, also seems to be increasing.

"As an example, some parents and others who handle children may even insert objects into the vagina of a baby," says Miss Policansky.

She attended the world congress on child abuse in Britain last year and got the impression of profound depression among many delegates. The illness in society, a desire to hurt, maim and kill children, seems incurable.

"They seem to be overwhelmed by the problem," she says. "At the same time it was somewhat reassuring that we in South Africa are not far behind overseas countries in the way we try to handle it, at least as far as the white population is concerned. Our problems here, too, are very similar."

The British National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children recently released a report intended to stir the nation "that has become shockproof to child violence."

Spines broken

It listed cases like these:

A three-year-old girl was plunged into a bath of scalding water; a boy was branded with a red-hot poker; a four-month-old baby's ribs and arms were systematically broken.

The Johannesburg unit adds cases of babies thrust down on their buttocks so violently that their spines broke; babies whose arms were twisted out of the shoulder socket; children placed with their buttocks on hot stoves or burnt with cigarettes. The list of horrors is almost without end.

The incidence of gross child neglect coupled with battering also seems to be increasing. The unit has had to deal with several cases this year of children chained to their beds and locked in cupboards for long periods.

At school

Another new trend is that more and more older children, even teenagers, are being battered.

In addition to all this, a new problem area is arising. The battered babies who were treated when the unit was established some years ago are now at school.

"We suspect they may have special social and educational problems arising from their past experiences, and studies in this field are in progress," says Miss Policansky.

Dr Marion Lundie, psychiatrist and acting head of the unit, says the situation is not all black.

"Past publicity and courses, workshops and lectures on child abuse have made the public and professionals far more aware of the problem and

THERE is considerable concern in the medical profession that some doctors may be misusing a powerful drug used to treat hyperactive children.

The drug is Ritalin (methylphenidate).

Top child specialists, psychiatrists and educational psychologists say that while Ritalin is an extremely useful drug when used correctly, it is being prescribed unnecessarily by some doctors for some children.

They agreed that there was a growing tendency to prescribe Ritalin for children who showed signs of poor concentration at school or anti-social behaviour at home, sometimes without proper investigation of the case and without the implications of the use of the drug being fully taken into account.

John Battersby looks at the treatment of the hyperactive child

SUPER CHILD DRUG BEING OVERUSED?

Argus 25/8/79 298

A spokesman for the company that manufactures the drug said he would be 'very disturbed' if in fact Ritalin was being prescribed too freely or for conditions where it was not applicable.

He said the company was very selective in marketing the drug. It was only marketed to child specialists and general practitioners who were known to have an interest in child medicine.

He said it was a very useful and safe drug if used for the specific indications.

'We believe that the drug should only be used in conjunction with other forms of therapy. In no way do we think it can replace psychiatric treatment and other forms of therapy,' he said.

Ritalin has an effect similar to the amphetamine group of drugs — commonly known as speed — which have all been taken off the market in South Africa because of abuse, a doctor said.

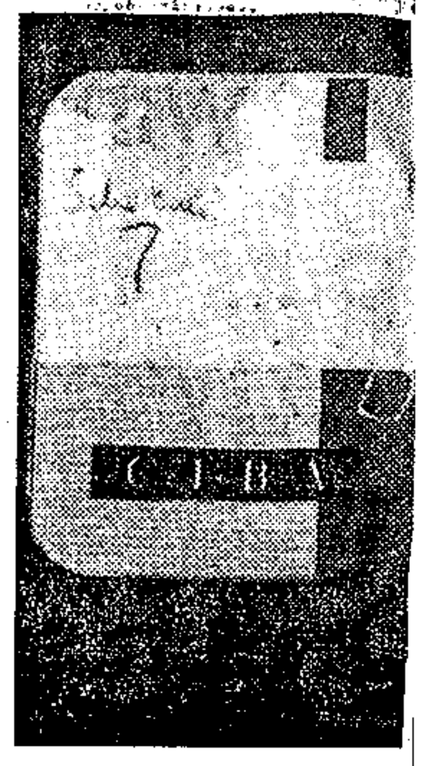
Some frustrated teachers, parents and social workers appear to be putting pressure on some doctors to prescribe the drug.

In some cases this is being done without the knowledge of the child's family doctor and without the knowledge of school principals.

'I do feel that not everyone who works with children, or for that matter all doctors, understand the full implications of prescribing the drug,' a senior child psychiatrist told Weekend Argus.

'There is a disturbing trend towards increasingly free use of the drug and some doctors are prescribing it unnecessarily,' he said.

Ritalin is most commonly prescribed for children who are unable to concentrate at school.



'An inability to concentrate along with excessive activity and impulsive behaviour constitute the condition in a child diagnosed as hyperactivity,' the psychiatrist said.

'While Ritalin has been found to be effective in increasing a child's ability to concentrate, it must be remembered that behavioural problems of the



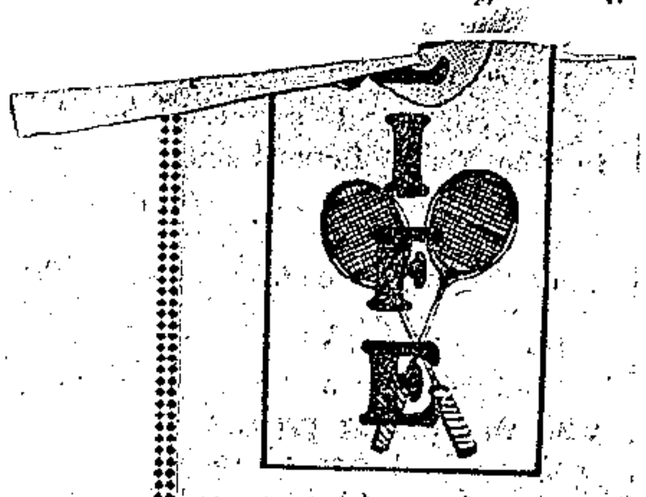
nature could also be a manifestation of emotional disturbances which should not be treated with Ritalin,' he said.

In such instances a psychotherapeutic approach was required and the application of Ritalin was likely to be counter-productive.

He said that hyperactivity was a condition which normally diminished as the child grew up but the inability to concentrate usually persisted and there was no indication that the drug was effective in the long-term treatment of distractibility.

'The use of Ritalin in teenagers is a very controversial subject,' he said.

Educational psychologists said they considered there was a tendency to use the drug too freely.



A 'PRIME

WRITING in his Off the (September) issue of The Swanton, under the heading recalls 'the prime bunch' of graced Oxford sport in the the war.'

He was referring to Tupp Pieter van der Bijl, Ossie 'Trilby' Freakes and the V and Tony. Of Owen-Smith, 'He was the coolest custom determination with a disar

This reminds one that la since Tuppy Owen-Smith hit before lunch at Headingle against England. This, of fast bowler Sandy Bell put

Boxi
It's a rea
nar

ARGUS
25/08/79
248

VICTIMS OF THE BABY B

28

Argus 25/8/79.

By Keith Kiewiet

JUST about every day in Cape Town a child is so badly beaten that it has to be admitted to hospital.

The children who get to hospital are the lucky ones. Most cases of baby battering are never picked up.

Babies arrive at the Red Cross Children's Hospital in Mowbray with bruises, broken limbs, internal bleeding, brain clotting, burn marks or with drug overdoses. Some of them have been sexually abused. Some survive. Others don't.

The bashers could be anyone.

But, says Dr B A Robertson, head of the Child Abuse Unit at the hospital, the baby basher is likely to come from a poor socio-economic background.

GENERALISE

'But, this is one area where it is dangerous to generalise. The reasons for bashing differ and the types of people who do the bashing also differ,' he said.

He said there had been an apparent upsurge in the incidence of baby bashing in recent times but it was impossible to say whether there was a real increase in the incidence of this form of assault.

'People are becoming more aware of the existence of baby bashing and physical abuse is being picked up at an earlier stage,' he said.

He said the most common form of physical abuse was an attack on a child with some sort of weapon — often a stick.

SUBTLE

'In its most extreme form baby bashing can and does kill children. But there are more subtle forms and these are more widely spread and for that reason more dangerous,' Dr Robertson said.

Leaving a child alone for long stretches of time, doping them with sedatives just to keep them quiet and other practices of this sort were probably much more widely spread than physical bashing.

'The trouble with this sort of abuse is that people are not aware that it can be dangerous to their children. Neighbours won't pick it up — yet the harm is being done,' the doctor said.

ROWS

A full-scale domestic row could also be harmful to a child.

'People tend to say hurtful and often untruthful things in a domestic row. This should not be done in front of a child because he might believe some of the allegations that are being made and this can shake his foundations somewhat,' Dr Robertson said.

He said parents should also not try to hide the fact that they were having a row.

He said the best thing to do would be to let the child know there was a difference of opinion and that both parents hoped to make things 'good' as soon as possible.

Asked what the cause of baby bashing was, Dr Robertson said: 'There are many complex reasons for it but probably the stresses of poverty. In the Peninsula that means the so-called coloured people are probably the worst offenders.'

CURED

He said that battered babies admitted to the hospital, when apparently cured, were either returned to the parents or to foster parents or to places of safety.

'It all depends. If we can monitor the child's life closely then we always prefer to return it to the parents. Sometimes that would just be downright dangerous and the child has to be cared for in some other way.'

Dr Robertson said the effect of a new set of parents on a child could often be worse than the effect of a battering.

'The biggest problem, however, is that only the tip of the iceberg comes to the surface. If the whole iceberg came to the surface — we would have an epidemic.'

Argus 25/08/79

(298)

HNP cc
shock N

By Roger Abbott

PRETORIA. — With only four days to go,

Argus 25/08/74

(248)



Those who get aid are the lucky ones



MANY have come forward with their ideas on the International Year of the Child. Many more are engaged in projects for children. If you know someone in your area who is doing something for children, do get in touch with us and we will contact them for details.

And there is a total of R5 000 to be shared by winners of the **POST/OMO** International Year of the Child Award. The winners will have to put the money back into children's projects.

Here is a touching story of a young man whose aim in life is to better the lives of those who are less fortunate than he is.

22/08/74

298

WHY BHEKI BEFRIENDED RUNAWAYS

FEW young people understand the misery and sufferings of young black runaways as Bheki Sibeko does.

Perhaps because 28-year-old Bheki has himself been through the rough and tough life of a young city roamer. He was orphaned when he was two months old and he grew up as an unwanted child until he received help and kindness somewhere along the way.

By Suzette Nxumalo

Eleven years ago, while at high school, Bheki began to notice other boys in a worse situation than himself — the runaways. He saw them linger near garbage bins to satisfy their hunger. He wondered at their ability to beg, steal or scrounge. They did anything and used any method to survive.

After the 1976 upheavals he got involved with a group of young relief workers under the leadership of Ms Lindi Myeza, a Soweto community worker. This gave him the necessary training to help rebuild the lives of those who suffered the aftermath of June 76.

Armed with this experience, he felt ready to tackle the problems of his "friends" as he calls the runaways. The first step was to win the trust of these rebellious boys. This he did by bringing them food, clothing and talking with them instead of talking to them.

Once the communication barrier had been removed, the boys began to discuss their problems and share their experiences freely with Bheki. Thus a bond of togetherness was established.

The next task was to get them clean and better clothed because they suffered an extremely low self-image. Medical care was needed to cure the effects of drug abuse and other disease. The cost of treating them and transporting them was borne by Bheki.

To motivate them to aspire for greater things in life, Bheki took the boys to visit banks, a newspaper

Clinic holds meeting on child nourishment

DISCUSSIONS on "A well nourished child" will be held at the Jericho Tribal Clinic, Brits, on Saturday, August 25. As a contribution to the Health Year and Year of the Child, the nursing sister in charge, Ms Mary Montwedi, says they will be raising funds to help destitute children in the area. There will be talks on various diseases including TB, Antenatal sessions and mental cases.

The clinic is in dire need of donations.

All contributions should be sent to: Jericho Tribal Clinic, PO Jericho 0264, or phone Jericho 2.



be done for the runaways. They need understanding, love and help from all sections of the community, and to do this, more people have to get involved," says Bheki.

At present Bheki has adopted two children from poor families whose education he is paying for. With enough backing he would also like to extend the work to the many young girls who roam the streets of Hillbrow through lack of care and love.

and a vocational school.

"I wanted them to realise that they too could become journalists, bank tellers, mechanics or carpenters if they wanted to," says Bheki.

They reached a point where they would tell him everything about their past lives and what had made them run away from home. This led to a search for the boys' families or relatives in and out of Soweto. When he finally traced them, he tried to get to know each family's background and hear their side of the story.

After meeting the families he discovered that some boys were illegitimate who were raised by unloving families, others came from homes where alcoholism was a problem and still others came from families which had been separated by the migratory labour system. In one case, a boy had been lured from his rural home by greedy business men who dumped the boy penniless in the city after exploiting him.

Of the original 15, four remained with their families and the rest were placed at boarding school. Bheki makes it a point of visiting the boys or corresponding with them as often as is possible to maintain the bond of friendship.

"That was just the beginning. There is still a lot of [illegible] to

22/08/79

298

POST, Tuesday, August 14, 1979 Page 7

A truly international children's home

14/08/79

298

IN THE newest house in the Pestalozzi children's village — set in the countryside at Sedlescombe in the southern English county of Sussex — study bedrooms are ready for a party of Nepalese children. Central heating is installed and in every room there is a comfortable bed, a wardrobe, a bookcase and desk.

As soon as news arrives confirming that the children and their housemother are on their way, bright curtains will be hung at the windows and all the other children in the village will prepare a big welcome. The venture is Pestalozzi's contribution to International Year of the Child.

Established 20 years ago, first for homeless European child victims of World War II, later for children from the Third World, Pestalozzi operates a unique system. Modelled on the village in Switzerland named after the 18th century humanitarian and educationist, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, it has been home to more than 200 children of many nationalities.

In 1963 children from Tibet were followed by groups from Thailand, India, Jordan, Nigeria and Vietnam. Registered as a charity, the village relies on voluntary contribution

ies, they also learn to use a work horse. Those who do have tractors in their villages may not have technicians to service them, so the children learn to be their own mechanics.

With skilled adult supervision, they have built some of the national houses as well as chicken runs, pig pens and two grain storage silos. In the carpenters' workshop, furniture is built to meet local orders, the cash raised going to help the village. The children receive regular pocket money so they do not feel at a disadvantage compared with their local schoolmates.

In each national house, the home language is spoken and the children write to their parents in their own script so that it is not forgotten. Regular national cookery weekends ensure that favourite childhood food is sometimes available.

Simple medical and preventive health care and first aid are taught. As a result a number of the girls have chosen nursing as a career. Two Tibetan girls are now back in India nursing in Tibetan communities, and two Ni-

— among them recently R1 500 from the Queen's Silver Jubilee Fund, which was set up by Prince Charles to help young people.

What is so special about Pestalozzi? Its new director, Air Commodore Charles Gaiger Broad explains: "We are truly international. We bring children from the Third World educate them and

there are other people who have the same problems as he has, it will relieve him to some extent. He will not have a psychological fear that he has a unique and shameful problem.

To such group discussions spouses are invited, as well as the patient's employer so that they also can have a better understanding of his problems.

This pilot clinic was officially opened on Satur-

gerian girls, one a State Registered Nurse and the other a State Nurse, are working in their own country.

Other jobs undertaken by Pestalozzi educated young men and women include lecturing in chemistry, civil engineering, agricultural engineering, computer programming and catering. All are valuable jobs — and the more so as those who do them are also competent to help develop simple communities with or without the aid of elaborate, expensive technology. These are no white collar only workers.

But it is in the village after school and during weekends and holidays that much of the most valuable work is done. It is then that fieldwork and manual training are introduced. All the children help on the estate farm, using methods which will suit the economy to which they will one day return. They learn practical skills in the machinery and woodworking shops, and are responsible for all cleaning, indoor and out, as well as for much of the maintenance work.

LONDON PRESS Service.



African girls tending poultry at the Pestalozzi village at Sedlescombe in southern England.

14/08/79

(298)

(298) Star 8/9/79

Soweto waifs rescued



The despair of a child . . . no longer supported by the State because he has turned 16 and unable to find employment because he is insufficiently educated. DEE RISSIK spoke to the founder of PUSO, an organisation formed to help educate these children.

"It was July '76. I found this kid outside the Johannesburg Child Welfare offices. He was sobbing desperately. He had recently turned 16, he told me. Why should this bother him so . . . ?

"Suddenly the penny dropped. This young lad must be an orphan, or a child in the care of foster parents," said Mr Joseph Kawawa, now one of the ardent campaigners for the organisation People United to Save Orphans (PUSO).

Gideon Nkosi had been placed in the foster care of an old age pensioner when he was very young. He had grown very attached to her, regarded her as "mother" and she him as "son".

They lived on her meagre pension and his grant from the State. Sometimes there was not enough money for school and by the time Gideon turned 16 he had only reached Form One.

State aid

State aid for "children in need of care" is stopped immediately they turn 16. "There is very little other aid for these children who usually have to go out and look for a job. But being only semi-educated their chances on the already over-crowded job market are slim," said Mr Kawawa.

The Child Welfare can do very little for them as its budget is already stretched to the limit.

That was the situation until Mr Kawawa and seven of his friends each pledged R10 a month "for ever" to a fund to help educate these children.

And now their first protege, Gideon, is in form three at a boarding school in Natal and is always top of his class. He comes home to his "mother" every holiday.

"In 1976 we started with four children who needed our help. We now have 64 children whom we provide with school fees, books, uniforms and we help out with food and clothes if the need arises.

"Once we have formed an association with the children they are ever eager to please. They work much harder at school and their general conduct is always tops. Our 'children' deserve the chance we are giving them," Mr Kawawa emphasised.

PUSO

"The foster parents also keep our spirits high. They are always so delighted to learn that their 'children' can continue with their schooling that it makes us more determined that PUSO will forge ahead."

PUSO's eight founders all feel they can fund the organisation from within the boundaries of Soweto.

People spend R30 or even R50 in one night in a shebeen or nightclub. Just one rand from each of these revellers could keep PUSO's over-16lyear-olds at school.

"Through membership recruiting drives and functions we have created an awareness of the problem among our community."

PUSO is neither a charity nor a welfare organisation, said Mr Kawawa adamantly. "Charity bleeds people, making them highly dependent and lacking in initiative.

"We do not expect the people we help to toe our line for ever. In fact it is a situation we are trying to stop. We do not expect the people we help to be beholden to us at all. We are merely giving them a chance to help themselves."

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsingsbeamptes is aangestel, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergaderings is bygewoon en opvoedkundige verenigings is besoek. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings- en Raadslede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Dr Gertrud Heydorn — Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters

c) Ander lede:

Mnr E Rassmus

4

13

Children with nowhere to go . . . or pl

nm 9/8/77. (298)

Mercury Reporter

A DESPERATE lack of funds in the face of crippling building costs threatens to jeopardise the establishment of a much-needed community centre and day creche in the Coloured housing scheme of Newlands East — the place where children have nowhere to play.

The Durban Child and Family Welfare Society, which has undertaken the project requires R600 000 "at least" to build the centre, which will comprise of a day creche, a community hall, an infants' home and a warden's residence.

Maintenance and running costs, according to the society's director, Miss Dorothy Heeger, are expected to load the society's annual deficit of R18 000 with a further R16 000 to R18 000.

"The Newlands East community centre and day creche are listed as the most urgent priority.

"But unless we can find the money through service organisations and a sub-economic loan, it would be financially irresponsible for us to undertake it.



JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

From: The Philharmonic Society Box Office, City Hall, Pietermaritzburg. Tel. 24896

From: Greenacres, Durban.

St. John's School Theatre, Scottsville, Wednesday, 15 August, at 7.45 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Durban, Thursday, 16 August at 7.45 p.m.

spunky divorcee whose business has gone broke, finds she owns a contract on the boxer Kid Natural

" Lynne Kelly

in girl, whose main contribution is a shatteringly barking cough.

GOODERSON

More changes

Gooderson has come back to the listings, but not in its traditional berth. An offer has been made by a certain Leonard Cecil Bernstein to the controlling shareholders for an 85% stake in the company at 35c a share. His intention is to convert Gooderson into an investment holding company and the hotels repurchased by the present directors — the Gooderson family — with receipts from the sale of their shares. Certain hotel properties presently incorporated in subsidiaries will not be resold, and will be leased at current market rates to the new owners.

The Goodersons will also, in terms of the new deal, use part of the money from the sale of their shares to purchase a portfolio of quoted shares from Bernstein at current prices. The main advantage to the company's present majority holders is that they retain the traditional business — hotels — without having to answer to minorities for their actions. Bernstein, who is a non-resident of SA with "substantial funds" in this country, gets a listing for his portfolio at a reasonable price, although the motivation for his move is presently uncertain.

Minority shareholders have been asked to relinquish 85% of their holdings for 35c a share, and the balance they will hold is warranted to have a minimum nav of 30c. They have therefore been effectively invited to participate at a greatly reduced level in the operations of the new company. But if they decide to stay aboard, the Gooderson family — which owns 73% — will sell Bernstein enough shares to bring his holding up to 85%.

The R140 000 claim which Gooderson has against VIP Hotels is included in the assets that are to be retained by the present majority shareholders. In terms of the agreement, both Bernstein and the company will be indemnified from any liabilities which might arise from the claim.

Considering the problems faced by the company over the past few years, and with the possibility of further problems as fuel restrictions bite into hotel billings, the present move could be well received by shareholders once full details are available with the transmuted listing statement.

Jonathan Bader

kragtens daardie artikel en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2433 van 10 Desember 1976, soos gewysig, soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene.

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 8 word hierby gewysig deur in subregulasie (4) die woord "proefbeampte" deur die woorde "maatskaplike werker" te vervang.

2. Regulasie 9 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die woord "proefbeampte", oral waar dit in subregulasies (3), (4), (5) en (6) voorkom, deur die woorde "maatskaplike werker en Volkswelsynbeampte" te vervang;

(b) deur subregulasie (8) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(8) (a) Behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf (b) moet die kommissaris—

(i) 'n afskrif van die bevel ingevolge artikel 31 (1) (a), (b) of (c) of artikel 31 (2) of (4) aan die Sekretaris, Volkswelsynbeampte, maatskaplike werker, die ouer of voog van die betrokke kind en aan die pleegouer, na gelang van die geval, stuur;

(ii) in die geval van 'n bevel ingevolge artikel 31 (1) (c), 'n afskrif van elkeen van die dokumente bedoel in subregulasie (2) (a) en (b) aan die betrokke goedgekeurde vereniging stuur;

(iii) drie afskrifte van die dokumente in subregulasie (2) bedoel aan die Sekretaris en een afskrif aan die Volkswelsynbeampte en die maatskaplike werker stuur.

(b) Ondanks die bepalings van paragraaf (a) stuur die kommissaris nie 'n afskrif van 'n dokument in daardie paragraaf bedoel aan 'n persoon in daardie paragraaf bedoel nie indien dit reeds ingevolge hierdie regulasie gedoen is of indien die kommissaris rederlikerwys glo dat sodanige persoon of vereniging in besit is of behoort te wees van sodanige dokumente.";

(c) deur subregulasies (9), (10) en (11) te skrap;

(d) deur die woord "proefbeampte" in subregulasie (12) deur die woorde "maatskaplike werker en Volkswelsynbeampte" te vervang;

(e) deur subregulasie (14), en deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(14) By die toepassing van hierdie regulasie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

'maatskaplike werker' 'n maatskaplike werker bedoel in artikel 31 en ook 'n maatskaplike werker wie se verslag deur die kinderhof ontvang en oorweeg is ingevolge regulasie 8 (4);

'Sekretaris'—

(a) die Sekretaris van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene in die geval van veiligheidsplekke en kinderhuise wat deur hom in stand gehou of beheer word of in die geval van Blanke kinders ten opsigte van wie 'n bevel kragtens artikel 31 (1) (a), (b) of (c) uitgereik is; en

(b) die Sekretaris van Nasionale Opvoeding in die geval van nywerheidskole wat deur hom in stand gehou word.".

3. Regulasie 10 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die woord "proefbeampte", oral waar dit in subregulasies (1) en (2) voorkom deur die woorde "maatskaplike werker" te vervang;

under that section and promulgated by Government Notice R. 2433 of 10 December 1976, as amended, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions.

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 8 is hereby amended by the substitution in subregulation (4) for the words "probation officer" of the words "social worker".

2. Regulation 9 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words "probation officer" wherever they appear in subregulations (3), (4), (5) and (6) of the words "social worker and Social Welfare Officer";

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (8) of the following subregulation:

"(8) (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), the commissioner shall send—

(i) a copy of the order in terms of section 31 (1) (a), (b) or (c) or section 31 (2) or (4) to the Secretary, Social Welfare Officer, social worker, the parent or guardian of the child concerned and the foster parent, as the case may be;

(ii) in the case of an order in terms of section 31 (1) (c), a copy of each of the documents mentioned in subregulation (2) (a) and (b) to the approved agency concerned; and

(iii) three copies of the documents mentioned in subregulation (2) to the Secretary and one copy to the Social Welfare Officer and the social worker.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), the commissioner shall not send a copy of a document mentioned in that paragraph to a person mentioned in that paragraph if this has already been done in terms of this regulation or if the commissioner reasonably believes that such person or agency is or should be in possession of such document.";

(c) by the deletion of subregulations (9), (10) and (11);

(d) by the substitution in subregulation (12) for the words "probation officer" of the words "social worker and Social Welfare Officer";

(e) by the substitution for subregulation (14) of the following subregulation:

"(14) For the purposes of this regulation, unless the context otherwise indicates—

'Secretary' means—

(a) the Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions in the case of places of safety and children's homes maintained or controlled by him or in the case of White children in respect of whom an order has been made in terms of section 31 (1) (a), (b) or (c); and

(b) the Secretary for National Education in the case of industries maintained by him;

'social worker' means a social worker mentioned in section 31 and includes a social worker whose report has been received and considered by the children's court in terms of regulation 8 (4).".

3. Regulation 10 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words "probation officer" wherever they appear in subregulations (1) and (2) of the words "social worker";

13/07/79 298

(b) deur subregulasie (4) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(4) (a) Indien 'n kind na die regsgebied van 'n ander kommissaris verhuis, moet die toesighoudende maatskaplike werker die klerk van die kinderhof wat die bevel uitgereik het en die Volkswelsynbeampte van die distrik waarheen die kind verhuis, onverwyld skriftelik in kennis stel van die nuwe woonadres van die kind.

(b) Indien die woonplek waarheen die kind verhuis buite die werksgebied van die maatskaplike werker is, of indien dit na die mening van die maatskaplike werker raadsaam is om die kind na enige ander toesig of proef or te plaas, moet die maatskaplike werker 'n verslag wat die feite en omstandighede van die geval uiteensit, aan die Sekretaris voorlê vir 'n beslissing deur die Minister ingevolge artikel 50;";

(c) deur subregulasie (6) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(6) Die verslag van 'n maatskaplike werker in artikel 31 (5) bedoel moet in tweevoud aan die kommissaris voorgelê word en moet, na gelang daarvan of die proefplasing geslaag het of nie, 'n aanbeveling bevat met betrekking tot die stappe wat nodig geag word.".

4. Regulasie 11 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (10) te skrap.

5. Regulasie 33 word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"33. Indien die bestuur van 'n kinderhuis of 'n goedgekeurde vereniging 'n verslag verlang oor die geskiktheid van die persoon by wie of die huis of plek waarin die leerling of kind gedurende sy verlof sal verkeer, en die vermoë van bedoelde persoon om die reiskoste of deel van die reiskoste van die leerling of kind te betaal, moet die bestuur 'n maatskaplike werker versoek om die nodige ondersoek in te stel en bedoelde verslag in te dien.".

6. Regulasie 39 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(2) Indien die bestuur van 'n inrigting 'n verslag verlang oor 'n persoon, huis of opleidingsinrigting waarin 'n leerling gedurende sy tydperk van vergunning sal verkeer, moet die bestuur 'n maatskaplike werker versoek om die nodige ondersoek in te stel en bedoelde verslag in te dien en moet die bestuur terselfdertyd aan bedoelde maatskaplike werker 'n vertroulike verslag oor die leerling stuur."; en

(b) deur subregulasie (3) te skrap.

7. Regulasie 44 word hierby geskrap.

8. Die bepalings van hierdie Bylae tree in werking op die datum waarop die Wysigingswet op Kinders, 1977 (Wet 15 van 1977) in werking tree.

(b) by the substitution for subregulation (4) of the following subregulation:

"(4) (a) If a child removes to the area of jurisdiction of another commissioner, the supervising social worker shall in writing forthwith advise the clerk of the children's court which made the order and the Social Welfare Officer of the district to which the child has removed of the new residential address of the child.

(b) If the place of residence to which the child removes is outside the area of operation of the social worker, or if, in the opinion of the social worker, it is advisable to transfer the child to any other supervision or probation, the social worker shall submit a report to the Secretary, setting out the facts and circumstances of the case, for a decision by the Minister in terms of section 50.";

(c) by the substitution for subregulation (6) of the following subregulation:

"(6) The report of the social worker mentioned in section 31 (5), shall be submitted to the commissioner in duplicate and shall, according to whether or not the placement on probation of the child has been successful, contain a recommendation regarding the future steps considered necessary.".

4. Regulation 11 is hereby amended by the deletion of subregulation (10).

5. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 33:

"33. If the management of a children's home or an approved agency desires a report on the suitability of the person in whose care or the home or place in which the pupil or child will be during his absence on leave and the ability of the said person to pay the travelling expenses of the pupil or child, or a part thereof, the management shall request a social worker to carry out the necessary investigation and submit the said report.".

6. Regulation 39 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

"(2) If the management of any children's home desires a report on a person, home or training institution in which a pupil is to stay during the period of his release on licence, the management shall request a social worker to carry out the necessary investigation and submit the said report and the management shall at the same time send a confidential report on the pupil to the said social worker."; and

(b) by the deletion of subregulation (3).

7. Regulation 44 is hereby deleted.

8. The provisions of this Schedule shall come into operation on the date on which the Children's Amendment Act, 1977 (Act 15 of 1977) comes into operation.

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Buy National Savings Certificates

13/07/79

(298)

DEPARTEMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. R. 1538

13 Julie 1979

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), wysig ek, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene, hierby die regulasies uitgevaardig

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. R. 1538

(298)

13 July 1979

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), I, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, do hereby amend the regulations made

G665 77



This 13-year-old boy was brutally assaulted by his father for truancy. His father was bound over for 12 months

know of their pitiful circumstances will continue to maintain an implacable silence until a tragedy overcomes their inertia when they can no longer ignore the possibility that another child may die unless they tell the NSPCC."

Not only did the society have to deal with cases of battering, but serious problems also arose when parents left their children on their own.

Mr Morton adds: "However much psychological benefit a mother may derive from going out to work, however great the economic necessity, unless sensible and proper provision is made for the care of the younger members of the family, the consequences may well be tragic."

Send Tkts

8/09/79

298

AND LITTLE PAULINE STILL SCREAMS IN HORROR



VICTIM Pauline in her father's arms

Four months ago, two-year-old Pauline Whalley was also a victim of sadistic adults. She was lured away from her mother on a shopping trip by 20-year-old Margaret Robb who took the child to her lover's flat where she was locked in a cupboard, punched and burned all over her body with a cigarette end.

Pauline was found 22 hours after her ordeal wandering in the streets horribly disfigured.

The man who tortured her, Roderick Mann, 38, was jailed by Aberdeen High Court for 12 years.

Pauline's mother, Mrs Jeanette Whalley, said her child still wakes up screaming in the night as the agony in her mind returns.

Pauline's father asked: What kind of monsters would do such a thing? And what kind of country is it that lets animals like that get away with anything less than being locked up for life?

BACK PAGE INTERNATIONAL

SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN

... and these British kids did!

By GARNER THOMSON

LONDON: A horrifying report on child brutality in Britain has, in the words of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, "ripped away the tissue veneer of our so-called civilised society".

The image of the English as a nation of child-lovers is shattered by the evidence. Their reputation as a people with a devout concern for the safety and liberty of the individual is also at stake.

The report also says that the British are so conditioned to violence that "society is in danger of becoming shockproof". In even simpler terms, it says: Too many people simply don't care enough.

The catalogue of torment, released here this week by the NSPCC, was intended to shock the country into acknowledgement of the monstrous brutalities visited daily on defenceless children.

But the NSPCC admits that "the full horror of this national scandal may never be known."

Some of the case histories reported— and shown in photographs of unparalleled horror in a western, non-military situation — include:

● A baby of four months, with four fractured ribs and both arms broken;

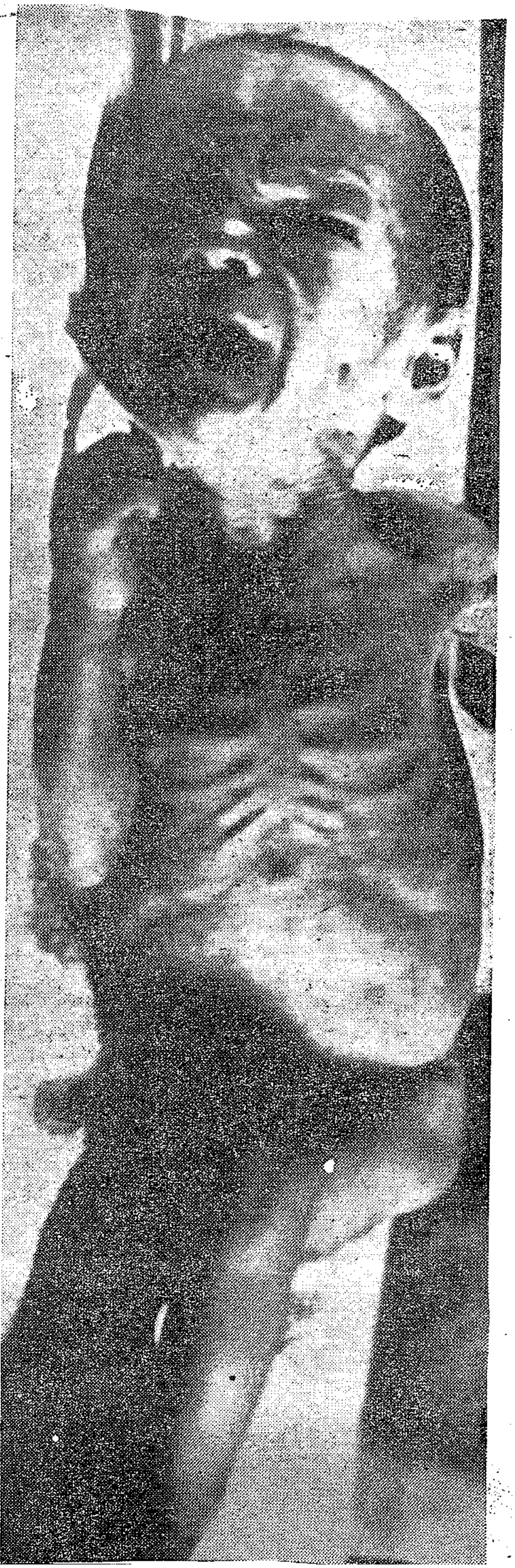
● A three-year-old girl in excruciating agony after being plunged into a bath of scalding water;

● An eight-year-old boy with cigarette burns all over his body;

● An 11-year-old, thrashed into submission by his father with a whip made of wire flex.

The Reverend Arthur Morton, who compiled the report when he was still director of the NSPCC, called his published findings "This Sad Document."

He said: "We remain utterly convinced that many more children are suffering as a result of furious assaults by their parents, yet those who



An NSPCC inspector found this baby ... wasted, covered in sores, and other parts of the body 'red raw'. The parents were sent to prison for six months

Is the Year of the Child a big flop?

By Laurence Tutu

EAST LONDON — The Year of the Child could be heading for failure.

According to Dr Trudi Thomas the year was supposed to highlight the needs of the child — but it is not being done.

She said in an interview some business houses had seen the Year of the Child as a means and opportunity to advertise expensive clothes, instead of concentrating on the real needs of the child.

Disillusionment was creeping in. Nothing much had been done and the year was almost half spent. The year was meant mostly for needy children.

Dr Thomas said for a child to have adequate nutrition his father must have a job. Equal distribution of jobs was basic and essential. Everybody talked about ignorance as if the black man did not know his child needed milk.

Where would he get milk from when he had no source of income? Forty per cent of children were undernourished and 15 per cent of the school going children were undernourished.

"We are busy pushing up the price of milk instead of subsidising it," Dr Thomas said.

Some children had developed chronic kwashiorkor. The major problem with malnutrition was it reoccurred in children sent back to the same conditions.

Comprehensive health services were needed, health education, lessons in nutrition, mobile clinics and so on. The community, in the person of the health services, should step in where the parent, grandmother or guardian had failed. "You can tell people which good food to cook and eat but without the ingredients what were they going to do?", Dr Thomas said.

When a mother came in with a sick, undernourished child, speak to her patiently and explain the cause of sickness, how to cure it and how a recurrence can be avoided instead of telling her how stupid she was.

Dr Thomas's husband, Dr J Harris said: "Every underweight child is entitled to a packet of milk a week.

"There is need to educate doctors and nurses to prescribe this milk. The milk is provided by the government for the child in the Republic as well as in the Ciskei.

"It is also imperative that nursing sisters be supervised by qualified medical officers at the clinics as they are unable to detect malnutrition in its early stages," he said.

"By the time they see it, it has ravaged the child."

Because most got sick from undernourishment, the tendency was to regard every problem as medical even when a social worker should have taken over.

The day-to-day situations could upset her.

"It is a fallacy that you grow hard," Dr Thomas said. "A woman came in bare footed, thin herself and said, 'I have never had a child like this in my life. I have eight children. The father went to Johannesburg nine months ago and has never written a single letter.'

"One can blame the migrant labour system for this kind of breakdown in family communication. You find a child sucking a breast which is probably dry and no better than a dummy.

"It is heartbreaking to read anxiety on the face of a three-month-old baby whose eyes desperately plead with you for food. People should stop quoting 7 billion starving children in the world. Each country, region or community can solve its problems by concentrating on its immediate surroundings.

"If you say there are 2 000 starving children in Duncan Village and 20 000 affluent people in East London, the problem can be solved if the 20 000 people with food and money concentrate on Duncan Village and help relieve the suffering.

"White farmers in the 1940s had the same problem and started trekking to the cities to look for work. About 40 per cent of white children were undernourished those days."

But Dr Harris said Mdantsane had improved tremendously. There were more malnutrition cases from Duncan Village, Kwelera, Mooiplaas, the coastal area than Mdantsane.



Dr Trudi Thomas (left) says the year was meant to help the needy child but so far little has been done — business houses were actually exploiting the year to make profits.

298
19/6/79

Treat a baby's handicap early

Early diagnosis of handicapped babies is essential.

If a child's handicap is not detected and treated within the first year of life, he will have anti-social problems relative to the length of time he lived with the undetected handicap.

Once the habits of a growing child are set, it is difficult and often impossible to undo them and then re-train the child.

Mothers should carefully watch the milestones of development in their growing babies and not be shy to report difficulties and differences in growth and development, when compared with other children of the same age — or with the progress made by brothers and sisters.

It is not always easy to detect problems in babies — especially if they are loved and cared for.

For instance, it can be assumed a child with mental retardation will not smile at as early an age as a normal child, but much-loved mentally retarded children will smile in response to attention from a doting mother.

Blindness, which is not common in babies, can obviously be detected by noticing that a child does not learn to focus and then does not respond to moving objects.

A deaf child does not jump when something is dropped near it, and does not respond to a cooing mother, if he is not looking at her. However, a lovingly devoted mother who gently talks to her



child while holding him a good deal, might take some several weeks to discover that he cannot hear what she is saying.

Cerebral palsy too, can be difficult to detect, as some babies are naturally stiff and awkward. But an awkwardly stiff child of six months, should he be cerebrally palsied, will have manifested comprehensive symptoms by 12 months — but will have lost six valuable months of training and therapy.

For instance, the speech of a deaf child, trained from three months, will have a greater level of efficiency and normality than a child whose deafness was detected about two because it was thought that he was merely slow to start talking.

One of the milestones of a developing baby is the compulsive need to put whatever he picks up in his mouth and chew it.

The cerebral palsied child might not do this — his co-ordination might be so poor that he skips that milestone altogether. And then he will not learn to chew or talk. To teach him those vital skills at a much later stage will prove intensely difficult.

So much can be done for crippled children if they are taken to the relevant medical authority early. With good care, they can become perfectly integrated — but, left to lie in a bed or sit in a chair, they become physically, mentally and emotionally twisted and introverted.

Children who go to school without having problems like partial deafness and mental retardation recognised live through hell until somebody detects they have something wrong with them.

They are bear-baited by brutal peers and develop violent and sometimes uncontrollable tantrums.

Often they are beaten because the teacher believes they will not do the work they cannot do — because of a mental problem. Their egos are sometimes irrevocably damaged because they are constantly reminded of their stupidity.

A handicapped child needs the devotion of a mother or one other person and the poorer the child is the less likely he is to enjoy care, because so many mothers in the lower income groups need to go out to work and have to leave children with servants and family members.

It is axiomatic in South Africa that, in any social situation blacks will have the least facilities. The number of neglected, rejected, resented, black, handicapped children is horrifying.

Concerned people are currently fighting for a day care centre in Mdantsane.

In this year of the child, East London societies which deal with the training of handicapped persons, have been invited to provide speakers for a symposium in September, in order to promote awareness of the main problem connected with handicapped children — the early recognition of the handicap by parents and the community.

SHIRLEY SMITH

FOOTNOTE: The local committee of the International Year of the Child is organising a symposium, dealing with problems of handicapped children, which will be held on Wednesday, September 5, in the central library hall. Dr Trudi Thomas will chair the symposium.

60 children on the run from Reef State home

(298 Star)

257579

East Rand Bureau

At least 60 black children escaped from the Van Ryn Deep Place of Safety and Detention in Benoni this week.

On Monday, 49 children ran away and the next day 10 more.

Today, Colonel Paul Bester, District Commandant in Benoni, said that another handful disappeared yesterday.

In the first three months of this year, 97 children escaped from the home.

The home's superintendent, Mr P J J Breedenkamp, said he could not comment on this week's figure because he had returned from leave today.

The home falls under the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Mr Breedenkamp said it was quite true that the children were not kept under lock and key during the day. "We do not want them to feel that this is a prison."

Van Ryn Deep is the only place of safety for black juveniles under 18 on the Reef. Most of the youths there are from Soweto and many of them are awaiting trial in the juvenile court.

● On Tuesday The Star reported that Van Ryn Deep was to be closed down because it was in such a poor condition and the estimated 250 children moved to a temporary home.

Another institution is to be built in the Johannesburg area in the next couple of years to house the children.

High child death rate is causing concern

(298)

Star 15/1/79.

By Marais Malan
Science Editor

The high death rate among black and coloured children is causing concern in the State Health Department and among child health authorities.

Figures published in The Star on Saturday show the rate to be seven times higher than that for whites in the birth-to-one-year age group, and 13 times higher in the one-to-four-year group.

Dr Howard Botha, director of strategic planning for the Health Department, said it was accepted that many of these deaths were preventable.

The department was concentrating on community medicine; bringing primary health care to as large a section of the population as possible.

"As yet primary health care and our health education programmes do not reach everyone. But this is the direction in which we are working within the limitations of available funds," he said.

Professor Harry Stein, head of the paediatric department at Baragwanath Hospital, said infant mortality in Soweto was 150 per 1 000 births in 1956 — in 1977 it had dropped to 42. In 1956 (population of Soweto estimated at 300 000) 2 400 children were treated at the hospital for gastroenteritis.

In 1978 it was 3 261 (population more than a million). "A good deal of progress has been made in Soweto but there is still a long way to go," he said.

A prominent paediatrician said it had been shown by studies in Cape Town that there was a close association between the incidence of gastroenteritis and poverty.

DOWN

Through co-ordination of provincial and local health and community health services the infant mortality rate among coloured children in the area was down to 25,9 per 1 000 live births. In addition coloured people had better housing, clean water and received higher wages.

To curb the high infant mortality rate among black and coloured children elsewhere he suggested there should be greater support of breast feeding and family spacing so that the small child could get better maternal care and a comprehensive investigation into the problems of the working mother.

Background

112 out of 1 000 black babes die

CONCERN at the high black and coloured infant mortality rate in South Africa — but with the promise of a steadily improving situation — has been expressed by the State Health Department and child health authorities.

Figures just published show the rate for coloured and black to be seven times higher that that of whites in the birth-to-one-year age group, and 13 times higher in the one-to-four-year group.

Dr Howard Botha, Director of Strategic Planning for the Health Department, said it was accepted that many of these deaths were preventable. That was why the department was concentrating on community medicine — bringing primary health care to as large a section of the population as possible.

'As yet primary health care and our health education programmes do not reach everyone. But this is the direction in which we are working within the limitations of available funds.

'Adequate immunisation against some of the infectious diseases will already make a great difference. For example measles predisposes towards gastro enteritis and pneumonia — some of the main baby killers.

'Subcommittees of community leaders already exist to deal with various aspects of child health, including infant mortality.

'We are also reviewing our hospital building programme, with the possibility that there will be fewer new hospital beds but more mobile health services, clinics and day hospitals which can bring health care to the people wherever they are.

'There would also be an extension of the role of the primary health care nurse who is proving such a success in Soweto'.

Professor Harry Stein, head of the Paediatric Department at Baragwanath Hospital, said the infant mortality figure of 112 per 1 000 live births for coloured and black (white rate 18) given in an article in the latest SA Medical Journal, did not apply to Soweto.

In 1956 it was 150 in Soweto — in 1977 it had dropped to 42.

In 1956 (population of Soweto estimated at 300 000) 2 400 children were treated at the hospital for gastro enteritis. In 1978 it was 3 261 (population estimate more than a million). In the same period the number of deaths from gastro enteritis dropped from 650 to 53.

The infant mortality rate for black babies is 13 times higher than for whites in the one-to-four-year-old group, reports MARAIS MALAN. But the black infant death rate is decreasing.

'We have a long way to go in Soweto, but a good deal of progress has been made', Professor Stein said.

A prominent paediatrician said it had been shown by studies in Cape Town that there was a close association between the incidence of gastro enteritis and poverty.

Through co-ordination of provincial and local health and community health services the infant mortality rate among the coloured in the area was down to 25,9 per 1 000 live births. In addition, coloured people in Cape Town had better housing, clean water and received higher wages.

He advocated the following measure to curb the high infant mortality rate among coloured and black elsewhere.

- Good ante- and post-natal care.
- Greater support of breast feeding and family spacing. So that the small child can get better maternal care.
- A comprehensive investigation into the problems of the working mother. Maternity allowances should be paid for at least three months after the birth of a baby so that it can receive a good start in life. At present mothers usually take off two months before and one month after the birth.
- There should be more creches for the babies of working mothers and child-minders should be adequately trained.
- The rural mother should be care for while her husband is working in the city.
- There is a need for more pre-school clinics. Subsidies are available but local authorities often do not make use of them.

White children in adoption

Hansard 5 (380) 9/3/79 (298)

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

How many White children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1975 to 1978.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

1975	2 775
1976	2 888
1977	2 810
1978	2 769

Babies' deaths: the grim facts

298

Star 2/5/79

By Marais Malan, Science Editor

Seven times more black and coloured babies die than white ones. And white children aged between one and four have 13 times the chances of survival.

That's the shock news to emerge from a report just released.

This is the first time comprehensive data of this kind, applicable to all population groups, has become available in this country.

The situation is said to constitute a major health problem requiring urgent government action.

The calculations are based on official government publications and have been made by two Medical Research Council workers, Prof Cyril Wyndham and Dr L M Erwig, of the council's Institute for Biostatistics. Prof Wyndham is head of the Witwatersrand branch.

The survey — the results are published in the South African Medical Journal today — was carried out in collaboration with the Health Department.

Clear

The researchers made it clear that mortality rates for blacks could not be calculated directly from Department of Statistics reports. But, from records of deaths in "selected magisterial districts," it can be assumed that their death rate over all age groups is about the same as that of coloureds.

One of the few bright aspects of the report is the fact that the infant mortality fell steadily between 1935 and 1976. Yet the figures for non-whites remain appallingly high.

The rate for whites dropped from 62,8 to 18,6 per 1 000 live births, and for coloureds (and the black figure is estimated to be about the same) from 132,6 to 112,2. Asians occupy a position in between.

The survey shows that half the coloureds or blacks who died in 1970 were four years old or less. Only seven percent of all white deaths were in children under five.

Causes

The main causes of the high mortality rates have been found to be gastro-enteritis and pneumonia, accounting for 60 percent of deaths. Malnutrition, apparently, does not appear high on the list, but measles does.

Professor Wyndham and Dr Erwig emphasise that it is possible to reduce the infant death rate in coloureds and blacks. For example, the rate in coloured infants in Cape Town has dropped to 25,9 per 1 000 live births in 1977 — close to the national rate for whites. A concerted drive by the health authorities against gastro-enterities is seen as one reason for the reduction.

"This is a clear demonstration that this health problem can be solved and that it is feasible to reduce the rates for coloureds and blacks in the rest of South Africa to the same level as the coloured rate in Cape Town," they write.

● After childhood, the death rate for blacks, Indians and coloureds stays consistently higher than it is for whites until, naturally, age tends to level the figures.

Whites have about twice the chance of living until they are 44 that coloureds do.

When a toy is not just a plaything

Toys have long been an essential part of a child's life; more recently greater value has been placed on the developmental and educational qualities in toys — and they have been carefully designed to aid the child to grow.

For mentally-handicapped children the educational value of a toy is of vital importance. A particular toy can help him learn a specific skill or concept — and when he has mastered that his teacher can choose another to improve his ability or to take him on to the next skill.

According to Mrs Laurice Cohen, Director of the East London Mental Health Society, a toy library is an essential need in the development and education of mentally retarded and brain damaged children, and the Mental Health Society is anxious to establish one in the city.

East London is well served by the McLelland School and the McLelland Training Centre for the mentally handicapped, and the Society for Early Childhood Education, together with the Mental Health Society have recently established a once weekly class for pre-school mentally handicapped children, at the McLelland School and they hope soon to provide daily classes there.

From the nucleus of families supporting the first class for pre-schoolers, a mother's group has been formed, which meets once monthly and is guided and advised by the Mental Health Society — and those women are most anxious to have a toy library

A toy library is run along the same lines as a book library; the toys are lent to the child, to take home for a certain length of time.

Naturally a teacher trained in handling handicapped children has to be in charge. She will assess which kind of toy the child needs, will discuss the use of the toy with the mother, who should attend the library with the child, and demonstrate the toy, to make sure that the child will be able to use it.

The library will serve children between the ages of three and fifteen and it is hoped that school-teachers and paediatricians will co-operate and support the project.

An obvious source of clients are the pupils in special classes in primary schools in East London. Paediatricians on the other hand should be able to find aid for particularly disturbed children in the use of specially designed toys.

Opportunity for socialisation of mothers and their children would be provided by the toy library and the organisers hope to be able to offer refreshment to aid that idea.

At this stage the planning is not too far advanced, beyond the acknowlegement of the need and the desire to see a toy library established, because it is going to take more money than is available; because voluntary helpers are needed and because the society does not have premises in which to house their library.

"Without the generous donation from East London Round Tables, from the proceeds of their melodrama," said Mrs Cohen, "we would not be able to even think of starting the project."

That donation will enable them to purchase the first batch of costly toys, but until help and premises present themselves the toy library for mentally handicapped and severely disturbed children will remain a dream.

Where the deaf learn

298

Story by
CHRIS VICK
Pictures by
GARY HORLOR

It's amazing what goes on behind the whitewashed walls of the Theo Blumberg clinic for deaf children in Mdantsane.

Children who would normally have little chance of getting anywhere in life are being helped to become something by being "taught" to hear.

By using clever and fast methods, the staff at the clinic are helping young children to hear by teaching them language.

"Once the child can speak, he associates sounds with meanings and his hearing ability will be improved," Mr Theo Blumberg, the patron of the clinic said.

We want to enable children to speak, because once they have mastered this they will be able to communicate, and also understand what people are saying to them."

The clinic was established almost 12 years ago in a small building in Duncan Village, but was moved to Mdantsane soon afterwards. The house used now was provided by the Ciskei Government, which also pays for the water and electricity used.

Over 20 children attend the clinic regularly, each accompanied by an escort. The escort, usually a parent or grandparent, is not just there to shuttle the child to and from the clinic, but also forms an essential part of the child's training.

"The escort has to teach the child after hours, at home, to ensure the development is continuous," Mr Blumberg said.

The children who attend the clinic are actually in transit, as they only stay at the clinic until there is a vacancy at either the St Thomas school for the deaf near Stutterheim, or the Efata school in Transkei.

But it is these few years before going to school which are very important when trying to help children with impaired hearing.

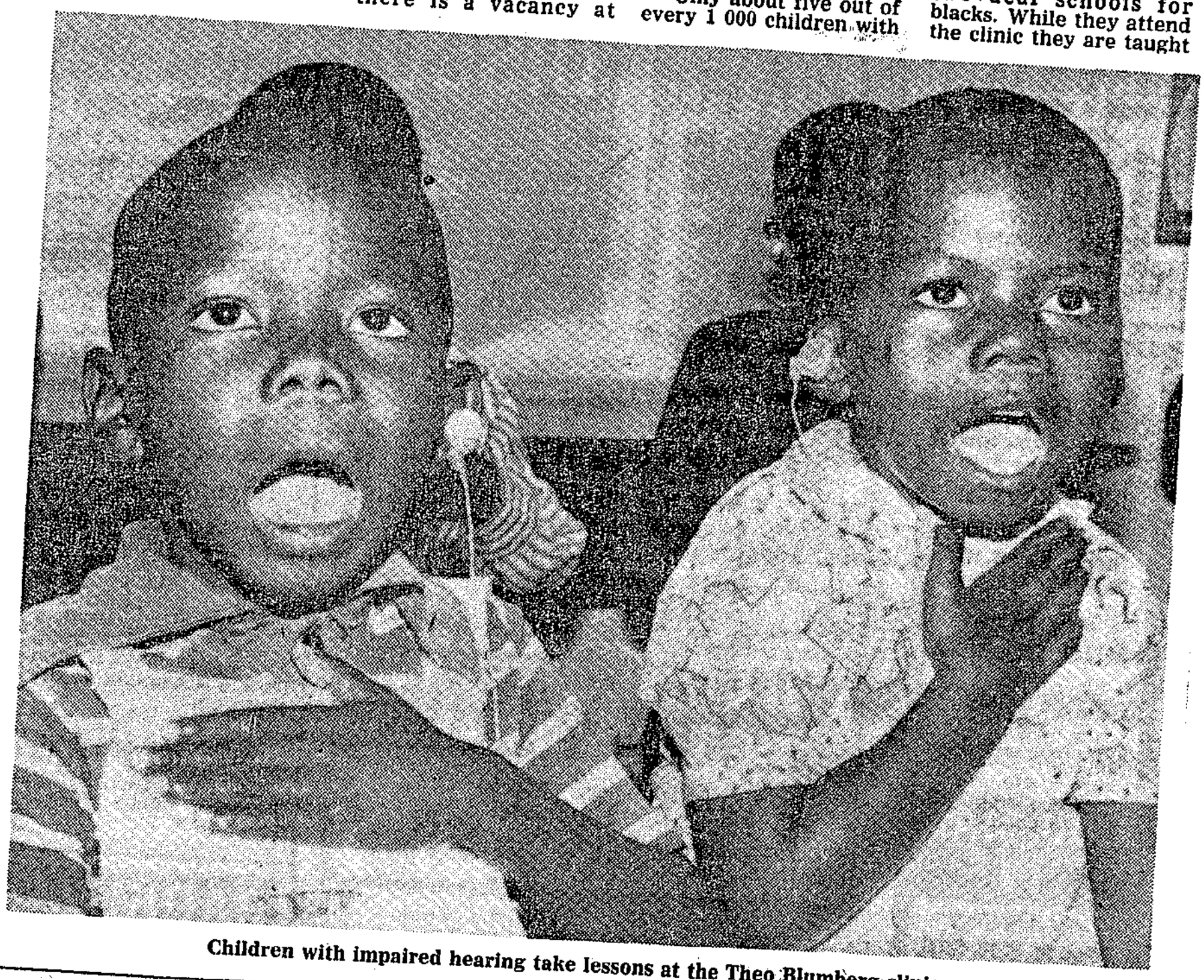
"After the age of seven it is almost impossible to develop on what we call 'islands of hearing' which exist in children with impaired hearing. These islands of hearing must be reached before the activity peters out," Mr Blumberg said.

"The islands of hearing are easiest to work with between the age of three months and three years. Between three and seven the ability diminishes until the age of seven, when it is nigh on impossible to help them.

"Only about five out of every 1 000 children with impaired hearing are totally beyond help," Mr Blumberg said. "But the degree of development we can achieve with a child is proportional to the child's intelligence.

"An intelligent child will be able to learn the different 'aspects' of hearing much easier than a child who is not so bright. That is why it is difficult, almost impossible to help a mentally retarded child with impaired hearing."

On average, the children attend the clinic for two years, after which they are sent to one of the two deaf schools for blacks. While they attend the clinic they are taught



Children with impaired hearing take lessons at the Theo Blumberg clinic.

12/05/79

to speak

12/05/79

(298)

to speak, to communicate by sign language and also to read and write.

When they first arrive at the school, children are taught in stages to read and write at the same time as they learn to speak.

"First we teach them the alphabet," the senior teacher at the clinic, Mrs Andie Maselwa said.

"Then they are taught small words such as mama and baby, and to know what they are saying. They write the word down, read it and learn to recognise the sound, that is to know what they are saying or someone is saying to them."

Two of the children at the clinic , who have only been there since January this year, showed me their books with the work they had done so far.

"In three months these children have learnt to write, to read, to speak and be able to discriminate sounds," Mrs Maselwa said, "and they have no previous schooling at all."

The clinic uses other methods to help the children to hear, the main one being the therapy room which is filled with educational toys which are used to teach children colour discrimination, perception of size and to improve their powers of observation.

"This eye training is vital for the child to be able to learn and use sign language properly," Mr Blumberg said.

"A person with impaired hearing is dependent on his sight to be able to understand people, for instance when lip-reading. So we consider it an essential part of their training to learn to use their eyes."

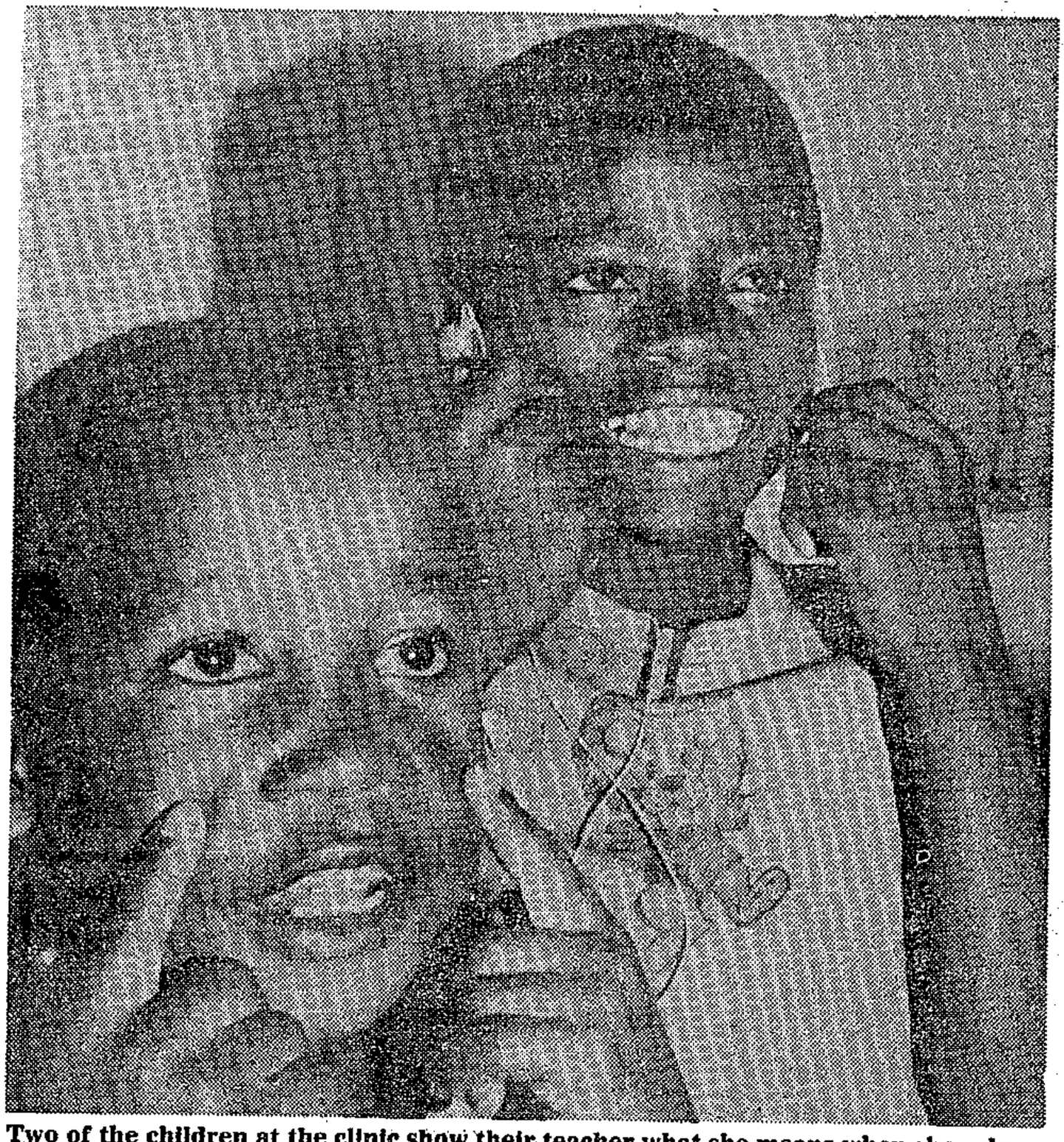
An interesting aspect of the work done at the clinic is the way the escorts become involved with classes. The staff at the clinic, consisting of "two and a half teachers" according to Mr Blumberg, are often helped by the parents.

The half teacher is Mrs Eunice Vusani, whom Mr Blumberg describes as "the best teacher in Africa".

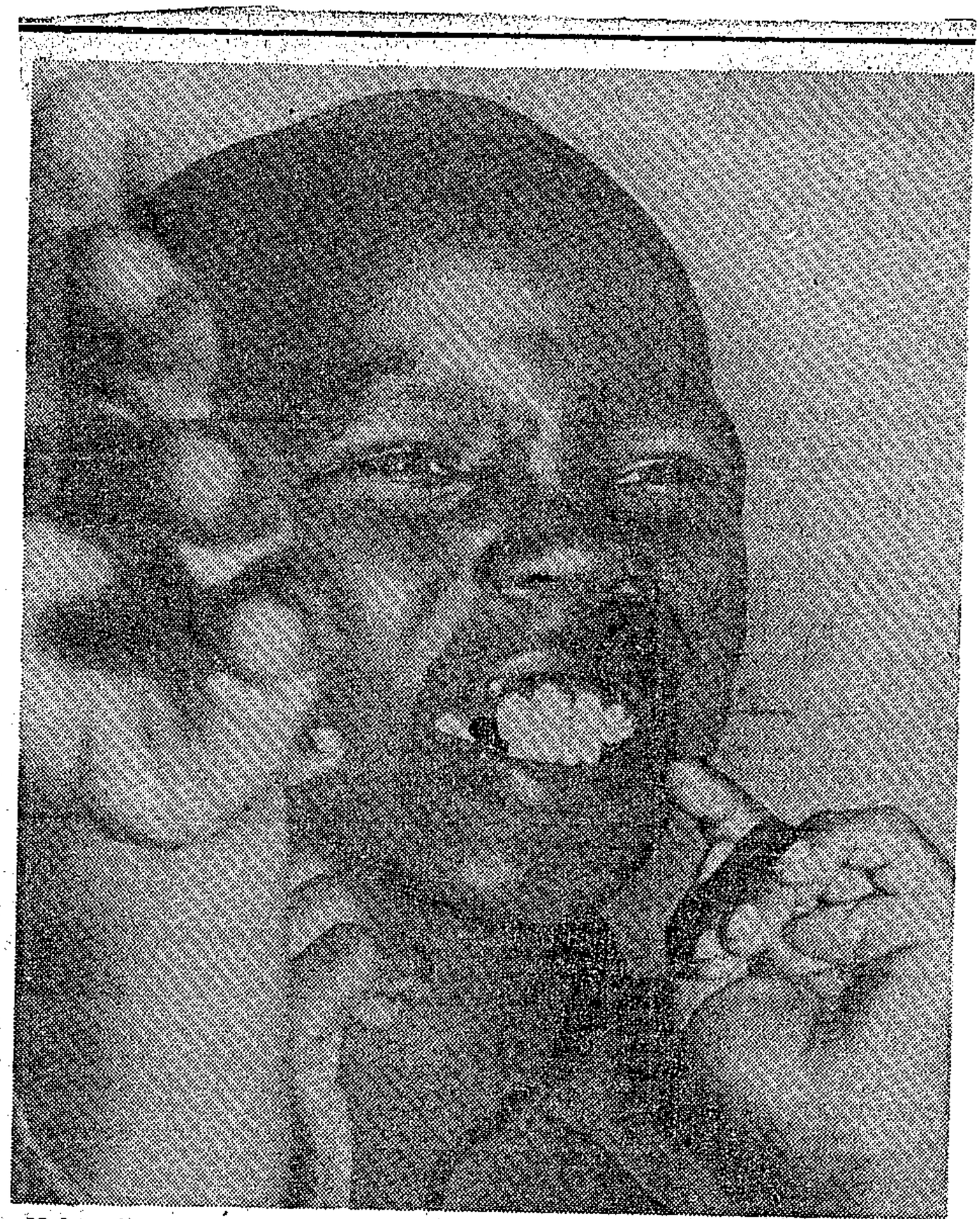
"She started off here as a charlady, and became so involved with the children she has ended up teaching them," Mr Blumberg said.

"Some of the mothers also become engrossed in the classes and you can see them mouthing the words and urging their children on."

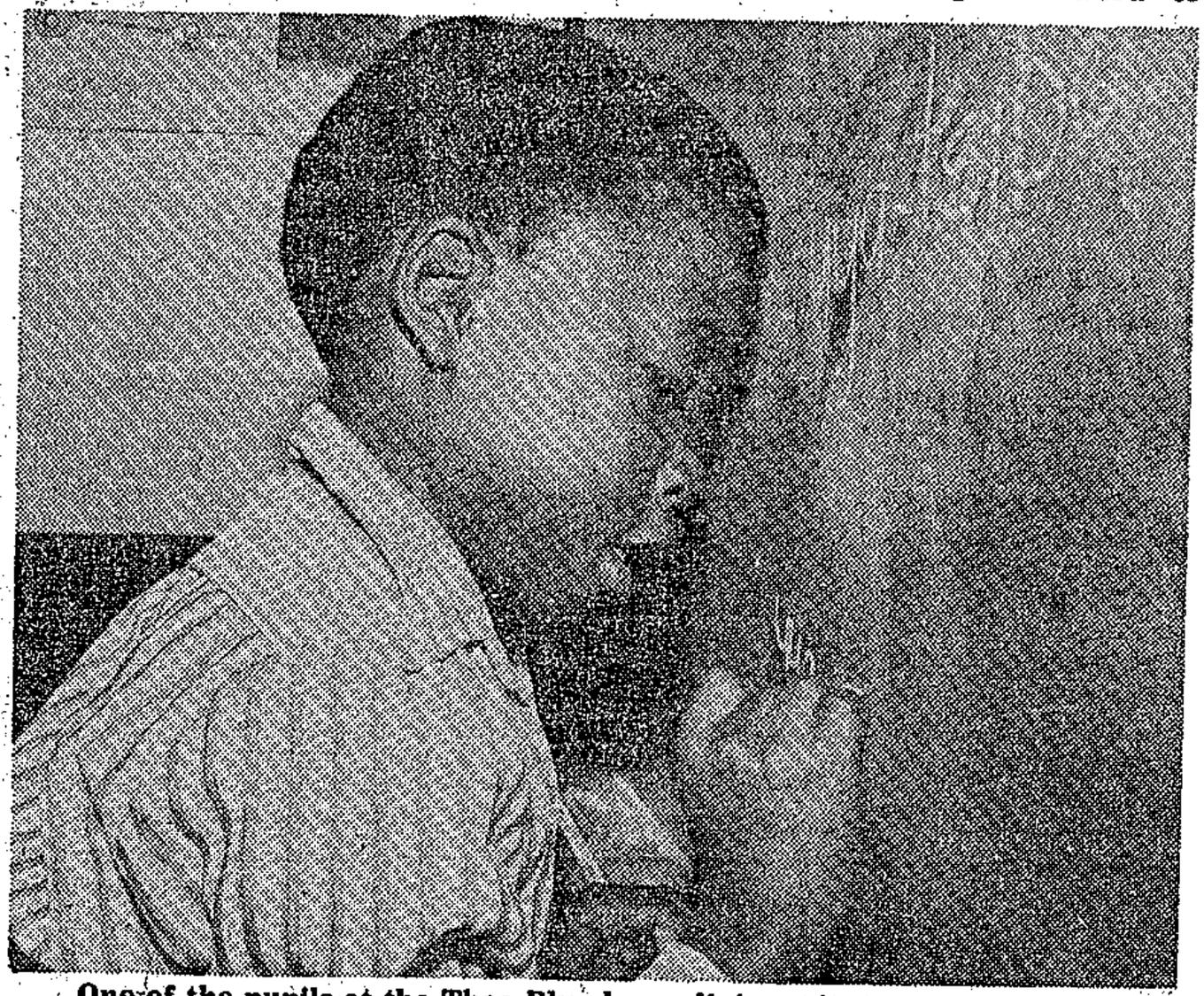
According to Mrs Maselwa, several of the mothers have learnt to read and write since bringing their children to the clinic.



Two of the children at the clinic show their teacher what she means when she asks them to cry.



Makuxolwe Nxathi, one of the pupils at the Theo Blumberg clinic for deaf child in Mdantsane, joins in to show the rest of the class the meaning of the word "cr



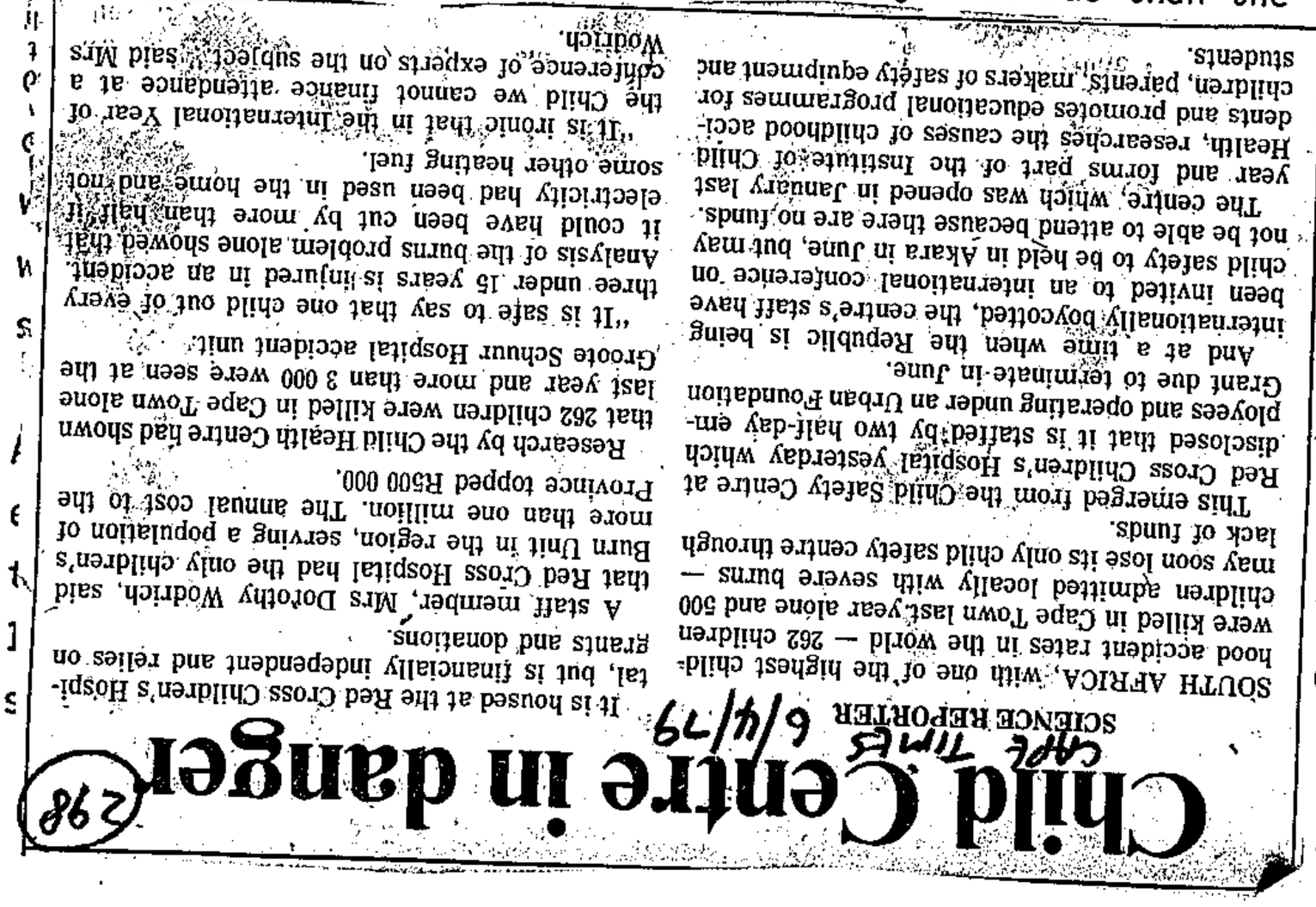
One of the pupils at the Theo Blumberg clinic, writes on the blackboard.

12/05/74
248

This illustration raises several points: the first is that employers have no clear idea of what an engineering technician, or indeed any kind of technician,is. There is no doubt that this is a consequence of the relatively recent introduction of the occupation of 'technician'; the need for a bridge between the engineer and the artisan only arose with the rapid technological development following World War 11. The classification of technicians is likely to become increasingly standardised with time.

Another point is that while some technicians can be defined as occupying a position between that of an artisan and an engineer, in industries such as the chemical industry there are no such convenient benchmarks. We need to broaden our definition to include all technicians. It is,perhaps, satisfactory to say that a technician is a person who has a general understanding of the operations and processes taking place as well as the ability to undertake some of the practical work involved. The technician has some of the insight and general understanding of the theoretically trained professional and some of the manual skill of the practically trained worker.

Let us look at the recent history of formal technical education in South Africa and follow the path a potential technician takes if he/she wishes to qualify for the National Diploma for Technicians (NDT), a level of education considered by the Human Sciences Research Council to be equivalent to Standard X plus three years' training,or the National Certificate for Technicians (NCT), equal to Standard X plus one or two years' training. The system of National Diplomas and National Certificates was introduced by what was then the



Child Centre in danger

Cape Times 6/4/79

SCIENCE REPORTER

SOUTH AFRICA, with one of the highest child-hood accident rates in the world — 262 children were killed in Cape Town last year alone and 500 children admitted locally with severe burns — may soon lose its only child safety centre through lack of funds.

This emerged from the Child Safety Centre at Red Cross Children's Hospital yesterday which disclosed that it is staffed by two half-day employees and operating under an Urban Foundation Grant due to terminate in June.

And at a time when the Republic is being internationally boycotted, the centre's staff have been invited to an international conference on child safety to be held in Akara in June, but may not be able to attend because there are no funds.

The centre, which was opened in January last year and forms part of the Institute of Child Health, researches the causes of childhood accidents and promotes educational programmes for children, parents, makers of safety equipment and students.

It is housed at the Red Cross Children's Hospital, but is financially independent and relies on grants and donations.

A staff member, Mrs Dorothy Wodrich, said that Red Cross Hospital had the only children's Burn Unit in the region, serving a population of more than one million. The annual cost to the Province topped R500 000.

Research by the Child Health Centre had shown that 262 children were killed in Cape Town alone last year and more than 3 000 were seen at the Groote Schuur Hospital accident unit.

"It is safe to say that one child out of every three under 15 years is injured in an accident. Analysis of the burns problem alone showed that it could have been cut by more than half if electricity had been used in the home and not some other heating fuel.

"It is ironic that in the International Year of the Child we cannot finance attendance at a conference of experts on the subject," said Mrs Wodrich.

(298)

It seems that Kitchener wired to all Generals or colomn Commanders that anyone who brought off a successful coup would get immediate promotion. Bruce Hamilton was so stirred up that he ordered those marches though the Intelligence Officer told him it was no good, as the information was three days old. We now learn that Bruce Hamilton goes to 'Stellenbosch' (i.e. was appointed to an unimportant comm t been confirmed. He has certainly usands of pounds by killing horse itless work. The wisdom of Kitche . Some say that it will make col ly for themselves and that they wi properly. A big move may be spoi get a few prisoners or cattle to swe thers say that as big moves always to let columns do what they can.

Hansard 9(612) 3/4 79

Orphanages for Black children

591. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(a) How many orphanages for Black children in the White areas of the Republic are (i) administered and (ii) subsidized by his Department, (b) where are they situated, (c) how many children can be accommodated in each orphanage and (d) what are the ages of such children.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) None.

(ii) 6.

(b) and (c)

Johannesburg (Bethany)	100
Melmoth (Dingaanstat)	172
Johannesburg (Orlando)	60
Durban (Othandweni)	80
Pinetown (St. Vincent)	110
Stutterheim (Woodlands).....	98

(d) From 6 months to 18 years.

5th December We heard that the eys are to leave Allenby's column and to go the line (the railway). There is a rumour that it is for a couple of months' rest. They are to be replaced in the column by the 13th Huzzars. This then, I fancy, will be my last trek. In many ways it is a pleasant life and in good weather I enjoy the riding, so that I suppose I shall regret it when I have been stationary for some weeks.

tender loving care?

AR 4/79 (298)

The early years



HAPPY, ACTIVE CHILDREN — signify it is a good creche in most instances. Here Mrs H Mitri, owner of a creche-cum-nursery school in Judith Paarl, plays with some toddlers.

Photograph by Alan Coxon

"If a child's early years are bad he can be scarred for life."

So says Dr Diana Shmukler, a psychology lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, stressing the importance of these years.

She explained the necessity for good substitute mothering.

"In the first three years of its life the child develops intellectually, emotionally and socially."

She was horrified at the conditions in some of the creches we described to her.

We said some babies and infants are left to sit in cots or on the floor all day with no toys or games to amuse them and disinterested staff to look after them.

"One would certainly not expect such conditions in 1979," Dr Shmukler said.

"A lack of stimulation and loving adult contact can lead to mental retardation — even if the child has no brain damage — and severe emotional disturbances. The child will find it difficult to relate to people at a later stage.

"The ratio of staff to small children should not be more than about four or five children per adult."

Dr Shmukler said the task of mothering could not be left entirely to a substitute. The child's mother had a vital role to play in the evenings and at weekends.

"Mothers shouldn't put their children to bed when they get home. Let the child stay up later and play with him.

"Talk to him, read, cuddle him. This contact is vital to the child's healthy development.

A spokeswoman for the Johannesburg Health Department said a good maid was often far better than the care in creches.

Dr Shmukler agreed. "The nanny should be told the child is more important than housework.

"She should be told that if the child wants to pick him up. She should play with him, sing to him and take him for walks

STAR 3/4/79 (248)

298

WOMEN

Is your creche missing that

Big creche loophole

STAR
3/4/79
298

Staffers at the pre-schools institution section of the Johannesburg Health Department told CHARLENE BELTRAMO that the type of care available in creches is often limited and inadequate in terms of physical and emotional stimulation.

Mothers are returning to work in increasing numbers when their babies are still tiny because their households need the extra money.

These mothers are faced with the problem of finding the best substitute for mothering. Some choose a child minder, others a trusted relation or domestic servant. For many a creche is the answer to their problem.

SURVEY

But a Woman's Page survey of creches in Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton has shown that many leave much to be desired.

The situation is such that some child care workers spoke of being "traumatised" after visiting certain creches.

They said there was "a severe lack, in many, of TLC (tender loving care)."

Although more attention has been devoted in recent years to pre-school education for children aged from three to six years, the well-being of infants younger than that is being virtually ignored.

That is why it is so important there is now a pre-schools institution section at the Johannesburg Health Department. It is the only one of its kind in South Africa.

This dedicated team of women keeps an eye on child-minders, creches and nursery schools in Johannesburg.

They say that the type of care available is limited and often grossly inadequate in terms of emotional and physical stimulation.

Part of the problem is that people looking after children in creches — babies from 10 days old to nursery school age — need no qualifications.

This area has been ignored to the extent there are no recognised courses in this country for people caring for infants in creches. A few exceptional creches employ women with paediatric nursing experience.

The Johannesburg Health Department is trying to educate staff in creches but, it says salaries are bad for these people.

"Consequently there is a high staff turnover, making any training programme difficult, if not impossible," says a spokesman for the institution.

WATCHFUL

The Department of Social Welfare is responsible for the wellbeing of children in creches. But child minders are not legally the responsibility of any department, although the Department of Health in Johannesburg does keep a watchful eye on them.

But, both Social Welfare and the Health Department admitted, there is no way they can insure infants receive physical and mental stimulation or "TLC."

They said it is also difficult to prosecute people for maltreating children in these institutions as concrete proof is not easy to find.

Our survey showed very few creches cater for babies. Only one creche cares for babies from 10 days old.

Inspectors at the pre-school section of the Johannesburg Health Department said care at this creche was a cause for concern.

A handful cater for children aged from six months. Most creches prefer to care for infants aged from one year or preferably after they have been potty-trained — about two years old.

I visited 17 creches and creche - cum - nursery schools. In many, children had insufficient mental stimulation or physical activities. The younger the child, the worse the situation.

Staff showed no interest in their charges. Discipline was minimal and organised activities to stimulate the child almost non-existent.

Expensive fees are not indicative of good care.

The two most expensive creches I saw charged R75 and R60 a month — they were also the two worst, I felt, and so did child care workers.

The best I visited was not in a prestige suburb, it was in Judith's Paarl and charged only R45 a month for infants.

CARE

In the Johannesburg area there are 19 profit-making half-day creches; two full-day non-profit creches; 31 profit-making creche-cum-nursery schools (full day) and 13 non-profit full day creche/nursery schools.

A creche is defined as a place of care, in terms of the Childrens Act of 1960. It has to be registered with the Department of Social Welfare, and the local municipality must issue a health certificate.

● **See Star Woman tomorrow for Charlene Beltramo's survey of local nursery schools.**

1. Let x = colour sets
   y = black and white sets

   Objective function: 45x + 15y maximised

(a)	Production limit	$x \leq$	50	(no. of picture tubes avail)
(b)	Chas s assembly	$18x + 6y \leq$	1 800	i.e. $y \leq 300 - 3x$
(c)	Final assembly	$1,6x + y \leq$	240	i.e. $y \leq 240 - 1,6x$
(d)	Final testing	$2x + ,5y \leq$	166	i.e. $y \leq 332 - 4x$

2. See attached graph.

3. Feasible solutions:

		Objective Function	Contrib.
(i)	y = 240; x = 0	(15 x 240) + (45 x 0)	R3 600
(ii)	y = 0: x = 50	(15 x 0) + (45 x 50)	R2 250
(iii)	intersection of y = 332 - 4x; x = 50 i.e. y = 132; x = 50	(15 x 132) + (45 x 50)	R4 230
(iv)	intersection of y = 332 - 4x; and y = 240 - 1,6x; i.e. 2,4x = 92; i.e. x = 38; i.e. y = 179; x = 38	(15 x 179) + (45 x 50)	R4 395

∴ produce 179 black and white sets and 38 colour, which produces a daily contribution of R4 395

376.

Hansard 8663 29/3/79.

Indian children in foster care

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

How many Indian children are at present placed in foster care in terms of the Children's Act.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

2 386 children.

Hansard 5 (37) 913/79

White children in foster care

298

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

How many White children are at present placed in foster care in terms of the Children's Act.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

6 838 on 31 December 1978.

Hansard 6 col 2615 →

16/3/79

develop into a useful citizen, and notes with thanks and appreciation the particular part played by the woman and mother in the education of the child.

Hon. members on this side of the House wish to express our thanks and appreciation today towards the Government, the hon. the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions and the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions for what they have done for the child during the past number of years. We thank the Government for the many opportunities created for the child during the past 30 years, whether by way of the provision of funds, of schools, or of health services, etc.

The UN has decided that 1979 should be known as the Year of the Child. I want to laud them for that resolution. Whether the intentions of the UN as regards this resolution will be effectively implemented throughout the world, is another matter. What is important, is the disposition of people in the UN to place the welfare of the child in the foreground. I am concerned about the attitude the world displays towards the child.

In the United Kingdom, a Children's Act was only passed 100 years after slavery had been abolished, and 60 years after an Animal Protection Act had been passed there.

The first child to be removed from its parents, was removed in terms of the Animal Protection Act because "she is a member of the animal kingdom". There was not a Children's Act in terms of which the child could be removed and she therefore had to be removed in terms of the Animal Protection Act.

I may be asked why I am using examples such as these in support of my statement. In my view, the attitude of the world community has not changed much since. My considered opinion is that the attitude of the world towards the child has not changed as much as might be desired. It is true that many laws have been passed in Western countries for the protection of the child, but the spirit of involvement in the problem of the child is still lacking in the civilized world.

In support of my viewpoint concerning this attitude towards the child, I should like to quote to hon. members certain cases of cruelty by White parents to White children in South Africa. Since 1974 the following cases

ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WOMAN AND MOTHER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD INTO A USEFUL CITIZEN

(Motion)

*Mr. S. P. BARNARD: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That this House expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government for the opportunities created for the child to

of ill-treatment of children have occurred, and I am quoting headlines from South African newspapers: "Couple ill-treated their baby"; "Baby's arm and leg fractured, father imprisoned"; "Baby injured, two in court"; "Naked child chased with stick"; "Child had to beg for water"; and "Three-year old child hit with pick handle."

Mr. Speaker, do you remember these incidents, and can you still see them taking place in your mind's eye? People have already forgotten about this and the murderers are still free. That is as far as I want to go with newspaper headings.

I now want to read hon. members an extract from a newspaper report—

> Elf maande lank het mev. X haar kind op verskeie maniere mishandel. Sy het hom geslaan met die plathand en soms met die vuis. Daar was dae wat sy hom nooit toegelaat het om die bottel te drink nie. Ander kere het sy hom gewurg totdat hy blou in sy gesig was. Die seuntjie was te bang vir sy ma, hy wou die bottel nie drink wat sy in sy mondjie gedruk het nie. Mev. X kan nie onthou wat sy in haar woede gedoen het nie, maar die kind het meteens wit om sy mond geword. Aan die baba se gesig kon mev. X sien dat hy baie pyn verduur het en 'n halfuur later is die baba dood. Die nadoodse ondersoek het getoon dat daar inwendige bloeding was.

I go on to quote from another report—

> 'n Moeder het haar kind aan 'n draad vasgemaak en die kind het gesterf. Sy is 18 maande tronkstraf opgelê en ná die jongvrou se terugkeer vanuit die gevangenis, was sy weer swanger en het geboorte aan 'n tweeling gegee.

I quote further from yet another newspaper report—

> 'n Moeder het haar kind met huishoudelike gereedskap betakel in 'n onbeheersde woedebui. Die gevolg was verskeie letsels aan sy lyf en kop.

Sir, I saw that. It was not merely a matter of injuries, but there were actually holes in the body and the head of the child. I want to quote from the final newspaper report—

> Natasha, vier maande oud, is só deur haar stiefvader aangerand dat sy permanent blind geword het. Natasha is vandag omtrent sewe jaar oud.

I have quoted these various gruesome examples of cruelty to children here, and I ask myself why children are ill-treated in this brutal fashion. I suggest that the primary reason for this state of affairs is the attitude towards the child. Society is obsessed with the idea that a particular child belongs only to a particular family and is an asset only to that family. A child's parent or stepparent or guardian has rights over such a child, often without the sense of responsibility that a parent should have. Society recognizes those rights. There is a sort of indifference towards the children of other couples and towards children in general. The second reason is our belief that a woman is instinctively adequately equipped for her task of motherhood. In my view, this conception is wrong. Emphasis should be placed on the training of a girl, so that ultimately she will be able to be motherly towards her child.

To me, the concept "motherliness" means the tender handling of the baby by the mother, the caressing of the child and the feeding, especially the breast feeding of the child. This means that a mother hugs her child and treats him with love throughout the day. As against this there is the concept of "mothering". A baby that plays with a doll, washes its hands and lays it down, but seldom hugs it. To me, the concept of "mothering" merely means the physical methods of training, the clothing of the child, the care of its health, etc. For this, there is both pre-natal and post-natal instruction available to the mother, but there is no real instruction in respect of motherliness. It is said that our daughters are being taught how to do pottery, needlework and flower arrangement, but that they are not learning how to be mothers. Motherliness simply has to be acquired along the way and learned and applied in married life with all its problems, to a child that is often born too early in the mother's lifetime.

Why do people ill-treat children like that? What is the view on this? The view of psychologists is that these people have emotional personality problems and many other aberrations. However, my love for a child makes me so subjective that I should

Hansard 6 Queen Ch 437 (298)

14/3/79

Black children in foster care

394. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

How many Black children are at present placed in foster care in terms of the Children's Act.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

2 563 Children.

Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 436

14/3/79

298

Coloured children in foster care

392. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

How many Coloured children are at present placed in foster care in terms of the Children's Act.

WEDNESDAY,

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

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

14 458.

Hansard 6 Quest Col. 437

298
~~256~~

Coloured children in adoption

395. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

How many Coloured children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1975 to 1978.

THE MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

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

1975	563
1976	519
1977	569
1978	549

Hansard 6 Quest. 437

(298)

14/3/79

Black children in adoption

398. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1975 to 1978.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Year	Adoptions Registered
1975	344
1976	418
1977	481
1978	407

Hansard 6 Question Col. 391 12/3/79

298

391

MONDAY, 1

Indian children in adoption

(255)

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

How many Indian children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act during each year from 1975 to 1978.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

1975	146
1976	162
1977	121
1978	156

Hansard 5 (312) 7/7/79

298

Amendment of Children's Act

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

Whether legislation is to be introduced during the current session of Parliament to amend the Children's Act.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions):

No.

It should be noted that the term 'technical' is misleading when referring to the above institutions, since they do in fact offer a wide range of courses over and above strictly technical courses, e.g. commercial and art courses. The following three tables give an idea of the number of students completing actual technical courses.

Table 2. NTC 1 - V passes, 1970-1974.

Year	NTC 1	NTC 11	NTC 111	NTC 1V	NTC V
1970	2 397	2 405	2 434	1 390	754
1971	2 455	2 434	2 249	1 369	1 217
1972	3 108	2 966	1 980	958	1 161
1973	3 521	3 353	2 117	93	1 055
1974	3 303	3 659	2 508	-	280

Source : South African Institute of Race Relations, Annual Surveys.

Note : NTC 1V and V were being phased out and replaced by the T courses by 1973.

Of particular interest to us in the above table is the number of passes at NTC 111 level and above, since an NTC 111 (now N3) pass is an entrance qualification to the National Diploma and National Certificate courses.

The following table shows the number of National Diplomas for Technicians awarded since the inception of the system in 1958.

Table 3. National Diplomas for Technicians by subject awarded 1958-1971.

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, February 27, 1979 9

Africans 'give up' children

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 15 African children are abandoned in the Durban-Pinetown metropolitan area each month, and the reasons seem to be largely economic.

The White and the Indian community have a negligible abandonment rate and about one child a month is cast off in the Coloured community.

The Child Welfare Society in Johannesburg disclosed last month that Africans were abandoning about 30 children a month in that city's environs.

The society found that the general cause was unemployment. The unemployed family's inability to care for its children was leading it to lose the children at bus terminals and railway stations in the hope that someone would take them in.

Child abandonment has always been a great deal more prevalent among Africans than other race groups, mainly because of impoverishment.

Government and welfare officers in the Durban-Pinetown region said yesterday, however, that there were also other factors involved.

A social worker said African women were becoming more emancipated and some were not prepared to look after children, although they did not stop having them.

Some unmarried young women rejected their babies out of shame or because they had no accommodation or could not support them.

(278) Hansard 5 col 163 23/2/70

Crimes against children

*11. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) Whether his Department has completed its investigation into the incidence of crimes against children; if so,

(2) whether any recommendations were made to him in this regard; if so, (a) what recommendations and (b) what steps are to be taken to implement them.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No, my Department is at present preparing a report on the matter.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Hansard 3 Cols 22/2/71

298

Black children in children's homes

Mr. N. OLDFIELD asked the Secretary of State for Social Relations and Development

how many (a) committed and (b) privately placed Black children are at present accommodated at registered children's homes.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 42

(b) 36

298 **Children's Act** Hansard 3 col 1148 2 79

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

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1976-'77 and 1977-'78, respectively;

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

For the calendar year 1976 and 1977 respectively:

(1) 3 088 and 2 814.

(2) (a) 1 057 and 713.

(b) 898 and 1 001.

The information for the calendar year 1978 is not available as yet.

After-school care centre a 'success'

7/2/79 (298)

By ANNABELLE WARD

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society's After-School Care Centre in Regents Park has proved an "unqualified success" and a similar centre is planned for Hillbrow.

"We opened the Mary Uys centre in the southern suburbs strictly on the understanding that it must be self-supporting. We gave it six months to prove its viability," said Harold Ferreira, director of the society.

The Mary Uys centre, which accepts children from Grade 1 to Std 7, began with 28 children in May in a former boys' home building. A qualified social worker and volunteers look after the children from 12.30 pm to 5.30 pm during school terms and from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm during school holidays.

The children are given a snack when they arrive from school. Their homework is supervised and after studies so is their playtime.

Initially only children in the immediate vicinity could be accepted. Then, when the society received a donation from a trust fund, a small bus was bought and enrolment swelled to nearly 100.

Parents pay R25 a month for their first child, R40 for two children and R60 for three. According to Mr Ferreira, nearly half of these children come from one-parent families, emphasising the centre's important role.

It is hoped that the Hillbrow centre will open by the middle of the year.

The first step is to find a suitable building. Mr Ferreira feels that using a school could defeat the objects of the centre. "The children wouldn't come. They want a break from their school surroundings," he explained.

The next step is to find suitably qualified staff and volunteers.

"Parents have remarked how their children have changed. They have become more co-operative at home. And the parents benefit too," said Mr Ferreira. "They don't have to worry where their child might be and what he might be doing. When they come home in the evenings they don't have the complicated job of helping with homework."

Another good feature of the centre is that the social worker can pick up family tensions and problems through the child. Sometimes she wil do the counselling herself, or if the problem is complex, she can refer the family to the correct agency.

"The need for these centres is limitless. Every residential area should have one," said Mr Ferreira. "But our work would be speeded if the public helped us."

Anyone wanting to give either their time or money can contact Mrs Jenny Wiser, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, PO Box 2539, Johannesburg, or telephone 21-2431.

298

Child care talks to be held in EL

EAST LONDON — Three of South Africa's leaders in the field of child care will lecture Border doctors and nurses on the latest hospital methods here on Saturday.

Prof Atties Malan, Professor of Newborn Services at the University of Cape Town, Sister June Francis, Director of the Breastfeeding Association in Cape Town and Dr Dave Wood, a paediatrician at the Red Cross and Groote Schuur hospitals will lecture on a variety of subjects at a seminar organised by the Parentcraft Advisory Service.

Leading doctors and nurses from throughout the Border and East London have been invited to attend.

While the seminar was not planned as part of the international Year of the Child or South Africa's Health Year, a spokesman for the organisers said it fitted in well with both projects. — DDR.

This higher estimate probably reflects the experience of the last two years in which iron ore output has reached levels: two and three times what they

7/1/79 Sund Exp (298)

ESS January 7, 1979

HOW A SUNDAY EXPRESS REPORT BROUGHT JOY TO ORLANDO CHILDREN

Readers put heart back in Christmas



● Curious children from the Orlando Children's Home crowd around the van which brought boxes of odds and ends for them from a well-wisher.



● Mrs Maggie Nkwe . . . director

AFTER reading in the Sunday Express of the hand-to-mouth existence of the Orlando Children's Home, a Johannesburg flatdweller decided to sacrifice his Christmas dinner — and gave his only chicken to the home.

The gesture from the anonymous donor was met with a big thank you from the director of the home, Mrs Maggie Nkwe.

"It was a wonderful present," she said this week. "We really don't mind how much or how little people give us — anything is welcome."

She said there had been a great response to a Sunday Express report of two weeks ago which highlighted the home's grim future — and the fact that its 60 children would hardly notice Christmas.

Thus the Sunday Express and its big-hearted readers were able to bring a small measure of cheer to the children.

This week I popped in to see them again, and found that suddenly the Soweto Orlando Home was alive. . .

● The wives of four Canadian Embassy officials from Pretoria were visiting the children. They were especially interested in the babies, handling and [illegible] with care wonderful things as decorated coffee grinders, cups, pieces of hardboard, clothing and magazines.

● The home also received several cheques ranging from R10 to R100.

Mrs Nkwe, pointing to a baby with his head covered when she lay down on a line with the baby strapped to her back.

"Seconds before she was killed the boy was flung

By PADDI CLAY

[illegible] reports (17,0 per cent per annum). However, this historic rate is presumably heavily influenced by the fact that production in this period was growing from very low levels.

● An American woman filled a van with personal odds and ends — and sent it off. And when the vehicle drew up it became the centre of attraction to the older children at the home.

● Cartons filled with bits and pieces from anonymous well-wishers became exciting lucky dips.

And as the children unwrapped the packages they pulled out such weird and wife, responding to the Sunday Express report, presented a jungle gym to the home.

Mrs Nkwe commented: "The children are just going to love that."

in bruises but merrily sucking away on an orange, said: "We need to care for children like that."

"That child now has a little hope — unlike his mother who died under a train clear.

"It's a miracle that he is alive — and all these anonymous donors are helping us to care for him in the way his mother obviously never thought she could," Mrs Nkwe said.

7/01/79

SUN EXPR (248)

'PUT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE MANGANESE MINES:

Crisis centre for children

298

Johannesburg's black abandoned children are to get their first crisis centre.

It is to be opened by the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika at Meadowlands, Soweto.

The Sefikeng Centre will be used until a more permanent centre can be built at Emmdi, the chairman of the NGK Afrika Southern Transvaal Youth Committee, the Rev Madipatla Hlaka said.

Mr Hlaka said the centre will serve as a refuge for homeless children for two or three days at a time until some kind of home can be found for them.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society welcomed the centre.

At present the only shelter in the Transvaal for abandoned black children is Orlando Children's Home Soweto — and it is permanently over crowded.

Several agencies have taken up the cause of the abandoned child — but the Sefikeng centre is the first to be set up for children who roam the streets of Johannesburg and sometimes end up drug addicts or criminals.

1950	791	8 042	
1951	759	7 509	101
1952	875	9 357	93
1953	828	9 605	86
1954	701	7 956	88
1955	589	5 596	105
1956	697	6 709	104
1957	715	7 659	93
1958	847	8 577	99
1959	969	8 431	115
1960	1 194	9 318	128
1961	1 418	8 816	161
1962	1 465	9 280	158
1963	1 358	8 120	167
1964	1 468	8 229	178
1965	1 775	8 703	204
1966	1 982	9 280	214
1967	2 121	7 769	273
1968	2 428	8 091	300
1969	2 644	7 310	362
1970	3 053	8 244	370
1971	3 418	8 149	419
1972	3 373	7 643	441
1973	4 242	9 211	461
1974	4 835	8 765	552
1975	5 881	9 905	594
1976	5 503	9 176	600
1977	5 290	9 595	551

SOCIAL SECURITY
- CHILDCARE

298

2/1/79

31/12/79

Hansuds 1980

Schools of industry

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

(1) How many (a) boys and (b) girls are at present (i) accommodated at and (ii) listed as absconders from schools of industry;

(2) how many (a) boys and (b) girls absconded from schools of industry during (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980 to date;

(3) how many (a) boys and (b) girls were transferred from schools of industry to reform schools during (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980 to date?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

		(a)	(b)
(1)	(i)	1 212	989
	(ii)	126	82
(2)	(i)	458	165
	(ii)	390	199
	(iii)	217	108
(3)	(i)	41	21
	(ii)	42	15
	(iii)	15	5

14(785) 22/5/80 (298)

Black children: places of safety

632. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many places of safety, other than police cells, for the reception of Black children are there in the White areas of the Republic, (b) where are they situated and (c) how many children can be accommodated in each place?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 4

(b) Benoni
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
Johannesburg

(c) 250
72
14
50

298

Hansard 8 Quest col 541

28-3-80

Assault on infants by parents

s(541) 28-3-80 (298)

476. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979;

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die or (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

	(1)	2(a)	2(b)
Cape Province:			
White	6	—	—
Coloured	27	4	9
Black	9	—	4
Natal:			
White	9	—	1
Coloured	4	—	—
Asian	8	—	2
Black	9	4	4
Orange Free State:			
White	5	1	1
Coloured	9	1	5
Black	38	—	15
Transvaal:			
White	23	2	6
Coloured	3	—	—
Black	87	1	8
South West Africa:			
Coloured	1	—	1
Black	5	—	5

Hansard
25/3/80

298

8(478)

Children's Act

8(473) 25/3/80 (298)

433. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act during 1978 and 1979, respectively;

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

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

For the calendar year 1978:

(1) 3 195.

(2) (a) 1 109.

(b) 636.

The information for the calendar year 1979 is not available as yet.

NEW CASH DEAL AIDS PLAIN'S CRECHES

298
Argus
20/12/80

By KERI MOLLOY

ONE of Mitchell's Plain's most pressing problems — the critical shortage of child care centres — will be eased by the National Housing Commission's decision announced this month to offer cut-price creche sites in the township.

Community leaders have pointed out that the shortage was a large contributor to the appallingly high rent arrears figure — more than R1-million.

'The mothers of Mitchell's Plain cannot work because they have nowhere to leave their children. They must work, however, because, without the extra income, the families cannot afford to live there.

RIDICULOUS

'It is a ridiculous Catch-22 situation', a community worker told Weekend Argus.

Welfare bodies have been helpless because high land costs prohibited their buying sites and the City Council will not provide creches because Mitchell's Plain is not a sub-economic area.

The few privately-run creches, in houses, have not made a dent in the demand.

RIGHT STEP

The National Housing Commission's decision is a step in the right direction,' Mr Edward Kai, secretary of the Combined Mitchell's Plain Residents' Association said.

'But there is no doubt that a return to the old system of a nominal R2 charge for creche church sites would be ideal.'

Where once the sites had been available at a nominal R2, in March the Commission increased the price to the full market value of R16 000 to R20 000 a site.

This ruling applied to creche and church sites — a blow to the community, which needed the focus of a place of worship that could also be used for gatherings.

In March and again in September the City Council appealed to the Department of Community Development to review the ruling.

At a meeting of the municipal Housing Committee held on Wednesday it was disclosed that the National Housing Commission has reduced the cost of creche sites substantially putting them within the reach of welfare bodies.

Although the cost is not down to the original nominal R2, it is estimated to be about 10 percent of the market value.

NEW RULING

Under the new ruling the cost of a creche site will be that of the bare land plus 15 percent of the servicing charge.

The greater part of the cost of a site covers service — street, sewage, stormwater drain construction, etc — and at the new price of about R2 000, welfare bodies will, finally be able to plan and finance creches.

Mr Kai said he expected organisations to come forward as soon as the new dispensation was known.

City's long battle on teenage crime

MORE than 1 200 cases involving children were recorded in Cape Town Magistrate's Court this year. Most were teenage boys who appeared in connection with theft, armed robbery and assault.

The children involved were mainly from District Six, Salt River, Woodstock, Kensington and Factreton. Between January 2 and November 11, 1 180 cases were heard.

Of these 419 were for theft, 117 housebreaking, 110 assault, 64 armed robbery, 62 dagga, 16 for possession of stolen property, 11 for damage to railway property, eight drunkenness, four attempted murder, four rape and about 100 other cases varying from sodomy to hawking without a licence.

PROBATION

One of the people who continually liaises with the parents of these children is a probation officer employed by the Department of Coloured Affairs, who has worked at the court for two years.

There is no doubt that she is disturbed at the stream of parents and children who flock to her door. These number about 75 a month.

'On the other hand, some parents come to me and beg for their children to be "taken away,"' she said.

'But the main reasons for the large number of young criminals are low living standards, lack of parental control and interest, overlarge families and a preference on the part of the child to earn money instead of completing his education.'

The officer said social workers tried to see that children continued their education for as long as possible.

REFORM

According to the officer, as few children as possible were sent to reformatories. Children were kept in the community for as long as possible.

'Home conditions are often bad. More than 20 people in a house, drunk parents and other factors. This is why some children seek the aid of gangs,' she said.

'Of the girls who appear in court, most of them are found loitering in the dock area.

'These girls, both white and coloured, usually range from the age of 12, wear lots of make-up and are very well aware of the Children's Act.

'They always try to appear in another court so they can pay an admission-of-guilt. But if we catch up with them, they could be sent to a corrective school.

'Then there are tears and pleadings.'

NICRO CHIEF

Another person who deals with crime prevention and the rehabilitation of offenders is Mr J V Pegge, national director of Nicro.

Mr Pegge is just one of the many people in South Africa who believe as little use as possible should be made of reformatories, even though their standards are high.

'Their use should be kept to a minimum. Putting children in an institution can have the bad-apple effect.

'What we need in South Africa is more non-custodial sentencing. Community service orders, which have already been implemented in Cape Town, are effective,' he said.

Apart from this sentence, Mr Pegge suggested that another effective method used widely in the United States was the fining of children and parents.

● Inquests into the deaths of children this year — about 20 in all — disclosed that most had died in motor accidents either as pedestrians or passengers. A number of others died of diseases. One was smothered and two drowned.

● During the period June 1978 — June 1979 more than 22 800 adult and child cases were heard in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court. These included 10 550 traffic offences.

● From July 1979 — June 30 1980 more than 17 800 cases were heard. The traffic cases fell considerably to 8 424. This brought the total of other cases to 9 462. During this period, 1 272 children appeared in court.



Mrs Anusanthi Naicker, in charge of the new Braelyn Play Centre, gives Rakesh Govind a helping hand.

Indian creche in full swing

Pictures by GARY HORLOR

EAST LONDON — Only two months old and on its way to becoming a fully fledged creche providing a much-needed facility for the people of Braelynn Heights.

That's the story of the Braelynn Play Centre — a project of the East London Indian Welfare Society.

The creche is being run by a management committee headed by Dr C. Khandoo.

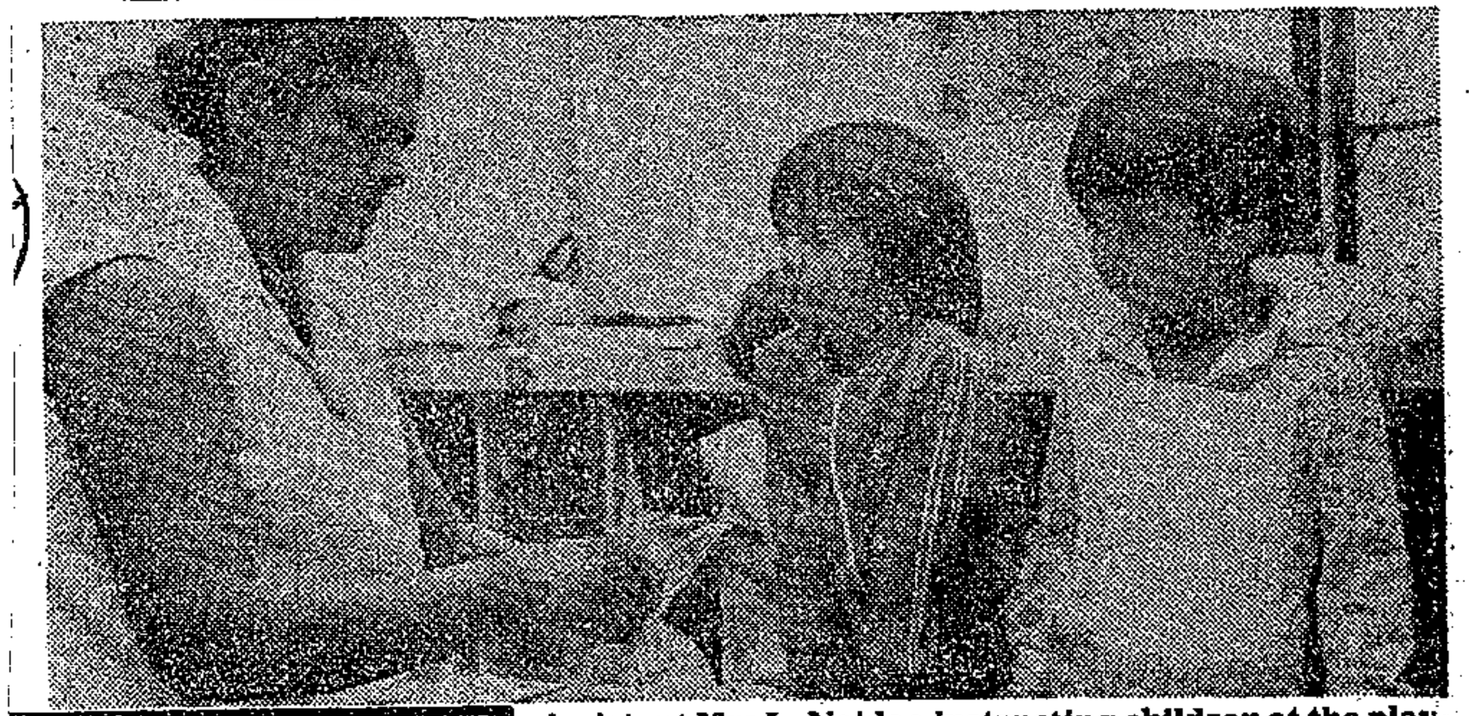
The need for the facility came to the fore a few months ago when several Indian children were ordered out of a white creche by the Department of Community Development.

The welfare society then went quickly into action for the facility which was on their drawing boards.

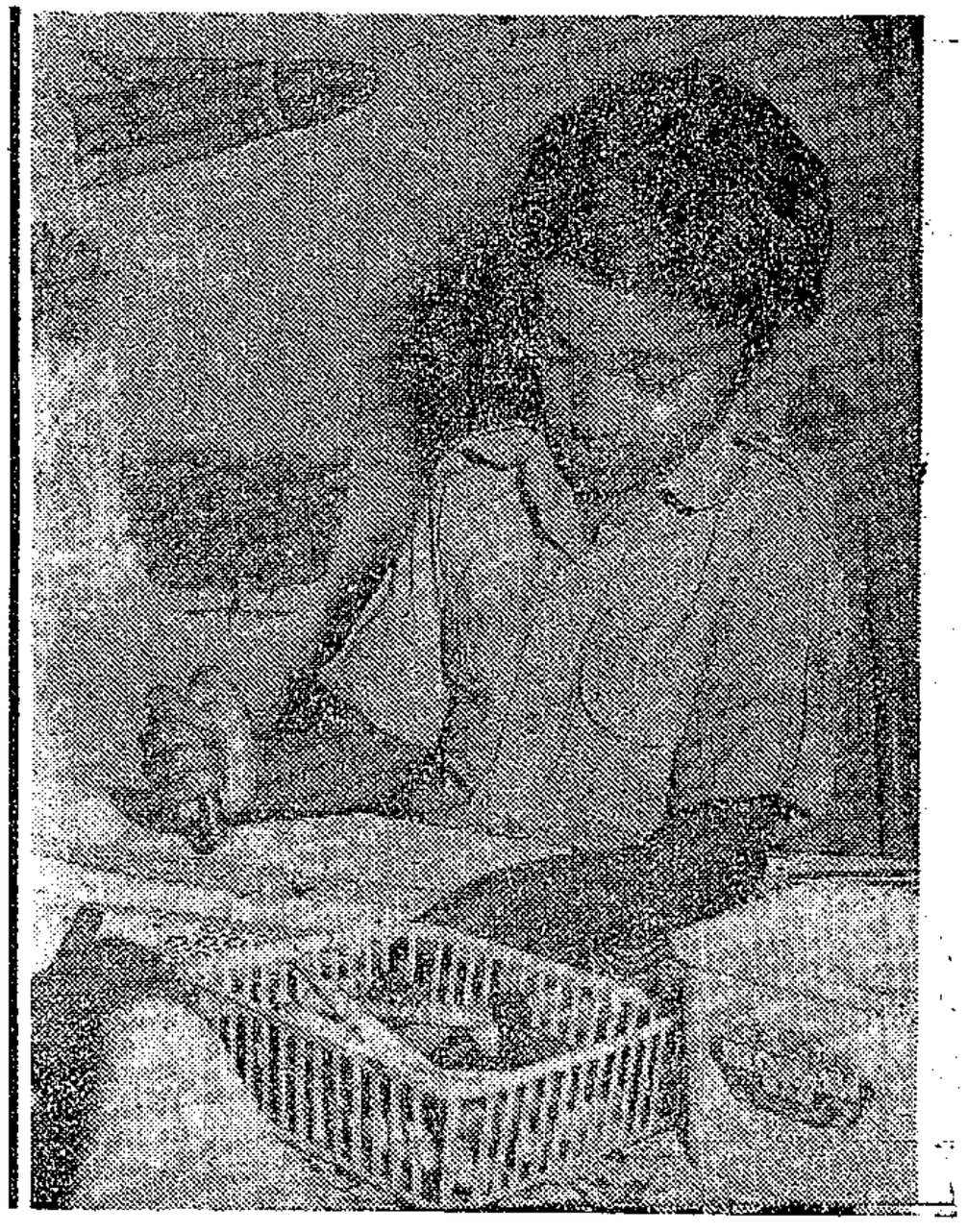
It is now being run by Mrs Anusanthi Naicker who assisted by Mrs L. Naidoo and although it caters for children between the ages of three and six, it has a present enrolment of 17 children.

"We are expecting a full house next year as people were reluctant to send their children for the last term only," Mrs Naicker said.

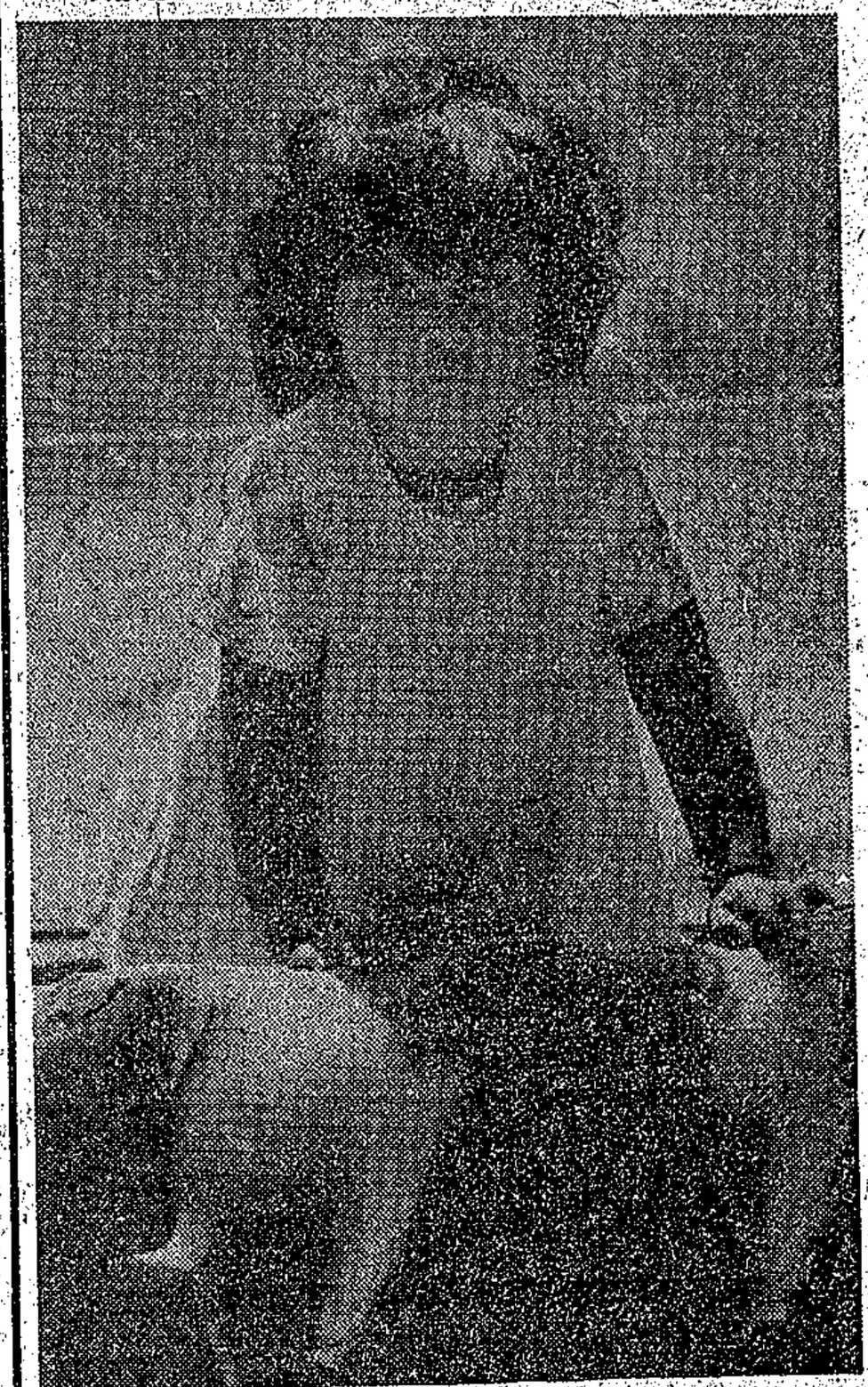
They are now getting the creche — situated at the old Duncan Village old age home — in top shape for next year when they hope to provide up to date facilities. — DDR



Assistant Mrs L. Naidoo instructing children at the play centre.



Navin Chetty, 6, busies himself with crayons.



In a pensive mood in the yard of the new Braelyn Play Centre is Vishanti Naicker.

DD 12/12/86

248

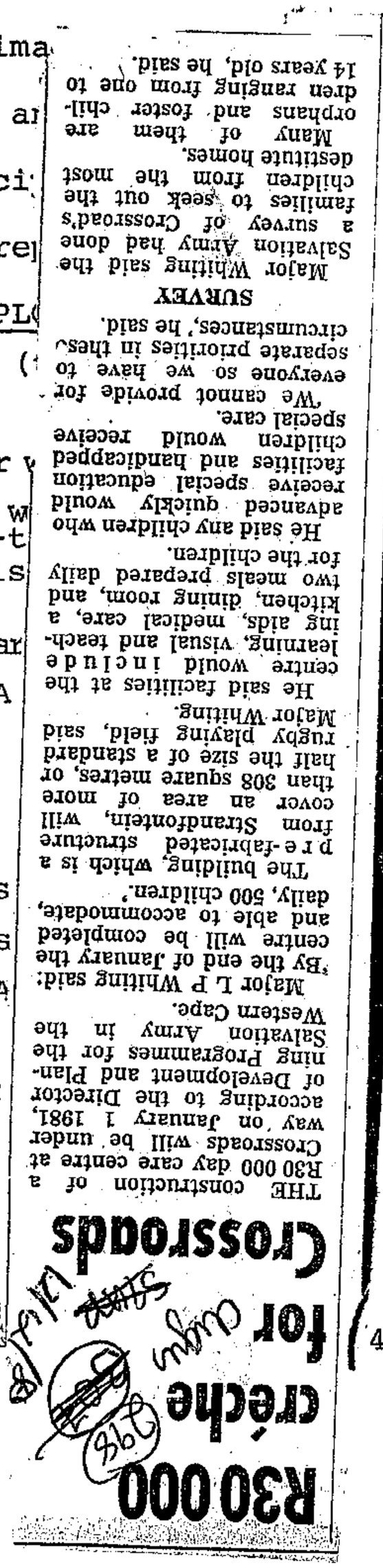
The distribution of African employment by sector, sex and region-type, 1960 and 1970 and by sector and sex, 1979.

(Throughout this section, South Africa includes Transkei and Bophuthatswana in 1960 and 1970, and excludes them in 1979. This is necessitated by the form of presentation of official statistics.)

Table 3 presents estima... loyment by economic sector in 1960, 1970 a... gures have been estimated using the princi... imkins, 1978a and 1978b; column B under 1979 re... ation Survey[2] estimates.

TABLE 3: AFRICAN EMPL... SECTOR, 1960, 1970 AND 1979. (...

	1960	1970 A	1979 B	
1. Agriculture: regular ...	669,6	672,5	565	
casual w...	161,2	169,5	112	
(full-t...	796,2	705,5	493	
sub-sis...	44,2	43,2	44	
urban ar...	671,2	1 590,7	1 214	1 045
T O T A ...	533,0	588,2	614	608
2. Mining:	339,4	567,2	736	782
3. Manufacturing:	8,7	13,9	25	29
4. Electricity etc:	79,1	213,3	288	
5. Construction - series ...	58,3	73,3	78	
- series ...	137,4	286,6	366	295
T O T A ...	186,6	281,3	335	567
6. Commerce:	134,8	137,8	196	215
7. Transport, storage a...	13,9	35,7	30	52
8. Finance:	258,2	339,5	444	
9. Services - governmen...	708,0	900,5	915	
- private	996,2	1 240,0	1 359	1 293
T O T ...	4 021,2	4 741,4	4 875	4 886
TOTAL EMPL...				



New deaf clinic at Mdantsane

EAST LONDON — A new R60 000 pre-primary school and therapeutic screening clinic for black children with severe hearing impediments will be erected in the grounds of the Cecilia Makiwane hospital in Mdantsane early next year.

This was made possible through the efforts of the East London and Border Society for the Deaf. Announcing the plans for the new school, the society's chairman, Mr Theo Blumberg, said in his chairman's report at the society's general meeting that a German church welfare organisation, Kindernot Hilfe, provided the finance.

Mr Blumberg said he hoped that building would start early next year.

At the moment the society uses a house in the hospital grounds but the house has accommodation for only 20 children. The new school will accommodate 35 children.

At the meeting, Mr Blumberg was re-elected chairman, Mrs P. Henson secretary and Mr R. L. Macdougall, vice-chairman. — DDR

NM. 24/11/80 (296)

A brave example of foster care



The natural mother often finds it hard to cope with her natural possiveness, foster mother might be frustrated because the mother's visits are so m special than her everyday care.

THERE is a unique service operating in two of Durban's outlying townships which offers care facilities for the children of female migrant workers. The service, called Child Protection, is the brainchild of the Durban African Child and Family Welfare society.

What it actually does is find willing foster parents who will take care of of a child (or children as the case may be) while their mother goes to the city to work. Children committed by the courts can also qualify for this kind of care.

Those committed by the court are usually children who have been orphaned or whose parents are for some reason (most often alcoholism) found unfit to care for their children.

The ages range from newborn babies to 16-year-olds. Children whose parents admit them to the scheme are registered as protected infants but the natural parents retain full rights over their child even while it is living with the foster family. All these children are under the age of six.

This service only operates in Lamontville and Chesterville as these are the only two townships falling under Child Welfare — other townships fall under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu.

A grant from the Department of Co-operation and Development of R24 a month is paid to the foster parents of those children committed by the court. Parents who are forced through circumstance to send their children into foster care have to pay R15 per month to the foster parents.

Insufficient

These amounts are by no means sufficient to meet all the child's needs especially if it is a baby and still in need of vital nourishing foods but the scheme relies on the goodwill of the community.

'It's strange but it's usually the poor families who come forward and volunteer and seldom the more affluent,' said Mr Madoda Njonga, the chairman of the society.

Families who are themselves living on a shoestring will take an extra child into the home to help a neighbour. 'We have had a few bogus cases of people doing it as a money-making racket and those people end up very frustrated because there is little monetary profit in this scheme. This has largely been prevented by a thorough screening our social workers do before the foster parent is accepted.'

In the past a community worker headed the scheme and her role was to organise the social workers and to oversee the foster family, the child and the natural mother.

At the moment Child Welfare has nobody in this position which partly accounts for there being relatively few children in the scheme.

Investigation

The social worker is assigned to visit the prospective foster family and she investigates details such as financial stability, whether there is sufficient accommodation available and whether both parties are prepared to accept the foster child -- to name a few.

In the case of the natural mother being unfit to care for the child, the Durban African Child and Family Welfare undertake to do reconstruction work with the mother.

'We counsel them and if there are serious problems like alcoholism we refer them to specialists or if a lack of housing is the root of the problem we try and help them. This reconstruction process is very protracted and we often fail to effect any change because we lack resources so badly,' said Mr Njonga.

At the moment the society is in charge of 37 children in foster families. The reason for this relatively low number, Mr Njonga explained, is twofold: the social worker in charge of the scheme resigned and because the foremost aim of the society is to keep the family intact.

'Obviously we would rather the child live with her natural mother and try to persuade her to keep the child but when this situation is impossible then we will do our best to place the child.'

But there are serious problems. The most fundamental of these is the meagre amount paid to the foster parents.

'We also have great difficulty in getting the natural mother to cope with her possessiveness and to try and alleviate this we get the mothers and foster mothers to meet once a month at a social club.'

At the club the women are given lectures on gardening, first aid, sewing, cookery and other topics which are likely to interest them. Although these lectures are enormously popular, the main objective of the monthly meeting is to get the women together for an exchange of ideas and to support one another.

Full rights

While a child is living with foster parents the natural mother retains full rights over her and can visit or take the child away whenever she likes. If the society allocates a child to a particular family and the mother objects they will place the child elsewhere.

'Sometimes too many moves from one family to another or shunting the child back and forth between her mother and the foster family can be psychologically damaging to the child. This is another problem we are still battling with,' said Mr Njonga.

In spite of the problems, however, the scheme will continue.

Sandi Hudson

Intact

Mental society gets going in Parkside

DD 22/11/80
(298)

EAST LONDON — Until the Mental Health Society here put wheels in motion in September, teaching facilities for coloured mentally handicapped children in East London were non-existent.

"I don't think the coloured community was aware of the extent of the problem," said the director of the society, Mrs L. E. Cohen.

"Some of these mentally handicapped children in normal schools are just languishing and making no progress at all. It certainly isn't the teacher's fault.

"If the children weren't kept at the schools there would be absolutely no alternative place to send them."

The municipality has provided the society with a room in the Parkside Community Centre and a nucleus of eight handicapped children will have the benefit of some form of training.

"It's not the ideal place, but it is a beginning," said Mrs Cohen. "We were quite distraught when our marvellous teacher, Mrs Davids left, but we were fortunate to find Mrs September and Mrs Smith, who although they have no special training, have a great empathy for working with these children.

"Our model is the McLelland Centre for the Handicapped, where they have made many breakthroughs, and we hope to build up our school following in their footsteps."

Public co-operation and people in the community willing to serve on a committee was needed.

"Our aim is to train these children thereby relieving their mothers and schoolteachers of the burden a handicapped child can be. They will be taught basic skills, socialisation and handicrafts with the aim of developing into a protective workshop doing subcontract work — short-term simple assembly and packaging jobs which can't be done by machine."

Although a great deal of help had been given by various clubs and societies, financial assistance was imperative to provide adequate premises and equipment, and the success of the protective workshop depended on the response of industry in supplying the work.

Regarding other spheres of Mental Health, patients of all ethnic groups had formed a cohesive group which organised various functions, providing the opportunity for socialising.

"The mentally handicapped and the mentally retarded get on surprisingly well together during these functions," said Mrs Cohen. — DDR

'Critical' shortage of Plain day care centres

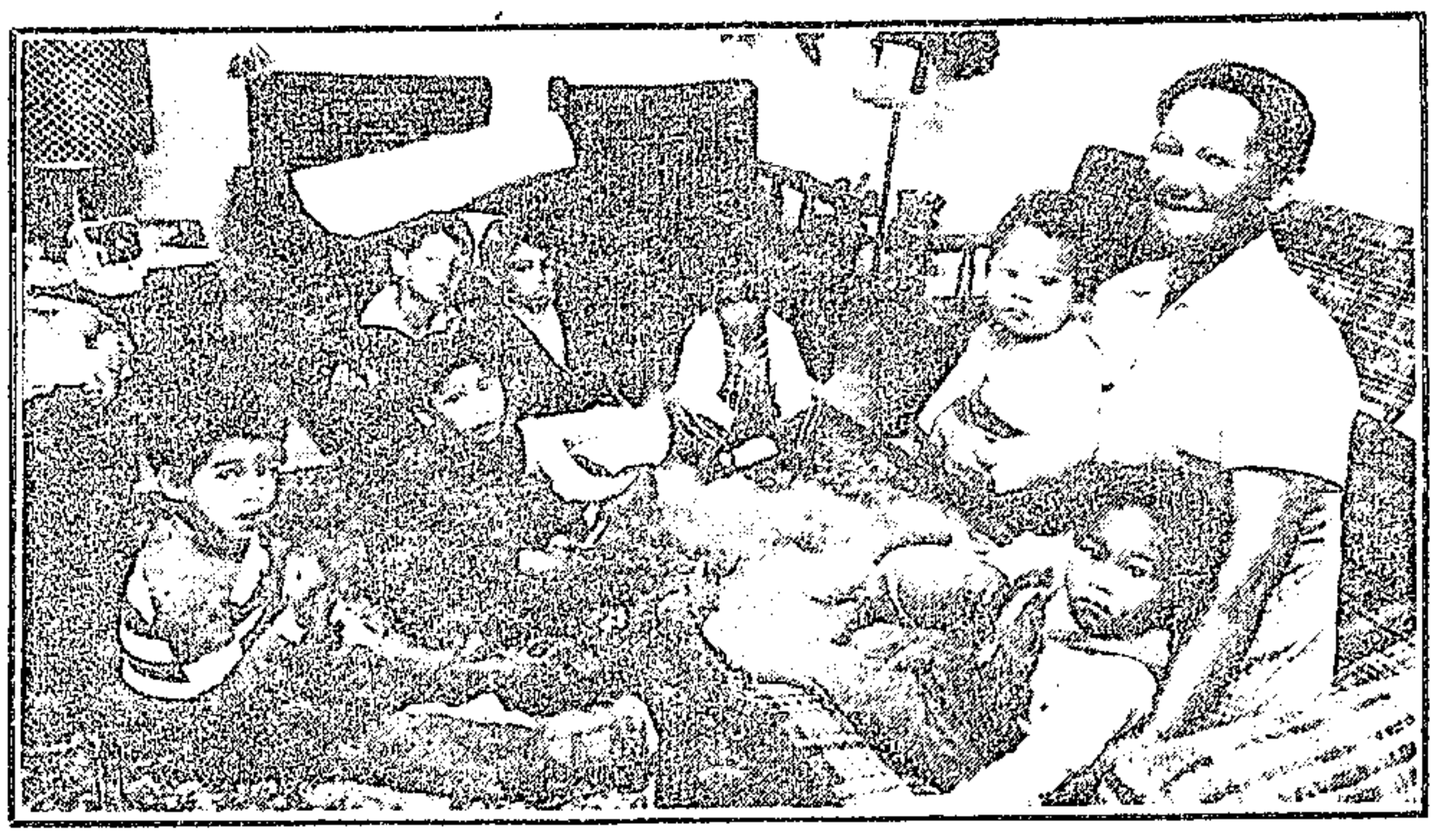
By ENRICO KEMP

THE SHORTAGE of adequate day care facilities in Mitchell's Plain has reached crisis proportions, according to residents operating private creches in schools and in their homes.

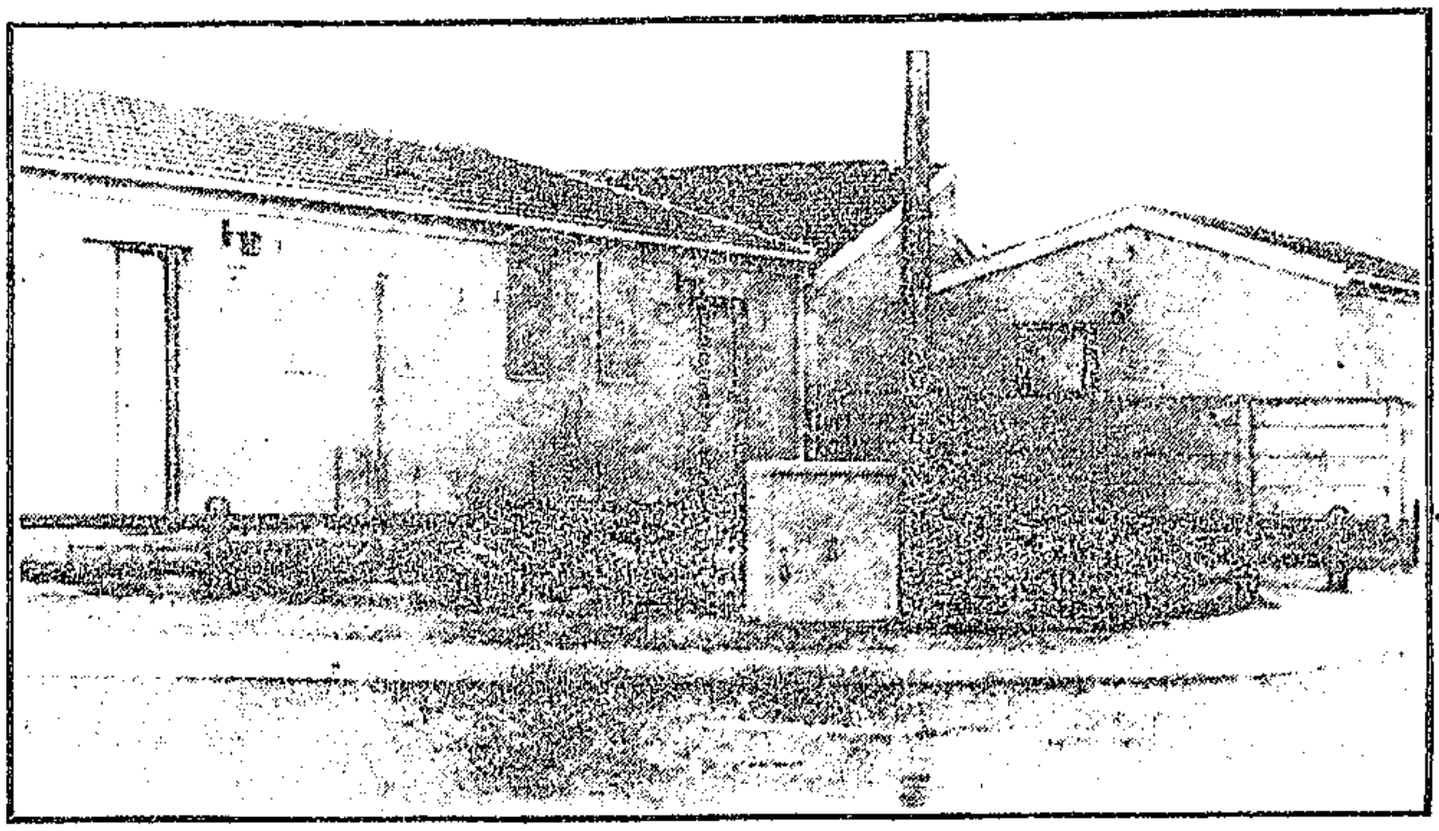
Day care centres housed in three churches and in private houses throughout Mitchell's Plain are over-crowded with long waiting lists and many working parents are forced to leave their children in the care of relatives or stay home themselves.

The City Council has been approached by several private creche operators for the loan of empty houses but the demand by prospective home-owners for both new and repossessed homes has made this impossible, according to a council spokesman.

Mr Audrey Wagner, who operates a creche for 46 children at her home in Rocklands, said she had applied to the council eight months ago for the use of two empty houses in her road. The houses were vacated by the previous occupants and have been boarded up.



Above: Mrs Audrey Wagner with some of her charges. Mrs Wagner operates a creche for 46 children in her Rocklands home. **Below:** Some of the vacant houses in Rocklands which Mrs Wagner has asked the City Council to allocate for creches. The houses were vacated by previous occupants and have been boarded up to prevent windows being smashed and vandals entering.



'Waiting'

"All along they have promised me a house but I've been waiting for nearly eight months now. My house is small and I already have a waiting list of 29. How am I going to accommodate them?"

Mrs Wagner said she started the creche "as a service to the community" at the beginning of this year. She and a helper, Miss Pauline Weber — both women are qualified teachers — start work at 6 am when the first child is brought to the creche. The children, many of them of pre-school age — between 3 to 5½ years — are fed two full meals a day and are kept busy with games and toys. The fee is R3,50 a week.

Representatives from creches throughout Mitchell's Plain recently formed an action committee to co-ordinate efforts to have a creche built in the area.

Served meals

Mr Victor van Balla, a member of the committee and chairman of the Woodlands Day Care Centre, said the centre operated in two classrooms at a local high school.

With an enrollment of 70 children and 73 on the waiting list for 1981, the centre has a full-time staff of four teachers, a cook and a cleaner. The creche operates from 7 am to 5.30 pm and the children are also served two cooked meals. Mr Van Balla emphasizes that the centre is "a community-orientated, non-profit making venture".

He said the Divisional Council, which administers Woodlands, was first approached in February and asked for three empty homes to house the creche. This was refused and subsequently another application was made for only one house. To date, there has been no response from the council, Mr Van Balla said.

A Divisional Council spokesman said the council had recently addressed a letter to the Woodlands Ratepayers' Association detailing its stand on the allocation of empty houses for creches. The chairman of the association, Mr Eddie Kai, said he had not yet received the letter.

Mr Kai said it was "highly regrettable" that a creche had not been built at the inception of Mitchell's Plain. He said the council's stated policy of only building creches in sub-economic areas was "ironic".

"It is precisely because Mitchell's Plain is a home-ownership area that more wives are forced to work and the need for day care centres is as acute, if not greater," Mr Kai said.

Sell land

The assistant City Engineer, Mr D C Mabin, said he thought it unlikely that repossessed houses would be allocated for creches. All new houses in Mitchell's Plain had been occupied and there was a "great demand" for repossessed homes from buyers.

He said between 40 and 50 sites throughout Mitchell's Plain had been allocated for creches. However they could not be sold at a nominal price and had to be bought at development cost in terms of a ruling by the department of Community Development.

Mr Mabin said the council had made representations to the department to waive the ruling in Mitchell's Plain and sell land for the building of creches at a nominal price.

"But this does not preclude any welfare organization from leasing land at a nominal price. The council will give very sympathetic consideration to such applications," he said.

Mr Mabin denied that it was council policy to only build creches in sub-economic areas. "It is not really the council's function to build creches. In its entire history, the council has only provided one or two creches," he said.

4/11/80 NM

A helping hand from Linda

● The first marriage guidance councellor for blacks in Durban was recently appointed.

● SANDI HUDSON interviews Linda Motsemme.

ALTHOUGH the divorce rate amongst blacks has been rising steadily, it was only recently that the appointment of a marriage guidance counsellor for blacks in Durban was made. She is Linda Motsemme, a degreed social worker from Chesterville.

Linda started with the Durban Society for Marriage and Family Life in July this year and already her caseload is escalating.

Traditionally the Zulu people have relied on their families to help them deal with any problems that might occur in the marriage. Nowadays, with the emphasis on Western standards and city living rather than traditional mores, the extended family is breaking up and hapless couples have nobody to consult.

'The family is usually living away from the city in the townships and an unhappy couple cannot use the family to support them any longer. They need qualified outside help,' said Linda.

The idea of consulting an outsider to deal with a rocky marriage is almost revolutionary to the black community. But Linda is confident her caseload will grow with the right publicity.

'People have heard me on the radio or else through friends of theirs and once they know about me they are keen to see me if they have problems,' she said.



Linda Motsemme has a thousand things on her hands but she still wants to take care of one of the foster children from Child Welfare.

Aggravated

The reasons for the break-up of marriages in black society are much the same as those in any other community, except black people's problems are aggravated by financial difficulties, the plight of migrant labourers and their families and limited education opportunities.

'Most of the marriages I deal with face problems like lack of communication, which is partially caused by practical difficulties like both partners working long hours and also caused by ignorance. In some cases I deal with personality problems and the tension that they cause. With more and more women working, earning money and getting education, role conflict is often a source of discord.'

Her brief is not limited to marriage counselling. She also deals with pre-marital problems, divorce and family counselling.'

Involved

Linda grew up in Lamontville where she lived with an aunt and uncle. Her father died when she was very young and she says she can't remember him at all, but 'My mother always made a tremendous impression on me. She used to do a lot of community work and in those days was known as a social worker. She was very involved in the community which is perhaps why I chose to follow a career instead of staying at home.'

After leaving school Linda decided to take up social science and went to study at Roma University in Lesotho.

Linda would have liked to have completed her degree there but at the end of first year her passport was withdrawn and she was told by an official of what was then the Deparment of Bantu Affairs that she should go to the University of Zululand.

After graduation — she did her major in Social Science — she did a spell with Cripple Care. 'They offered me a job when I was newly qualified and I jumped at the chance of working for them.'

Child Welfare

Then came a seven year stint at Durban African Child and Family Welfare where she worked as the community worker with a special interest in their foster care programme. After a while she felt she needed a change, something that was more challenging and while she had been working at Child Welfare she sensed a need for marital counselling — all of which decided her on her present position.

More care wanted for young children

2/9/18

298

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare has been asked to make urgent representations to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for immediate attention to be given to the crisis in education.

A discussion group taking part in the council's symposium on Better Parenting — being held this week at the University of Port Elizabeth — also asked in a resolution for serious consideration to be given to the establishment of a uniform education system for all.

About 300 people of all races attended the two-day symposium, at which the problems of parents and schoolchildren were spotlighted. The symposium was held after the council's biennial meeting.

Summing up the proceedings, Dr M C Potgieter, acting head of social work at UPE, said 134 proposals were made in the group discussions.

Among issues highlighted were the need for a programme on parenting, the appointment of social workers at schools, better day-care and after-school care centres.

There was a need for a well-researched, comprehensive training programme for parents, because not all families offered the ideal training ground for good parenting.

Such programmes should be taught at schools. Until this was done, welfare and other organisations and churches should initiate the programmes.

Dr Potgieter said participants felt that the time had come to look at the function — or lack of function — of parent-teacher associations. The need for social workers at schools should also be examined.

School buildings and facilities should be made available to the community for recreational activities. There was a desperate need for community facilities in all areas — but school buildings often stood unused for much of the time.

Though ideally the mother should be available to a child all the time for the first 18 months of its life, this was not always possible. For this reason, employers should provide day-care centres for their workers' children.

An even greater need was for after-school centres.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1961 26 September 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960.—SAMEWERKING

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1980, welke datum in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig, deur—

(1) in regulasie 62 (1) (a) "R23,25" deur "R28,75" te vervang;

(2) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R6,55" deur "R7,15" te vervang;

(3) in Opmerking C (b) by regulasie 62 "R1,00" deur "R2,00" te vervang; en

(4) in Opmerking D by regulasie 62 "R49,45" en "R58,45" deur onderskeidelik "R57,35" en "R70,35" te vervang.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1961 26 September 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960.—CO-OPERATION

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1980, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

(1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (a) for "R23,25" of "R28,75";

(2) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R6,55" of "R7,15";

(3) the substitution in Note C (b) to regulation 62 for "R1,00" of "R2,00"; and

(4) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62 for "R49,45" and "R58,45" of "R57,35" and "R70,35", respectively.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

Miss N Diamant

best critical essay or piece
of imaginative writing.

G R Carter.

ENGLISH

Dorothy Cavers Essay Prize
For the student presenting the best essay in first courses in the English Language Tutorial Scheme.

G R Carter

Thelma Tyfield Prize
For the student presenting the

DRAMATIC ART
(Continued)

Gretel Mills Book Prize
For the best student in Mime.

M C Coll

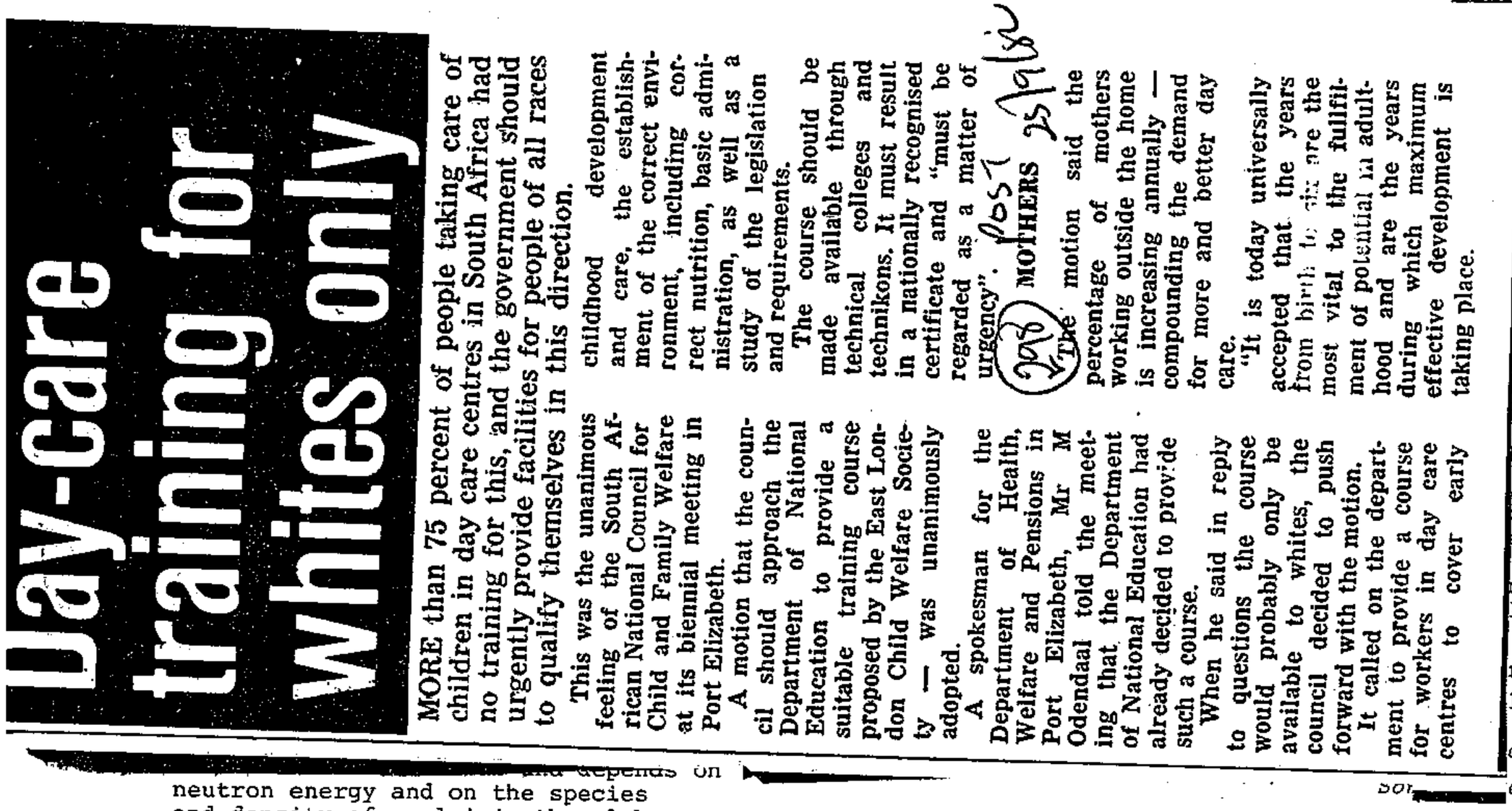
Ruth Peffers Prize
For the best student in Dramatic Art.

N E McCarthy.

Ellie Wallendorf Prize
For a male student on completion

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium . The density of energy deposited $(-dE/dx)$ is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and



Day-care training for whites only

MORE than 75 percent of people taking care of children in day care centres in South Africa had no training for this, and the government should urgently provide facilities for people of all races to qualify themselves in this direction.

This was the unanimous feeling of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare at its biennial meeting in Port Elizabeth.

A motion that the council should approach the Department of National Education to provide a suitable training course proposed by the East London Child Welfare Society — was unanimously adopted.

A spokesman for the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions in Port Elizabeth, Mr M Odendaal told the meeting that the Department of National Education had already decided to provide such a course.

When he said in reply to questions the course would probably only be available to whites, the council decided to push forward with the motion.

It called on the department to provide a course for workers in day care centres to cover early childhood development and care, the establishment of the correct environment, including correct nutrition, basic administration, as well as a study of the legislation and requirements.

The course should be made available through technical colleges and technikons. It must result in a nationally recognised certificate and "must be regarded as a matter of urgency".

The motion said the percentage of mothers working outside the home is increasing annually — compounding the demand for more and better day care.

"It is today universally accepted that the years from birth to six are the most vital to the fulfilment of potential in adulthood and are the years during which maximum effective development is taking place.

MOTHERS

neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E/(m_n+m_N)^2 \qquad \ldots\ldots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(c) Gamma rays

most important effects in the interaction of gamma matter are the photoelectric effect (described in), the Compton effect (section 2.1,p.5) and ction (section 2.3,p.8). Energy is transferred ncident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a ectron or an electron-positron pair respectively. ged secondary particles then interact with the described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, ction of gammas with matter is a statistical process erned by an exponential absorption law of the form q.(33) but with α representing the gamma ray coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be as the sum of components α_{PE}, α_C and α_{PP}, ing to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP} \qquad \ldots\ldots (35)$$

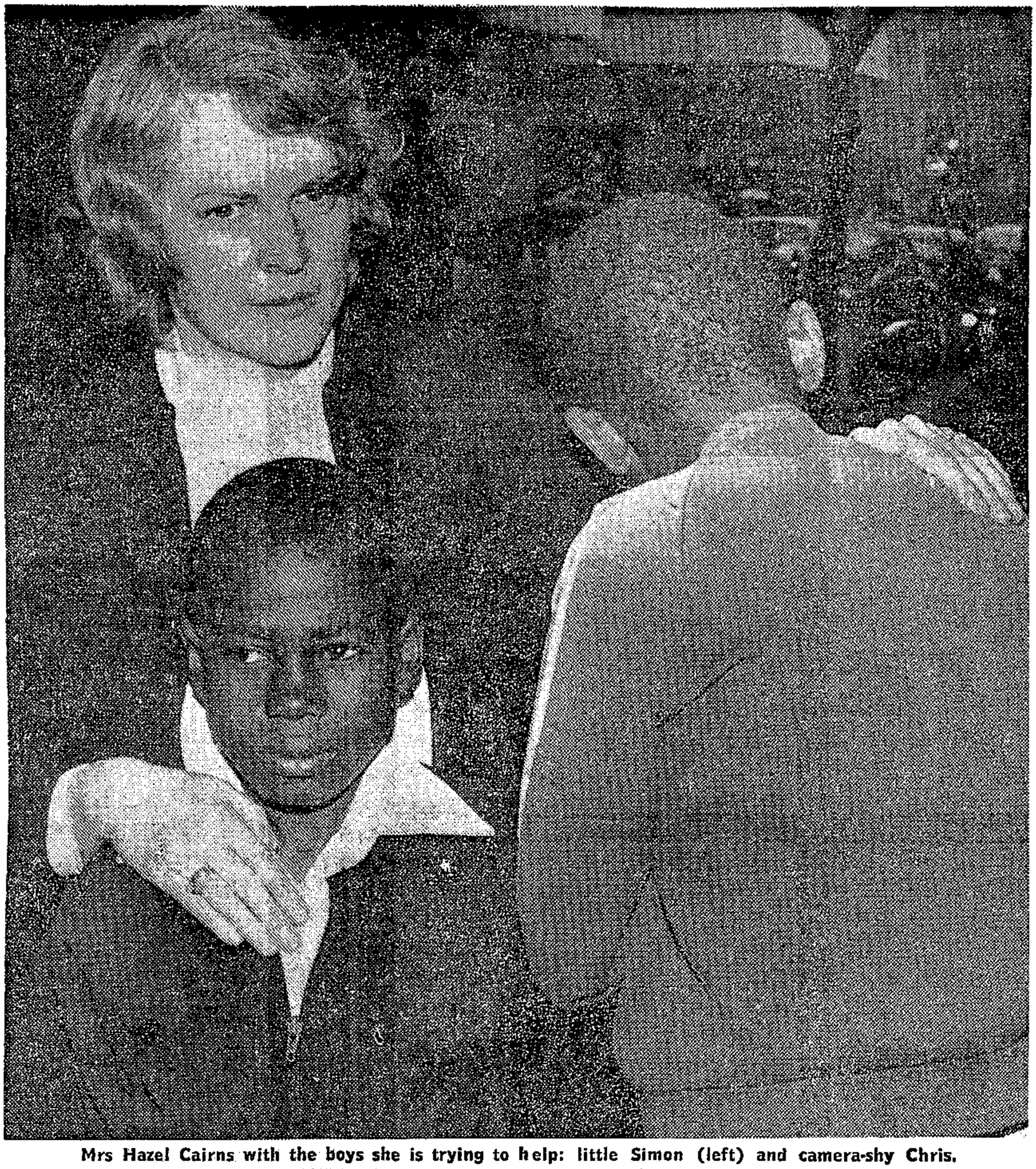
ption coefficients are largest for the heaviest (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for energies above ∿ 10 MeV and ergies around 1 MeV.

nvenient measure for gamma interaction calculations lf-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radio- This is defined as the thickness $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the r medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_o (eq.(33)) lf for a particular gamma energy.

$$N/N_o = \tfrac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{\frac{1}{2}}) \qquad \ldots\ldots (36)$$

Some values of $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0



Mrs Hazel Cairns with the boys she is trying to help: little Simon (left) and camera-shy Chris.

STAR 23/9/80 (29)

Nowhere to go—and very few seem to care or want to help

STAR 23/9/80 298

By Marion Duncan

The little black boy was filthy, crawling with lice, and he had not eaten properly for days. He was sitting alone on the hard Hillbrow pavement, crying, nursing a sore leg. His mother and father had disappeared and he did not know where they had gone.

His name is Simon. He is 11 — and he has nowhere to go. He is completely destitute.

That was the way he was found by Mrs Hazel Cairns, a new immigrant to South Africa from England. She has tried to help him: she found him some clothes, she bought him new shoes, she fed him.

She heard his story — a tragic but all-too frequent tale of desertion and hopelessness.

So she started on a long road of futility — to Social Welfare, to government information services, to Black Sash, to the Institute of Race Relations. Were there any homes for placement of children like Simon? No. Were there any temporary foster parents to look after them? No. Were there any places of refuge?

Only institutions like remand hostels, where the authorities in charge talked of "wild children" and of "lies" and "problems" and of "how we have to get the truth out of them."

She found somewhere finally, a makeshift hostel in a converted church hall run by a young Soweto minister. But the minister went out for the day, and the elder children bullied Simon, beat him, stole his new toy and took away his new shoes.

Simon ran back to Mrs Cairns.

He took a friend with him: 15-year-old Chris, who had been kicked out of his father's and stepmother's house and also had nowhere to go.

So then there were two, and the trail started again for the young woman who was determined to help.

She found hope at last with the Institute of Race Relations, who are trying to run a welfare service with one or two overworked assistants. Simon and Chris will go there today, and — maybe — they will find a new home.

And Mrs Cairns is a disillusioned woman.

"I tried so hard to get help for them, but nobody seems to care. Even other blacks did not want to help, not even those with money. They would not even spare R1.

"The only only people who have helped me have been women, white women.

"All I know is, that if anyone is going to do anything for the future of South Africa it will be white women. Nobody else cares."

A reprieve for the Orlando kid's home

By MATHILDA MASIPA

THE Orlando Home will not be closed and not a single child will be removed.

The good news was brought to SUNDAY POST by the chairman of the Council for Voluntary Social Services in Black Communities, Mr I Meletse. The Council, which co-ordinates welfare services, has been in charge of the home for the past three years.

The news comes only a few days after the Department of Co-operation and Development announced the closure of the home, and the removal of the children to the Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety on the East Rand.

Said Mr Meletse: "When I saw the article in the newspaper, I went to Chief Commissioner to find out what was happening. I felt it was wrong that a statement concerning the home should be released without the custodians having been informed. The Commissioner explained that he had in fact sent a letter to the council about two and a half weeks ago to discuss the issue. That letter was unfortunately not received by the council.

"The commissioner explained that the home did not conform with the legal requirements of the Children's Act, or the health requirements."

The authorities have now agreed to keep the home for the moment but no new children will be placed in the home.

Closure of the home would have meant a sudden change of environment for the children, losing contact with their schoolmates and forfeiting those occasional treats they used to get from concerned families and local organisations.

Added Mr Meletse: "We took over three years ago on the understanding that a separate body, the Egoli, a black child welfare society — would take over as soon as it had become an independent society with its own registration."

Mr Meletse said in an effort to resolve the Orlando Home issue, the council was calling a meeting for the people of Soweto to be held at Orlando Home on Monday, September 22 at 6.30 pm.

"Everyone is invited," he said.

Re: ... the riskiness of this flow is likely ... to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

Feeding scheme ups its prices

Staff Reporter

AS from Monday the ration given by the African Children's Feeding Scheme, Malabese, to children in the townships will cost 5c.

The ration — two slices of brown bread with peanut butter and half a litre of skimmed milk — used to cost 3c, but the increasing costs of foodstuffs have forced the organisers to increase the price.

A spokesman for the scheme said yesterday that in one year their costs had gone up by R100 000.

"Because of the recession the scheme has striven to keep its price the same, but with a deficit of R110 000 last year and another of R170 000 facing us this year, drastic action was necessary," she said.

For 35 years the scheme has served the children in the townships, and since 1949 it has operated on a partnership basis with the parents contributing a little and fund raisers finding the balance.

"Now R600 000 has to be found each year to keep the service going. Only R8 000 comes from official sources. The rest has to come from donations and the few cents the children contribute," she said.

MAN. 530

Mr [redacted] Director of a large retail organisation, has decided to computerise the company's accounting operations and has requested you to advise him whether to buy or lease a computer.

You ascertain the following facts:

(a) The cash purchase price of the computer is R80 000.

(b) It is considered that the computer will become obsolete after five years and that after this period of time it will no longer be suitable for the company's needs.

(c) At the end of the five year period, it is estimated that the computer will have a cash value of R5 000.

(d) The computer may beleased for five years at a rental of R20 000 p.a. payable at the end of each year, with an option to purchase the machine for R1 000 on expiry of the lease period. It is expected that if the computer is purchased for R1 000 it will be possible to sell it immediately for R5 000.

(e) The lease agreement may not be cancelled by either party.

(f) The computer company makes a separate charge for maintenance irrespective of whether the computer is leased or bought.

(g) If the computer is purchased the company will have to raise a loan of R80 000. Interest will be charged at the rate of 8% p.a. payable annually in arrear and the capital will be repayable in five equal annual instalments.

(h) If the computer is leased, the company will be able to pay the rental out of current profits.

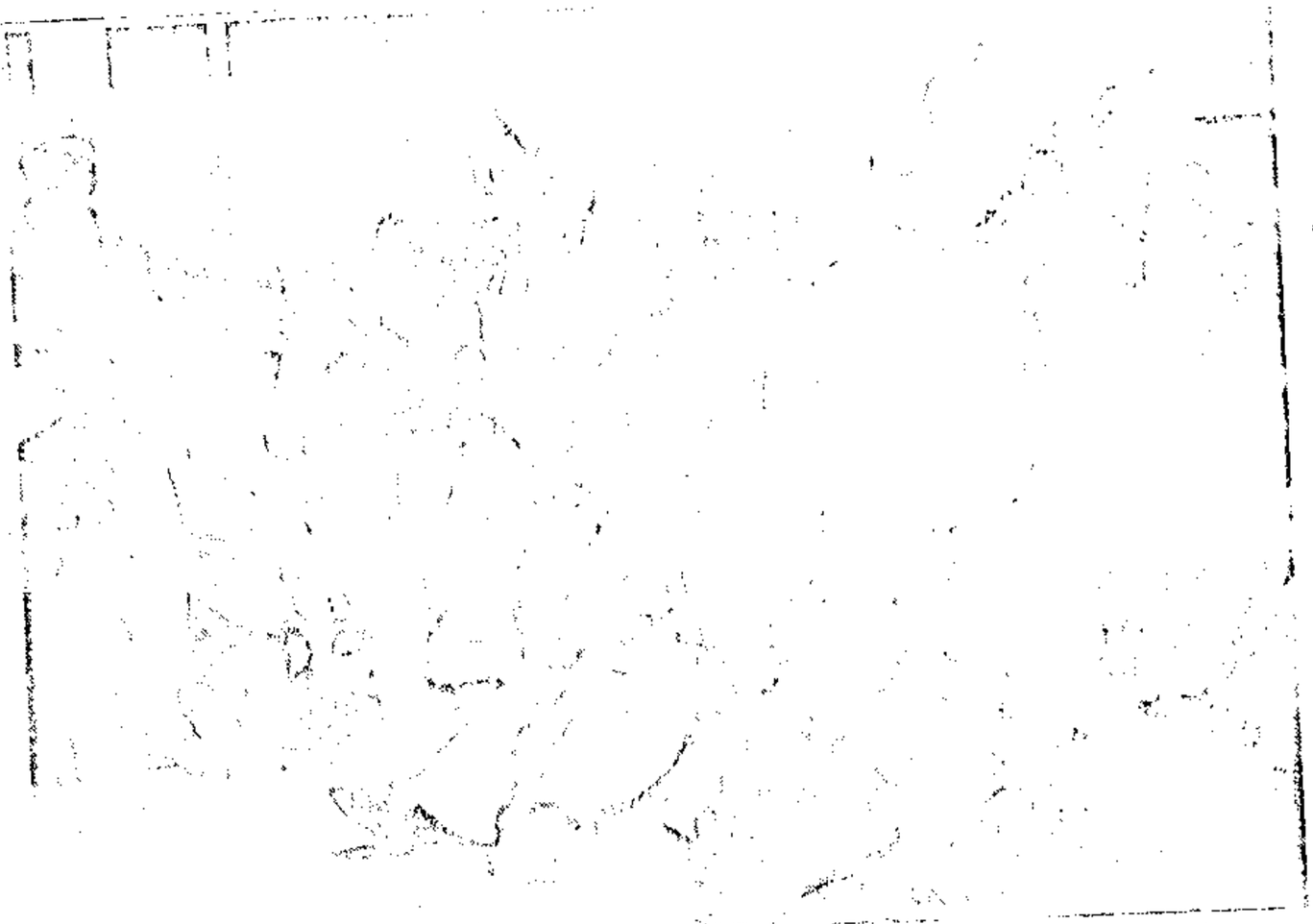
(i) For taxation purposes, wear and tear will be allowed over 5 years on a straight line basis, after taking into account the residual value.

(j) At the time the question was being considered, normal tax rate was 40 cents in the rand.

(k) A fair rate of return on a business of this nature is considered to be 15% after taxation.

YOU ARE REQUIRED:

to advise Mr. Jones whether, on the basis of the information given, it would be preferable to buy or lease the computer. A formal report is not required, but your conclusion must be supported by detailed workings.



○ Children at Orlando Children's Home which is now soon to close.

Orlando home to close down

THE Orlando Home is to close and its inmates will be moved to the Van Rhyn place of safety in the East Rand.

A directive of the Department of Co-operation and Development says the home will be closed after the Council for Voluntary Services failed to renovate the centre.

The Department said the certificate of registration was issued by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society on consultation in June 1971.

The home was first granted aid by the Council for Voluntary Services in March 1972.

ed the matters that required immediate attention.

"On July 2 this year the City Health Department advised the department that there had been no change in the position of Orlando Home as far as the City Health Department was concerned."

Although Orlando Home was not registered, this was condoned in the hope that matters would be rectified in the three-year period granted for rebuilding the home.

○ Early yesterday, the home's committee was meeting urgently with officials in a bid to save the home.

Ne child welfare, services in offing

Pretoria Bureau

elfare services for ren could result a committee of in- into child welfare ounced by the Minis- of Health, Welfare d Pensions, Dr Mun- k.

committee will be un- er the chairmanship of Mr O A de Meyer, Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of Child Welfare of Germiston.

It will examine the need for new residential care for children in need of welfare care or who have been convicted in court.

The committee will also examine the need for a new system of classifying children placed in places of safety and places of detention by the State.

In general, the committee will examine the range and efficiency of services at present provided in terms of the Children's Act and the Criminal Procedure Act.

Dr Munnik invited all interested peple to submit written evidence up to November 30 to the secretary of the committee, Mr S D Theron, at the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Private Bag X63, Pretoria.

8/9/80 RDM

Mamelodi plans day care centres

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

MAMELODI and Atteridgeville social workers intend establishing day care centres for training retarded children in the two areas.

According to a Mamelodi social worker, Miss N Malevu, the centres will be like workshops for learning speech and various crafts, and thus help to reduce retarded children's dependence on other people.

"In Mamelodi and Atteridgeville we have no adequate facilities for retarded children like in Soweto and other Reef areas," she said.

Miss Malevu added that the only facilities in Mamelodi at present were at Motheo and Umthombo primary schools, but these were already overcrowded.

The social welfare centres in two townships were appealing to parents with retarded children to approach them so that the day care facilities could be discussed.

Miss Malevu said the goal was a "very longterm one" involving quarterly meetings between parents and social workers to discuss problems of these children.

"We are a self-help group, working in close collaboration with parents of these children," she said.

However, social workers were having problems with parents who were shy to come forward with children who needed help.

Parents interested in these centres should contact Miss Malevu in Mamelodi, at 80 1334, or Mrs W Mashilane in Atteridgeville, 796 9127.

7/9/80 Star Post 6 298

'Hollow reasons used for stopping orphans' grants'

By MANDLA NDLAZI

MR JOE KAWAWA, chairman of People United To Save Orphans (Puso), this week criticised the Department of Co-operation and Development for their system of foster-care grants.

Mr Kawawa said Puso called on black people of all political persuasions and religious affiliations to help these children, whose grants can be stopped for a number of reasons.

According to the director general of Co-operation and Development, there are 2 930 children placed with foster parents on a government grant in South Africa.

The ages of these children varied from infancy to 16, he said, and each child is given R24 a month until such time that the grant was stopped because:

- Of the death of a fosterparent.
- The child was not attending school without a good reason.
- Fosterparent changes address without notifying the relevant office.
- Child reached the age of 16.
- Fosterparent fails to have the grant reviewed timeously every year or
- Child is transfered to another fosterparent who neglects to apply for a grant.

Singling out some of the reasons, Mr Kawawa said the death of a fosterparent did not mean the child "ceased to exist." Also, he said the officials seemed to forget that blacks were denied "the fruits of free and compulsory education."

Teachers warn on dangers of broken homes

4/9/80
STAR
298

By Sheryl Raine

At least half the families in Soweto are single parent units, and the incidence of white broken homes in South Africa is increasing, according to social workers and educationists.

Speaking at a symposium organised by the Transvaal Teachers' Association last night, a panel of four warned that a lack of healthy parent-child interaction within the family unit could have serious social repercussions during the 1980s.

The panel consisted of the director of the Teachers' Centre, Dr Franz Auerbach, Mrs Ruth de Bruyn, director of the Family Life Centre, Mr Peter Mundell, president of the TTA and Miss Lynn Stein, a social sciences student of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"The family unit fulfils one of the most basic educational objectives and one wonders how children who suffer family upheaval will learn to form healthy families themselves," said Mr Mundell.

Mrs de Bruyn said that a lot of the social and political anger expressed by black adolescents could be attributed to, among other things, a lack of close family relationships at an early age.

She said families split up by the Group Areas Act or migratory labour system suffered several disadvantages. Among them she mentioned children under 10 having to look after younger siblings.

School for Soweto's disabled children

Post 4/8/80

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

HISTORY was made in Soweto last week when the first day-school for black disabled children, based in White City Jabavu, was handed over to the Cripples' Care Association of South Africa.

The school — J C Merkin School — which cost more than R350 000, was handed over by Conforce (Pty) Ltd, the contractors

It was designed to provide complete primary schooling for disabled children in Soweto, according to the principal, Mr J M Benade.

It comprises eight classrooms, three therapy rooms, a libary, a domestic science room, a dining hall, large kitchen and separate pupil ablutions with showers and baths, an administration block which will also later serve as a clinic and a caretaker's cottage.

Mr Benade said the school would be sponsored by the Cripples' Care Association and subsidised by the Department of Education and Training.

Care centre project stalled

EAST LONDON — Plans to build a day-care centre in the growing Buffalo Flats township here are being stalled because the expected Department of Coloured Affairs subsidy has not materialised.

The project has been in the pipeline for 10 years.

The Department of Community Development has already granted a R124 000 loan for the project being organised by the Buffalo Flats Day Care Centre Committee in conjunction with the municipality.

But a letter from the head office of the Department of Coloured Affairs in Cape Town states they have not been informed of the project and that they are not happy with its structure

The department's subsidy is required to guarantee repayment of the loan.

According to the chairman of the day-care centre committee, the Rev J. Abrahams, the department is objecting to the centre catering for children up to five years. They want it to cater for children up to two years.

"This has come as a real surprise to us and we certainly hope this matter can be thrashed out so we can get this much needed facility off the ground," Mr Abrahams said.

"The plan has been drawn up by an East London architect free of charge and the architect is well versed in government requirements for such a centre.

"The plan has been passed by the Department of Community Development and the municipality has given the go-ahead but now we have this strange attitude by the Department of Coloured Affairs. It is very confusing."

The need for the centre was highlighted when the Good Shepherd Nursery School closed a few years ago when the premises it was using at the Good Shepherd Church in North End was sold in terms of the urban renewal project for North End.

The municipality conducted a survey on the need for the project and 80 children's names are already with the organisers seeking a place at the centre. — DDR

Child welfare cases under Ciskei control

EAST LONDON — All child welfare cases in Mdantsane were taken over by the Ciskei government at the end of 1979, the chairman of the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, Mrs A. Small, said in her annual report yesterday.

Mrs Small said the move severed a long term of service to the families and children in that area.

Cases dealt with during the past year included abandoned babies, child abuse, marital problems and behavioural deviations of children.

"The persisting precarious economic situation, the shortage of housing, especially for coloureds, Indians and blacks, and the lack of job opportunities in East London, have often hampered the society's efforts to enable clients to help themselves," she said.

Another obstacle was the lack of professional manpower. This was due in part to the one year extension of the social science courses at most universities, leaving a gap in the supply of newly qualified workers this year.

The society had provided a service to commerce and industry by making it possible for mothers who wished to work to leave their children in a creche where a high standard of care was maintained.

The Parkside centre, where pre-school children can be fed, cared for and directed along the right lines for their social, emotional and mental development, was a wonderful asset to the coloured community, said Mrs Small.

She concludes her term of office this year and will be succeeded by Mrs O. Rein, presently vice-chairman. — DDR

Parbhoo hits out at creche expulsions

EAST LONDON — The Department of Community Development was to blame for the recent withdrawal of Indian children from crèches here.

So said the chairman of the Indian Management Committee (IMC), Mr Naren Parbhoo, at a community meeting last night.

Mr Parbhoo said the people running the play centres had been unaware that permits were needed to admit children of all races.

When they did apply for the permits, the department had let three weeks lapse and the children had to be expelled.

He also questioned the conscience of the depart-

ment, since it had demolished the Good Shepherd creche in Vasco and when it did provide adequate [illegible] a vacant lot.

About 12 Indian children were expelled from white play centres here last week.

Mr Parbhoo said the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, would not have refused the [illegible] applications if the matter had been handled properly.

"The Prime Minister wants us to consider new dispensations yet these things prevail. We don't know any longer what is genuine and what is bluff. What's to be done?" he

[illegible]

The Indian community [illegible] been in the country for 100 years and still [illegible] no recreational facilities whatsoever. Mr [illegible] said it was the [illegible] of today who [illegible] suffering and would [illegible] of [illegible]

He also attacked the [illegible] Border City Council [illegible] Beach Committee [illegible] which served no purpose.

The IMC should have direct representation on the action committee [illegible] whatever was done [illegible] the Indian community. [illegible] done through councillors and not the action committee, he said. — DDR.

Destitute child minders

Guardians can apply for grants

By SINNAH KUNENE

WIDOWS who live far below the breadline can apply for a maintenance grant for their children from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

This call was made by the Commissioner of Child Welfare at the Johannesburg offices, Ms Jane O'Connor. She said the monthly grant is R7,60 per child, and is payable up to the age of 16. It is, however, not payable to more than five children in a home.

The applicants should be registered job-seekers if unemployed according to Ms O'Connor. She said those who are employed and can't make ends meet can, through the help of their local West Rand Board social worker, submit detailed reports from their employers. For those with school-going children, a school report must be submitted.

Ms O'Connor said the applications take about two months before they are replied by their Pretoria office, but if there is a delay — the applicants would be

Desperate widows should contact their local welfare social workers — who will then investigate their home circumstances and refer them to the probation offices in town.

The same applies to old pensioners, who are widowed and have to maintain grandchildren. They automatically qualify for the foster grant — which is about R24 per month for each child.

They have to pass through the children's courts, where the commissioner decides whether they qualify to apply for the grant and whether the old woman will be able to care for the children.

Several poverty-stricken widows and grandmothers who had applied for the maintenance grant from the probation office however, claim in earlier reports that "we've got to sweat for it, and sometimes you lose both your grandchildren and the grant".

The maintenance grant procedure took a drastic turn about for a year ago for a 60-year-old granny from Orlando East, Soweto who nearly lost custody of her three grandchildren because "she could not look after the children at her age."

She was advised by a local social worker to apply for financial assistance to raise her late daughter's children. At the court, the then commissioner for welfare ruled that the children be taken to an institution as she was too old to look after them.

The case ended with the children running away from the court and the hysterical granny being charged with contempt of court. The Childrens' Act prohibits the granny to be identified.

She took up the matter with the Pretoria offices and on May 1 this year her application was approved.

Another old woman from Naledi, Soweto who also applied for the grant, woefully told about her "ups and downs" at the offices, ending up with an unfruitful attempt.

The Child Welfare Society is at the same time struggling to place hundreds of children into foster care or for adoption.

Attracted by the foster grant, hundreds of pensioners volunteer to take care of the children, the social workers say.

The supervisor for adoption at the Johannesburg Child Welfare Offices, Mrs Dorcas Ngcobo, says there are very few young couples coming to their offices to adopt children.

Asked to comment, the public relations officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Jonker said the Orlando granny's case was being given serious consideration. He added that she can re-apply for the maintenance grant.

Vagrant children of the night

SHELTER FOR 20 FIRST IN SOUTH AFRICA



NIGHT shelters for children could prevent scenessuch as this one. And day-time educational programmes could give them a chance of a better future.

THEY live in groups of between 5 and 10 children, each with its own sleeping place. They sleep in doorways, alleys and cardboard boxes. In winter they pack around the hot air-conditioning pipes of big buildings.

They are the child vagrants of Cape Town and for some there may soon be an opportunity to come in from the cold. Plans are afoot to establish a night shelter for 20 children in the city — the only one of its kind in South Africa.

Nobody knows how many child vagrants there are.

Mr Don Pinnock of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology estimates their are hundreds.

Mr Colin Appleton of the Urban Foundation says there has been very limited contact between the children and welfare organisations. 'There is a lot of resistance, the children distrust everybody thinking they are police,' he said.

From the children that have been approached a picture of deprivation, illiteracy and undernourishment emerges. A Child Welfare Society social worker stressed little is known about a vagrant child's background.

It is felt that a mulitplicity of factors including poor housing conditions, limited income, illegitimacy and alcoholism all contribute to a child taking to the streets.

A family on the brink of starvation is not held together by strong bonds at the best of times. In the poorer areas, family unity is under increasing pressure. There are fights for food, over money, over inability to find a job.

As Don Pinnock notes: 'The home becomes an overcrowded lifeboat with dwindling supplies Many children leav home after a beating — often for "stealing" food from the cupboard.'

Cape Town is the ony city in the country wih vagrancy shelters. The first was begun by the National Institute for Crime and Rehabilitation (Nicro) in 1976.

More recently, The Haven was opened in Green Point — but there are no shelters specifically for children.

Recently, concerned bodies like Nicro, the Urban Foundation and the Save the Children Fund met at the Child Welfare Society to pool information.

PERMISSION

At the meeting, a church action group reported they had obtained permission from the Archbishop of Cape Town to convert a church building into a night shelter for 20 boys.

The converted building, which has been approved by the Cape Town City Council, will be used as a pilot study to gauge the extent of child vagrancy in the city.

Mr Patrick Harris of the action group says the project is awaiting the go-ahead from the Department of Community Developent (the shelter is in a white, light industrial area), and the Department of Coloured Relations.

The child shelter is seen as an initial step. Mention has also been made of educational programmes during the day.

The important point, says Mr Appleton, is that shelters are only stepping-stones: they have to be linked to a social upgrading and rehabilitation programme.

An information coordinating body has been established and is based at the Child Welfare Society. In order to help with research, members of the public who know of or who see child vagrants are asked to contact the society at 71-7130 or 71-4128.



HUDDLED together for warmth, these vagrant children spend the winter nights in doorways or under cardboard boxes. There are seven children in this doorway and the unlucky ones have to sleep on the outside of the group.

NOTE CAREFU

1. The answers marked. The rough work, work.
2. Enter at the t the block on you are answ
3. Blue or black The use of a green ink n emphasis or f be used.
4. Names must (e.g. graph examination I

Any dishonesty **ition and to possible exclusion from**

EDSON 15255

BRUIN KLEUTERS WEGGEWYS

Van ANDRÉ KOTZEE
BLOEMFONTEIN

VIER bruin kleuters word uit 'n Bloemfonteinse bewaarskool gesit waar hulle sedert die begin van die jaar is. Die ontstelde ouers van twee van hulle vra nou: Wat moet van die kinders word?

Daar is plek vir 60 kinders in dié Rooms-Katolieke bewaarskool. Vanjaar is daar net 52, van wie 48 blankes is. Die hoof van die inrigting sê blanke ouers het nie beswaar teen die bruin kleuters nie.

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou het geweier om 'n permit uit te reik wat die skool veelrassige status sal besorg, o.m. omdat „verskeie instansies" in Bloemfontein beswaar gemaak het teen die aanwesigheid van die bruin kleuters.

Volgens mnr. Louis Fouché, direkteur-generaal van die departement, kan die saak heroorweeg word. Daar kan by die minister appèl aangeteken word.

Hy voeg by: Dit is nie regeringsbeleid om vryelik gemengde skole te hê nie. Die Regering se gemagtigde het daarvolgens 'n permit geweier.

Suster Alma, in beheer van die bewaarskool, het aan RAPPORT gesê inspekteurs van die Departement van Gesondheid het die bruin kinders vroeër vanjaar by die skool gesien terwyl hulle 'n roetine-inspeksie uitgevoer het.

Hulle het haar aangeraai om by Gemeenskapsbou te vra om 'n permit vir 'n veelrassige skool. Dié aansoek is dié week geweier ingevolge artikel 22 van die Groepsgebiedewet.

Onbewus van die drama wat hul teenwoordigheid by die skool veroorsaak het, het twee van die kleuters, Natasha Norris, 3, en die vyfjarige Natasha Sanders doodgelukkig saam met hul wit maatjies by die St. Josef-Kindersentrum gespeel.

Die ander twee kleuters, Kaylene Maasdorp en Christo Claassen, is reeds saam met hul ouers met vakansie. Die ouers weet nog nie dat die kinders volgende maand nie na die skool mag terugkeer nie.

Suster Alma sê: „Dit is nie eens 'n geval dat die bruin kinders plek moet maak vir wit kinders nie. Die ouers van die wit kinders is bewus van die bruin kleuters by die skool. Hulle is doodtevrede daarmee."

Mnr. Willie Norris, 30, verkoopbestuurder by 'n versekeringsmaatskappy, en sy vrou, Marna, 30, 'n onderwyseres, was geskok toe hulle van die verbod hoor.

Die ma van die ander Natasha, mev. Nola Sanders, 33, sê sy is verbitterd oor die verbod. „Dit is 'n skande. Ná die vakansie gaan ek my kind terugbring na die skool. Hulle moet dan maar maak soos hulle wil.

„Daar bestaan geen geriewe vir kleuters in die Kleurlingwoonbuurt nie en die dag wanneer 'n bewaarskool daar ingerig word, sal ek Natasha met vreugde daarheen neem."

Mev. Sheila McKenzie van die Nasionale Raad vir Vroue sê: „Kinders van elke kerkverband word daar toegelaat en dit gaan my verstand te bowe waarom die bruin kinders toegang geweier word, veral aangesien die ouers van ander kinders nie omgee nie."

Sy sê die raad gaan al die moontlike doen om die departement tot ander insigte te bring.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Unwanted generation

Sun POST 29/6/80 (298)

Soweto's abandoned and lost children the victims of poverty

By MATHILDA MASIPA

THE NUMBER of abandoned and lost children is increasing, according to figures supplied by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

Since the beginning of this year the society has seen 120 children — which is more than half the total number of children attended to during the whole of last year.

At the end of last year social workers had attended to 175 cases. Of these 150 appeared before the Children's Court, while parents of the remaining 25 children were traced without the children having to go to court.

A society social worker said although it was difficult to pinpoint specific causes for the sudden increase, possibly more people were forced to abandon their children because of a lack of money.

"We are concerned that the problem threatens to be worse than last year and we think this is probably due to inflation. We have also noticed that people who have managed in the past to foster their relatives' children free are now coming forward for financial help.

"There is also a recent case of a desperate paretn who came into our offices and just dumped her four children aged between seven and 12 and left without saying a word," she said.

A senior social worker at Child Welfare, Mrs S Leso, said not much had actively been done to deal with the present situation, because of the difficulty in reaching the community at grassroots level.

"We are planning to make use of a community worker who will work with groups of unmarried mothers. Our aim is to go to prenatal clinics where we hope to meet these mothers. But the sad thing is that we believe it will be very difficult to reach the person who really needs our services as she is not likely to go to the clinics."

Mrs Leso said the unmarried mother who really needs help is likely to be homeless and therefore difficult to trace. And the likelihood is that she neither listens to the radio nor reads a newspaper, she said.

"The problem is worsened by the fact that there are not enough young foster mothers."

Mrs Leso said she was appealing to young mothers to help.



Lost boy . . . will his parents ever be traced?

SUNDAY POST, June 22, 1980

SOWETO PRIEST SAVES KIDS FROM ALLEYS OF SIN

This man is a fisher of children

S. Post 22/6/80

296

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A YOUNG Soweto priest plans to build a home for homeless children he has collected from Johannesburg's dark alleys.

He is the young Reverend Lesiba Kekana of the N G Kerk in Africa. He spoke to SUNDAY POST this week shortly before flying to the US, Holland and France on a month's study tour.

"Children are my greatest love," he said. He now has 41 between six and 19 under one roof on the outskirts of Soweto's Emdeni township.

Lanky and energetic, Mr Kekana explained how he managed to get these children off the street corners and the backyards of Hillbrow, Fordsburg, Lenasia, Doornfontein, Braamfontein and Faraday.

He said it all started in 1978 in the vicinity of his Fordsburg church when members of his congregation showed sympathy with these urchins.

Some were dirty and drunk from glue-sniffing while others were hungry and in tatters. The others, said Mr Kekana, would come in for a wash, clean clothes and a bit of food when called. Later the church decided to go into the streets to win these delinquents back into society.

"I took it upon myself to go into the backyards of Fordsburg to talk sense into these kids," said Mr Kekana.

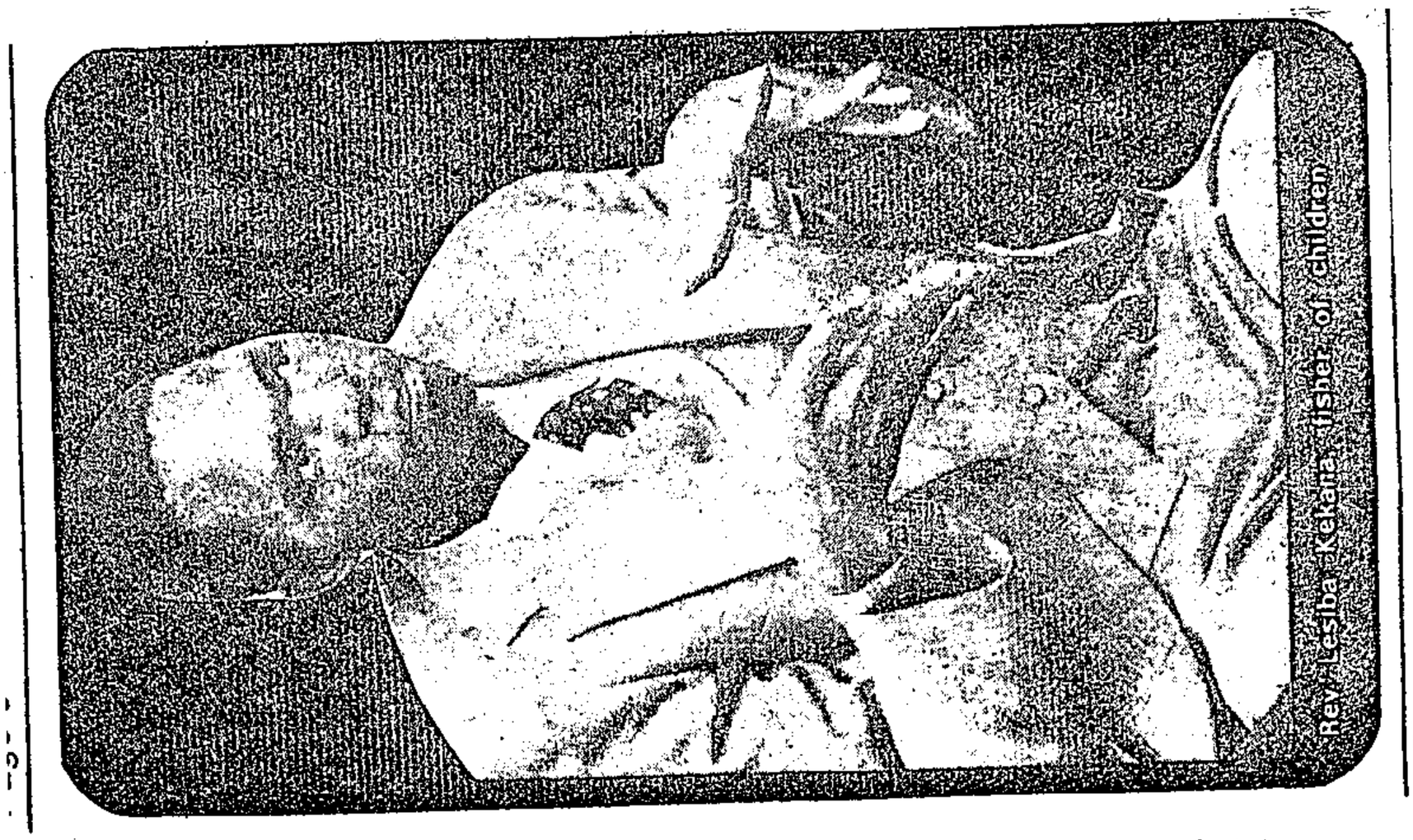
Some would listen and give him varied answers. They suspected he was a cop who was trying to get them to Van Ryn or a journalist who would spoil their adventures by informing their parents of their whereabouts through the news media.

He said he would sit with them from about 5.30 pm until about 2 am the next morning.

Mr Kekana said some of these delinquents were from broken homes. Others were orphans with nobody to care for them. Some were pushed out from congested families in poor houses.

He said some were hard-core delinquents. They smoked dagga, sniffed glue and flew into a blind rage at the slightest provocation.

Following tips from



Rev Lesiba Kekana, fisher of children

S. Post
22/06/80
248



... and some of the kids he saved from sin.

members of his congregation, he tracked down some of these boys in the backyards of Hillbrow and Lenasia, Doornfontein and Braamfontein. He would also walk around Faraday, Johannesburg and Westgate stations trying to talk to these youngsters.

"I became a fisher of youngsters and enjoyed it because I finally brought some back to society and above all to God," he said.

The youth committee of his church backed him in his task. They collected donations and gifts from the business sector and this enabled him to feed and clothe these children, he said.

Mr Kekana said the youth committee had already found a site and planned to erect a building which would be turned into a home for these children. He said public organisations like Ikageng Women's Club showed interest and promised to give support.

Mr Kekana said his church also cared for an additional 12 children whose parents live in Soweto. He said these children attended school in Soweto but preferred to live in rooms on the church premises and not with their parents.

"There children are from broken and unstable homes where there is no parental love or comfort for them. These are some of the reasons these kids prefer to be here," he said.

Children with no address

298

S. Post 22/6/80

By MATHILDA MASIPA

HE STOOD there looking at my feet with contempt or embarrassment — it was hard to tell which. One hand was thrust into the back pocket of his trousers while another expertly held what looked like a cigarette. He poised his "cigarette" in mid-air and I shifted uncomfortably on my feet as he spat on the ground. "Why should I tell you where I live, why should I?" he asked. Before I could recover from the question he was gone.

His friends who had been watching the scene from a safe distance also turned on their feet and ran, but not before casting an accusing look in my direction. These are a few of the children who, for one reason or another, leave their homes and live in a world of their own.



Runaways live in a world of uncertainty

Earlier I had watched a few of them sitting on the pavement near the Carlton Centre in the city enjoying what is sometimes their only decent meal — a crust of brown bread and the dregs of some cold drink. They had retrieved these from a dustbin nearby.

SUNDAY POST found an even worse picture at a shopping centre in Lenasia. Barefooted with very few clothes on, two pathetic little figures huddled together on the verandah of a disused shop.

Meholi, who claimed to be 13 years old but looked younger, said he left his Sebokeng home to come and look for a job. Friends had told him he could easily find a job in Johannesburg but he had found out that a lot of what he had been told was untrue.

Working as a newspaper seller — the only job he had managed to get so far — was not really his idea of fun, he said.

But his 11-year-old friend Sipho, also from Sebokeng, said nothing would make him go back home. He left home because of problems at school and because his grandmother was too old fashioned to understand, he said.

"The teacher didn't seem to like me and I was made the scapegoat for every wrong in the class. But the worst was every time I told my granny about it she took no notice of me. In the end I decided to leave home without letting her know because I knew she would have forced me to go back to school," he said.

Sonnyboy (14) from Soweto was also forced to leave home because his parents were unable to support him, he said. His "parents" later turned out to be a grandmother who survived on a State pension and who depended on sub-tenants for her rent money.

"I do odd jobs to make some money. Sometimes I am able to buy myself a pair of tender shoes (tennis shoes), buy some food, or take some home," he said.

Hanging around the next corner was a 16-year-old who called himself Thuso. He said his home was in Rockville but he left it about two months ago "just for adventure". "I know my father is worried about me but I have no guts to go back home," he said.

Thuso said he and his friends had nowhere to stay but were often told of a place to sleep from those who were more experienced in the area. "After dark we usually creep into the flats and find ourselves some corner in which to sleep. But often we prefer to sleep in the open to avoid troubles," he said.

And trouble they often get into in their fight for survival.. According to figures from the Department of Co-operation and Development between 1 500 and 1 600 children appeared before the children's court last year. This figure included abandoned children, juvenile delinquents and children in need of care.

A social worker said lack of communication was one of the things that made children run away from home. However, it was difficult to say who had been abandoned and who had run away from home without investigating the home background thoroughly, she said.

"Some leave home with the hope of finding adventure. But once they have left home their lives change dramatically. Often they find they have nowhere to sleep, nothing to eat and no one to turn to. But even worse is the fact that they seem to trust no one. A stranger, no matter how noble his intentions, has little hope of penetrating them" she said

SECTION A (CONT.)

Council fumes over creche

A ROW has erupted between the residents of a plush township and the Soweto Council over the establishment of a creche in the area.

The council contends that the residents of Selection Park in Klipspruit, deliberately ignored the authority of the council and built the creche without their consent.

The council had initially threatened to close the creche in order to "teach" the residents who "the controllers of the township are," but rescinded the decision in sympathy with the target of this wrangling, the children.

Angry councillors denounced the residents for their belittling of the council but the tail-end of that anger calmed down to accept and acknowledge that the creche was a desperate needed facility in the area and that it was the children who would suffer in the event of harsh action taken against the residents.

Mrs Martha Taylor, whose ward it is that is alleged to have ignored the council's authority, stood to lap a scathing attack on the residents.

She said they knew that before they could build anything in the area they had to approach the council who were to give permission for the building.

She told — or rather reminded the council — that a meeting was called with the representatives of the residents where the squabble would be quelled. None of the expected representatives turned up for the meeting, Mrs Taylor said.

Speaking across the bench, Mr F Kodi defended the residents. He said they had not deliberately ignored the authority of the council but had been merely ignorant about procedures regarding the building of the creche.

He said the residents were confused, apparently by the fact that the site on which they built the creche was reserved for a creche.

Mr Kodi said the residents may have thought by going on with the building they would be doing a commendable task.

Concluding the argument, the chairman, Mr David Thebehali warned the residents that if they made the same mistake again, the council would be forced to take tough action against them. He, however, said the council would relent in this case and let the children utilise the creche while the council and the residents pondered the legality of their action.

The chairman said residents who did not do what the council required of them would stand to lose whatever they may want to do. He reiterated that the council was the authority in Soweto and that those who ignored it would end nowhere because finally they would have to come to the council and abide by its laws.

Outside the chamber a small protest group which included a number of children displayed placards denouncing the threat on the creche.

The group was not active and almost insignificant in the big crowd of people who had attended the meeting for other reasons.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in the number of each question (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
3(a)	

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

(296)

They, too, are entitled to a place in life



With care and love these children can become useful members of society.

By BELEDE MAZWAI

SUCCEED and rest — these are the names of two centres in Soweto where youth with little hope of a normal life are cared for.

But caring for these children still remains an effort as the community continuously refuses to be aware of their existence.

When the centres were yet not there, these children were locked in dark rooms and actually hidden away from the society, as still happens in many cases.

But this attitude has to be done away with, says Mrs Martha Tshoke, matron at Pumelela Day Care Centre.

"Some members of the community think institutes are the answer. But no, the children still need them, to be accepted and be offered special help so that they can learn to live in modern society," she said.

"With training, the very children whom the society either shuns or turns a blind eye to their plight, can contribute to the progress of their communities. This, you can see for yourself, according to Mrs Tshoke.

There is still another problem facing the centres: When a child reaches 23, it has to leave the institute and the question is what happens then.

The community, possibly ignorant of their plight, is asked by Mrs Tshoke to come forward and offer help.

Some of the children at the centre are abandoned children and thus need foster parents.

The purpose of the centres is to ensure that a sick child is in safe hands for the day, gets a well-balanced diet, proper medication, and is kept clean and trained.

"Most children have by now learnt everyday routines like washing dishes, doing gardening and cleaning. This makes them helpful at home," Mrs Tshoke said.

The two homes cater for 70 pupils each. Children are fetched and delivered by combis which belong to the centres.



They also have the right to develop skills.



Mrs Martha Tshoke, matron of Pumelela Day Centre.

Mrs Tshoke showed us around the school to see the children and their works. The children have even been taught certain skills.

A child is made to do an article several times over so as never to forget the art.

Children make shawls, bedspreads, fruit dishes from ice cream sticks, bags etc and these items are then sold. Again the help of the public is needed.

Pumla Day Centre for retarded children, the first of its kind in Soweto, was opened in 1962 and 12 years later it gave birth to Pumelela another centre for these children.

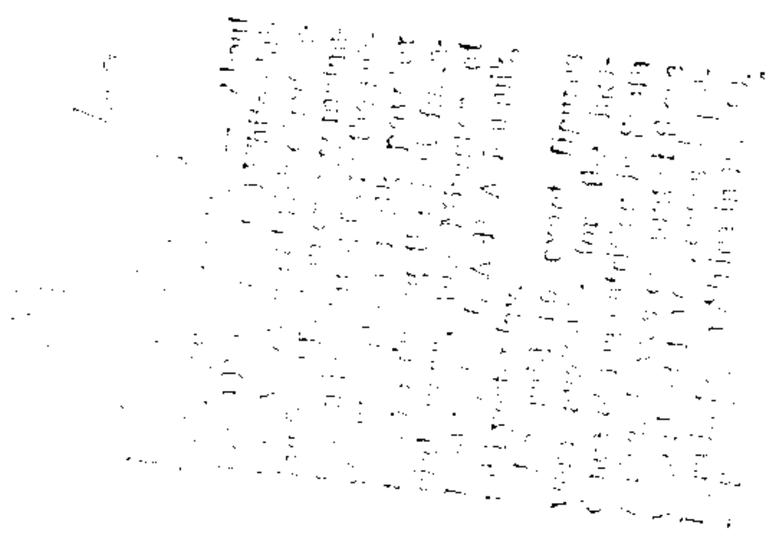
As these are the only centres in Soweto, they do not suffice for the huge complex.

WAITING LIST

Pumelela, which serves deep Soweto, has a waiting list of about 200

22/5/80

(248)



cause they refused to claim the body," Mr. Jubber said.

A previous study of severe mental retardation in the coloured community had found the prevalence to be "slightly less than for the white group".

At present, more than 9 000 coloureds may be mentally retarded as against a 1967 maximum estimate of 1 400 whites.

The UCT study also found that comparisons between facilities for white, Asian, coloured and black mentally retarded showed "sharp inequalities".

In 1976 there was one bed for every 4 296 blacks, one for every 3 286 Asians, one for every 989 coloureds, and one for every 488 white mentally retarded persons.

In addition, the grants available to parents and guardians who cared for seriously mentally retarded persons at home "proved a clear example of discrimination".

According to figures provided by the Department of Health in its 1978 report, whites were paid R88, coloureds and Asians R47,75, and blacks R23,75.

Mr Jubber warned against applying social welfare-type solutions favoured in Western countries — such as the move to de-institutionalise care centres and return patients to their family with a State subsidy.

Under-privileged groups in South Africa were "quite different from those in advanced countries".

Up to 70% of the children at the home were there because their parents "cannot have them or do not want them at home even with good prospects of some form of assistance".

"The implementation of home-care programmes at the expense of institutions does not seem advisable.

"Only social change on a grand scale would make it advisable," Mr Jubber said.

Shock UCT report on care centre

(298)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Shock findings in a University of Cape Town study of a Cape Peninsula home for the retarded showed that half the child inmates were abandoned by parents.

And 27 who died within a three-year period were given pauper burials, because relatives could not be traced.

The home, a former TB hospital at Westlake known as the Dr A J Stals Care and Rehabilitation Centre, is administered by the Department of Health.

It is described in the study as "barrack like and linked by long, colourless passages". Visitors complained of "absence of colour, pictures and architectural variation".

The study added that it was "an apartheid institution catering for persons statutorily designated as "coloured" and in need of residential care".

There were 930 adults and children in the care of the centre, with another 800 on the waiting list from the Cape Town area alone.

After admission, it was found, there appeared to be "a total or near-total breakdown in the relationship between parents/guardians and their children".

Only about 7% of the parents or guardians visited their children on a regular basis.

"About 50% of the children at Dr Stals can be regarded as having been largely or totally abandoned by their parents or guardians," the report said.

The findings are reported in a survey by Mr Ken Jubber, a senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology.

If a child died during the research period the burial was delayed in an attempt to trace the parents.

If the police failed to find them, the child was buried as an unclaimed pauper.

That such burials of mentally retarded children at Dr Stals are common was confirmed by figures supplied by the centre.

"Between March 1977 and August 1979, the centre had given 27 deceased children pauper burials either because their parents/guardians could not be traced or be-

R50 000 in the red — youth hostel doomed

298
NM 30/4/80

Municipal Reporter

MACLURE House, a hostel for young men at Montclair — R50 000 in the red and abandoned by its management committee — appears doomed.

The non-profit hostel, opened in 1958, owed almost R39 000 to Durban City Council, R7 700 of it in arrears, the council's Health and Housing Committee heard this week.

Another R10 000 was owed for food.

The hostel has been run by the Junior Residential Association, with administrative help from the Catholic Order of the Knights of Da Gama, but the order had dropped its support.

And the Residential Association seemed to have disintegrated.

Efforts

'Various efforts were made to contact the chairman of the association,' the City Treasurer, Mr O D Gorven, reported, 'but to no avail, and it was subsequently learned that he had resigned within the past month.'

No proper committee existed, Mr Gorven said, and there were only 31 residents in a hostel designed for 90.

The manager, Mr Rodney Sellars, was 'an ex-bus driver who took over management because there was nobody suitable to do so', Mr Gorven said.

He had no management committee to guide him, no one to report to, and apparent poor management would cost the council even more.

The hostel needed repairs but there was no money available.

But Mr Sellars fiercely denied the building was run down.

Taking Mercury reporters round the clean, well-equipped kitchen and diningroom and the neat garden, he said he had put R4 000 of his own — 'provided by God' — into the hostel because 'I can't take it with me'.

Friends had donated another R3 000, he said.

He admitted the intake was low.

Different

'The youth of today are different,' he said. 'After two years in the army they want their own flats. They don't want to live in an institution.'

But there was a need for a place like the hostel, which was a home for poorly paid apprentices and a haven for mentally retarded youths.

The regional Grand Knight of the order, Mr Woodland Jeffryes, said yesterday he could not comment.

The order had withdrawn for personal reasons.

The Health and Housing Committee will ask the Department of Social Welfare to recommend other welfare organisations to take over the building and the outstanding loan.

Also as Average costs will go down at the beginning as it includes fixed costs, which AFC go down as you produce more. In the long run there are no fixed factors, but all factors of production are free to vary. In the long run the AC will not be so high, for one thing because by now all fixed costs are paid off and AC are AVC. But the AVC of course also reflect the law of diminishing marginal returns. And the curve will be

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. R. 868 298 25 April 1980

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Indian Affairs has, in terms of section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read in conjunction with Proclamation 263 of 1976, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

DEPARTEMENT VAN INDIËRSAKE

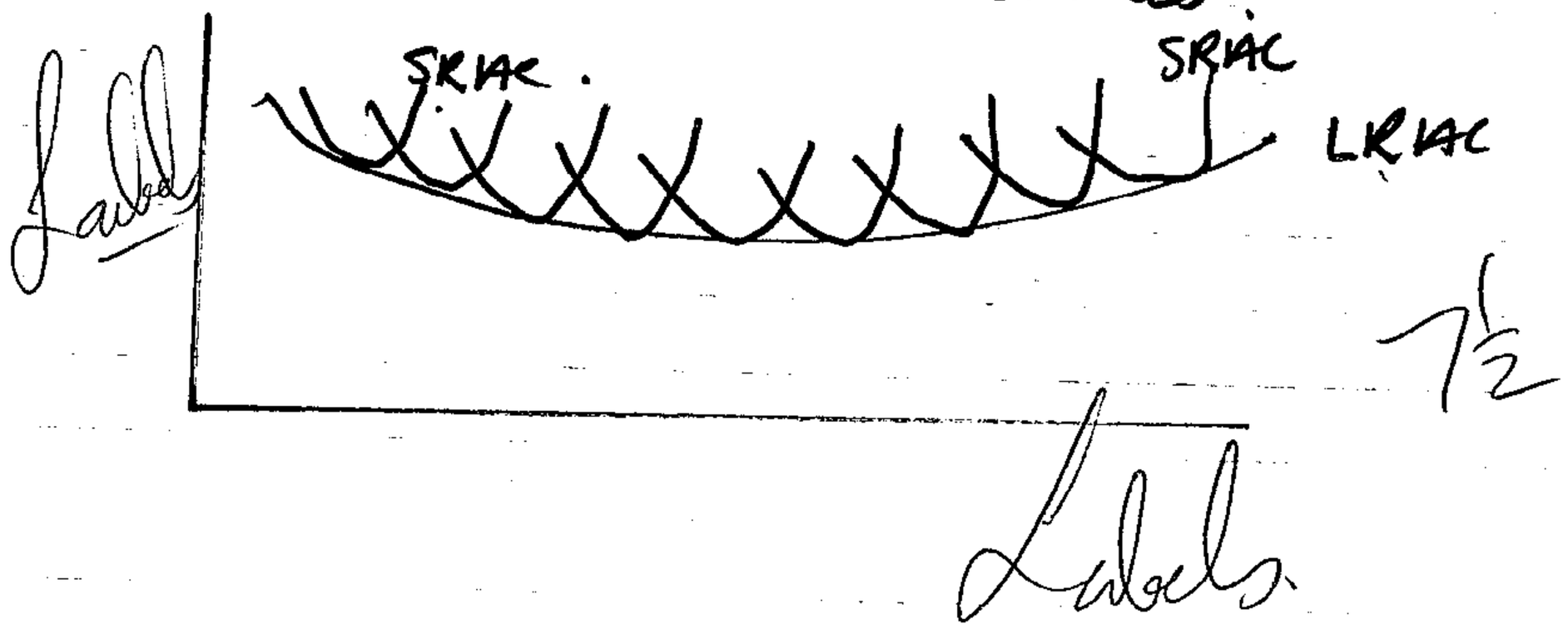
No. R. 868 GG 6959 25 April 1980

DIE KINDERWET, 1960

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Indiërsake het, kragtens artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), saamgelees met Proklamasie 263 van 1976, die regulasies in die Bylae hierby uitgevaardig.

Now we have already seen how they are related in other shapes. Can short run AC curves be below LRAC curves. No. For the long run as we have seen the firm has scaled down and has reduced to fixed costs. They will be above and on the same like this



Johannesburg Child Welfare Society appeals:

Abandoned kids need our help

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has put the blame for the high incidence of abandoned children in the black community on the stresses of urban life and the absence of the traditional extended family.

By BELEDE MAZWAI

In a recently published paper on the functions of the Society, it is said that the extended family meant that other members of the family were always ready to take over responsibility in the event of the death of parents, a family breakup or any misfortune that affected the child.

The paper also claims that the demands of industry and commerce on the one side and those of traditional customs and usage on the other, have resulted in strains and breakdowns. This, the paper adds, results in unmarried mothers being under particular strain which makes many of them "desert, abandon, neglect or batter their children".

But **POST** Woman asked Mrs M Wimbury, a supervisor in the black division of Child Welfare, if she did not think that the migratory labour system, unemployment, housing problems and the conditions under which blacks have to live in urban areas also contributed to abandonment of children.

Mrs Wimbury said she felt there was a terrible need for a research into the causes.

"For instance there are now more cases of child-battering in Soweto. And this would make one wonder if it is not caused by overcrowding", she said.

"But I do not think the black community should sit back and do nothing. They must start asking themselves on what they can do to alleviate the problem".

The Child Welfare Society was founded in 1909 as the result of public concern for children of all races in Johannesburg. It is a private organisation (i.e. not a Government nor a Municipal Department).

According to Mrs S Lesu, a manager for the black division of the society, their main problem over the years has been that of accommodating abandoned children.

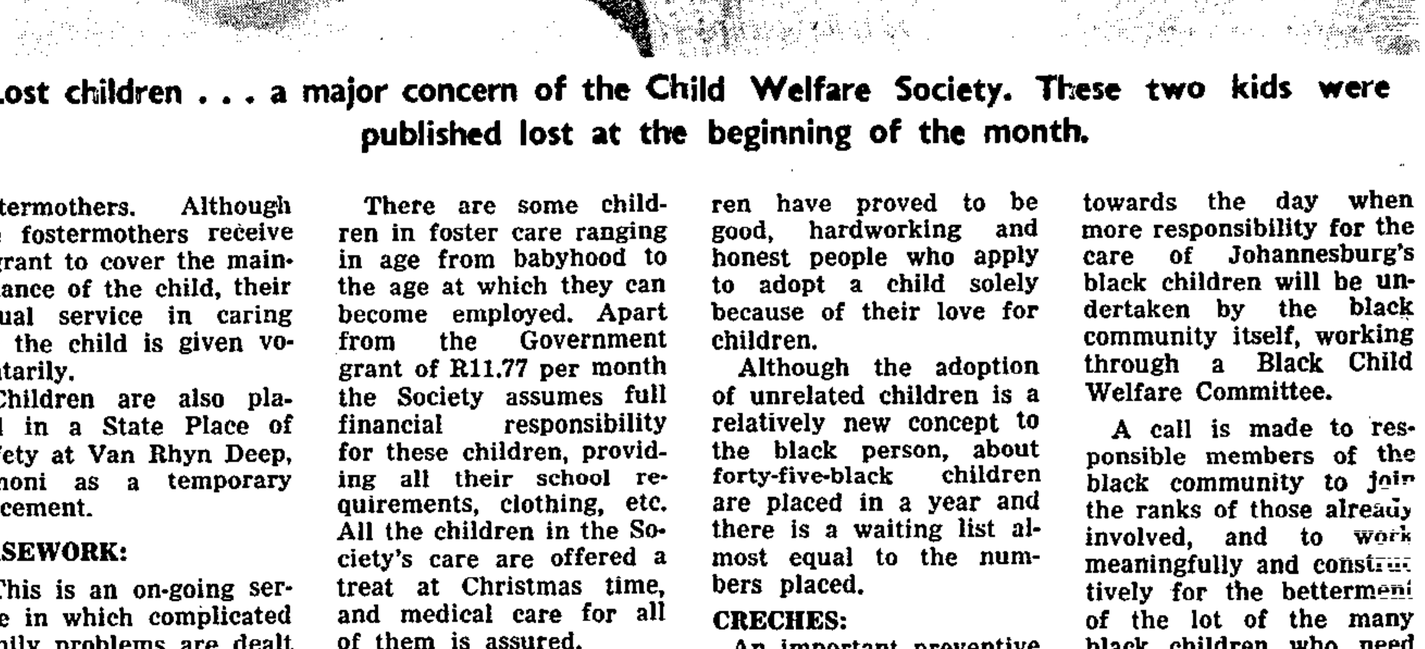
The services are operated in the following ways: —

CRISIS INTERVENTION:

The demand for this service is created by the need of an infant or young child for immediate substitute care as a result of abandonment, desertion, neglect or child battering.

In a single year 325 black children were placed in substitute care at this level of intervention. Some of these were placed in the Orlando Home, but since the need far outstrips the available accommodation in the Home, many were placed with fostermothers. Although the fostermothers receive a grant to cover the maintenance of the child, their actual service in caring for the child is given voluntarily.

Children are also placed in a State Place of Safety at Van Rhyn Deep, Benoni as a temporary placement.



Lost children . . . a major concern of the Child Welfare Society. These two kids were published lost at the beginning of the month.

CASEWORK:

This is an on-going service in which complicated family problems are dealt with by means of counselling and of taking steps necessary to safeguard children who are the victims of family breakdown.

At any given time the social workers will be handling a total of some 600 to 700 cases, involving about 1 500 children. The majority of these children have no suitable guardians, and the outcome of their future is solely dependent on the quality of service the Society is able to give — a great responsibility indeed.

Wherever possible such children are placed in the care of relatives. The Society insists that all of these children who are of school-going age shall attend school. This is also a statutory requirement if the relatives who have become the custodians of the child are to qualify for State aid.

This aid is at the rate of R11.77 per month per child and obviously falls short of what is actually needed to feed, clothe, maintain and educate a child. Unfortunately, the Society is not itself in a financial position to give supplementary grants to relatives in whose care children are placed.

FOSTER CARE:

Into this category fall the children who have been placed in the care of foster mothers who are not related to them and who have been screened for their suitability for this task. Many of them have served the Society voluntarily for many years.

There are some children in foster care ranging in age from babyhood to the age at which they can become employed. Apart from the Government grant of R11.77 per month the Society assumes full financial responsibility for these children, providing all their school requirements, clothing, etc. All the children in the Society's care are offered a treat at Christmas time, and medical care for all of them is assured.

ADOPTION:

By means of adoption there is created a new purposeful life for a black child who was originally abandoned and whose life started in an apparently meaningless world. Black adopters with whom the Society has placed children have proved to be good, hardworking and honest people who apply to adopt a child solely because of their love for children.

Although the adoption of unrelated children is a relatively new concept to the black person, about forty-five-black children are placed in a year and there is a waiting list almost equal to the numbers placed.

CRECHES:

An important preventive service is given in the one black creche giving day-care to 128 children of working mothers. Expansion of this service is a great need.

THE ROLE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY:

A Black Committee has been established which is enthusiastically working towards the day when more responsibility for the care of Johannesburg's black children will be undertaken by the black community itself, working through a Black Child Welfare Committee.

A call is made to responsible members of the black community to join the ranks of those already involved, and to work meaningfully and constructively for the betterment of the lot of the many black children who need Child Welfare services.

The community worker works in close liaison with the Black Committee. Efforts are being made to establish area sub-committees in Soweto.

Thought and attention is being given to establishing an after school Day Care Centre in Soweto.



Mrs S Lesu

Women Awake is call of a conference

WOMEN Awake in the 80's is the theme of the 46th conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa, which will be held at a Johannesburg hotel from today until Saturday.

The conference programme has been planned to focus on the challenge South Africa will face in the 80's — politically, socially and otherwise.

Keynote speakers include Professor F D Wallis van Zyl, head of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the OFS, who will talk on "Urban Planning and Low-Cost Housing in the 80's" on April 21. Professor Jill Nattrass, of the Department of Economics, University of Natal, will give a lecture on "Women in South Africa's Decade of Decision" on April 23.

On April 24, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, will talk about "Racial Harmony in the 80's".

Members of the NCWSA will address the conference on the Child and the Family in the 80's, Social Welfare in the 80's, Education in South Africa and Contexts for Development, and whither NCW in the 80's.

The conference will discuss calls for the appointment of a commission to consider more effective implementation of the Children's Act to ensure that the provisions of the Act provide protection for all children of all races; to investigate those laws and regulations which prevent the provision of places of safety and care in all areas where needed, as well as the laws governing arrest and detention of children.

A need for the appointment of a commission of all races and both sexes to investigate the problems caused by South Africa's high population growth rate will also be discussed.

Proposals that will also receive attention are:

- That the Minister of Prisons be urged to amend the regulations under the Prisons Act to allow any prisoner to persue educational studies while in prison;
- The need for a special division of the police force concerned with cases of rape, to have specialised training.
- That daylight saving should be introduced during the summer months as an energy/fuel-saving measure;
- That a national register of women of achievement and qualification be compiled in collaboration with other women's organisations.

Post 1/4/80

(298)



Happy children receiving presents from Rotaract Club members.

Happiness is a gift . . .

By ALINAH DUBE

HUNDREDS of needy children in Mamelodi, were presented with toys at the weekend.

The presentation was made at the local welfare offices by the Pretoria Rotaract Club— the first of it's kind in the township.

The children who received presents were orphans and abandoned children. They were from the Child Welfare Society, Nicro and the community — brought by the Administration Board officials.

It was a wonderful moment for those little ones who had never received presents before.

Little girls felt proud of being "mothers" — after they were given dolls.

The boys were delighted with their cars and guns

The children were later served with sweets and ice-creams.

Approval of creche plan still pending

By Mzikayise Edom

THE Itekeleng Creche Committee in Tembisa is still awaiting the approval of their creche plan before they can start with the building of a new creche costing about R50 000.

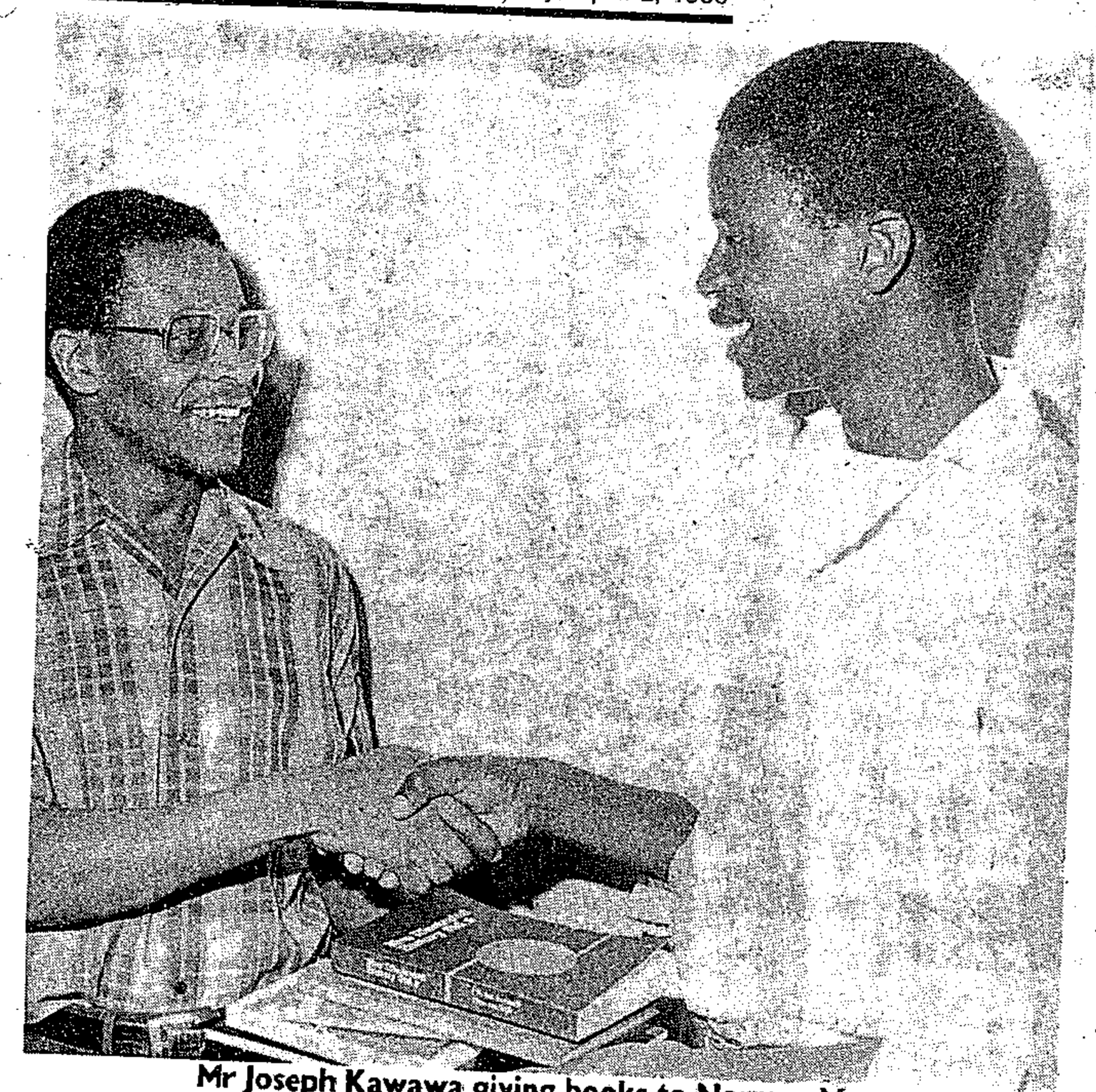
This was said yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana on behalf of the committee. If all goes according to plan, the creche will be built at Kopanong section.

Sister Kgosana said the Creche Committee submitted their plan about eight weeks ago. They were still awaiting for its approval and the green light to start with the building of the creche. She also said they have been promised a site by the East Rand Administration Board.

"A new creche, to cater for 260 children, will come as a relief since our old creche, Itekeleng, was closed last December by the Germiston Health Authorities," Sister Kgosana said.

The Itekeleng creche was closed because it was not registered as a place for care of children. The Creche Committee wrote twice to the Germiston Health Department, asking for permission to continue with the creche.

In refusing permission for the creche to continue a few weeks ago, the medical officer of health in Germiston, Dr C A Erasmus said in a letter: "An inspection of the convent and Catholic church, where the creche was situated, revealed that the present building did not lend itself to accommodate children."



Mr Joseph Kawawa giving books to Norman Myeza.

Puso gives out books to 23

By BELEDE MAZWAI

IT WAS again one of those big days for orphaned children at the weekend when People United to Save Orphans (Puso) presented them with books and school fees.

The presentation was to 23 children.

Two weeks ago Puso presented books to 46.

The organisation was formed in 1976 after it was realised that orphaned children who were placed with foster parents got no financial assistance to continue with their schooling once they reached the age of 16.

The chairman of Puso, Mr Joseph Kawawa, said: "The maintenance grant they receive from the State stops when they reach 16 regardless of the standard of education they have attained."

He said these children are unable to get bursaries because their performance is not exceptionally good. "This is caused by their domestic situation."

CARE

Puso has 142 children in its care. The numbers have been growing with the years.

At a meeting there was also a lecture on effective parenthood. This was conducted by Mrs Mabuto, a sister tutor from the Baragwanath Black Tutors Discussion Group.

The organisation including children meets once a month for various lectures so as to iron out problems that the children face either at home or at school.

The financial responsibilities to educate these children rest on nine young men and women who each contribute R20 monthly to meet the overall costs.

And now that Miss Mankenkulu Mahlangu has left the country, there are only eight members left.

Mr Kawawa said they hoped that more young people would come forward and render some help.

The trauma of adjustment can be short-lived if the parents and the child are compatible.

Jenny's mother said: "When did all these strange phobias disappear? I really can't remember, but one day they had simply vanished like a bad dream."

SUPERHUMAN

Perhaps it is the aspect of compatibility which is the key to the whole difficult situation of foster care.

"To ask parents to foster a child is asking something superhuman of them," says Mrs Barbara van Zyl, supervisor of Johannesburg Child Welfare's foster-care department.

"Finding suitable foster parents is the biggest problem.

"Many parents try to use foster care as pseudo adoption.

"When parents approach us and want to foster a child because their marriage is bad, or because they have four sons and want a daughter, or the husband or wife is sterile, or there has been a recent death of a child, then we generally don't accept them as foster parents.

"They are doing it for the wrong reasons.

"What we're looking for are people who accept the child for itself, or who have experienced an extended period of nurturing, and often, surprisingly enough, have a love of animals," she said.

Another social worker said that the requirements for a good foster parent was love, understanding and insight into the needs of children.

"Natural parents whose children have become someone else's foster children sometimes try to sabotage the relationship because of their own guilt," she said.

There are about 200 white foster parents in Johannesburg and Rand-

problem is difficult among whites, it is approaching the catastrophic stage among blacks.

"We have twice as many case-loads as whites, and they are increasing all the time," said Mrs Shirley Letsu, a Johannesburg social worker.

"There are so many children who need help and we're just not able to do it. We have to ask the community for help, and at the moment we're mounting a campaign to get companies to boost the subsidy for foster children.

"We've got 10 social workers and one community worker to cover Soweto, Alex, Johannesburg and outlying areas. It's a drop in the ocean and will take years of perseverance.

"This year we found that parents of teenage unmarried mothers have been rejecting both mother and offspring. This has given us a new headache.

"I also feel that the Government should take responsibility for the situation," she said.

A spokesman for Johannesburg Child Welfare Society said that "children placed with the right foster parents have every chance of making good as adults, and the community should give greater recognition to this."

Another social worker summed up the situation by saying: "The need for foster care has increased as the divorce rate has gone up and family life has disintegrated under the pressure of modern life."

● In fostering a child, its name is not legally changed and the child is "placed in the custody" of foster parents. The child lives with the family until he or she turns 18, and cannot be taken out of the country without Government permission. In cases of adoption the name is changed and the new parents become the legal guardians.

STAR
24 10 3180

C T. 28/3/80 (298) (95)

Bureau to aid child welfare

Staff Reporter

THE Child Care Information Centre at the University of Cape Town's Child Health Unit is to establish a voluntary aid bureau to co-ordinate the efforts of individuals and service organizations involved in child welfare throughout the Peninsula.

The Urban Foundation has granted the university R9 600 over the next two years for a co-ordinator to run the bureau.

Professor Maurice Kibel, professor of child health, said the bureau would play an important part in child welfare. This was because many individuals and separate bodies were doing valuable work among the underprivileged but there were many gaps and duplication. This wasted time, money and effort in work that was largely unco-ordinated.

Impetus for the establishment of the bureau had come from Dr Isobel Robertson, former head of the Child Welfare Society in the Peninsula and part-time lecturer in paediatrics at UCT.

AS AT 29 02 80 SYMBUI

COURSE DESCRIPTION

91101 MATHEMATICS I 4102 F

REGISTRAR

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

B ARTS YEAR : N/A

NAME FIRST NAMES CO

RSE BARBARA LOUISE 91

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

STUI3-9

10000 MISCELLANEOUS AR

STUD NO SURNAME

152327Y VAN DER MERWE

* TOTA

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

14340

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
113860L	HAWTREY	JENNIFER ANNE	104202	ANCHAEOLOGY II	F	(41)	5
			111706	PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIP3		(50)	

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR

* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed B.A.

298

Post 25/3/80

Puso holds meeting

THE Daveyton branch of the People United to Save Orphans (Puso) will hold a public meeting on Sunday.

This was announced yesterday by Mr William Sebetlela, chairman of the branch.

The meeting, which will start at 10 am, will be held at 14099 Moss Mabona Street, in Phumla Mqashi, the new section in the township.

Mr Sebetlela said: "This will be our first public meeting since the branch was formed late last year in the township. We are inviting the residents to come to this meeting."

Some of the objectives of Puso are to provide facilities for the education of black orphans, to provide bursaries to all black orphans, to assist aged foster parents financially and to promote, educate and encourage members of the black community to love, sponsor, as well as adopt orphans."

AS AT 29 02 80
DESCRIPTION
PRACT SU I AFRIKAANS LOWER/ABS
PRACT ACT I AFRIKAANS LOWER/ABS
PAGE 1
13100
SYMBOL
3 162321L
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A COURSE
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES
162321L STERN JOCELYN NEILA 116113
116117
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS



Adoption . . . finding suitable foster parents is biggest problem.

Love is answer to adoption

STAR 24/3/80

298

By Iain Macdonald

Jenny was a strange, intent child, filled with phobias, with a compulsion for hiding shoes and a hatred of keys.

She also hated pets and regularly beat up the household cat and dog.

A visit to the coast turned into a nightmare when her family found a huge pile of hidden shoes and scores of angry bathers coming to claim them.

Jenny's first pair of shoes were soft fancy white ones.

In fact they may have been her first personal possession, and the first step towards the disappearance of her phobias and of her growing acceptance that she was loved and cared for by her new family.

For Jenny is a foster-child — one of several hundreds in Johannesburg who make the bewildering adjustment to a new life with "new" parents.

burg, and last year they formed themselves into the Johannesburg and Randburg Foster-Parents Association.

The association grew from a need for foster parents to come together to discuss problems many of them found they had in common, and today there are 40 paid-up members.

One of the common problems encountered is that of guiding someone else's child through the difficult years of life to emotional health and to good citizenship.

A social worker said that "there are not hundreds of children needing foster homes — there are a few children with very special needs.

"Every child needs a mother. The special requirement for children is that they can fit in with a family situation, and often this is where the association finds problems appearing."

CAMPAIGN

But if the foster parent

(248) 20/03/80

Boys' Town — Cape's first little society

Staff Reporter

THERE is a little society across the road from Crossroads which intends soon to have its own mayor, councillors, magistrate, police force and an attorney-general — and not one of the people eligible for these posts is older than 18.

The Duin-en-Dal Boys' Town in Philippi was officially opened on March 1, but has been functioning since June last year when three boys became the first residents of the first Boys' Town in the Cape and the third in the country.

Boys' Towns have a unique "peer group" structure, based on the philosophy that in order to make the boys responsible, it is necessary to give them responsibilities.

At the top of the structure is the mayor and his four councillors. They function through the Boys' Town police force.

Punishment is based on a credit and discredit system for negative or positive behaviour. The way to become a "citizen" is to earn credits. A boy would have to earn 200 credits at Duin-en-Dal in order to become a leader or a citizen.

Moving towards a minitown

"Duin-en-Dal is moving towards being a minitown, as is the one in Magaliesburg," the principal, the Rev R Sham, said yesterday.

There are 32 boys at Duin-en-Dal, aged between 11 and 18, who are all committed there through the children's court. They are in need of care because of home problems or because of problematic behaviour stemming from their home situations, Mr Sham, said.

The police — known as "cops", see to the keeping of law and order, including the issuing of admission of guilt forms. If a boy "breaks the law" he gets a "cop sheet". When a boy's name is taken on a cop sheet, he has a chance to plead guilty or innocent. The case then goes to the Boys' Court, and both the "accused" and the "cop" may produce witnesses.

Appeal to higher court

If found guilty, a boy is punished either with discredits, a fine or the removal of a privilege. If a boy who has been "sentenced" feels his punishment was unfair or he was innocent, he can appeal to a higher court. An adult is the highest court of appeal, and is known as the Attorney-General.

Boys' Towns were started in South Africa by the Rev R J Orsmond in 1958. The first was Magaliesburg. In January 1978 the second, at Tongaat in Natal, opened. The homes are modelled on, and named after, the original Boys' Town in the United States. They are run by a board of management.

Apart from the Boys' Towns themselves, there are also a number of "homes in the community", including one in Rondebosch and in Kenilworth. These are private homes which act as half-way houses for boys who are ready to leave a Boys' Town, but are not yet ready to return home, or whose homes are not ready for them, Mr Sham said.



The boys returning from their various schools.

(81) (298) C.T. 20/3/80



Future councillors, "cops" and citizens of Duin-en-Dal take a dip.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBO		
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3		
152965R	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	106102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	ABS		
			905102	CHEMISTRY IB	E		
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	F		
1570930	MERCURIO	GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ABS		
1557470	MICHAELS	KAREN	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS		
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
1584692	MITCHELL	JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP		
157815N	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F		
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP		
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP		
157521U	MURRAY	ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS		
137983G	NAKIDIEN	MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-		
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F		
155924H	NEWMAN	JENNIFER ANN	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP		
157913V	NORMANN	HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP		
155878H	O'CONNOR	SHIRLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP		
162116N	PAM	JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3		
154187V	PATERSON	IAN JAMES STEWART	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
			110101	HISTORY I	F		
154286C	PETERSEN	DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP		
156134L	PHEIFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP		
154154L	POTGIETER	FELICITY ANGELA	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(4	
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
1334066	PRITCHARD	ROBERT STEPHEN	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(40)	1
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)	

Komperpons

15v154L

1334066

UCT

'Subsidise fares for handicapped'

THE ASSEMBLY. — Mr J J Niemann (NP Kimberley South) yesterday asked for air tickets for handicapped children to be subsidised.

Mr Niemann said during the Committee Stage of the Railway Budget that transporting the children would be cheaper to the State if they received free air tickets.

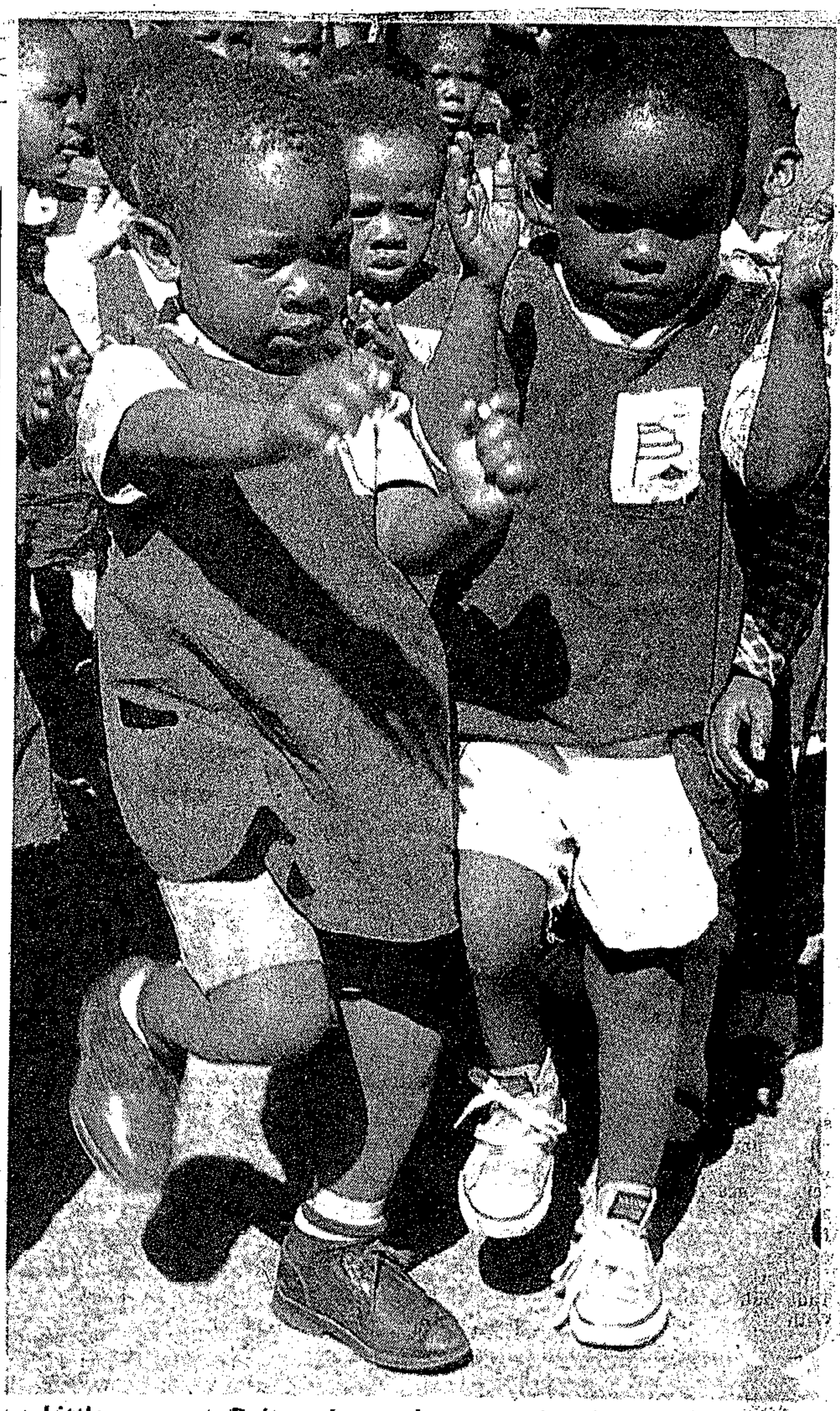
They travelled all over the country by train at great discomfort to themselves and invariably needed someone to look after them on the journeys to and from the institutions or schools they attended.

Long train journeys for handicapped children exposed them to the danger of complications setting in en route. But a flight was short and eliminated this danger.

It was a period during which the individual did not need the assistance of a chaperone.

Children in wheelchairs travelled free regularly over long distances on the railways and the State would probably save by having them travel free on the airways.

This would generally reduce the cost to the State and lessen the hardship the children suffered when travelling. — Sapa.



Little ones at Boitomelo creche . . . the dance of the child knows not the crisis that looms

Empty council coffers threaten creche

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

IF the Dobsonville Community Council cannot find money, the two creches in the area may close down.

The only clinic in Dobsonville may also close as a result of lack of council funds.

Councillor Steve Kgame said there was no money in the coffers of the council and this could result in a chaotic state.

As an alternative, to help the council maintain the services, he has suggested that parents who have children in the creches pay more than the R5 a month they are now paying for a child.

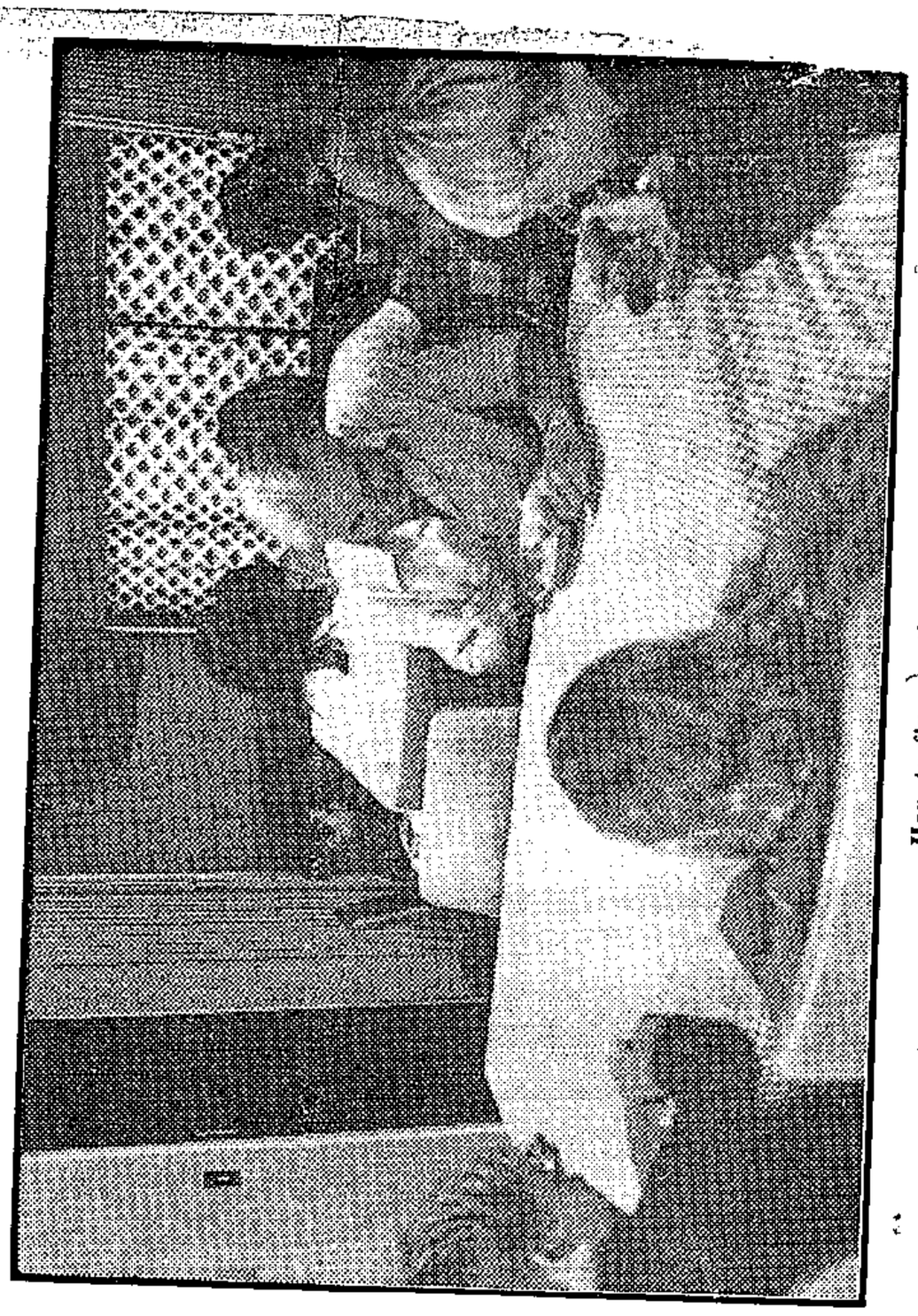
He said the creches were run on public funds and running costs lay entirely on the shoulders of the council. The council, he said, was running at an alarming deficit.

RDM 6/13/80

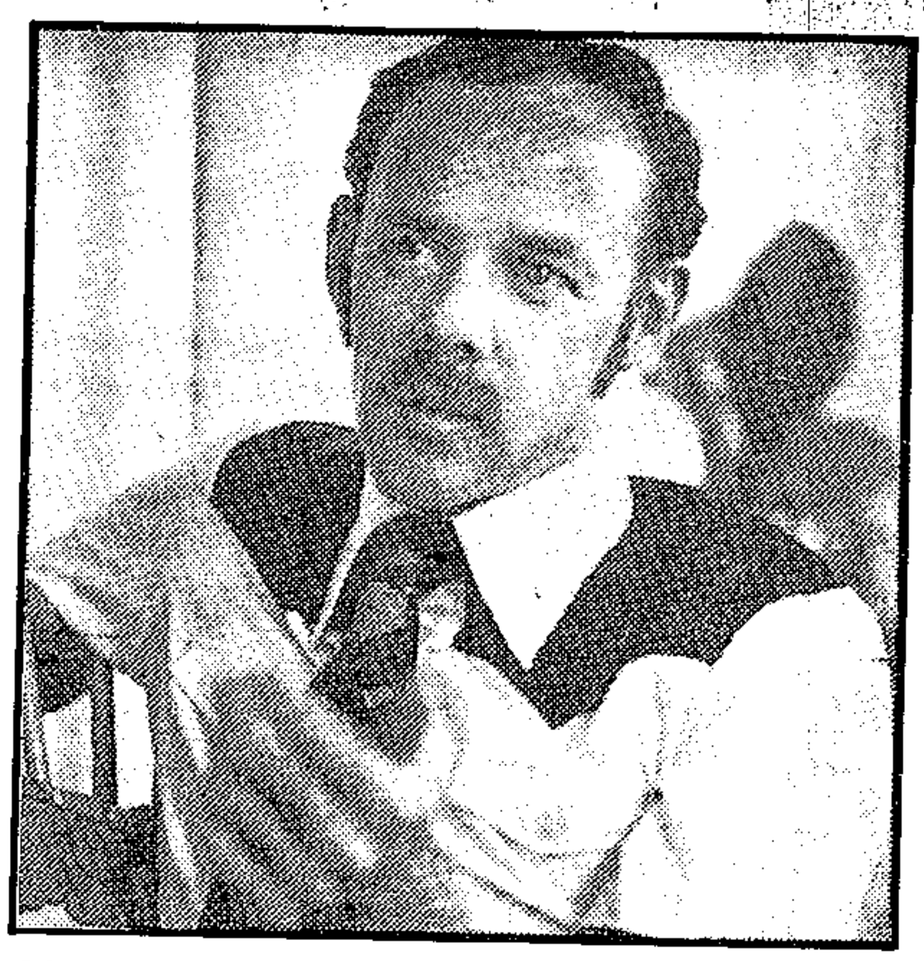
DM 6/8/80

workers in the field of child care but management committee members interviewed by FLAIR disagree. The controversy revolves around the interpretation of the Government's undertaking to subsidise day-to-day running expenses on an average unit cost basis.

. . . but they're reluctant to risk it



How to finance the gap



Mr Ernie Nightingale . . . "The more we spend the more the Government is going to pay us."

mum of R78 a child a month. This is calculated by the Department of Coloured Affairs according to the specific unit costs of individual homes but the Department plans to introduce a subsidy based on national average unit costs in about six months time.

Indian children's homes are also subsidised according to their individual unit costs. This varies from home to home and a spokesman for the Department of Indian Affairs was unable to specify amounts but said homes were not paid more than the national average unit costs.

Black children's homes are paid R40 a child a month, based on the average per capita expenditure of all homes which fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

STATE subsidies paid to children's homes in South Africa are based on the average unit cost of keeping a child in care and are designed to cover the day-to-day running expenses of the homes.

They don't cover capital expenditure and amounts paid vary according to race.

The Department of Social Welfare and Pensions subsidises white children's homes to the tune of R115 a child a month. This figure is calculated on the national average unit cost of keeping a child in a home.

The Department pays either the actual cost or the average cost — depending which is the lesser. If costs amount to less than the subsidy paid to a home, the difference must be refunded.

Coloured children's homes receive a maximum of R78 a child a month. This is calculated by the Department of Coloured Affairs according to the specific unit costs of individual homes but the Department plans to introduce a subsidy based on national average unit costs in about six months time.

Indian children's homes are also subsidised according to their individual unit costs. This varies from home to home and a spokesman for the Department of Indian Affairs was unable to specify amounts but said homes were not paid more than the national average unit costs.

Black children's homes are paid R40 a child a month, based on the average per capita expenditure of all homes which fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

to ultimately push up the average.

CHILD care workers are dealing with children who have many unmet needs.

That is why it's necessary to look at the implications of the State subsidies, says Mrs Joy Hansen, a psychiatric social worker and field officer for the Transvaal region of the NACCW.

"These children need very special skilled care and this is one of the major concerns of the NACCW. Increasing the quality of care we offer is very important," said Mrs Hansen, whose job it is to organise and coordinate child care training in the Transvaal.

"We, as an association, have a responsibility to work with management committees. The kinds of people needed on these committees are people who are very committed and prepared to look at the issues involved and to study the latest research in the field. In the past, this hasn't always been true.

"We have to ask how much we're prepared to risk for our children. If committees don't stand behind us, I don't think we'll achieve. We need to be a cohesive group with a great deal of commitment," she said.

"IT'S impossible to keep a coloured home going on the Government susbsidy alone," said Mr Tony Baker, principal of the St Nicolas Home for coloured children in Newclare.

"We must spend well over R100 a child every month and we often have to make up the difference through appeals and fund raising. Naturally we'd like to spend more money if we had it."

Mr Baker is full of praise for the executive committee of St Nicolas Home.

"They have supported me all the way in generally uplifting standards at the home. We are anxious to carry on doing this."

He supports the view that homes should join forces in an attempt to push up the subsidy average.

"We're certainly doing our bit here," he said.

"We've taken a lot of chances over the last three years — we're busy renovating the home from top to bottom."

Hair

298 RC

RDM 6/5/80

24

Is child care being held back unnecessarily in children's homes? Yes, according to an experienced child care worker, who blames the situation on lack of foresight and initiative shown by members of many management committees. His view is supported by other

Spend and you will receive, is Ernie's credo

SHEILA STEVENS

IT'S up to children's homes to spend more money when it's needed.

Mr Ernie Nightingale, national chairman of the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW) and principal of a Durban children's home, believes "the Department of Social Welfare has placed the ball in the court of the children's homes".

He bases his view on the fact that the Department of Social Welfare has undertaken to cover the national average unit cost of caring for a white child in a children's home. At present, these homes are subsidised to the tune of R115 a child a month.

Because no ultimate limit has been placed on the subsidy, Mr Nightingale says: "The more money we spend, the more the Government is going to pay us. All homes need to do this — they can't just rely on the more progressive homes to push up the national average."

He concedes there is an element of risk attached to this approach because subsidies are calculated in retrospect. But he nevertheless feels management committees should look carefully at what they need to provide a better standard of care.

"Then they need to take this risk and find the interim funds so we can get more money from the Government in the end."

One of the problems, he feels, is that many members serving on management committees have no knowledge of what is needed to run a good children's home.

"A lot of people still think that if the children are physically comfortable, that's all that is needed," he said.

Mr Nightingale points out that there are still homes which spend *less* than the national average.

"These people are holding up the whole system. If everyone does their bit, we'll get a lot further," he said.

The running costs of the home where he is principal exceed the Government grant by R50 000 a year and Mr Nightingale emphasises that public support of children's homes is still urgently needed.

"Apart from day-to-day costs, there is also the maintenance of buildings and the provision of new facilities which have to be funded. We can't expect the Government to provide everything," he said.

"WE'VE been doing charity-based shoestring budget child care work for too long."

This is the view of Mr Brian Gannon, principal of St John's Hostel in Cape Town.

"Management committees must work out the difference between a half-cock job and a thorough job."

His attempts to do a thorough job have pushed running costs at his home to almost R200 a child a month.

"Until all homes are doing the same sort of growing, it will take a long time before the national average unit catches up with anything like what we are spending.

"Black and coloured homes, particularly, will have to take quite a step of faith if they increase their expenditure in the hope that the subsidy will catch up with them.

"We have just taken a leap of faith of R9 000 a year on our salary budget to put all our staff onto professional salary scales.

"We'll never recoup this through the subsidy. Homes are going to be cautious about spending more money until we all do it together," he said.

Mr Gannon attributes this cautiousness partly to a fear of struggling financially but also to "a lack of awareness of what is needed to run a good home".

"Until now, child care work has been regarded as charity work. But we in the profession see our task as an essential community service. Children's homes in South Africa have not got a good record."

He believes the Government has done something worthwhile in undertaking to support homes on an average unit cost basis regardless of how much they spend.

"If management committees decide to grow, the Government will be right behind us."

In practical terms, says Mr Gannon, this means homes will initially have to go out and find the extra money that is needed

Closed creche is to try yet again

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

~~343~~ 298

THE Tokeleng Creche Committee in Tembisa will, for the second time in three months, ask the Germiston Health Department to reopen the creche which was closed last December.

Post 6/3/80

This was announced yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, a spokesman for the committee.

She said a letter asking the health department to let the creche continue admitting children and including the names of parents who brought children before the creche was closed, will be sent to the health department before the end of this week.

The creche was closed last December by the health department because it was not registered as a place of care for children.

The future of the creche was discussed recently at a meeting between the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, the health department and the creche committee.

The committee took with them the plan of the new creche, the intended building and a copy of their constitution.

They also presented names of the parents as proof that there was need for more creche facilities in the township.

Last week the health department refused for the second time to allow the creche to continue admitting the children until a proper creche was built in the township.

In refusing permission for the creche to continue, the Medical Officer of Health for Germiston, Dr C A Erasmus, said in a letter that "an inspection of the convent and Catholic Church where the creche was situated, revealed that the present building did not lend itself to accommodate children.

"The existing church building does not comply with any health standards pertaining to that of a creche, therefore permission cannot be granted."

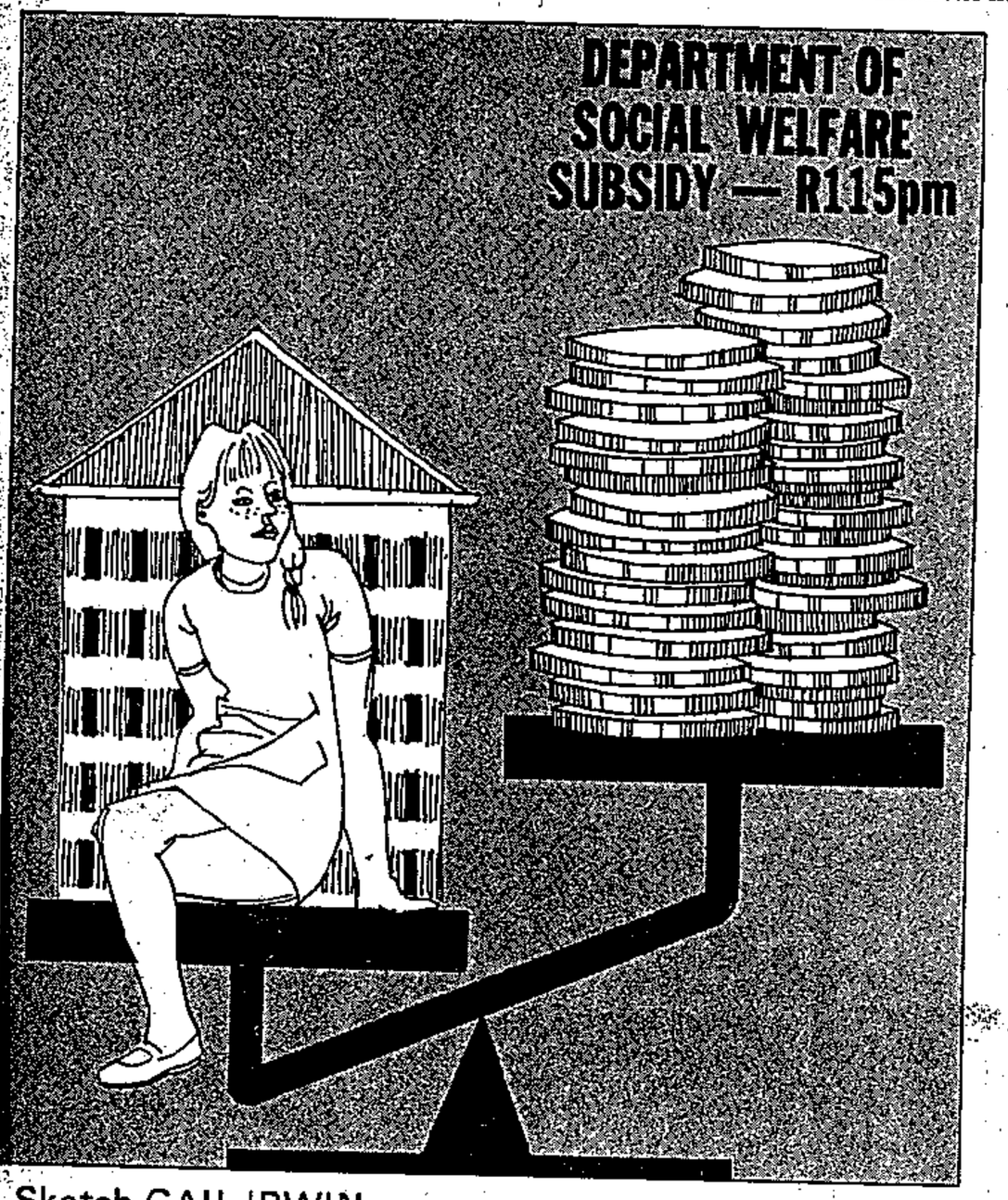
Sister Kgosana said: "We held a meeting on Sunday when we told the parents about Dr Erasmus' letter. The parents insisted that the creche committee should write again to the Germiston Health Department to let the creche continue admitting children until a proper creche is built in the township."

Two weeks back Sister Kgosana, told **POST** a new creche, estimated at R50 000, would be built in the township if all went according to plan. The creche would take 260 children.

KDM 6/3/80 (298)

. . . but they're reluctant to risk it

SOME management committees — although anxious to improve standards — are reluctant to take the risk of overspending.



Sketch GAIL IRWIN

Mr Alan Wright, chairman of the management committee of St Mary's Children's Home in Rosettenville, said: "The Government has come a long way in the last four to five years as far as subsidies to homes are concerned. We're getting closer to a situation where the amount paid is beginning to approximate the amount it costs to keep a child."

But, while he agrees that higher spending homes will help push up the national average, he adds: "It doesn't help you to finance the gap between the average and your actual spending. If our home increases its expenditure by 15% and other homes push theirs up by only 7,5%, we will have lost 7,5% for the next year plus the 15% for this year as well.

"I think we'd all go broke pretty quickly if we just went out and spent money in the belief that we'd get it back some day.

"I don't think any home lives entirely off the State grant — the public is helping us. Whatever the shortfall is in the subsidy, we then go to the public.

"We're making an effort and I'd like to think we're pretty progressive in our thinking," said Mr Wright.

St Mary's is trying out an experiment based on a family unit concept and recently built four self-contained cottages — each of which houses 10 children and two house parents — for the purpose. The cottages were built mainly with money from donations and legacies.

A management committee member of another home was sceptical about Mr Nightingale's suggestion.

"We depend on public support and already spend much more than the subsidy to maintain a high standard. It won't help us to spend money unnecessarily. Some homes spend less than R115 a child a month and you can never recover the whole amount by spending above the average."

Mr David Butcher, chairman of the executive committee of St Nicolas Home, said: "I don't believe the Government grant is open-ended in the end. If we spend more, the Government might reduce the percentage it pays of costs.

"You can't take advantage of the Government through the back door — they'll simply adjust their formula."

As a responsible home dealing with the public's money, St Nicolas spent the maximum needed to care for its children in the best way, said Mr Butcher.

"Our attitude has always been to pay good salaries and provide good working conditions. My experience is that you get it back plus, plus, plus.

"Only 50% of our costs are covered by our grant. It would be highly irresponsible to spend more in the hope of getting it back.

"That would be an admission of failure. To me, the Government grant is another source of income. If it was cancelled, we wouldn't take the attitude that we'd got to stop doing our work."

Post 4/3/80 (343) 298

Creche closing widely exposed

THE attitude of 45 delegates from creches all over the Reef is to ignore the recent proposal to close all creches in Dobsonville, made by a councillor, Mr Steve Kgame.

This was the reaction at a symposium on creches chaired by Mr J G H van Donkersgoed, Assistant Chief of Social Development for the Department of Co-operation and Development, at its offices this week.

The aims and objects of the meeting were to discuss the problems arising in creches and preschool classes, with emphasis on the 90 000 black children roaming the streets of Soweto alone, without day-care centres.

Replying to a question on the creche, which is "being considered for closure by the Community Council in Westonaria because it is declared illegal", Mr van Donkersgoed said: "We have no statutory powers to intervene if the local council finds it short of the acceptable standards".

He said it was not his duty to impose instructions on what to do or how, where and why, but to accept the feedback information from people runnnig creches

DOBSONVILLE CRECHES

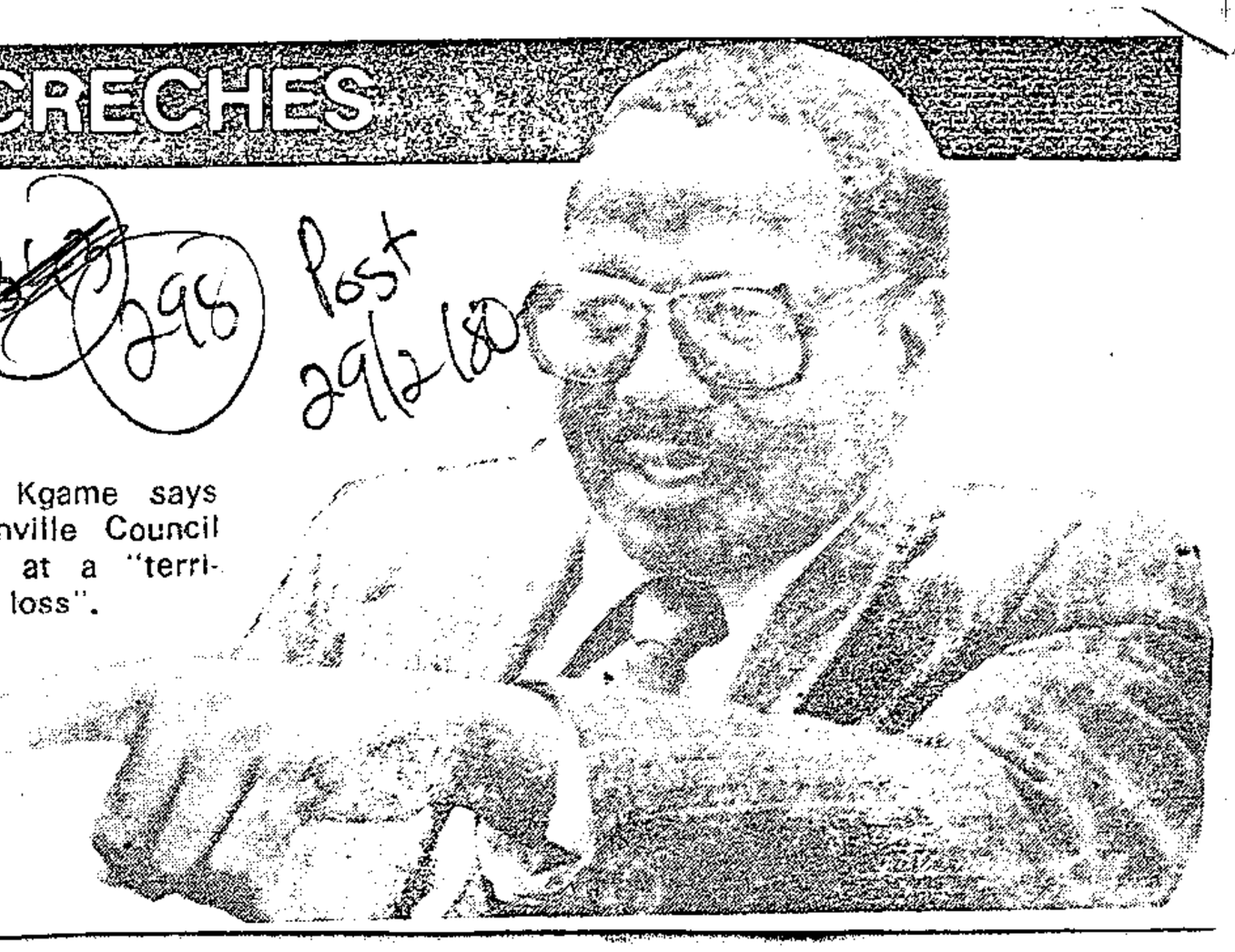
urges

"terrible loss" trying to maintain the creches in Dobsonville which were not for the benefit of the community.

"We should not burden the community with responsibility that they do not benefit from," Mr Kgame added.

The council has also resolved to appoint a qualified person to value the houses to be bought in Dobsonville.

Mr Steve Kgame says the Dobsonville Council is running at a "terrible loss".



CLOSE DOWN ALL

Kgame

closure

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

MR STEVE KGAME, member of the Dobsonville Community Council, this week called on the council to close down all creches in Dobsonville.

The call was made during a meeting held at the council chambers in Dobsonville.

Mr Kgame said the council was runing at a

Hansard
4(210)
27/2/80

298

Hansard 4 (210) 298
27/2/80

Children's Act

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

(1) Whether consideration has been given to amending the Children's Act;

(2) whether amending legislation is to be introduced during the current session?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The State President appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the Structure and Functioning of the Courts on 30 November 1979. The Commission must give attention to *inter alia* the desirability of establishing a family court. The Commission's report is awaited. I am also considering the possibility of appointing a committee to investigate certain matters relating to children in need of care.

Creche row meeting

JHG Post 27.2.80

A MEETING to decide the Itekeleng Creche situation in Tembisa has been called by the creche committee.

This was said yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, spokesman for the creche. The meeting, which will start at 3 pm, will be held at St Vincent Catholic Church in Kopanong section on Sunday.

The creche was ordered to close last December by the Germiston Health authorities because it was not registered as a place of care for children. The future of the creche was discussed recently at a meeting held between the Commissioner of Cooperation and Development, the Germiston Health Department and the Itekeleng Creche committee.

The Creche committee took along with them the plan of the new creche it intended building and a copy of a constitution. They also presented names of the parents who have been bringing their children before the creche was closed as proof that there was need for more creche facilities in the township.

PERMISSION REFUSED

In refusing permission for the creche to continue, the medical officer of health in Germiston, Dr C A Erasmus, said in a letter received by the creche committee this week: "An inspection of the Convent and Catholic Church where the creche was situated, revealed that the present building did not lend itself to accommodate children.

Last week Sister Kgosana told **POST** that a new creche, estimated to cost R50 000, will be built in Tembisa, if all goes according to plan.

She said the new creche will be built in Kopanong Section, and will cater for 260 children.

PARLIAMENT

Plea for coloured nursery schools is turned down



MR "PEN" KOTZE

'Readjust education priorities'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa ought to be spending even more on the education of the coloured child than it was spending on the white child, Dr A L Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) told the Assembly yesterday.

He said this was necessary because the coloured child had been deprived for so long in the field of educational development and character-building.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Coloured Persons Education Amendment Bill, Dr Boraine called on the Government to readjust its priorities in education.

The Bill, which provides among other things for the establishment and maintenance of coloured nursery schools, was supported by all parties and passed through all its stages in the Assembly.

Dr Boraine said the Government should reconsider its priorities in the light of findings of the Theron Commission on the coloured people.

The commission had referred to a "sub-culture of poverty," which was related to lack of opportunity.

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government has turned down an opposition plea in the Assembly to combat the high drop-out rate in coloured schools by giving more urgent attention to the large-scale development of pre-school education for coloured children.

The Deputy Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S F (Pen) Kotze, said the Government could not launch a large project such as the establishment of nursery schools while it could hardly cope with the demand for ordinary schools.

But Dr A L Boraine (PFP Pinelands) argued that it could be a waste of money to build more and more schools without providing pre-primary education for the children who would occupy those schools.

This clash occurred during yesterday's debate on the Coloured Persons Education Amendment Bill, introduced by Mr Kotze.

Moving the second reading, Mr Kotze said that at the present stage of development the administration of coloured affairs gave the highest priority to the progressive implementation of compulsory school attendance for all pupils from the age of 7 to 16.

As a result of this the establishment of State nursery schools would receive comparatively little attention until the full effect of compulsory school attendance had manifested itself.

It was therefore not the intention to establish State nursery schools on a large scale in the immediate future.

But the possibility of establishing individual schools or classes for the practical training of nursery school teachers was not excluded.

Mr Kotze said payment of subsidies to nursery schools on a basis corresponding to the subsidy scheme of the Cape Education Department was being considered.

WAITING LIST

Until recently 370 000 coloured women in the Republic were working women. A large percentage of them were married and had children, but only a small percentage of those working mothers had the benefit of pre-school education for their children.

In the Cape Peninsula five years ago, there were 67 pre-school centres with a total enrolment figure of 5 633, but with 5 700 still on the waiting-list.

The imporance of nursery schools in the total educational development of the child could not be underestimated. Many of the learning problems of school children originating in their first formative years when they were deprived of many things taken for granted by other groups in South African society.

Eglin calls for reply on flat Bill

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) yesterday challenged the Minister of Justice, Mr Schlebusch to reply specifically to opposition objections to the Sectional Titles Amendment Bill.

Although the committee stage debate on the Bill was at the top of the Assembly order paper yesterday the acting Leader of the House, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, asked for the matter to stand down and it was dealt with only during the closing stages of debate yesterday.

The Bill provides for the repeal of Section 39 of the Sectional Titles Act which protects needy tenants — defined according to a means test — from eviction from rent-controlled flats which are sold by sectional title.

Community Development, Mr Steyn or his deputy, Mr Kotze, should do so.

"It is unworthy of the Government to give an ongoing commitment to these people and then for no apparent reason go back on their word," he said.

DESTROYED

Mr Eglin said the Bill would ensure that the protection offered by the Government to needy flat-dwellers — and which had repeatedly been written into the law — would be destroyed.

He said between 85 000 and 100 000 flat-dwellers would be affected.

Mr Eglin said he had been astounded by a statement made by Mr Schlebusch when he replied to the second reading debate.

The Minister had said

STAR 22/2/80 (248)

Mr Eglin said the Minister had failed to reply to opposition charges that the Government was breaking an undertaking to needy flat-dwellers in rent-controlled flats that they would not lose their security of tenure if their flats were sold by sectional title.

Mr Eglin said that if Mr Schlebusch was not in a position to reply to specific opposition charges then either the Minister of [illegible] that in introducing the Bill the Government was merely regularising a de facto situation and that in practice when certain flats were sold under sectional title his department had, in any case, granted the lifting or rent control.

"The department has no right to do this," Mr Eglin said.

It could be done by the Minister only in terms of a proclamation under the Act.

Today's Business

Today's Business in the House of Assembly is: Questions. Private Members' Motions:

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Greenpoint), "That this House thanks the Government for its sustained interest in and assistance to the aged, and requests that, in view of the sound economic climate, this assistance be further extended."

Mr A E Nothnagel (NP Innesdal), "That this House calls upon the Government to take urgent steps to investigate police salary scales and to adjust these to a level that will once again make a career in the South African Police attractive to young men and also ensure the retention in the service of those who are considering resigning due to the existing poor salary — scale structure," — Sapa.

R5m booze-up, but little ones are neglected

Post 21/2/80 298

By BELEDE VABAZA

IF SOWETO could spend R5-million on liquor within three weeks and claim that it is poverty-stricken, then there is something wrong . . .

This was said by Mr Joseph Kawawa, chairman of the Egoli branch of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society at a symposium on child care.

Mr Kawawa said it was amazing that Soweto could misuse so much money when it could hardly look after its children.

"At the end of last year **POST** revealed that 2 000 children were abandoned in the whole of last year. These are the cases that went through the files of Child Welfare.

"This shows that we have a problem and that we will have to bring forward constructive measures to look after the wellbeing of the black child.

"We will not by any chance go seeking help from whites but will do it ourselves," he said.

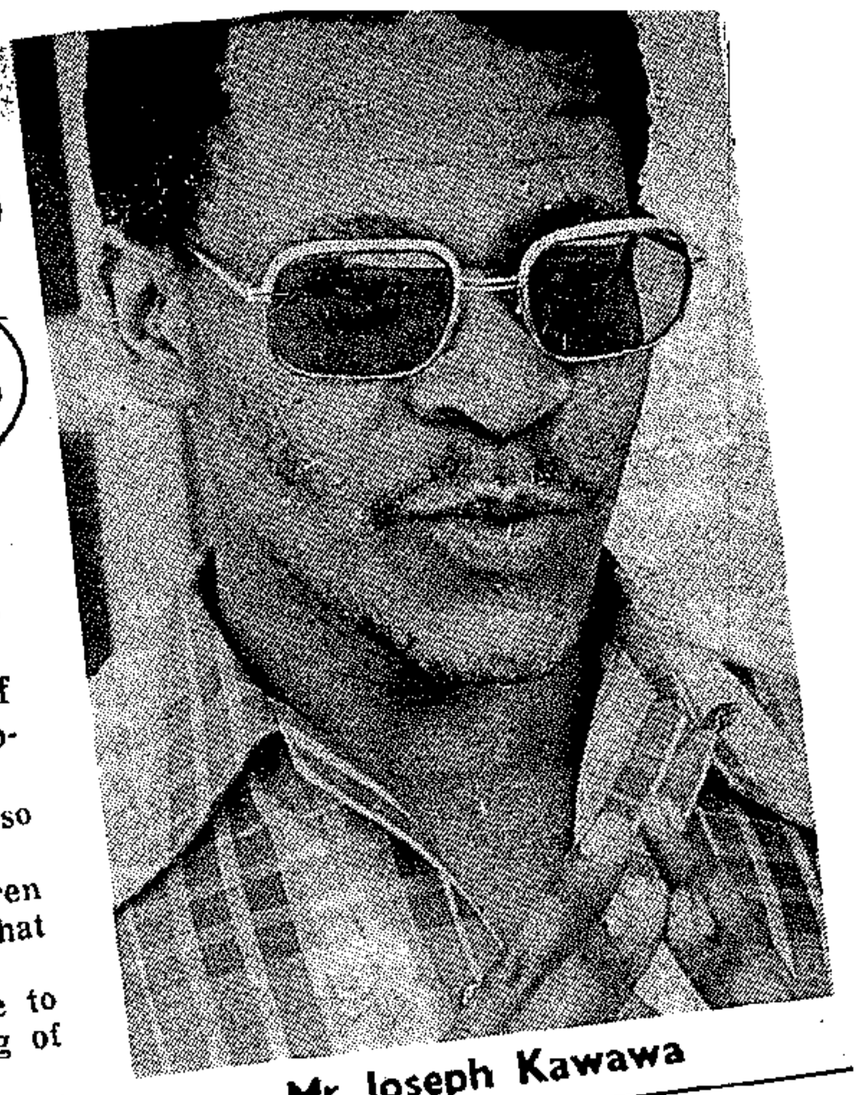
Mr Kawawa said all these abandoned children were adopted by old people, who take them because of loneliness or that they need the R24 foster-care grant.

This, Mr Kawawa said was not right because some of the old people do not have the well-being of the child at heart.

The meeting recommended that:

- Money be raised from within Soweto to augment the grant.
- Instead of old-age people coming forward to adopt, young parents should foster children.
- Offices of the Egoli branch be in key areas in the township.
- The Department of Education and Training be urged to include in the school syllabus a subject on effective parenthood.
- Community members should move out to youth groups and churches to create child-care awareness.

The meeting appointed Miss Kineiloe Mohafa a social worker to do community work.



Mr Joseph Kawawa

Tembisa may get a new creche

Post 20.2.80

By MZIKAY ISE EDOM

A CRECHE, estimated at R50 000 will be built in Tembisa, on the East Rand if all goes according to plans.

This was said yesterday by Sister Mary Kgosana, a spokesman for the committee responsible for the building of the creche, which will be built at Kopanong section.

She said: "We have already been promised a site by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and all we are waiting for is the approval of the building plan for the new creche and the green light to start with the building.

RELIEF

"The building of the new creche which will cater for 260 children will come as a relief since our old creche, Itekeleng was closed last December by the Germiston Health Authorities."

The Itekeleng creche was closed down because it was not registered.

Sister Kgosana said they still have high hopes that Itekeleng will be opened again as parents were still bringing children.

The future of Itekeleng was discussed recently at a meeting held between the Commissioner of Cooperation and Development, the Germiston Health Department and the Itekeleng Creche Committee.

The creche committee took along the plan of the new creche and a copy of the constitution. They also presented names of parents who have been bringing their children before the creche was closed, as proof that there is a need for more creche facilities in the township.

Reprieve for 'illegal' creche

Post 20.2.80

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE only and "illegal" creche in Bekkersdal will definitely continue operating — but only until the West Rand Administration Board has built a "legal" one.

The creche was last month threatened with closure but the Wrab later decided to give it until the end of this month to cease operating.

And now Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer for the Board, said yesterday that it would not be closed until a proper creche has been built in the area.

This public nursery home in the Westonaria township near Randfontein is owned privately by Mrs Martha Manda and takes between 19 and 25 children daily white their mothers are at work.

She started it more than five years ago. She closed it when Wrab ordered her to do so saying they would build a proper creche. Four years passed and nothing was done.

She opened her creche again in January last year and operated happily for a full year before being told to close down again by the Board and the local Community Council.

There were even suggestions by the chairman of the council, Mr Dan Modimoeng, that the children be taken from her and be divided among other women in groups of five each.

.2 HEALTH STRUCTURES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: SOME CASE STUDIES

apers discussed in this section are those by Smith (*11), Raine Ch. 15), Ross, Maswego and Moja (Ch.17) and Kitai (Ch.16), on urban ealth services and Westcott (Ch.11 & *55) and Scott (*58) on rural ervices. Kevin Solomons' paper on mental health services, although elevant here, will be discussed in section 9.

ll these provide some evaluation of the existing models of health ser- ice in South Africa and illustrate the practical possibilities of simple ealth-service based research. It is useful to consider these studies n the light of some historical experience with alternative health tructures, as described by Kanis, in Chapter 8, where he discusses the luckman Commission and the Health Centre experiment. The 1944 luckman Commission[9] investigated the contemporary health service tructure and found it fragmented, poorly distributed in relation to ealth needs, and excessively oriented to curative medicine. It pro- posed alternatives for future development, which were later practised in srael and other countries, but which failed at that time to gain wide cceptance in South Africa.

he Commission advised the establishment of a National Health Service, based on a modern concept of health', an integrated preventive, promotive d curative service at grassroots level, using a team approach.

3 URBAN SERVICES

though the Day Hospitals (in the Cape Province) have been seen in the ght of the health centre experiment, Raine (Ch.15) points out that the mparison is tenuous: the Day Hospitals have no preventive role at esent and operate with conventional staffing patterns; they treat those o attend without attempting to work directly in the community. This is e work of the district sisters organisation and health educators ployed by the Cape Divisional Council.

spite the impressive improvements in health status in the Cape cited by ith in support of the Day Hospitals Organisation (DHO), Raine shows the fficulties in relating such benefits to the nature of health services en so many other variables are involved.

No. R. 303 G.G. 6849 15 February 1980

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

Under section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972 and Government Notice R. 2616 of 30 December 1977, I, Norman Stewart Middleton, Member of the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council entrusted with Community Welfare and Pensions, hereby further amend the regulations made under the said section and published by Government Notice R. 236, dated 21 February 1964, as amended, by—

(1) (a) the insertion in regulation 13 (2) (a) after the word "unmarried" of the word "divorced";

(b) the substitution in regulation 19 (1) (a) for "R47,75" of "R54";

(c) the substitution in regulation 19 (1) (b) for "R825" of "R900";

(d) the substitution for regulation 19 (2) (a) (i) of the following regulation:

"19. (2) (a) (i) R10,65 per month in respect of each and not exceeding four children in the family;";

(e) the deletion of regulation 19 (2) (a) (ii);

(f) the substitution in regulation 19 (2) (b) for "R427,20" of "R511,20";

(g) the substitution for regulation 19 (2) (c) of the following regulation:

"19. (1) (c) no children's grant shall be made to any person at such a rate as to cause the family's annual income and other means, together with such grant, parent's grant and social pension, to exceed a total amount calculated at R498 per annum plus R139,80 per annum in respect of each and not exceeding four children in the family;";

No. R. 303 15 Februarie 1980

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

Kragtens artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972 en Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2616 van 30 Desember 1977, wysig ek, Norman Stewart Middleton, Lid van die Uitvoerende Bestuur van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad aangewys vir Gemeenskapswelsyn en Pensioene, hierby die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens genoemde artikel en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 236 van 21 Februarie 1964, soos gewysig, verder deur—

(1) (a) in regulasie 13 (2) (a) na die woord "ongetroud" die woord "geskei" in te voeg;

(b) in regulasie 19 (1) (a) die woord "R47.75" deur "R54" te vervang;

(c) in regulasie 19 (1) (b) die woord "R825" deur "R900" te vervang;

(d) regulasie 19 (2) (a) (i) deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"19. (2) (a) (i) R10,56 per maand ten opsigte van iedereen van hoogstens vier kinders van die gesin;";

(e) regulasie 19 (2) (a) (ii) te skrap;

(f) in regulasie 19 (2) (b) "R427,20" deur "R511,20" te vervang;

(g) regulasie 19 (2) (c) deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"19. (2) (c) word 'n kindertoelae nie aan 'n persoon toegeken teen so 'n skaal dat die gesin se jaarlikse inkomste en ander middele tesame met sodanige toelae, ouertoelae en maatskaplike pensioen 'n totale bedrag oorskry wat bereken word teen R498 per jaar plus R139,80 per jaar ten opsigte van elk van hoogstens vier kinders van die gesin;";

Ciskei cripples to get school

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Cripple Care is to establish a school for cripples in Mdantsane.

And, the organisation, which is headed by the wife of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mrs V. Sebe, also hopes to establish a homecraft factory where employment for disabled people will be provided.

Mrs Sebe received inspiration for the scheme on a recent visit to Israel where she saw the useful lives which cripples were able to lead if they received the proper training.

A cheque for R500 collected for Ciskei Cripple Care by residents of the 29 towns represented at the recent Ciskei Urban Board (Cub) mini-conference has already been presented to Mrs Sebe and will go towards the school.

The cheque was presented at the Cub conference at which community council representatives on the Cub were inducted by Chief L. L. Sebe. — DDR.

Military training for children

ANKARA — Turkey ordered military instruction yesterday for all children from the age of seven "to meet the requirements of an all-out war." — SAPA-RNS.

Help sought for children tied to bedposts

298 W Zulaika 1/12/80

EAST LONDON — Far less emphasis is placed on mental rather than physical health.

When schools reopened thousands of children flocked to schools, but others were left to roam the streets, shunned by their school-going mates and some were tied to bedposts and to table legs because they were mentally retarded and could not attend normal school.

A school run by the East London Mental Health Society situated at zone 8, Mdantsane, can accommodate only 27 mentally retarded children. It helps them to learn to be self-reliant.

The director for the East London Mental Health Society, Mrs L. Cohen, said an appeal to the press for a black committee to run the school was fruitless. There was no response.

This was most discouraging as the society was contemplating opening a similar school at Duncan Village, to help the mentally retarded there.

Funds, Mrs Cohen said, were low, and although there was a small subsidy from the Ciskei Government, more money could provide necessary improvements.

Mrs Cohen said the premises — a four-roomed sub-economic house — was much too small for 27 children, ranging in ages from 8 to 25 years, plus two teachers who look after them from 7.30 am till 12.30 pm.

With a committee, Mrs Cohen said, the students could be kept longer and could be exposed to longer tuition in the basic training. The children were taught socialisation and communication, religious instruction, manual skills and toilet training.

The premises were not centrally situated and were not accessible to some inmates. An appeal to a transport company to provide free transport facilities to the children and their guides were disregarded last year, and with costs of high, it was seldom the whole group could attend school daily.

Mrs Cohen said there was a dire need for a full-time social worker who could be assigned to this group, a visiting doctor, a psychiatrist, a therapist and an occupational therapist — all necessary for the development of such a school.

Much more work is rested on the shoulders of the two semi-skilled teachers, Mrs Frances Mbilase and Mrs G. Peter, who did not receive any special training.

Miss Minnie Ngwadla, a social worker for Mental Health services, said the school definitely needed a black committee. Volunteers should contact her at East London Mental Health offices at St James Road, East London or at telephone 21811.

She visited the school to see what programmes they had, what problems they encountered with the programme, what problems they had with children and what problems their parents or relatives had.

She appealed to church unions, teachers' unions, musical groups and choirs and churches to dedicate a fund-raising effort towards the betterment of the school.

Miss Ngwadla said 300 applicants wanted their children admitted to a proper school for mentally retarded.

More applications were pouring in and there was little they could do about them.

The problem of retardation in black schools was a pressing one owing to the fact that the law did not prohibit subnormal black children attending ordinary schools as it did with whites.

Something could and should be done to train retarded children so that they could become contributing members of society.

SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

L.A. Wagstaff & P.J. Beukes, *The Paediatric Primary Health Care Nurse Project in Soweto*, SAMJ, 52, 1086-1088, 1977.

L.A. Wagstaff, *The Changing Role of Doctors in the Soweto Clinics' Health Care Teams*, SAMJ, 53, 805, 1978.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AHRTAG — Appropriate Health Resources & Technologies Action Group Ltd., 85 Marylebone High Street, LONDON WIM 3DE, U.K.

CMC — Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Contact Journal — World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

IDS — Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, BRIGHTON, U.K.

IHF — International Hospital Federation, 126 Albert Street, LONDON NW1 7NF, U.K.

ITDG — Intermediate Technology Development Group, Parnell House, 25 Wilton Road, LONDON SW1V 1JS, U.K.

ITP — Intermediate Technology Publications, 9 King Street, LONDON, WCZE 8HN, U.K.

NBRI — National Building Research Institute, P O Box 395, PRETORIA 0001, R.S.A.

TALC — Foundation for Teaching Aids to Children, Institute of Child Health, LONDON WCIN 1EH, U.K.

VHAI — Voluntary Health Association of India, C-45 South Extension Part II, NEW DELHI - 110049, INDIA.

Much information can also be obtained from WHO publications:

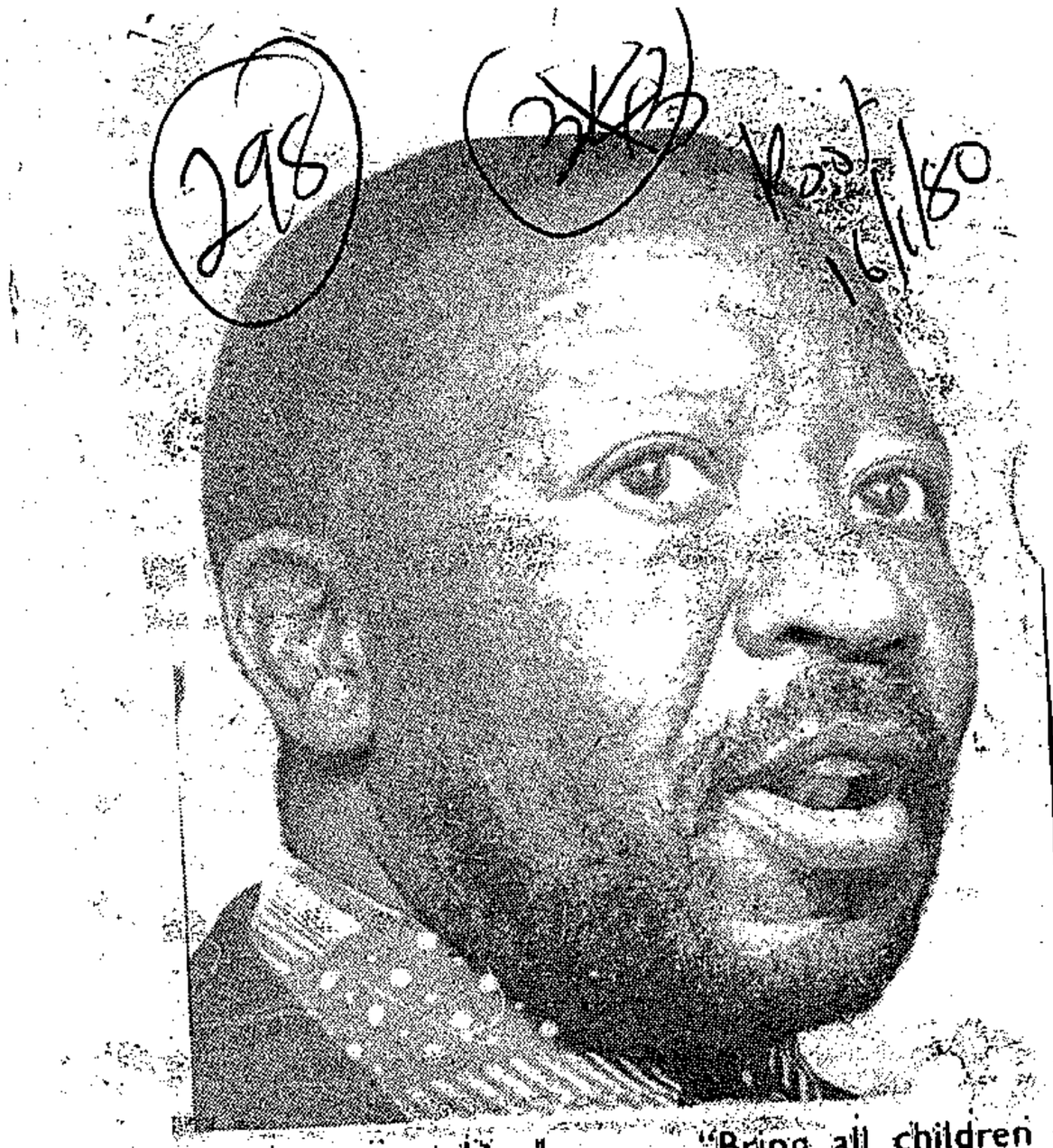
WHO — World Health Organisation Headquarters, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

WHO — WHO Regional Office for Africa, P O Box 6, Brazzaville, CONGO.

A newsletter and other material can be obtained from:

Primary Health Care Education Centre, (University of the Witwatersrand), c/o Baragwanath Hospital P O Bertsham, 2013, South Africa.

+ + + +



Mr A E Mahlophe . . . "Bring all children to the creche irrespective of your denomination."

Phuthanang—the newest creche

BY PETER SETUKE

THE Public Relation's Officer of the Organisation for Creches, Mr A E Mahlophe officially opened the Phuthanang (Get together) Creche in Zone 9, Meadowlands this week.

The Phuthanang Creche will be Meadowland's seventh and biggest creche in twenty years and it will cater for 200 children aged three and four from Zones 9 and 10, as five-year-olds are expected to attend pre-school classes at the various lower primary schools in the area.

The other six creche built by the Organisation for Creches in its 20 years of existence are: Thabong, Katlehong, Tswelelang, Tsohang, Enkolweni and Emandleni creche. The first was built in 1960 and an additional 5 in 1963.

QUALIFIED

Parable of Jesus

Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind:

Which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away.

So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just,

And shall cast them into the furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, Yea, Lord.

Matthew 13:47-51a

THE REPRODUCTION or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., under Section 12 (7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

Two South Africans bring hope to crippled Maasai

Star 14/1/80 (298)

Two women missionaries in Kenya, one of them Mr Colin Eglin's sister, are revered by Kenya's proud Maasai for their work with the tribe, reports HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service.

NAIROBI — Two South African women, one of them the sister of politician Mr Colin Eglin, have "adopted" the crippled children of Kenya's proud and blanketed Maasai tribe.

Lorna Eglin from Cape Town — Ng'oto Ntoyie (mother of the girls) to the Maasai — and Betty Allcock from East London — Kokoo Il Maran (grandmother of the warriors) — have successfully launched one of the most worthwhile projects ever to come to a people who in the past have shrugged off all benefits of civilisation as alien to their unchanging life-style.

Lorna has been working as a missionary in Maasailand for 27 years. Betty has been working with her since 1967 after teaching in South Africa for 25 years.

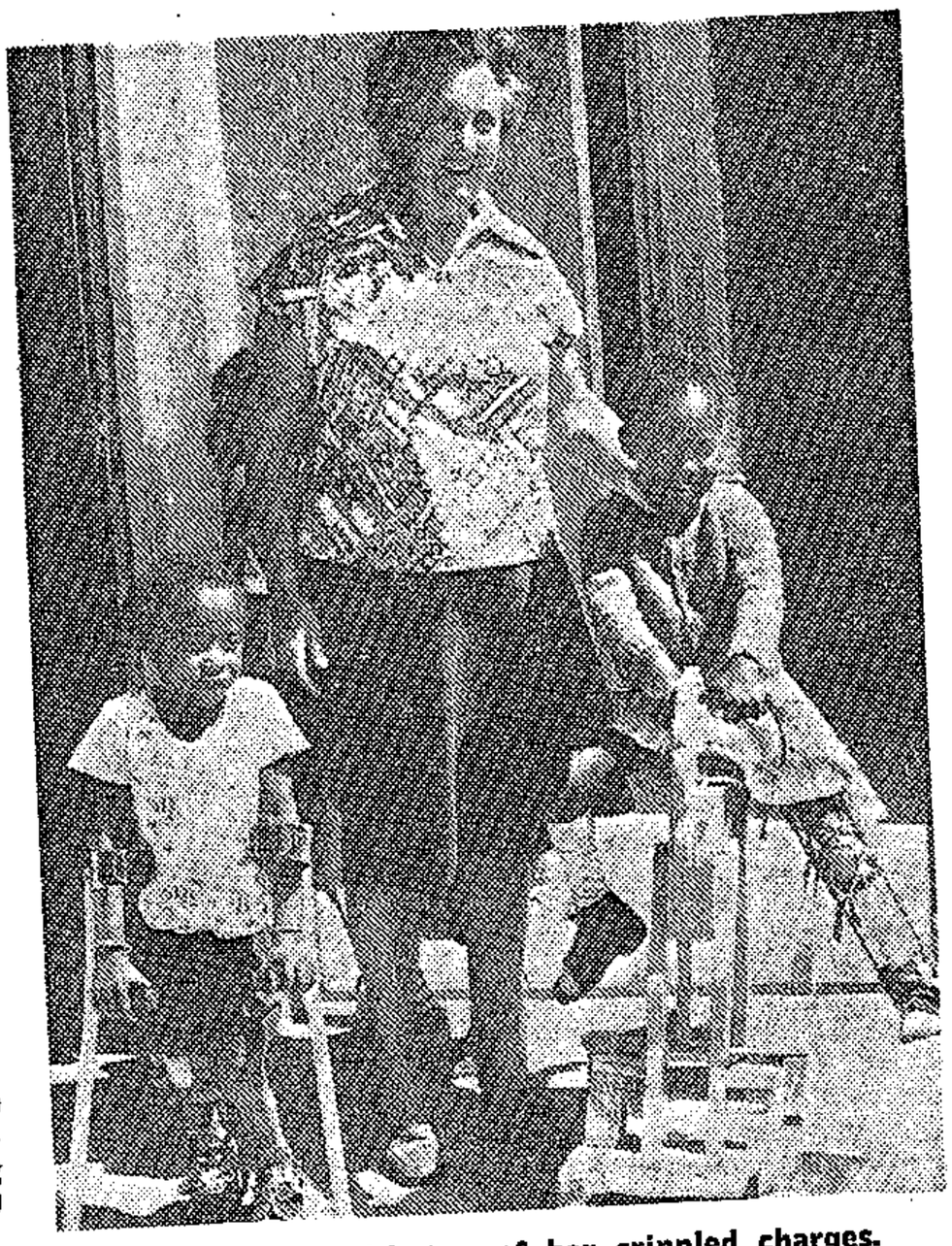
Over the years they have established the first-ever school for Maasai girls, trained Maasai teachers and handed it over to a Maasai headmistress.

They have trained 80 Maasai warriors as evangelists who now work among their people over 10 000 sq km of plains.

They have run countless adult education courses. They have saved hundreds of Maasai babies from starvation in times of famine, taught primitive women the basics of hygiene and have written books in the Maasai language.

For the past year they have been working themselves ragged on yet another project: they have founded, organised and established to the handover stage Maasailand's first-ever mercy mission for physically-handicapped children.

They call it a "child care centre." It is a concrete-block, iron-roofed building built in a U-shape with boys' and girls' dormitories on each leg joined in the centre by a kitchen/dining room and a classroom.



Lorna Eglin with two of her crippled charges.

Kenya's Flying Doctor service along with charities in Kenya, the United States and West Germany helped raise the R20 000 it cost to establish the centre. To blind or crippled Maasai children aged from two to 13 it represents hope for a new life.

Polio victims, victims of spinal meningitis and deficiency diseases, children blind from measles or maimed by wild animals all find refuge here. The centre can take 50 children at a time, and where possible Lorna and Betty arrange for them to have operations in Kenya's government and mission hospitals.

When the children are sufficiently mobile they go home — and their parents sometimes send a goat as a token of thanks.

During the often painful learning process children old enough or strong enough attend school. For the tiny tots there is a nursery school.

The centre now has a trained Scottish nurse, a nursery school teacher and four Maasai "Mamas" who stay with the children day and night. The small children sleep on large communal beds, each huddled in a blanket, as they do in their own mud-and-cowdung, igloo-style houses.

They are among the happiest children to be found anywhere. "We have such a wide range of disabilities that nobody considers himself worse than anybody else. The blind or near-blind children think they are particularly lucky to be able to move around freely, compared with the crippled ones," says Lorna.

Lorna and Betty are presently on home leave in South Africa — ordered to take a rest by their superiors in the African Inland Mission. They plan to talk about their work to church gatherings in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA — COMPANIES

Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973

ss. 224–226

(b) "director" includes a person in accordance with whose ... tions the directo...

ss. 224–226

'For as long as there are children'

THE United Nations' designated International Year of the Child — surely one of the best publicised "years" ever — has ended.

But at the end of the 365 days devoted to children, have children themselves prospered, materially, mentally and physically? And how aware have children themselves been that this was "their" year — and to what extent did they participate?

Disappointingly, many many children we spoke to had no idea that IYC even existed; they received no mention of it in school or at home. For them there were no projects, no extension to their knowledge or to their feeling for their own place and role in society. But some of South Africa's under-16 10½ million children participated.

★ ★ ★

THE IYC committee at Sandton City arranged debates between schools on children's rights; In Pretoria's Black townships, the Child Welfare Society involved the whole community in a procession of floats, the showing of films, talks on parenting and the needs of children; the Girl Guide Association has embarked on a campaign to collect books for children's libraries in disadvantaged areas; the Tongaat Child and Health Committee initiated a children's Pen Pal Club in South Africa; the Betty Pack Youth Festival for 1979 was dedicated to the IYC and highlights included presentations from Soweto choirs and the Natal Indian Dance Theatre.



Johan Blignaut formed the Epworth Theatre Company with a group of teenagers and created a three-act play called *The Way We Are*, presenting children's views of adults and their world; the Rand Teachers' Training College instituted a project whereby students help disadvantaged children with their studies after school hours; 12 boys from Woodmead School undertook a sponsored run of 640 km from Johannesburg to the Natal coast as an IYC fundraising project.

Port Shepstone organised a seminar for high school students to examine their responsibilities to themselves, their parents and their community; at Bloemfontein an indoor games day was organised by 800 children during the school holidays (for African children, with the co-operation of the YWCA); the Cape Town Child Welfare Society instituted a scheme in which high-school children become junior CW members, and a Child-to-Child programme to instil a community feeling into older children and to encourage school children to concern themselves with the health and well-being of their younger siblings or of youngsters in their community.

In general, however, the IYC in South Africa was marked by conferences and seminars in which problems relating to children were discussed and in which a large variety of concerned groups, ranging from local child welfare societies to women's groups participated.

There was a seminar on adoption held in Durban; the Rondeberg Business and Professional Women's Club organised a seminar on the Rights of the Child, Family Health and Welfare, The Child and the Environment and Communications and the Mass Media; the West Rand branch of the Social Workers' Association presented a symposium on communication with the child which included a presentation of an Interaction play about communication and patterns of discipline used by various mothers; the Bloemfontein Child Welfare Society organised a course for child minders and staff members of creches and nursery schools and along the same lines, the Nursery School Training College in Johannesburg held a series of lectures on aspects of child development aimed at mothers of pre-school children and unAfrican children and the Centre for Continuing Education in Johannesburg conducted a course for parents of adopted children and those wishing to adopt.

It wasn't all serious, though. The Boy Scouts held a gathering of 3 000 cubs of all races at Westville; the Ellerton Primary School in the Cape produced a greeting card to commemorate the IYC. Using art and creative writing the card was produced by two Standard I girls — and the message read: Being Loved makes me love other people.

The Western Cape Society for Early Childhood education arranged a presentation, illustrating the development and maturation of the child through the medium of ballet training; the Howick Lionesses arranged an exhibition of children's art, crafts and hobbies; the local child welfare society arranged a wing-dinger of a party in Sharpeville; the Johannesburg IYC Committee was able to have the admission charges for children to the zoo reduced by 10c; 10 000 African children took part in a festival in Atteridgeville, Pretoria.

The Child Welfare Society organised an IYC soccer day in Kimberley — believed to be the biggest non-segregated gathering held in that city; the National Epilepsy League in Durban presented a dance/drama on the Epileptic Child with special emphasis on hyperkinesis and, also in Durban, the Durban and Coastal Society for Early Childhood Education held a children's celebration.

Summing up the IYC, Professor J. D. L. Hansen,

8/1180
298

trained caretakers of pre-school children.

The Nursing Association in Pietermaritzburg organised a symposium on The Adolescent Mother; in Bloemfontein an enrichment course for parents was organised, plus the institution of social groupwork for one-parent families; a foster care week was held in Durban; also in Durban was a symposium on accidents to children; Durban African Child Welfare Society held a symposium on vagrancy and loitering in relation to

Chairman of the Executive Committee for the IYC commented that there was still much to be done, and he hoped that the positive results of the past year serve as a spur for future work.

"We urge all local IYC committees to maintain their co-ordination machinery and to use IYC as a beginning for their continued action — to quote a fellow South African at the IYC directorate in New York — 'for as long as there are children'".

NM
8/1/80

298

Social Security

Child Care

1981

Cheaper creche sites for Mitchell's Plain

Staff Reporter

CUT-PRICE creche sites are to be made available in Mitchell's Plain following a concession by the state in a bid to relieve the critical nursery school shortage.

And the move has been welcomed as a "step in the right direction" by the chairman of the Woodlands Ratepayers' Association and secretary of the Combined Mitchell's Plain Residents' Association, Mr Eddie Kai, who has been a driving force behind efforts to have a creche built in the area.

The concession, which follows representations by the City Council, means that welfare organizations and others wanting to buy creche sites in Mitchell's Plain and other council housing estates can now do so at the actual cost of the land plus 15 percent of the cost of servicing it and a 5 percent endowment for community facilities.

In the past the council has had to sell creche sites at what they cost the council itself to buy and develop.

Now the total cost for a typical site in Mitchell's Plain is about a fifth of the full cost to the council.

At present there is an urgent need for pre-school day care centres in Mitchell's Plain and residents have resorted to operating private make-shift creches in schools, churches and homes.

These centres are over-crowded with long waiting lists and many working parents are forced to leave their children in the care of relatives or to stay at home themselves.

There are an estimated 35 000 children living in Mitchell's Plain, many of whom are under the age of six.

Mr Kai, who along with representatives from creches throughout Mitchell's Plain recently formed an action committee to co-ordinate attempts to have a creche built, said sites would now be more easily within the reach of people organizing fully-fledged nursery schools.

"Up to one third of Mitchell's Plain residents are in arrears with bond payments because mothers who have nowhere to leave their children cannot go out to work," Mr Kai said.

"There is no doubt that this is a step in the right direction. A needed facility is being made available at an affordable price.

"But there is a strong feeling among blacks tht creches should give children an educational headstart and not just feed tummies.

"And although this is a useful social development for quite a number of children, I hope that creches will now be taken a step further and fill an educational need as well as a welfare one."



● A child at Bara — substantial health improvements.

Power for the people will save more children's lives

S. Express 18/1/81

298

CHILD HEALTH IN SOWETO SHOWS BIG IMPROVEMENT

By JEAN LE MAY

THE electrification of Soweto will save hundreds of small children's lives by reducing air pollution, two Baragwanath Hospital pediatricians have claimed in an article in the current issue of the South African Medical Journal.

In a study based on 1978 statistics on changing trends in child health in the township, Drs H Stein and E U Rosen said that pneumonia associated with air pollution was a common cause of admission to Baragwanath and caused about 50 deaths in that year — or almost 18% of all deaths among children under ten years of age.

Although preventable disease was still prevalent among Soweto children, the doctors concluded that there had been substantial improvements in child health during the last two and a half decades.

The infant mortality rate among Blacks, which was alarmingly high at 111 per 1 000 in some magisterial districts of South Africa, was substantially better in Johannesburg, where it had decreased from 232 per 1 000 in 1950 to 41,73 per 1 000 in 1977, they went on.

At Baragwanath the mortality among child patients admitted to the wards had decreased from more than 1 000 in 1956 to 308 in 1978, they said, giving a mortality rate of 6,5% — the lowest ever achieved.

The incidence of gastro-enteritis and malnutrition, both important yardsticks in measuring the health and socio-economic conditions of a community, had both declined substantially, they said.

In 1956, for instance, 1 400 severely undernourished children were admitted to Baragwanath, when the population of Soweto was said to be 300 000.

However in 1978, when the population had increased to an estimated 1,5-million, 1 104 malnourished children were sent to hospital — "a reduction in incidence in absolute terms and a vast reduction in relative terms".

In 1970 the mortality rate for kwashiorkor alone was 17,8% and for the combined categories of malnutrition 17,1%. However, by 1978, the mortality rate for kwashiorkor had fallen to 14,1% and for all types of malnutrition to 7,1%.

As there had been no radical improvement in the treatment of malnutrition over the last 15 to 20 years, they went on, this would suggest that patients were being admitted earlier and that fewer were incurably malnourished.

One of the most remarkable improvements in child health was in the decreased incidence of gastro-enteritis, they went on.

In 1956 [illegible]

lation of 300 00, 2 400 small children were admitted to Baragwanath with this potential killing disease.

Over the next 13 years admissions increased until they reached the alarming total of 4 693 in 1969. However, since then, the incidence had steadily decreased and in 1978, when the population had more than trebled, 3 267 patients were handled — a significant improvement.

The mortality rate from gastro-enteritis was even more striking, Drs Stein and Rosen went on.

In 1956 there were 1 000 deaths in Johannesburg, of which 650 were at Baragwanath — a mortality rate of 27%. However in 1978 there were 53 deaths — a mortality rate of 1,7%.

In 1956, 354 children or 7% of all admissions were in Baragwanath with rickets (a serious deficiency disease).

Twenty-four of them displayed gross chest deformities causing respiratory problems or a form of the disease which caused convulsions.

In 1978, said the pediatricians, only 52 children were admitted with rickets, none of them dangerously ill.

The incidence of rheumatic fever among child patients remained high, said the article, with 56 children admitted in 1956 and 48 in 1978.

Argus 26/1/81 (298)

AFTERNOON CARE

Last week, Ellerton Junior School in Sea Point opened an afternoon care centre, specially catering for children of working parents or from single parents homes. It's the first centre of its kind to be run by a school in Cape Town.

'At least 80 percent of all children with learning problems are products of single-parent homes or have both parents working all day,' says Ellen Smith, principal of Ellerton Junior School. 'But it's a problem that could be largely overcome by afternoon care centres at schools.'

The Ellerton Care Centre was established after Ellen wrote an article that appeared in The Argus last year explaining how children living in the language vacuum of empty homes could have their cognitive and personality development negatively affected.'

The school has opened with 65 children — most of them Ellerton pupils, but some from neighbouring schools. Their ages ranges between five and ten.

The centre is run by three mothers of the children at the school — Jackie Silke, Elza Papas and Elaine Kirsten.

Jackie Silke said she suggested some kind of creche at a PTA meeting after seeing several children waiting unsupervised at the school in the afternoons when she went to fetch her own child.

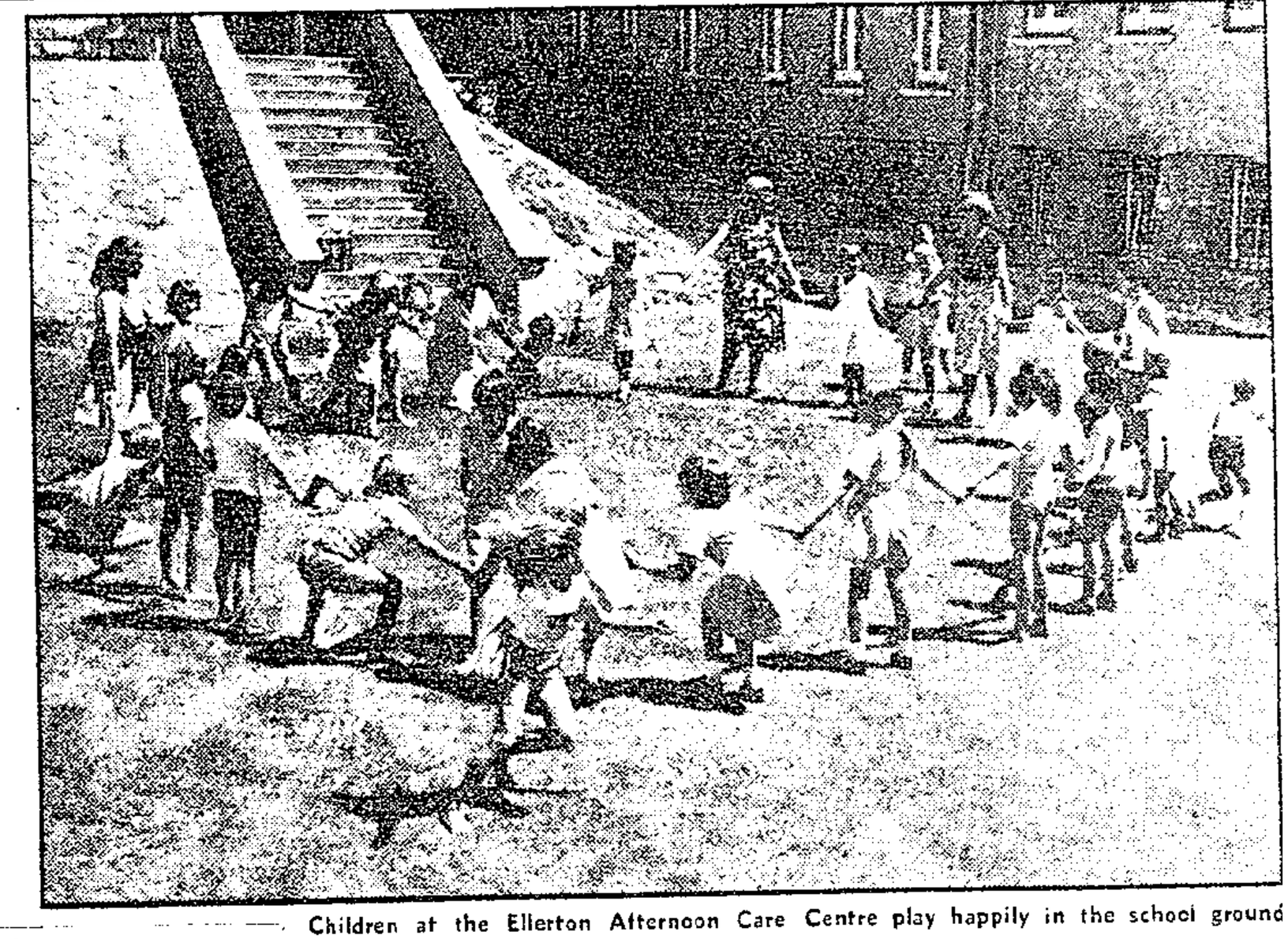
With Ellen's help, they organised the Care Centre. Two sheds in the grounds have been converted into a work and a play room. Rotary has offered to donate curtaining and carpeting as well as educational toys.

One of the women will supervise homework in the work room, another will keep an eye on the play room, and the third will supervise games outside in the grounds.

The cost of attending the centre is R25 a month, and includes a daily nutritional lunch and afternoon tea.

The Care centre operate until 5.30 every afternoon and will remain open through school holidays from 8 am till 5.30 pm.

Let's hope other schools follow this example.



Children at the Ellerton Afternoon Care Centre play happily in the school ground

Alarm at plan to establish boys' home

RDM 27/1/81 (298)

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS of Observatory, Johannesburg, are alarmed at the prospect of a Boys' Town home being established in the area.

Boys' Town has purchased a house at the corner of Klip and Fourie streets, which will be used as a rehabiltation home for boys — if the city council approves, and if no objections are lodged by residents in the area.

And some residents are objecting strongly to the establishment of the home in their suburb, where the Athlone High School hostel, Marist Brothers School, and a home for unmarried mothers already exist.

They fear another institution will destroy the character of the once exclusively residential area.

Mr Hubert Levy, an Observatory resident who was approached by others to establish what Boys' Town intended doing with the house, said: "Like Parktown, Observatory is being encroached on by institutional development.

"Many Observatory residents fear the loss of the quiet homely character of their suburb, and this is mainly what we are up in arms about," he said.

He said he was not personally against the idea of a children's home or against Boys' Town itself.

"At this stage, the matter is still very fluid, as the house has not yet been turned into a home, and Boys' Town may in fact change their plans as to what they will use the house for."

And opinion on the issue is still divided.

Some residents of the area are apparently quite prepared to tolerate the establishment of the home because they believe Boys' Town "needs all the support it can get".

Mr J Araujo, of the Boys' Town liaison office, said approval would have to be obtained from the council and from the Department of Social Welfare before the organisation could establish a home in the new Observatory house.

"We have advertised the fact that we have bought the house and now have to wait for any objections to be lodged with us.

"The deadline for objections is February 19, and people have until this time to bring forward any complaints. We have not had any objections yet," he said.

The house will probably be a home for a limited number of boys under the supervision of house-parents.

It is planned as a place of rehabilitation for boys who need to make a transition from the Magaliesburg Boys' Town home to normal home life.

It may also be a home for those boys who are not being sent to the Magaliesburg home.

There are two such rehablitation centres in Cape Town, and one in Durban. Mr Araujo said the house in Johannesburg was merely an extension of the Boys' Town home-from-home scheme.

Mr Levy is organising a petition to gauge the feelings of Observatory residents, and has tentatively arranged for Mr Araujo to address interested people and explain the Boys' Town plans.

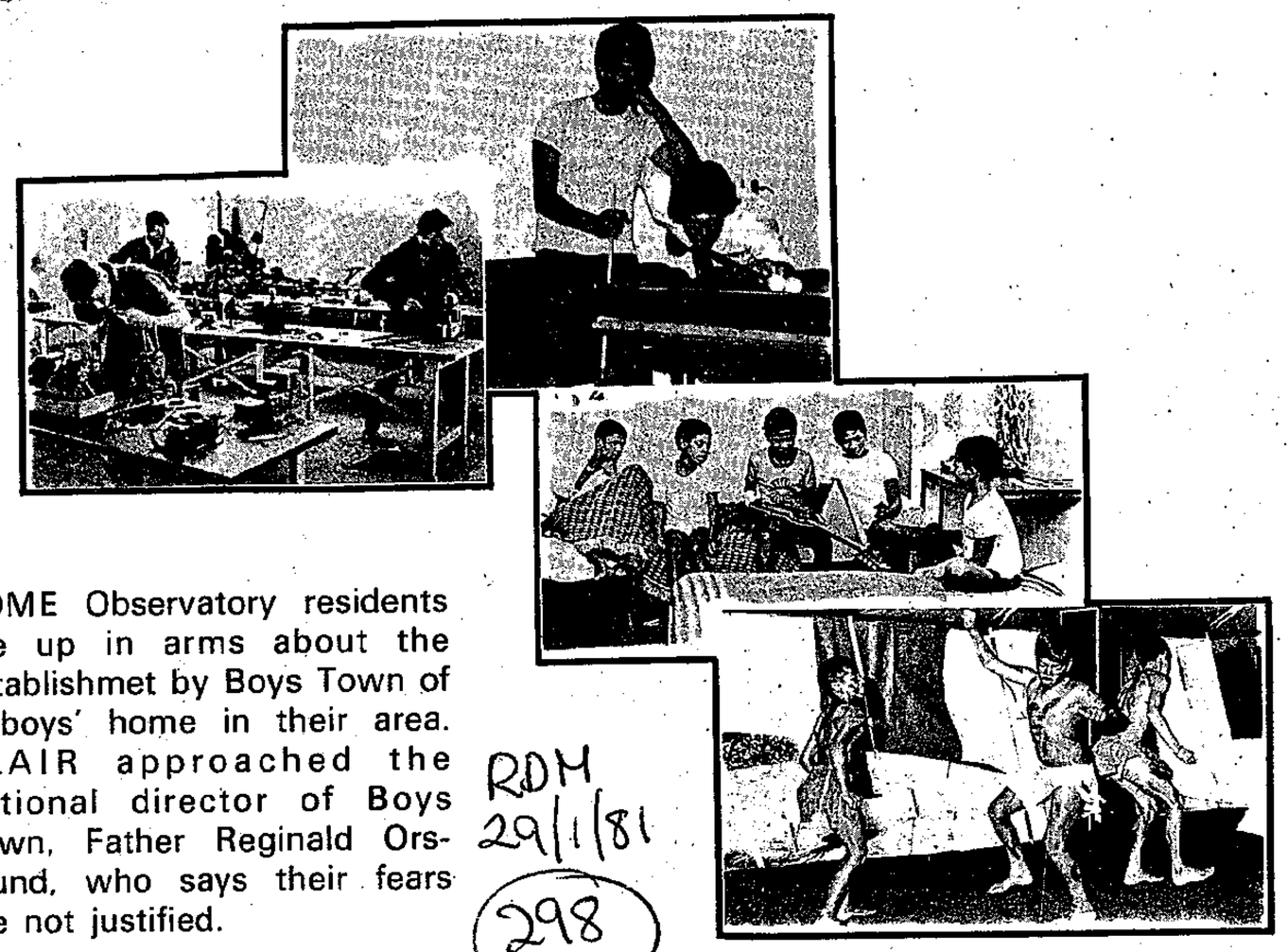
"Perhaps an explanation from Boys' Town will allay people's fears about having a boys' home in the vicinity," said Mr Levy.

A home all of their own . . .

(298)



A house to provide institution children with a taste of family life



SOME Observatory residents are up in arms about the establishmet by Boys Town of a boys' home in their area. FLAIR approached the national director of Boys Town, Father Reginald Orsmund, who says their fears are not justified.

RDM 29/1/81

(298)



Father Reginald Orsmund, national director of Boys' Town

EDWINA COLLIER

ON FEBRUARY 4 a spokesman for Boys' Town will address a public meeting in Observatory, Johannesburg, to reassure residents who are alarmed at the prospect of a boys' home in their area.

The residents' spokesman, Mr Herbert Levy, has said their objections are twofold.

Many residents, he said, feared that "the kind of person who lived in the home might exert an adverse influence on the children living in the area".

And of equal concern to residents was that their once exclusively residential area was steadily becoming institutionalised — the Athlone High School hostel, Marist Brothers' School, the Johannesburg Children's Home and a home for unmarried mothers already exist in Observatory.

This, said Mr Levy, lowered the tone of the area and property values would slump as a result.

However, Father Reginald Orsmund, national director of Boys Town and the Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese, has said that each of these fears is groundless.

The house would be merely an extension of the Boys' Town home-from-home scheme, whereby up to 12 boys live under the care of "house parents" in a family group.

This number would include any children the house parents might have themselves.

"We apply for a maximum of 12 boys — but in fact there are seldom more than eight in these family homes."

Boys' Town looks after youngsters from 12 to 18 who come from broken homes or have behavioural problems — it is not a home for boys with serious psychological disturbances.

In addition, only boys who have already undergone rehabilitation therapy at the Boys' Town treatment centre in Magaliesberg — or who do not require it — will live in the proposed Observatory home.

"Boys who are seriously emotionally disturbed or who show anti-social behaviour are confined to the centre in Magaliesberg where they are given intensive therapy.

"The boys who will be living in the house are those who may have needed treatment but who have stabilised to the extent that they don't need to be taken away from the community."

Father Orsmund added that a child who did not adapt or who showed signs of disturbance would very quickly be removed from the home.

House parents, he said, were normally an ordinary married couple who were or had been parents — "they are simply not qualified to handle difficult or delinquent children".

"The publicity we receive tends to lay stress on the work we do with delinquents — and the result is very often that, in the mind of the public, Boys' Town is like a private reformatory.

"Obviously, if you plonk a Boys' Town home next door, people will imagine the worst — but in this case it's totally unjustified. It stems from a lack of understanding of what is envisaged."

The boys were, in fact, very disciplined, he said.

"We have found in similar homes that because of our demands on the children they are at least as well-behaved as the children in the area."

As for residents' fears of encroaching institutional development, Father Orsmund said the house would be like any other family home and would not be identifiable as an institution.

"We are trying to get away from the whole concept of an institution. There won't be any signboard or anything like that — it will look like an ordinary home."

Similar satellite homes for Indian, coloured and white children have been set up in Durban and Cape Town, though the proposed Observatory home will be the first of its kind in Johannesburg.

"In our experience, property values have continued to rise substantially. I know this because people have made us offers on our properties."

Only once before had a neighbour lodged a complaint with the municipality — in Rondebosch in Cape Town, where the owner of a block of flats next door had feared the value of his property would drop. His objection was overruled.

"We've never received any objections from residents once the homes have been established — in fact in one or two cases we have found that our boys are a good influence."

The satellite homes had proved to be extremely successful and necessary adjunct to Boys' Town — in most of the boys there had been a marked change for the better.

"As a rule, the boys become much more self-assured. Very often they lose the chips on their shoulders, form strong attachments with other members of the 'family' and improve scholastically — in general their whole personality undergoes a change for the better.

"In some cases, this is a continuous process from the improvement began at the treatment centre — it's a finishing off process."

Some of the children were from broken homes or had absent parents who visited them spasmodically.

"For many of them the satellite homes provide their first experience of family life. Some of the boys have been deprived of the loving care that a mother and father can give since infancy.

"In a lot of cases what is needed is simply a stable family life

There had been significant successes — and one or two failures.

"One boy who was unduly reserved and solitary while at Magaliesberg positively blossomed in the family situation — one wouldn't believe he was the same boy.

"In another case, a boy who stole a lot as protest against his rejection by his own family, stopped his pilfering the moment he was accepted into a family situation."

On the other hand, another boy in a family home began playing up in order to leave after his natural mother had turned up and attempted to get him to go with her.

He had to be removed and sent back to Magaliesberg for further treatment but was later placed him in a family house in another area.

The proposed home in Observatory will be administered by an inter-denominational committee drawn from religious and welfare organisations.

The house parents will be selected by a panel consisting of a social worker and psychologist. Applicants are thoroughly screened and have to undergo psychological testing.

The husband continues with his normal employment, while the wife pursues a "career" of child care.

"The only qualification is that they must themselves have been parents", said Father Orsmund.

Their religion is immaterial — Boys' Town has boys from all denominations — though they must see to it that each child follows his own particular religion.

"They're normally pretty everyday sort of people — in our other homes we have, for instance, the manager of a brewery, a businessman, a recreation officer and a member of the permanent force. Their wives have either been secretaries, housewives or shop assistants."

The children will go to neighbourhood schools.

"We don't like them all to be in one school; we prefer to spread them out. We don't want them to stand out in any way — they must be fully integrated into the community."

The basic philosophy behind Boys' Town, he said, was that there was a streak of goodness in everyone: "With ordinary human affection and kindness in most cases it can be brought out.

"The community is particularly important in this — and this is what the family homes achieve.

"They allow the community an opportunity to assist in the whole programme of making the boys feel as if they are part of it and not the odd ones out simply because something went wrong in their lives somewhere along the line."

Boys' Town goes to the council

By MARJA TUIT

BOYS' Town yesterday applied to the Johannesburg City Council for permission to establish a children's home in the residential suburb of Observatory.

The proposed home has been criticised by local residents who claim the suburb is being encroached on by institutional development and its quiet homely character will be lost.

Father Reginald Orsmond, director of Boys' Town, said an application had been made to the city's town planning department yesterday morning to get permission to establish the home.

Boys' Town was forced to seek permission because their representatives failed to allay fears of some Observatory residents at a meeting on Wednesday night.

Boys' Town bought a house at the corner of Klip and Fourie Streets and intend to use it as a rehabilitation centre from next month — if the Johannesburg council approved and if no objections were lodged by residents in the area.

Residents have till February 19 to submit objections.

Among the other objections raised by the residents were doubts that the house parents would not be able to control the 12 boys, in addition to their own children.

It had also been noted that the grounds were too small and there were not adequate community facilities to occupy the children.

Earlier this week Father Orsmond said people were under the impression that juvenile delinquents would be housed in Observatory.

"This is not true, because Boys' Town also deals with underprivileged boys and these are the children we want to house in the suburb," he said.

Boys' Town controversy to be thrashed out in public

RDM 4/2/81 (298)

Staff Reporter

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in Observatory, Johannesburg, tonight to try to allay residents' fears about the proposed plan to turn a house in the area into a Boys' Town home.

Following a critical reaction from some Observatory residents to the establishment of a boys' home in the area, Boys' Town authorities have decided to hold the meeting to address interested people and to explain their plans.

Boys' Town has bought the house at the corner of Klip and Fourie streets and intends using it as a 'family home' for about 12 boys — if the Johannesburg City Council approves and no objections are lodged by residents in the area.

Father Reginald Orsmond, director of Boys' Town, said he planned to use the meeting to let neighbours know what the proposed plans involved and to try to reassure them that the home would not affect the homely character of their suburb in any way.

"I cannot believe that the public's negative reaction to the home is based on selfishness or malice, it can only be due to a lack of information," he said.

The plan to convert the house into a Boys' Town home has been met with alarm from some residents in the area. On Monday, the words "Boycott Boys' Town" and four-letter words were chalked on the wall surrounding the proposed site.

A petition is at present being prepared by a resident, Mr Hubert Levy, to gauge the feeling of the residents.

Mr Orsmond said when Boys' Town was mentioned the public seemed immediately to think of delinquents or boys with behaviour problems.

"What the public doesn't seem to realise is that many of these boys are perfectly normal, simply underpriviledged, from broken homes, or boys who have been rejected by their parents."

The family home is an attempt to reintegrate boys, who have been in institutions, into the community.

"Because people have always seen institutions as being totally separate from the community they find the concept of gradual integration new and threatening."

Mr Orsmond said he had received a number of telephone calls from the public, either asking questions or expressing misgivings about the plan although, as yet, he had received no formal objections.

The meeting will be held at 153 St George's Street, Observatory, at 8.15pm on Wednesday night.

A special system needs very special people

RDM 17/2/81

298

Orphanage is a dirty word at St Mary's the Anglican children's home in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. Their approach is a far cry from that of an institutionalised row-upon-row-of-beds setup — "families" of children live in cottages with house-parents and are encouraged to feel special and individual. But then the house-parents have to be special people too ...

400 black babies dumped last year

By Jon Qwelane

More than 400 black babies were abandoned by their mothers in Soweto, Alexandra and Johannesburg last year.

In Alexandra Township, 37 babies were either abandoned with relatives, or unknown people or simply left in the streets.

"But the more serious aspect is that of mothers taking their babies to hospital and giving hospital staff wrong residential addresses.

"It then becomes difficult to trace the mothers when the babies are due for discharge. The babies also run the risk of infection from patients at the hospital," Mrs Irene Wimbury, a supervisor at Child Welfare Centre, said yesterday.

She said the other reason why mothers abandoned their babies, was because they were migrant workers who were legally not allowed to live with their children at their places of work.

"The poor women then find themselves in a state of hopelessness and despair, and resort to dumping their children," said Mrs Wimbury.

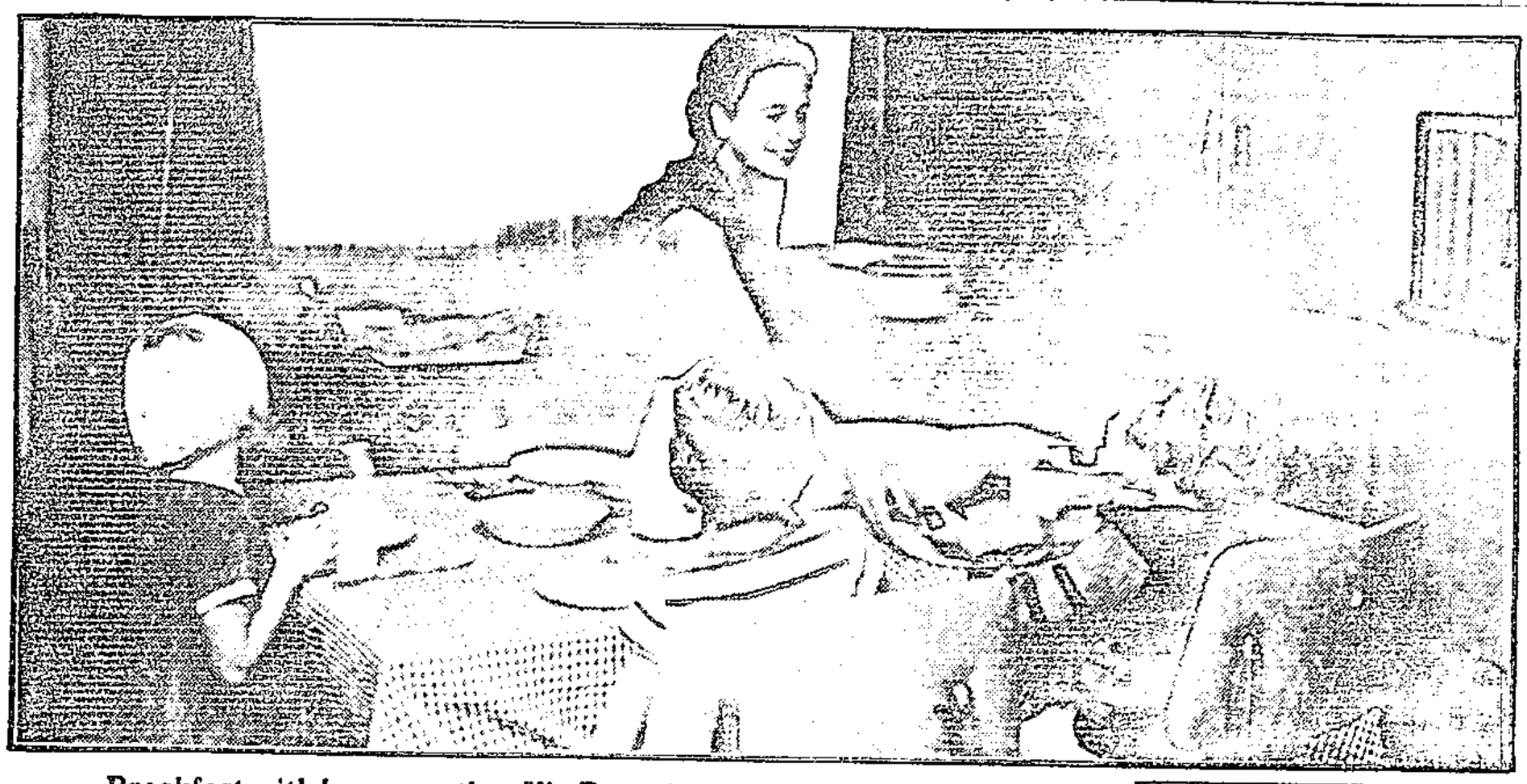
In Soweto and the city, at least 143 babies were found abandoned and taken to the Child Welfare Society.

They were abandoned in January and this month.

The society said it was desperately looking for foster parents for the children, otherwise it was forced to leave the children at the Van Rhyn Place of Safety in Benoni.

The withdrawal by the Government last year of the registration of the Orlando Home for Destitute Children, meant the society could not place homeless children there, Mrs Wimbury said.

"But the Van Rhyn centre is far from Soweto and Alexandra, and already the society has appealed to the Government for a place of safety somewhere in Soweto," she said.



Breakfast with house-mother Vic Botes is a warm, family affair

JANET RYAN

SITTING in the sun-filled lounge, I felt warm and welcomed. It was the epitome of a happy home, with the touch of caring everywhere.

But this home is not the common-or-garden suburban variety. It's one of the family units that comprise the new-look St Mary's, the Anglican children's home in Rosettenville.

Just as the ugly term, orphanage, is a banished word, so is the old concept of institutional living, dormitories spanking clean but often impersonal and unprivate, vast dining halls and the communal ablution block.

Each child has a real home to live in and a "family" with whom she can identify, headed by her house-parents who fill the role of adult caregivers.

Each cottage houses 10 children — boys and girls of ages varying from nursery-school age to 16-year-olds or beyond.

Previously, when the home was run solely by nuns, boys were only kept there until they turned nine. Now with each home having a house-mother and father, it's a different picture.

In the house-father, the boy has an adult male with whom he can identify, a friend who can help guide him through the storms of adolescence.

Over the last four years six cottages have been built. The last two will be completed at the end of this month and St Mary's is looking for two married couples to parent in them.

In each cottage the house-parents have a bedroom, a sittingroom and bathroom of their own, plus a spare bedroom which they can annexe for one or two offspring of their own.

Their extended family sleeps three to a bright and cheery bedroom. Each child has her own cupboard and they share a large wardrobe.

"It's important for every child to have his own place for his clothing, toys and other belongings," says Thelma Cohen, a full-time social worker at St Mary's.

The oldest child in each cottage has the luxury of a single bedroom.

Meals are definitely a family affair. With the help of a maid, each house-mother prepares breakfast in her own kitchen. Lunch and the main evening meal are prepared in the central kitchen, then brought over to each home for serving.

Heavy laundry is done in the central laundry but attached to each cottage is a separate laundry, a drying area and servant's quarters.

Because house-parents are vital to the success of this system, they must possess very special loving and caring qualities.

A strong sense of justice and fair play is essential and house-parents must also tread the fine line of establishing a loving relationship with their charges while reinforcing the natural bond which exists between the children and their real parents.

"This is not a job for people seeking sheltered employment," warns Ms Cohen, "it is hard work to nurture 10 children properly."

The house-mother shoulders the heaviest burden which can be tiring and emotionally draining.

"Quite a few of the children experienced a rough time before they came to St Mary's. They need more understanding and probably more care than others," says Ms Cohen.

But the rewards are deeply satisfying, she says. They lie in helping each child smooth out individual traumas, in watching the children become more self-confident and better able to handle their lives.

Each couple receives free accommodation and meals. Only the wife, however, receives a small salary.

House-mother Vic Botes says she gets enormous pleasure from being a "stand-in" mother.

"It's not always easy, but if it were I wouldn't appreciate it as much."

Her greatest thrill, she says, lies in "seeing my children happy".

House-parents aren't alone. Social workers and the principal of the home are on hand — quite apart from the regular staff meetings — to give help and encouragement. The community at large in Rosettenville also gives unstinting support.

Quite apart from house-parents, St Mary's is also looking for a part-time psychologist and a remedial teacher — satisfying jobs for the right person.

hemical

298

14/2/81

nemical
dal
ance in
practical
ear

size
vil
ubmitting

vil
ors' Prize
ear design
al merit.

ivil
apter

report
, design

298 SOWETAN 3/3/81

Call for more links in child education

CLOSE to 800 concerned mothers held a successful seminar in the building of bridges in early childhood education at the Dube Central Club in Soweto on Saturday.

By MANDLA NDLAZI

Chaired by Mrs J Hansen, the seminar that lasted the whole day, was organised by the Transvaal Black Nursery School Teachers Association.

In the crowd were lady teachers from primary schools, pre-school and nursery schools. Some participants came from as far as the Vaal complex, Pretoria and the East Rand.

The theme of the seminar was "building bridges in early childhood education", and there were several black and white speakers who dealt at length with various topics relating to the subject.

Mrs D L Parkinson, chief inspectress in the Children's Institution Services of the Johannesburg City Health Department told the crowd that she felt "honoured" to have been invited to open the symposium.

Among other things, Mrs Parkinson said: "Not only is it important to build bridges between these various aspects, it is also necessary to build bridges between all the various disciplines involved — social workers, health visitors, nurses, doctors, therapists, dietitians, researchers and last but not least, parents. There is, however, another group with whom it is essential that we build bridges and that is the group of untrained personnel who are involved in our day care centres."

Mr Parkinson said it was true that ideally pre-school children should be in the hands of professional personnel specifically trained in the pre-school field, "and I am sure that we are going to see great strides in this respect."

She said there were approximately 120 000 pre-school children in Soweto of whom 6 000 were in day-care centres. These, she said, urgently required attention and the need to provide quality service.

"The solution to this problem will be difficult and will probably require an element of compromise. However, if we have an awareness of the problem, an awareness of the need to pause and assess, to look back and see how far we have come, then we will no doubt be more able to chart the course for the future," said Mrs Parkinson.

Inspectress and school teacher Mrs G M Tshabangu quoted a Chinese proverb saying "a thousand mile journey begins with the first step."

Mrs Tshabangu said "a good readiness programme helps a child to take his first firm step through his entire life with pleasure and confidence and so prepares him for the world."

Among other points, Mrs Tshabangu said the home environment of a child should be considered. Many childen, she said, entered primary school ill-prepared of what lies ahead of them. She said success at school required certain skills based on physical, social, emotional and intellectual development.

"We must be concerned that not one of these areas of development was emphasised at the expense of the others. Therefore, we must be alert to the multiplicity of factors operating on the child in all the four areas of his development," said Mrs Tshabangu.

She said many parents were not aware of the importance of pre-school education for their children. But, she warned "any effort to force a child to learn or show independence before he is ready, only defeats itself rendering learning more difficult than it should be and this usually sets up tensions that will hinder the child's learning and therefore affect his entire relationship to the school situation resulting in the high drop-out rate and learning disabilities."



Mrs G M Tshabangu addressing the seminar on the building of bridges in early childhood education.

Malnutrition in Albany — survey

GRAHAMSTOWN — Ten per cent of black school beginners in the urban areas of Albany are malnourished, according to a nutrition survey of Grahamstown and district.

Double this number of malnourished children was found in the rural areas.

The study, by Rhodes University researchers working with the East Cape region of the Department of Health, found more children aged 5 to 8 at risk of malnutrition in the rural areas than in urban centres.

As a follow-up to the survey, the department is now going to study the incidence of malnutrition among black and coloured pre-school children in the region, starting with black children in the Dias Divisional Council area.

The surveys follow wide press coverage in late 1979 of official reports which showed that nearly a third of all black babies born here died before they were one year old.

Figures released by the Medical Officer of Health indicated an infant mortality rate here four times as high as the national average and nine times higher than Johannesburg.

Although the figures were disputed at the time by health officials — on the grounds that they were based on inaccurate birth figures — the controversy prompted the regional director of health services in the Eastern Cape, Dr J. D. Krynauw, to initiate surveys among black children in the area.

At the time it was considered too difficult to locate and study an adequate sample of pre-school children so researchers, aided by nurses and a dietitian from the Health Department, started with children entering school for the first time.

The project was undertaken by the Rhodes Institute of Social and Economic Research and initially used the world-renowned Boston scales for measuring malnutrition.

The study ran into difficulties almost immediately, as the Boston scales require the mass and height of a child to be measured against his age.

Few children in the survey had birth or baptismal certificates and other methods of determining age proved unreliable.

The project then switched to the American National Centre for Health Statistics (ANC) charts, where mass is measured against height.

Mr Rob Fincham, the project leader and a lecturer in geography at Rhodes, said the ANC charts had been recognised by the World Health Organisation as particularly useful in Third World countries, where no age data was available.

Unlike the Boston scales, which use as a control group children from privileged Boston society, the ANC charts use children from all United States race and economic groups.

Taking into account that some of the children who fell below the "10th percentile" might be displaying erratic growth, the children found in this category in the Albany magisterial district were at risk to malnutrition and probably malnourished.

Girls seemed to be at greater risk than boys while, of the rural districts surveyed, the area around here had more malnourished children than others.

A report on the project said pockets of undernourished children were found throughout the rural areas of the region and could very often be traced back to conditions of work and service on individual farms.

Researchers found extremely low wages (in one case R16 a month) and almost non-existent rations for labourers on some farms, but an "adequate standard of income" on others.

The researchers recognised that a study of pre-school nutritional standards was necessary if infant and childhood mortality rates were to be reduced.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Krynauw said it had been suggested that there were more potential sufferers of malnutrition among pre-school children than reports from the clinics suggested and the next survey was designed to assess the true situation.

"The department contends that no pre-school child need suffer from malnutrition if full use is made of its skimmed milk powder scheme to combat kwashiorkor."

The study was also intended to encourage parents who did not make use of child health services at local clinics to do so.

The survey will be conducted in co-operation with the Dias Divisional Council, the Rhodes ISER, the department of Social and Nursing Sciences at the University of Port Elizabeth and the Department of Community Medicine at the University of Cape town.

It is expected to start this month. — DDC.

Home for retarded kids

SOWETAN 10/3/8

By MONK NKOMO

THE METHODIST Church in Atteridgeville has initiated a project to erect a home for mentally retarded children in the area.

Mrs M Z Fanele, chairman of the steering committee, said that the children, aged between three and 19 years, will be catered for at the Methodist Weavand Hall from May 1.

She said they had about 50 non-educable mentally retarded children at present. The educable but retarded children are taken care of by the Department of Education and Training.

The community has shown a fine gesture in involving themselves in this project, she said. "Almost all the parents of these kids have pledged to contribute an amount of R10 per family to make this project a success," said Mrs Fanele.

The parents' committee, led by the Rev J Lephoko, has already collected R700 in donations, according to Mrs Fanele. "We request donations from all the residents in the township. We need a lot of money to employ the necessary teachers, as well as transport for the children," she said.

She said the aim of the project was to help the children "as early as we possibly can."

According to Mrs Fanele, the church is affiliated to the sub-committee of the Mental Health Society in Pretoria.

Donations could be addressed to Mrs M Z Fanele, 54 Mashifane Street, Atteridgeville or Mrs Van Staden, director of the Mental Society for Pretoria, at Room 144, First Floor, Northval Building, Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.

Plea to Dr Piet: probe rights of children

THE Committee of Concern for Children has sent a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, urging him to look into the rights of children.

The committee, formed by a group of social workers and nursery school teachers two years ago, has sent other memoranda to relevant Government departments to look into political rights of children.

The committee's chairman, Mrs Elinda Bramwell, said: "Our Children's Act, however much we admire it on paper as providing the ultimate in protection for children, has no possibility of being applied to more than a small number of those who are desperately in need of these promises under the law.

"Children have no legal representation in juvenile courts. Something must be done about this.

"I will meet the Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development this week about vagrant kids in Johannesburg streets. Child neglect and abuse is an increasing problem.

DAY CARE

Last week, the committee launched a booklet on day care facilities for pre-school children. The occasion was attended by more than 50 social workers and nursery school teachers of all races.

In her speech, Mrs Bramwell said the booklet was the result of a decision taken after three symposia during the International Year of the Child to publicise some guidelines on the establishment and maintenance of day care facilities.



Mrs Elinda Bramwell, chairman of Co of Concern for Children delivers a sp ing the launching of a booklet on facilities for pre-school childre

Living **Social issue**

Outcasts of society were tied to tables

S. Express 29/3/81

298

When Martha Tshoke first started caring for retarded children, they were considered discards of society — useless people who couldn't even be toilet trained. This is the Year of the Disabled, and PENNY SWIFT visited the Soweto centres for these children to see the amazing change which has taken place during the past 19 years. GREG ENGLISH took the pictures.



● Matron Martha Tshoke, with one of her many children.

S Express 24/3/81 298

FOOD and faeces. A vivid description of an horrific experience of a lifetime — and one which Martha Tshoke will never forget.

It happened 19 years ago when the Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand opened its first day care centre for mentally retarded children in an old Orlando West building.

There were 20 of them. Discards of society. Imbeciles who had to be cared for by somebody.

Many of them had been found locked in their homes, often tied to tables so they didn't roam the streets and get hurt.

None of them was toilet trained.

"I will never forget that first day," says Mrs Tshoke. "It was too terrible.

"I remember carrying a tray into the dining room. The children ran to me and grabbed the food. They threw it in the air. They were hungry and so excited.

"There was faeces and food everywhere.

"And I wondered what I was doing there."

This plump, loving lady, a nursing sister, had given up a good job at Baragwanath Hospital.

But she had wanted the job as matron and she started helping the little outcasts in her own gentle way.

"Most of the children came from broken homes. Many of their fathers had left because they did not believe they had produced abnormal offspring ... therefore the women must have been unfaithful.

"This in turn meant the women had to go out and work.

"Even though conditions at our centre were poor, they were better than at home — and at least we could give the children a balanced diet.

"We had to start somewhere."

The first task Martha Tshoke tackled was toilet training, and today this is an important part of the daily programme at Mental Health's two Black centres.

"We worked out a daily routine incorporating personal hygiene, dish washing, dressing and gardening. The aim was to teach the children how to live normally in society.

"Today we seldom have a child messing himself."

But that wasn't enough. One day the children would be too old to attend the centre and they needed some kind of useful training. So Mrs Tshoke and her staff started training them to work with their hands.

Now a large number of them are able to make handbags, shawls, bedspreads and some do a bit of woodwork. By selling these items they are able to buy more materials for handcraft.

For 12 long years retarded children crowded into the inadequate centre in Orlando West. Numbers increased from 20 to 70.

"The rooms were tiny and it was terrible in bad weather."

Then Pumelela (success) was built in Soweto. In 1976 an identical centre, Pumla (peace) was also built in Orlando West. Each caters for 70 children and is staffed by nine people, including the matron, driver and cook.

"It's difficult to find people who can look after this kind of child," says Mrs Tshoke. "It takes a very special person with patience and sympathy."

The day's programme differs for various groups of children, divided according to their mental age.

They do handwork and gardening; listen to stories and music; do physical training. They are taught about basic commodities they may have to buy in a store, and how to go about it. How to count and how to help in the kitchen.

"The important thing is to keep them clean and happy."

As Mrs Tshoke spoke, a group of children marched rythmically through the grounds of Pumelela, banging drums and clashing symbols.

Another group, dressed in fancy, colourful clothes, pretended they were at a wedding. Enthusiastic about the pageantry, other children joined in the fun.

Inside a classroom a large notice read: "Life at Pumla and Pumelela means understanding, acceptance, warmth."

"When we first started with these children, people in the community thought it was terrible that we should make sick children work," said Mrs Tshoke. "But I turned a deaf ear and gradually more of the children were accepted as useful members of society."

Many of those attending the centres have been abandoned by their parents which means somebody has to find foster parents for them. Mrs Tshoke, herself a foster parent, said this was sometimes a difficult task.

But more difficult than this was the problem of those children who cannot be accomodated at the centres — the only two in the Transvaal.

"It's pathetic to see the number of parents who crowd onto this verandah hoping to get their children in at the beginning of each year," Mrs Tshoke said. "Already we have a waiting list of more than 250."

The other tragic factor is the number of severely retarded children who should be institutionalised. Mental Health knows of nearly 200 Soweto children who need constant supervision and medication.

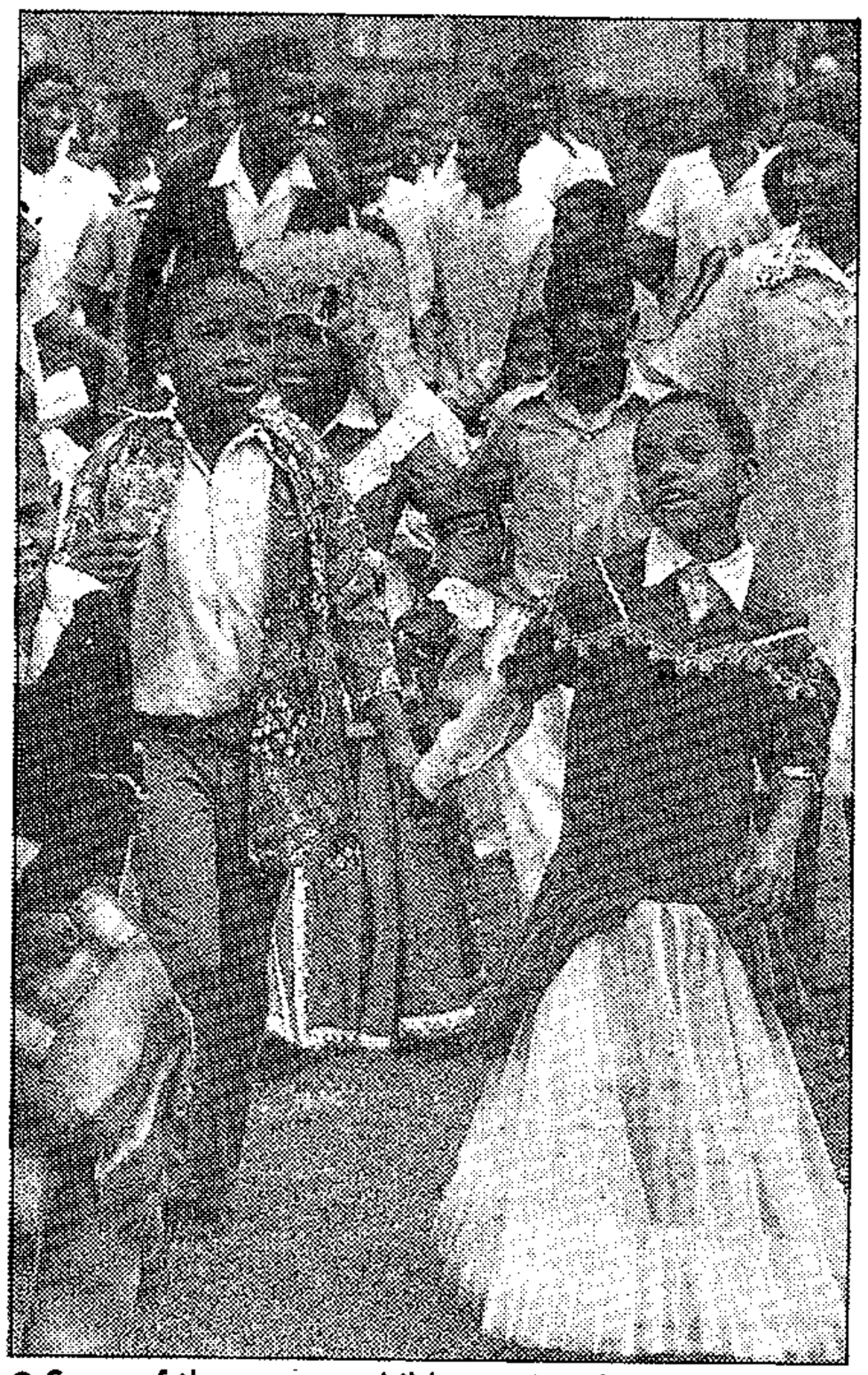
Older children hoping for a sheltered workshop are the lucky ones.

Mental Health recently acquired land adjacent to Pumelela and a workshop will be built if enough money can be raised.

"The problem is that many people think we are a Government department," explained Mental Health public relations officer, Jennie Pennink. "But we rely on public funds for these projects and we just don't have enough money."

The South African Breweries Community Trust was largely responsible for Pumla and Pumelela, she said.

"I just wish more large businesses would fund projects of this kind."



● Some of the younger children enjoy the pageantry of a mock wedding.

298

S. EXPRESS 29/3/81

Only two centres . . .

PUMLA and Pumelela are the only two day-care training centres for Black mentally retarded children in the Transvaal.

They cater for 140 children aged five to 18, and currently have a waiting list of 254. There are also 195 older children who want to attend a sheltered workshop. There isn't one.

And tucked away in Soweto homes there are 192 known mentally retarded children who should be in institutions. There is a waiting list of about two years.

The official population of Soweto is 1-million and a conservative estimate of mentally retarded people is 4 000.



Tears of torment: a mother sobs as she repeats her son's claims of bullying at Norman House "place of safety."

Tales of perversion, bullying at 'place of safety'

(298) RDM '24/4/81 (298)

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

EXCLUSIVE

HORRIFYING allegations of sexual perversion, bullying and official negligence at an Edenvale children's home — described by parents as a "chamber of horrors" — have been uncovered by a Rand Daily Mail investigation.

The Norman House "place of safety" is the subject of a furious parents' petition to the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, and this week came within a hair's breadth of legal action by a parent who claimed his child had been sexually abused by fellow inmates.

A secretly-taken photograph allegedly showing the injuries received by one child who was confined in a barred "lock-up" room — with chicken-wire lining the walls — will be attached to the petition.

And yesterday the Regional Director of Welfare in Johannesburg said a "thorough investigation" would be launched into conditions at the home, which is a temporary shelter for juveniles while their cases are being considered.

It houses about 85 children.

The investigation, based on information from the parents of five children at the home, revealed that on several occasions, violence and intimidation have taken over in the unsupervised dormitories after "lights out".

They acknowledge that their children are not "little angels", but fear the home is turning them into hardened delinquents.

In terms of the Children's Act, neither the parents nor children may be identified.

The father of a 15-year-old inmate said he first realised all was not well last Sunday, when he noticed his son had bitten his nails to the quick, developed a stutter, and "looked pale and sickly".

"At first he didn't want to tell me, out of embarassment and fear, but then he broke down and it all came out."

His son had alleged that:

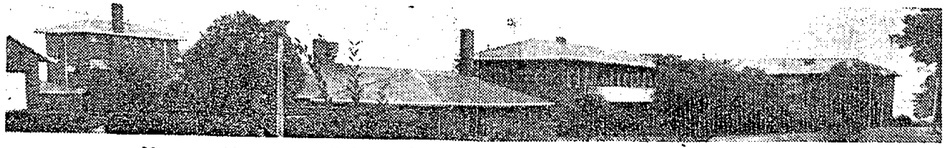
- Senior inmates forced juniors to fight, "or else they would be beaten up". One boy was beaten with sticks because he wouldn't fight, said the father, who supplied the "Mail" with the names of 10 children who had allegedly been forced to fight each other.
- "Small-fry" were assigned nicknames to which they had to respond for fear of a beating.
- Boys had been forced to rub toothpaste and Deep Heat, a muscle ointment, on to their private parts.
- Older bullies had free reign after lights out, when dormitories were locked and unsupervised.
- Homosexual acts were performed.
- Inmates had urinated on him and his bed, and locked him out of his dormitory.

The father said: "What else goes on, I don't know. My son was in tears, obviously upset and embarassed, and I'm sure he hasn't told me everything that's happened.

"This could warp his mind, not to mention the physical pain and mental aggravation."

The staff of Norman House conducted an internal investigation into his son's allegations, and it is understood that one boy has been punished — although at least three were apparently responsible for the bullying.

This emerged this week when the father — on the brink of applying for a Supreme Court interdict seeking to remove his son from the home — was told by the boy that things were "much better".



Norman House, the "place of safety" parents claim is a "children's jail".

A Norman House welfare officer confirmed the "Deep Heat incident" to the father's lawyer, and said the older and younger boys had now been separated.

However, the father said: "This is no good.

"One day it will be too late and they will wake up to find a kid battered to death — then there'll be a public outcry."

The mother of a 15-year-old adopted son who has been at Norman House for about two months, told **ANTHEA TASKER**: "It's called a place of safety, but we call it a children's jail."

She claimed that:

- He had been put in a tiny, barred "lock-up room" — with chicken-wire lining the walls — for two weeks after trying to run away.

"Every time he turned he got scratched," she said.

A photograph of another child allegedly injured in the room, taken by a parent who smuggled a camera into the home, will be sent to the Minister.

- Bigger boys had beaten him with brooms and burnt him with cigarettes.

"He has tried to run away because he can't stand the way he's being treated."

- Norman House staff had told her that her child was "Government property".
- A welfare officer at the home had sworn at her when she asked her son why he wanted to leave.
- The food was "shocking".

"I have to take him food on visiting days because they get rotten meat and there are often worms in the food."

She said an inmate had smuggled out a worm found in the food and given it to the Commissioner of Child Welfare, despite a warning from Norman House "not to speak about it".

The commissioner later inspected the food.

"My children will get more discipline and food at home than at Norman House. I want my children out of there — I'll fight to the last drop of my blood," she said.

The father of a 15-year-old boy told **HELENE ZAMPETAKIS** that children at the home "are learning to smoke dagga and inhale paint thinners".

He said his son had run away from the home after being burnt with cigarettes, but was sent back again — with leg irons.

"It is just like a jail — they are learning to become criminals there," he said.

The mother of a 16-year-old girl said her daughter had become a "hard-swearing hooligan" after six months at the home, which she described as barbaric.

"The staff think they can do what they like . . . they cover up for each other.

"When they let her out for the Easter weekend, I wasn't going to take her back . . . she is so unhappy there," the mother said.

Staff at Norman House refused to comment and referred the "Mail" to the Regional Director of Welfare, Mr J Stander.

Shown the allegations, Mr Stander said a "thorough investigation" would be launched.

He declined further comment but said a statement would be issued "when appropriate".

Medical aid society fees now certain to increase

ROM 4/4/81 (299)

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE cost of illness is soaring — and medical aid funds will be forced soon to review their contribution scales.

This is just one more load on the back of South Africans as the high rate of inflation continues to rise.

In East London this week, the vice-president of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Bramie van Staden, said inflation was the country's most burning economic problem — and could be expected to go up during 1981.

This week private hospitals put up their fees; next week the representatives of doctors and dentists will meet to discuss putting up theirs; and the prices of medicines and drugs are escalating all the time.

The Registrar of Medical Schemes, Mr J H P Steyn, said the new rise in private hospital fees was the third in 18 months — and in the past year they had risen 25%.

This week the price of sugar also rose 11% — which is likely soon to affect the cost of products using it — and now offal prices are to rise.

It is reported that they will go up 52% in the Western Cape, but in Johannesburg the rise will be less than expected — because wholesalers have apparently refused to accept the increases suggested by the Rand Offal Pool and Meat Board.

From Tuesday cattle offal will rise on average by 20%, and sheep offal by 12%.

The increases vary with cuts of offal, and in some instances have dropped.

A spokesman for Pick 'n Pay's meat firm, Blue Ribbon, said the prices were originally to have been increased by at least 35% — but after protests from the wholesalers, they were kept down.

He said Pick 'n Pay would not pass on the increases to consumers — they would freeze offal prices countrywide till June.

Explaining the fees rise at private hospitals, Mr Steyn said daily tariff patients would now pay R31,50 instead of R27,50. For intensive care it would increase from R57,50 to R72,50.

The SA Medical and Dental Council will meet in Cape Town on April 13 to consider a recommendation for higher fees submitted by its tariffs committee.

Last year the council recommended an increase of 10% to the Minister of Health, who referred it back to the council.

In November 1979 fees of all medical practioners belonging to registered medical aid schemes went up by an average 52,45%.

WHO LOOKS AFTER THE CHILDREN?



Teacher and one of the founder members of the crèche, Brenda Lloyd, with one of her young charges.

Argus 8/4/81 (298)

According to Brenda, the crèche is 'not just a place where a mother drops her child. There are all sorts of activities that go on and we feel it is much better for children to be doing things with their own age group than being left at home with one person.'

ABOVE TOP: A is for apple . . .

ABOVE: Led by teacher Avril Hoepner, the children of the UCT Women's Movement Crèche get into full swing at the morning's singing class. Other teachers, from left, include Nomini Ndleleni, Shelley van Rooyen (a helper during the school holidays), Brenda and Carol Lloyd.

THE manpower shortage in South Africa, coupled with the present economic boom, means that more women are needed — and are being encouraged back — into the labour market. But who minds the children while mothers are out at work?

and they probably had to bring their children to work on crowded trains. The creche was not just a hole in the wall. It was in a house next to the factory with two teachers and a [illegible] became very ex-

the five teachers, the highest paid of whom gets R192 a month, and to improve the existing equipment. To this end a meeting has been set up with the principal of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders.

'Every now and again I get sick of it, sick of worrying where the money is going to come from,' said Brenda. 'But eventually I think people will realise the importance of this kind of facility.

'There shouldn't be a choice between having children and working. If a woman feels she can do the two together, then the facilities should be made available,' she said.

DERRYN DEAVIN

Argus 8/4/81 (298)

Earlier this year members of an English television station's London office staged a one-day strike in support of a creche for the children of the staff.

They did not expect an immediate reversal of the management's decision not to pay for a creche, they said, but wanted to give a lead to what they hoped would become a national campaign for child care facilities.

No such campaign exists, alas, in this country. However when top South African women of all races gather in Johannesburg at the end of this month to find solutions to the shortage of skilled labour in this country, one of the areas they will be looking at are ways of alleviating employment problems, which are specific to married women and mothers.

The shortage of child care facilities appears to be especially bad in Cape Town. A story recently in The Argus revealed that some parents in Mitchell's Plain were locking their children up in their homes or backyards during working hours or taking older children out of school to look after youngsters, because of the chronic lack of creches and nursery schools.

And according to Mr Achmat Davids, a community worker for the pre-school agency, Grassroots Educational Trust, the acute shortage of pre-school facilities exists in all communities in Cape Town.

One way to alleviate the problem would be for employers to take over the responsibility of providing or financing child care facilities themselves.

The idea, put to several clothing factories which are the biggest employers of women in this city, met with little enthusiasm.

A spokesman for Rex Trueform in Salt River, whose total female complement is around 2 800, said surveys had shown that women preferred to leave their children in the areas where they lived.

A spokesman for Bonwit, whose factories employ 'just short of 1 700' women, said the reason why a creche had not been started was because there was 'a heck of a lot of red tape.'

'It would not be a worthwhile exercise on our part. Some years ago we applied for permission to set up a creche but were told we had to have multiple toilets, two or three nursing sisters and other facilities which we could not have given. The building was not designed to accommodate anything like that,' he said.

'We've done surveys and generally speaking the staff have not gone overboard about requesting child care facilities. My general impression is that it would not be well supported,' he said.

Teeny Tages, a factory in Maitland, did provide a creche for their workers' children but after four years closed it down 'because it was not meeting its objectives.'

Financial director, Mr N Klein, said the creche was normally full, 'but not with the children of our own workers. In the end it was used mostly by people who worked in and around Maitland ... more affluent people, usually with their own cars.

'The women workers have to travel a long way to work and they don't want to take their children with them. Also the creche was expensive and since most of the children were not of our staff, we decided to close it down,' Mr Klein said.

One creche which has been successful — more through sheer determination and dedication than anything else — is the University of Cape Town's Women's Movement crèche, run for the children of staff and students on campus.

Housed originally in a small room on campus when it began in 1978, it has since moved to a beautiful old house in Rondebosch, owned by the university.

'We've been nagging the university for years,' said Brenda Lloyd, one of the founders of the crèche and still a teacher there.

Eventually they gave us the bottom floor of this house and R900 to buy the equipment. But they still feel they can't afford to spend money on something of this nature and don't think it is their responsibility.'

Anyone attached to the university — from the cleaning staff to the academic staff and of course the students, can use the crèche. It stays open from February to November and takes children of any age including schoolchildren in the afternoons.

'The youngest we've had so far has been a seven-month-old little boy but there is one woman who might be bringing her three-month-old baby.'

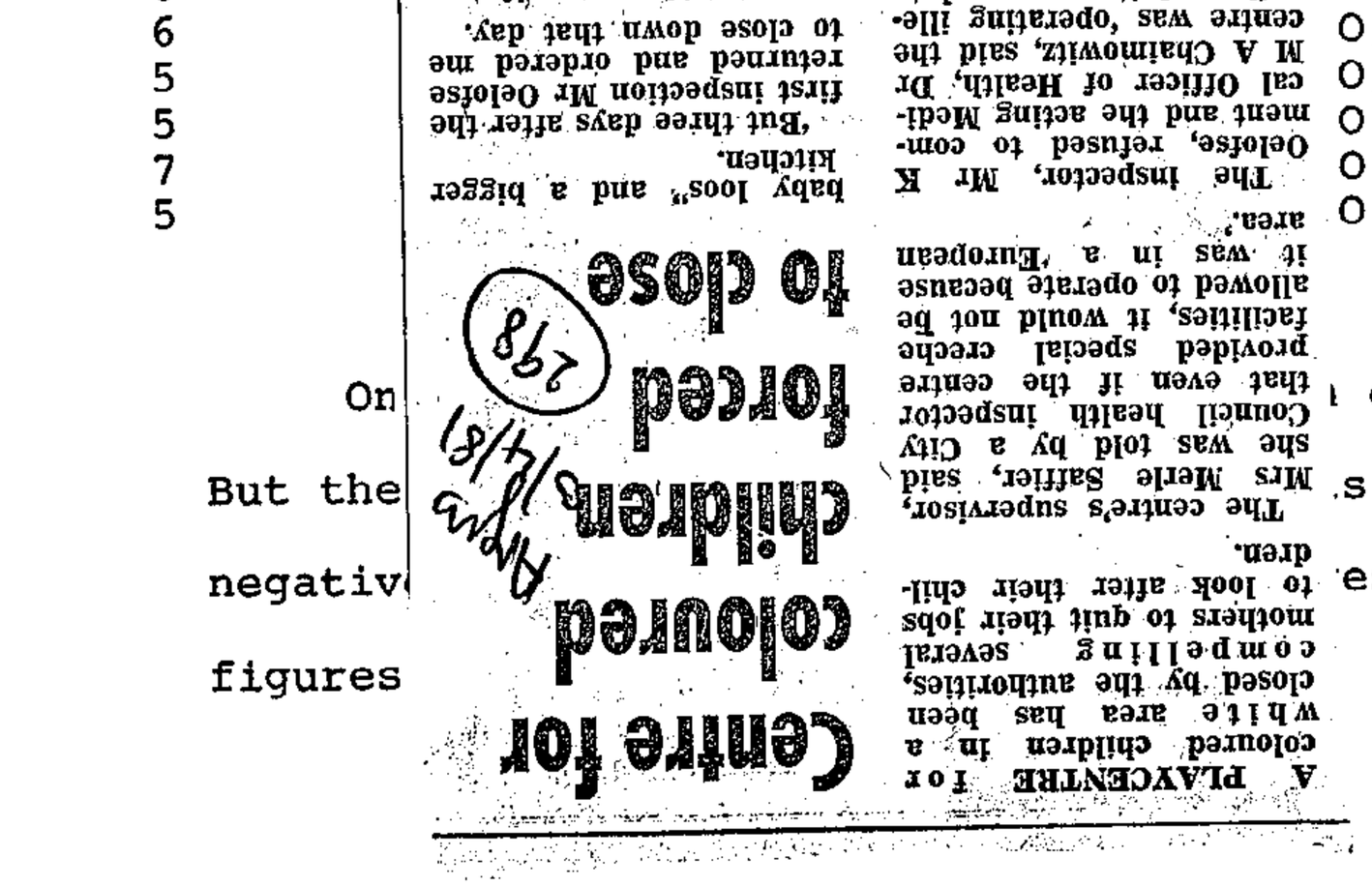
Apart from the R300 a month the Woman's Movement receives from the Student Representative Council the crèche has to rely on fees for their funds. These are worked out on a sliding scale, with parents with a R150-a-month income paying 50c a morning, to families earning over R600-a-month paying R1,50 a morning.

More money is needed to increase the salaries of

n	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$	r_{xy}
6	26,33	15,70	0,87
6	35,50	12,32	0,31
5	38,40	10,22	-0,07
5	43,00	16,66	0,61
7	40,36	18,95	0,57

* includes one unknown.

On eight of the 13 farms, $r > 0,5$ and on two $r > 0,7$. Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less) is surprising.



Individual farm family, total

Work force Average n Correlation coefficient

n	r_{xy}
7	0,58
6	0,63
11	0,75
7	0,81
5	-0,87
9	-0,09
5	1
6	0,80
6	0,72
5	0,76
5	0,96
7	0,51
5	0,43

On eight r > 0,7.

But the s both high and

negativ ests that the

figures

midwife would
to the genera
are not revea
the case of a
himself for t
stages of hi

In many area
demand for h
with a need
the patterns
a person to
becomes crit
medical care
one that cou
may have a s
of certain l
of infectior
as a way of
health care.

Many of the
'true' dema
stem from ti
related to s
evaluation
the commun
of conflicts

Benefits flo
in many dif
the economy



Two toddlers at the University of Cape Town crêche in Grotto Road, Rondebosch.

UCT crêche is thriving, though hard up

CT 11/4/78 278

By LIZ McGREGOR

THE University of Cape Town creche — which caters for children of staff and students — will be three years old this month.

The creche — started by the UCT Womens' Movement in April, 1978 — caters for about 35 children between the ages of one and five years.

They come from a variety of backgrounds and cultures — four of the children speak Xhosa, one speaks German, others speak Sotho and English.

One of the founder members of the crêche, Ms Carol Lloyd, said the crêche was started because "a lot of women with small children were prevented from coming to university because there was no one to look after their children".

She said the crêche was started in a tiny room in the Students' Union in April, 1978. Six months later they were given a bigger room next door.

At the beginning of this year, they were given the house they presently occupy — a luxurious, bright pink family home belonging to the university, with a large garden in Grotto Road, Rondebosch.

However, they receive no money from the university and keep going on a grant from the Students' Representative Council and fees paid by the childrens' parents.

Their main expense is salaries for the five staff members who run the crêche. All work part-time for very modest salaries. The highest salary is R192 a month.

Fees — which range from R80 a month to R15 a month — are worked out on a sliding scale according to the means of the parents.

Ms Lloyd said the creche was struggling to keep its head above water financially. Last week, in desperation, they approached the university principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, personally in an attempt to get money from the university.

Mr Bob Steyn, of the UCT News and Information Bureau, yesterday confirmed that the Womens' Movement had approached Dr Saunders to get funds for the creche.

"Dr Saunders asked them for more details and is now waiting for them to get back to him," said Mr Steyn.

C. Herald 298
11/4/81

Living it up at their 'other home'

TO THE many Bridgetown toddlers whose working mothers leave home early in the morning, the Bridgetown Creche is 'Our Other Home' for the rest of the day.

The creche came to the rescue of working mothers on February 4 last year.

There are 60 lively little 'babbas' at the up-to-date centre which assumes Mummy's role while she is working to keep little Johnny and tiny Mary alive.

The children, according to the head of the creche, Mrs Sharon Adams, are divided into basically three groups:

● The first is the baby fraternity, which consists of 16 lovable little ones between the ages one and two.

● Then there's the 22-man (or is it a boy?) strong team of kiddies between two and three years of age.

● Finally, we meet the 22 'adults' who are just about to go to school.

The amusing group of children love their fun-filled stay at the creche. Activities like their tea parties, 'doctor-doctor' games and other forms of recreation show that, for them, 'all systems go' at the Bridgetown Creche.

From 7 am to 6 pm, mothers leave their children in the care of three qualified 'teachers' who comfortably cope with their tiring yet rewarding job.

MONEY

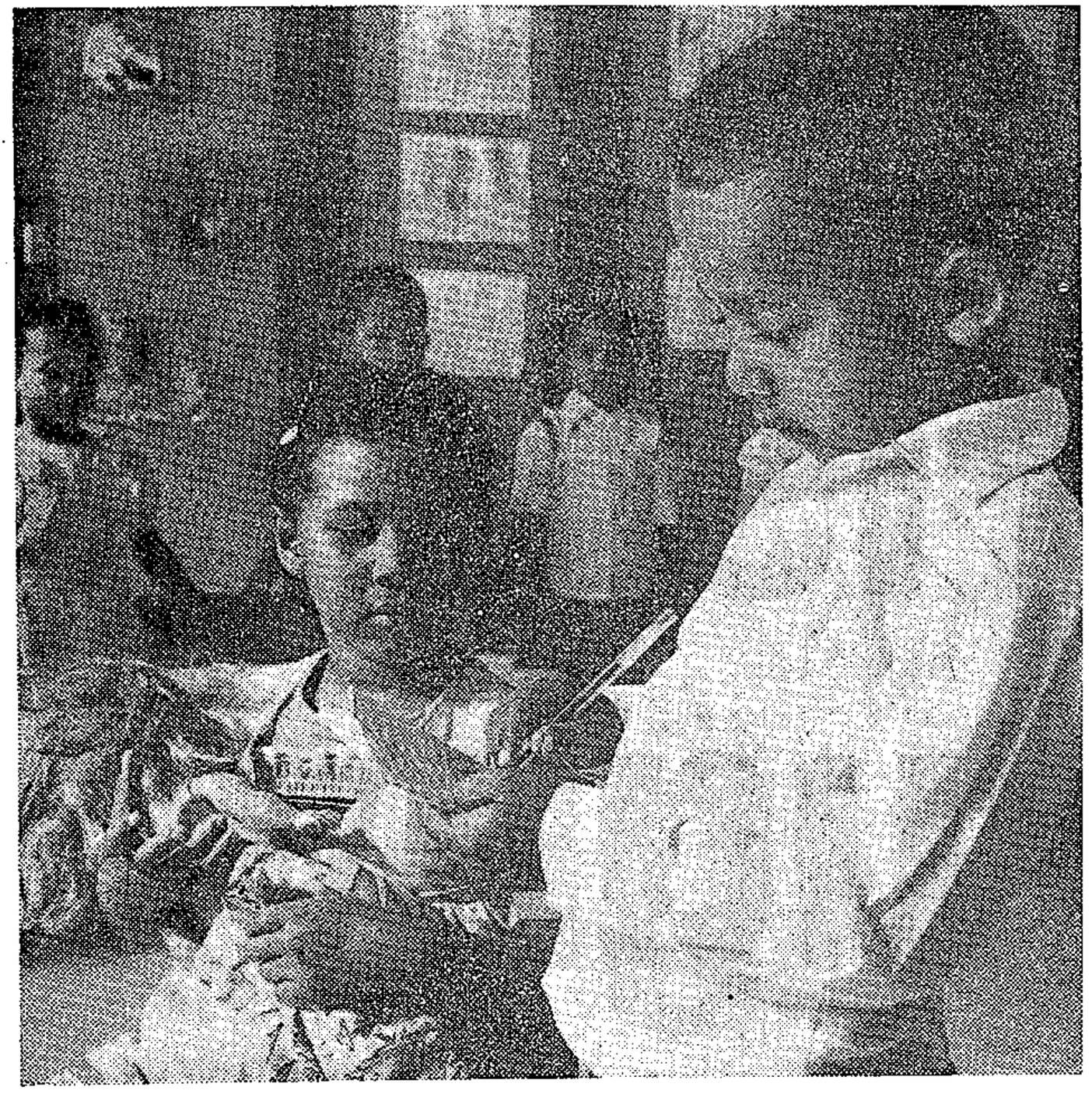
The people of Bridgetown very much appreciate the services of the creche. This was proved last year when a bazaar and a concert were held and the creche raised a large amount of money which was used for the further development of the institution.

Last week Mobil Oil donated R2 000 to the creche for the purchase of new equipment and a new bed to make the kiddies' afternoon nap an enjoyable one.

Seems as if they are treating babies like adults these days...



● THERE are 16 children in the baby group under the supervision of Mrs Susan Coetzee.



● 'IF you give her two after every meal, she'll get well soon.' The 'doctor' is Nazeem Arendse, 5, and the 'mother' Chantal Pretorius, four-and-a-half.

Appendix B

Manufacturing industries - distribution by employment

Industry	Cape	Natal	TvL.	O.F.S.
	%	%	%	%
Basic metal	2,4	7,9	89,7	-
Beverages	43,8	12,8	40,6	2,7
Electrical Machinery	14,9	8,8	75,9	0,5
Clothing	39,0	31,5	28,7	0,8
Chemical Products	21,1	23,3	53,5	2,1
Food	35,6	25,3	35,3	3,8
Furniture	22,3	13,5	62,5	1,7
Leather and Products	52,3	16,1	31,6	-
Machinery	9,2	7,9	80,0	3,0
Metal Products	14,3	11,7	72,3	1,6
Non-metallic Mineral Products	21,7	13,1	61,01	4,2
Paper & Products	26,3	39,2	34,5	-
Printing	37,2	15,1	43,4	4,3
Rubber	32,9	32,7	32,1	2,3
Textiles	40,1	40,3	17,0	2,5
Transport & Equipment	37,6	13,3	47,9	1,2
Wood & Products	26,4	19,2	52,3	2,1

Transvaal is the biggest manufacturing sector in terms of percen- employment : 51,5%.

Source: SALDRU compiled Statistics.

In the Cape Peninsula the following are the major sectors and industries

Manufacturing: The largest employer of labour: employs 28% of labour force. The predominant industries are: Clothing Textile, Food and Beverages.

Services: The second largest employer of labour: 25% of labour force. The services are second only to construction in the employment of Africans in the Peninsula. This is because of the large number of African women employed in this sector: 93% of African women and only 9% of African men are employed in t this sector.

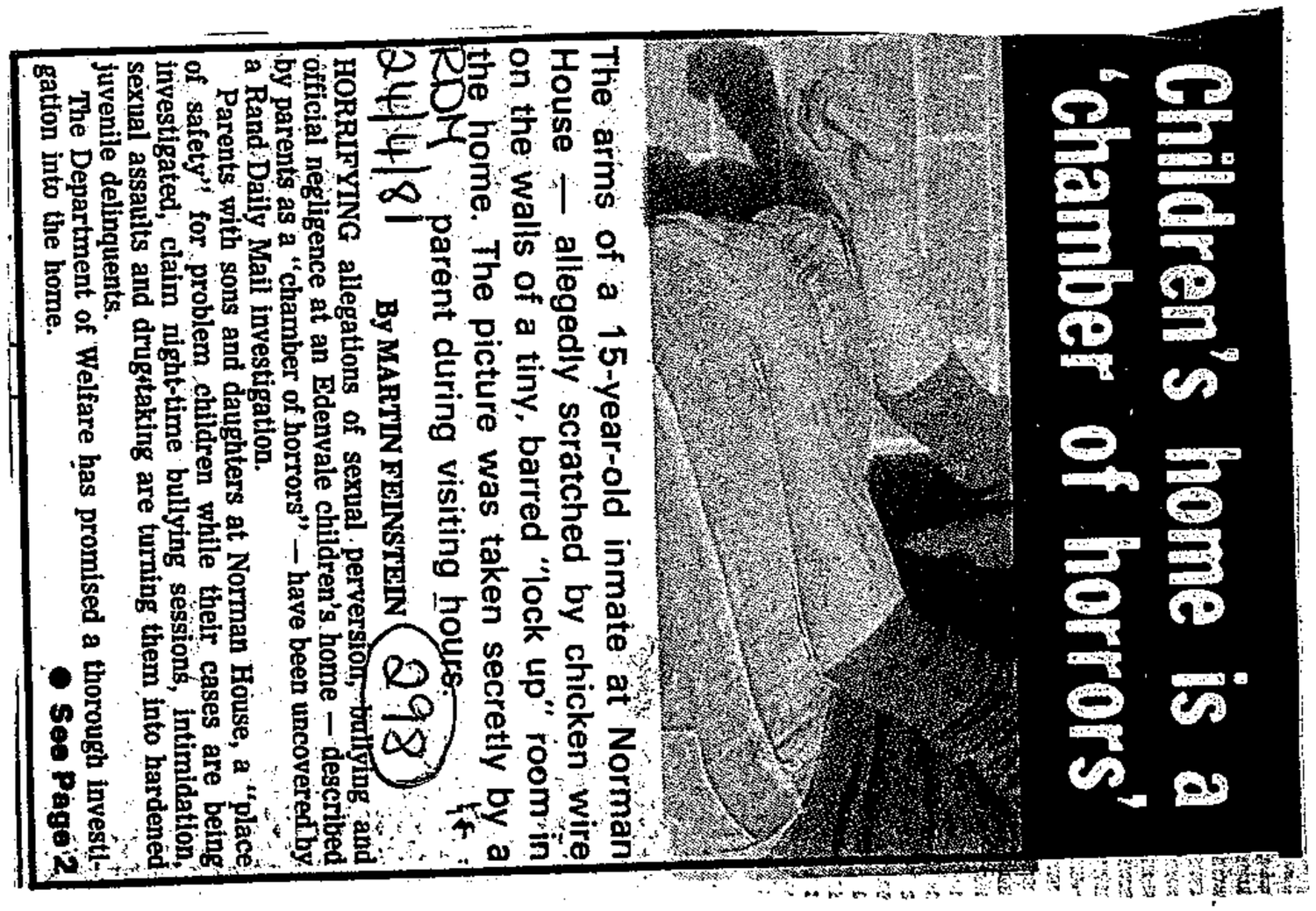
Commerce: Employs 17% of labour force. This is because of the large 'coloured' population in the peninsula.

Construction: 11% of the labour force employed. It is the second most important source of employment for Coloured men. It employs 28% of African men and is then largest source of employment.

Transport: Employs 9% of labour force.

Agriculture: 2,3% of labour force. Over half the workers are coloured and 30% of Africans.

Source: 'The People and Workers of the Cape Peninsula: Asketch. Hendrie D, and Horner D: in South African Labour Bulletin. Vol. 3, No. 2, September 1976.



Children's home is a 'chamber of horrors'

The arms of a 15-year-old inmate at Norman House — allegedly scratched by chicken wire on the walls of a tiny, barred "lock up" room in the home. The picture was taken secretly by a parent during visiting hours.

RDM 24/4/81 (298)

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

HORRIFYING allegations of sexual perversion, bullying and official negligence at an Edenvale children's home — described by parents as a "chamber of horrors" — have been uncovered by a Rand Daily Mail investigation.

Parents with sons and daughters at Norman House, a "place of safety" for problem children while their cases are being investigated, claim night-time bullying sessions, intimidation, sexual assaults and drug-taking are turning them into hardened juvenile delinquents.

The Department of Welfare has promised a thorough investigation into the home.

● See Page 2

economically able to meet traditional obligations.
doubt that there is a vicious circle whereby poorer
unable to meet lobola requirements - consequently th
commitment to marriage - greater likelihood of disir
further exacerbation of the poverty within the famil

It is very disturbing to note that in the study 30%
itimate children were neither supported economically
or the father. Under such circumstances they must
on their guardians and it follows that 66% would end
from malnutrition.

Occupation of the father (Table Five)

Response	Percentage of total.	Percentage of malnutrition
Employed	62%	32%
Unemployed	30%	86%
Subsistent farmer	0%	
Unknown	8%	

Whereabouts of the father (Table Six)

Response	Percentage of total.	Percentage of malnutrition
At home	26%	76%
In homeland but not at home	6%	66%
In urban area	54%	30%
Away on farm	6%	
Father dead	4%	100%
Whereabouts unknown	8%	75%

Of the 26% of the fathers at home 85 % were unempl
a significant correlation between the incidence of
and unemployment of the father. There was also a s
elation between family disorganisation as a result
of the father through death or desertion and the oc
malnutrition. The figures again represent the anom
homelands - the 'missing father syndrome' is
norm and fathers at home represents abnormality - u
or ill health.

Medical aid row over higher fees

From page 1

push up the contributions to medical aid schemes.

Another administrator said: "The proposed 25 percent dentists' fee increase is far too high and the proposed 36 percent physiotherapists' increase is excessive."

Dr Munnik, today declined to comment on the proposed increases.

Speaking from Barkly East, where he was stopping over on a tour in the Eastern Cape, he said he could not say anything at this stage.

"I am awaiting the full decision of the council and its motivation for taking the decision. Once I have received this in the proper manner, I will attend to it," Dr Munnik said.

An immediate increase of at least 14 percent in medical fees was in order, the chairman of the Medical Association of South Africa's Federal Council, Prof J N de Klerk, said in Cape Town yesterday.

In a statement following the SA Medical and Dental Council meeting, he said Masa noted "with appreciation" that the council had agreed to reaffirm its previous recommendations for an increase in the statutory tariff of fees for medical services — an effective increase of 9,9 percent.

25 pc dentists' fees move alarms medical aid men

Medical Correspondent

Medical aid administrators are firmly opposed to proposed 25 percent increases in dentists' fees and are to make representations to the Minister of Health on the "excessive hike."

Medical fees will be raised by 9,9 percent and physiotherapy fees by as much as 36 percent if the Minister, Dr M u n n i k, agrees to increases recommended by the SA Medical and Dental Council at its meeting in Parow yesterday.

Last year Dr Munnik refused to grant doctors a tariff increase of 9,9 percent but the SAMDC's tariff committee (medical) yesterday reaffirmed its previous recommendation.

SAMDC also approved a report by its tariff committee (dental) to increase dental tariffs by 25 percent for general practitioners and certain dental specialists.

Medical aid administrators said they would have to examine the proposed 9,9 percent increase in medical fees.

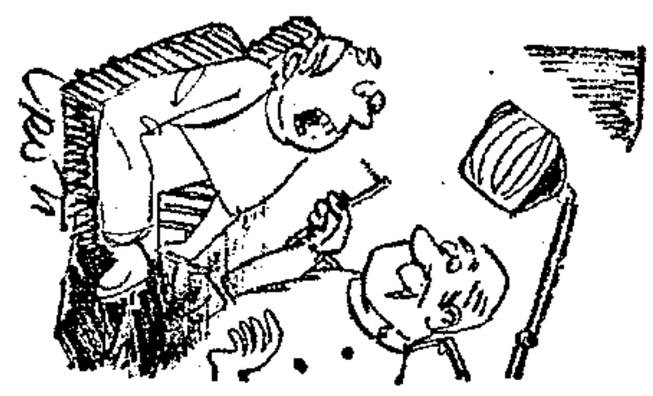
"I can hardly see how the Minister can approve this increase so soon after r e j e c t i n g a similar increase," said Mr N J v a n Rensburg, a Cape medical aid administrator.

He said doctors were granted a massive 52 percent increase in 1979 and dentists received 43 percent. "The whole tariff rate is already too high."

He pointed out that the Minister was empowered to veto the increases.

He said if the increases were allowed medical aid subscriptions would go up considerably. There had a l s o recently been an increase in private hospital fees which would also

To Page 3, Col 10



"This will hurt less than the extra 25 percent on your bill."

A Star investigation by MARION DUNCAN

- Girls molested by men, says report
- Rather prison than this — runaway
- Children locked in solitary confinement
- One hours 'exercise' for offenders

(298) 25/4/81

Norman House—'place of violence and horror'

Reports tell frightening stories of neglect

STAR 25/4/81

(298)

Norman House — the place of safety for youngsters — is a "place of violence and horror" where children are subjected to "mental and physical tortures," according to some past and present staff members.

At least three reports on "these horrifying conditions" — two from a qualified psychologist and lay preacher who worked in the home, and one from a currently-serving woman member of staff — have been sent to the Department of Social Welfare in the last six months.

Nothing has been done.

The reports chronicle frightening stories of neglect and hostility by unqualified staff towards boys and girls in Norman House (which accommodates about 85 children, while their cases are being investigated by welfare officers).

Staff named

One of the reports names the staff responsible.

Accusations are:

- Children are locked in solitary confinement as "punishment."
- Boys and girls are forced to do strenuous physical exercises for as long as an hour at a time, also as "punishment for offences committed."
- Girl residents are sworn at by staff as "whores" and "sluts."
- Sick children are not properly cared for.
- There have been cases of sexual molestation of girls by male members of the staff.
- Boys are "severely beaten" by both male and female staff members "if they do not do what they are told."

One ex-staffer of the home spends much of his time in the Johannesburg city centre, looking for youngsters "who are homeless and without parents and whom I can help."

Runaways

He told The Star: "It is surprising how many young people I meet that have run away from Norman House. They are firmly committed in their views that they would rather die than go back to Norman House.

"It may sound strange to you, but I know all of them and their whereabouts and I would never, never reveal anything about them to the authorities.

Obsessed

"I feel that they stand a better chance in the streets than in Norman House. I know all about that place, and I have seen what it does to youngsters."

He agreed with the allegations from other staff members that most of the adult supervisors in the Edenvale home were "unqualified."

One woman supervisor, he said (and the reports also say) "does not even have a decent Standard 8" and can speak only a little English.

Another woman is accused in statements to the Department of being so obsessed with betting on horseracing that "she has no time for the children or their problems."

One report quotes a young boy inmate as complaining: "She talks to us as if we were dogs, and humiliates us without listening to our side of the story. She hates us."

One male and one female staff member are named as being "drunk most of the time;" the man "walks around openly with a bottle drinking out of it."

There were also accusations that at least one member of staff had a criminal record in the Cape Province, from where he was transferred to his present job.

Horrifying

Stories of the way the children are treated by these supervisors are "horrifying, ghastly, unbelievable — but true", according to a still-serving woman staffer.

She sent a report to Government in which she detailed a number of instances of "deliberate and intentional mal-treatment of the children".

She talked of the system of "lockups" and "flickups": the use of solitary confinement and physical exercise as means of punishing disobedience or insolence by the young Norman House residents.

Punishment

She said to The Star: "It is terrible. Who gives them the right to lock children up in solitary confinement, in tiny little places where they can barely turn round, without even trying to make sure that they are guilty of an offence?

"I have seen this happen many, many times.

"I have also seen children — the girls as well as the boys — made to do exercises for up to an hour at a time, until some of them have collapsed from exhaustion.

"This is simply torture. There is no other word for it."

A report written in January to Mr Cilliers of the Welfare Department makes the same accusations. It goes even further.

It names a woman member of staff as "continually shouting and swearing at the children. She doesn't have a good word for any of the children.

"If she speaks to the girls they are 'whores' and 'sluts.' The four-letter word 'f. . .' is as much a part of her vocabulary as grass on a lawn. If any of the children ask her anything she sneers at them with the words: 'f. . . off, I am busy.'

"As one girl quite correctly mentioned to me: 'If I am continually sworn at as a whore, I am going to conduct myself like a whore.'

Threats

"Who gives Mrs — the right, when a girl asks her if she can be woken at 5 am the next morning so she can pray, to then threaten the girl that she will 'hit her across the mouth'.?"

This report details the situation during meal times in the dining hall, where children are not allowed to talk and "where they are often forced to leave the hall and to go and eat standing out on the stoep".

Unpleasant

It says: "Children who do not feel well and cannot eat are forced to eat. In one such case, after such an instance, a boy became sick and vomited.

"Even other members of staff have walked out when these dramas have played themselves out in the dining hall, because they did not see a reason for such outbursts from adults.

"There is continual yelling at the children. Why is this? Must there be this, so that the food gets thick in the mouths of the children through the unpleasant atmosphere?"

Corporal punishment is yet another sphere of the reports. One says: "I do feel that the corporal punishment at Norman House should be done correctly, and after the superintendent has been informed of the case.

"Therefore I cannot accept that a boy is grabbed by his throat and his head is smashed against a wall. The children are slapped across the face and they are kicked.

"Mrs — threatens the children that she will get a male member of staff to hit the big boys, and she will then swear that they fell from the steps. She orders the big boys to assault the other boys if they do not do what she wants. She hits them with a fist because they are not standing in straight rows.

"Even I have on two occasions hit boys on their backsides with a tennis shoe because they did not behave properly. I do not believe that they suffered much pain and I considered the punishment necessary, but I continually tried to reach the children in as nice a manner as possible to manifest discipline.

"If I can get it right, why can't others?"

Molestation

The most serious accusation in the reports to the department are of sexual molestation.

An extract from one report reads: "Speaking of Mr —, he fell in love with one of the young girls and at night went to the girl's bedroom to admire her while she slept.

"He sent her various love letters and while she was at home during the December (1980) holidays he went to visit her. Her mother was not happy with this and asked him to leave the house. After all, he is very much older than she is.

"According to what I have heard, he then carried on like a mad person."

The report from the woman staff member also mentions instances of "male staff interfering with girl residents of Norman House."

Says another report: "Why is this allowed, Mr Cilliers? Is Mr — not there to watch over the children? Is it not wrong for him to fall in love with a child and force himself on her?"

Lack of care

The final accusation contained in the three reports is that of insufficient medical care. The authors maintain that they were obliged to keep supplies of "pills and medicines" in their offices to treat sick children, who were turned away by the home's medical staff.

The Star, which has been investigating Norman House for four months, spoke also to social welfare workers from the department.

Four people said they had heard of the home being "below standard," and had heard "rumours of some pretty terrible things going on there."

They confirmed that children who had lived there "never want to go back" and said there were "any number of examples" of children running away.

One welfare officer said: "I spoke to one boy who had run away three times, and been caught and returned each time. He was in tears to me. He pleaded with me not to send him back, but he refused to tell my why. He was obviously very frightened that I would repeat anything he told me to staff members at the home.

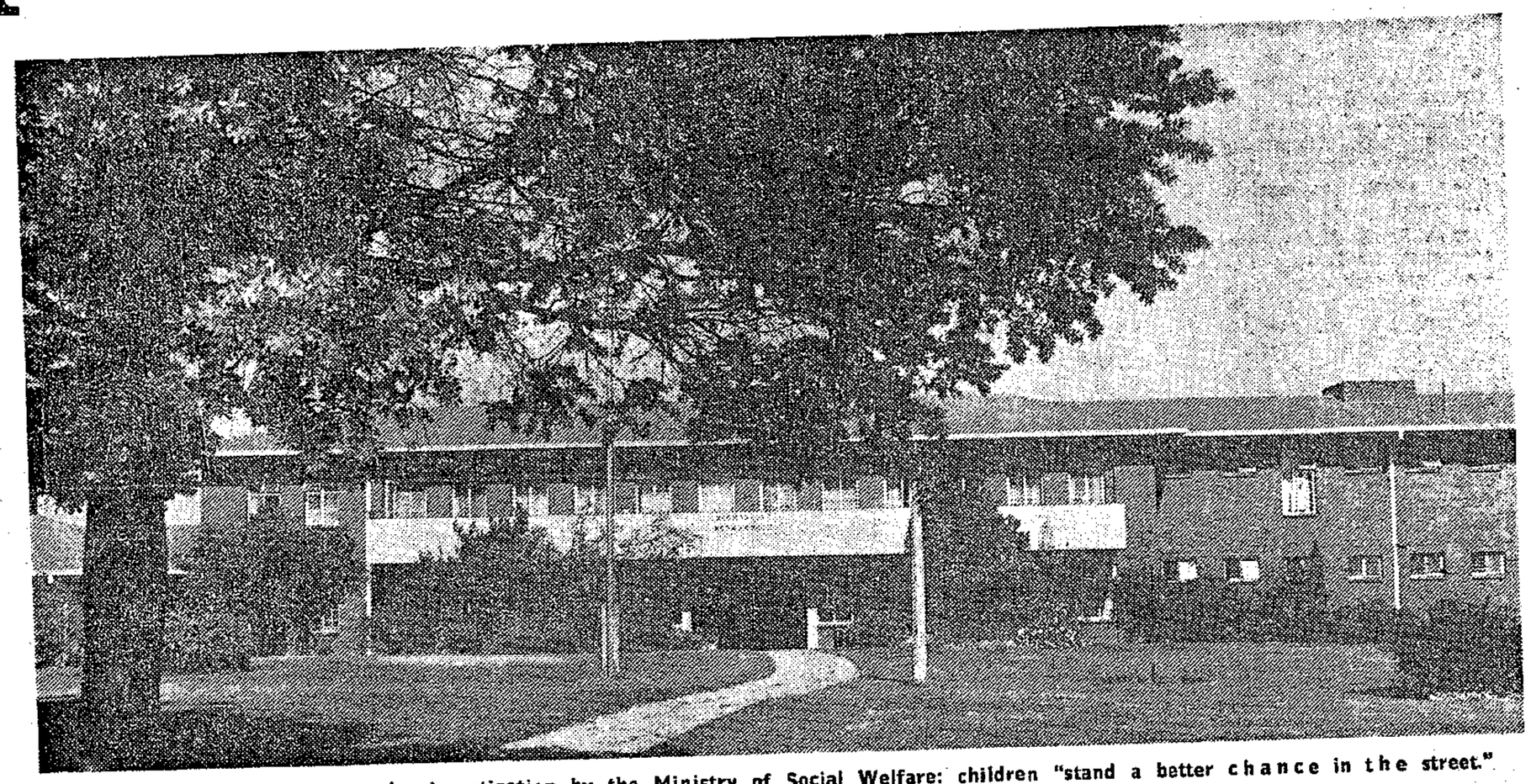
'Rather prison'

"Nothing I could say would make him trust me. He would not say anything at all except that he would rather go to prison than go back to Norman House."

None of them knew of any reports sent to the department from past or present staff members of the home.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Welfare in Pretoria said there was an investigation into Norman House by officials of the Ministry, following a report in a morning newspaper of abuses against children in the home.

He would not comment further.



Norman House in Edenvale, under investigation by the Ministry of Social Welfare: children "stand a better chance in the street."

CAN TRADITIONAL DIVINERS AND HERBALISTS, AND MODERN HEALERS, CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY HEALTH?

Traditional diviners and herbalists, and modern prophets and healers continue to practise widely in South Africa, both in country and in town (Whisson, West, Holdstock). The diviners' main function is the discovery of the cause of misfortune and they claim to be granted power by their shades -- their dead ancestors. The herbalists use a wide range of plants for medicines and learn most of their medicines from those already skilled, but they also experiment with new ones. The profession

An opposite view, held by some whites, is that some blacks have an occult knowledge of medicines, as well as a developed extrasenscry perception, and I know of white farmers who have gone, very quietly, not only to diviners to discover lost property, but also to Xhosa doctors for treatment for themselves or their children. I think it is usually when they are aware of friction with employees and fear mysterious injury from them, but this is rarely admitted.

What is the reality [illegible] near a cough, or colic, or treat the meat of an animal that had died of anthrax before eating it. The medicine I thought might be sought after was one used in Tanzanian to make a bride "patient and polite" with her in-laws.

GENERAL NEWS

PFP call for probe of safety

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE Progressive Federal Party spokesman on welfare, Mr Alf Widman, MP, yesterday demanded that the Government appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate conditions at the Norman House "place of safety" in Edenvale.

He was reacting to a Rand Daily Mail report this week of allegations of sexual perversion, bullying and official negligence at the shelter for problem children.

"I am shocked and driven to despair by this sort of thing," Mr Widman said. "Drug-taking and physical abuse of inmates should not be tolerated and there is obviously inadequate supervision there."

He called on the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, to appoint a commission of inquiry immediately.

The director of the Child Welfare Society, Mr H Ferreira said: "One is horrified at these allegations, if they are correct, and a thorough, all-embracing investigation into each one is needed so that procedures can be overhauled to rectify the situation.

"Everybody accepts that children in need of care should not be mixed with convicted delinquents, but we need the Government to provide much more money.

"Facilities are so thin on the ground . . . they are totally inadequate, and this applies to all races."

He said more funds would also enable better qualified staff to be appointed.

"We could do all sorts of things — if we had the money."

Mr Widman said: "If the Government is at fault by not channelling enough money into children's welfare, it has no right to run the place."

It is understood that the Department of Welfare has begun its promised investigation into the home. Two officials spent most of yesterday there, and are expected to continue their probe next week.

The "Mail" has also obtained a copy of an angry parents' petition Dr Munnik — signed so far by those of eight children at the home.

It reads: "As parents and grandparents of children at Norman House, we kindly ask you for help. In view of the fact they have already been locked up like prisoners for a considerable period of time, without having committed any offences, we would appreciate a thorough investigation by the children as well as the parents."

Other responses to the report yesterday were:

● Several anonymous callers — one of them sobbing — asked how they could help, financially or otherwise. The "Mail" directed them to the Child Welfare Society.

● A spokesman for Mr David Lewis, a top Johannesburg businessman who has "retired" for a year to raise R10-million for child welfare, said Mr Lewis would gear his campaign to assist institutions such as Norman House.

● Mrs Arlene Thomas, who, with her husband, counsels children at Norman House every week, said injuries such as those allegedly caused in the lock-up room lined by chicken-wire at the home were often self-inflicted.

She said many inmates mutilated themselves in this way "because it is the 'in' thing to do there . . . you are a nobody at Norman House unless you do it".

She said 90% of the inmates were "terrible children" who, with their "impossible parents", cost the State millions of rands a year.

"You've got to be with them to realise how bad they are," she said. "At least three times, the night staff there have been abused, assaulted and cut up with broken cold drink bottles — even by the girls.

"I have counselled girls aged 13 or 14 who have slept with more men than an average woman does in her life — and they think it's the greatest thing."

the Xhosa words iggira and iggwira, diviner and witch. Imputation of witchcraft is a criminal offence, and the diviner who names a supposed witch is a criminal in Roman Dutch law, though a respected officer of justice in traditional African law. Treatment by herbalists is judged by most western trained doctors to be hit or miss, with inadequate knowledge or control of dosage, even when the herbalist is using plants with recognized medicinal properties.

Respect for the knowledge of traditional doctors, such as that shown by the work of the Institute of Medical Research, is not wholly new. In 1857, the first Superintendent of the Grey Hospital in King William's Town, Dr Fitzgerald, invited into the hospital and took round the wards those whom he referred to as "colleagues", that is local diviners and herbalists. He

SCHOOLS SCHEME IN JEOPARDY

Argus 2/5/81

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVN

IN spite of a Government investigation 20 years ago showing an urgent need for social workers in coloured schools, the Government's negative attitude is jeopardising two people being employed privately.

The Foundation for Social Development (FSD) will soon hire full-time social workers for two schools in Elsies River.

The project — the first in South Africa — will be financed by the FSD for two years, on an experimental basis.

However, the scheme could become ineffective because education authorities will not give it full support.

The Department of Internal (coloured) Affairs has given the go-ahead for the workers, but will not allow them on the premises during school hours.

Mr Lionel Kearns, principal of one school involved, said he hoped the department would 'remove this stumbling block.'

If the social workers were not active during school hours, the scheme would not work.

The department's stand on the issue is ironic — its investigations as the Coloured Affairs Department in the early '60s showed that social workers were badly needed.

The investigations are mentioned in the October 1978 official journal of the University of Stellenbosch's department of social work.

The article was written by a student, Mrs S P Kruger, who did an MA thesis on the need for social workers in coloured schools.

In the '60s, the administration (of coloured affairs) realised the importance of school social work and did two investigations,' the journal states.

Explaining his department's stand on the matter, Mr A P de V Kempen, the Director-General, said it was official policy not to have 'two disciplines on the same premises.'

'We welcome the programme, provided it can be introduced in an orderly fashion,' he said.

'If you have a different type of service, during school hours, you will eventually work up some trouble for yourself.

EMERGENCY

'However, if there is an emergency the principal could give permission (for the social worker to be called in).'

If the principals at the two schools had any 'practical difficulties' these could be discussed with education officials.

At present, there are a few schools in South Africa where university students do part-time social work as part of their field training.

The students are also supposed to work after school hours.

Committee not happy

(2918) Sowetan 5/5/81

THE Committee of Concern for Children has received an "unsatisfactory" reply from the Minister of Community Development on their memorandum urging him to build more day-care facilities.

The committee, formed two years ago by a group of social workers and nursery school teachers concerned about the needs of children, sent the memorandum to Mr S F Kotze a few months ago. It also sent other memoranda to ministers of six departments urging them to look into the rights of children.

The committee's chairman, Mrs Elinda Bramwell said: "We have received a reply from the Minister of Community Development but we are not happy with it. He has promised to make loans available to registered welfare organisations so that they can build day care centres instead of taking the responsibility of providing more day-care facilities.

"He has also rejected the issue for funding and maintaining the equipment for day care centres when they are built. And, the issue of paying salaries to the trained nursery school teachers was also rejected."

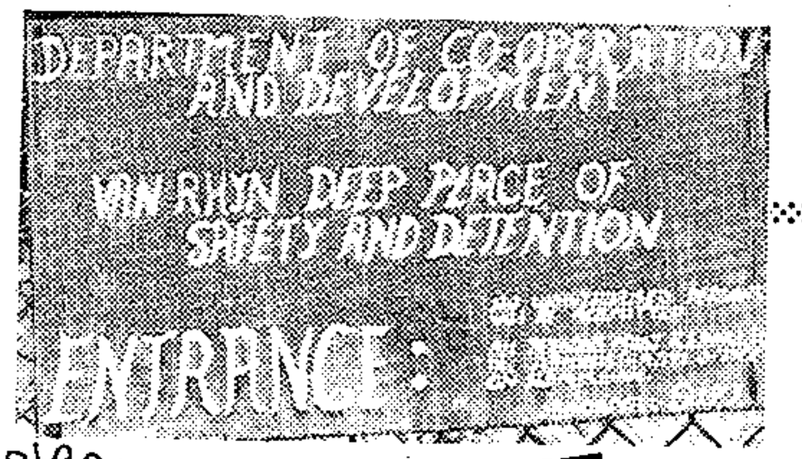
The memoranda sent to the ministers asked for the following:

- Provision of day-care buildings which should receive a partial government subsidy;
- Funding for maintenance and equipment especially for voluntary and welfare organisations in poorer communities;
- Training facilities be provided for a recommended three-year post-matriculation course in nursery school or pre-primary education and
- Salaries be paid for trained nursery school teachers.

The committee has also suggested the formation of a Department of Children's Affairs. Ministers who have received the memoranda are of the following departments: Education and Training, Co-operation and Development, Indian Affairs, National Education and Coloured Affairs.

REEF PLACE OF SAFETY IS ACCUSED OF NEGLECTING ITS CHARGES

Four children have died in three months



S. Express 3/5/81 298

SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION



By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS



● A group of apparently well-fed and healthy babies at the Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety

FOUR babies from the Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety in Benoni have died so far this year.

And, after a Sunday Express investigation, medical experts have slammed the home for not diagnosing the babies' illnesses in time to save them.

It is the only 'place of safety' for Black children on the Witwatersrand and is run by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Spokesmen for the Department and the home have defended themselves by saying

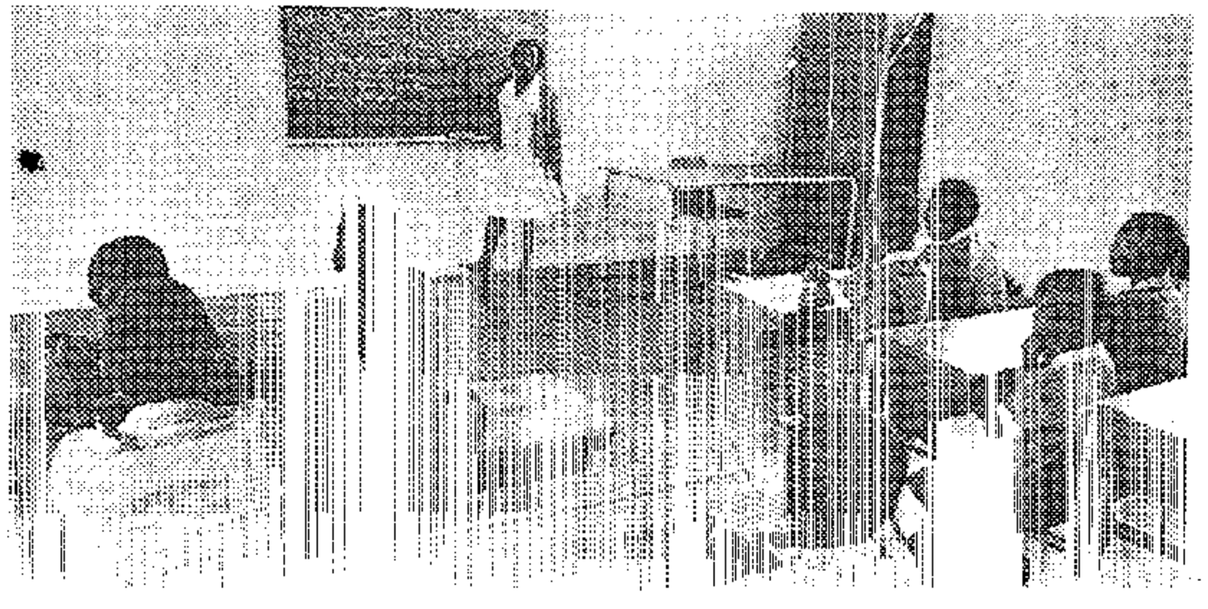


A van Heerde

die was Baby Juliana who was found abandoned in a plastic bag with her twin brother. Her brother was already dead and Baby Juliana was taken to Van Rhyn Deep on December 10.

On December 26 she was admitted to Boksburg-Benoni Hospital. She was released on January 9 but was later readmitted to hospital where she died on January 26. Official cause of death: unknown.

Moses Phiri was one-and-a-half months old when he was found abandoned in a Soweto gutter. He was taken to Van Rhyn Deep on October 20.



● All the children at the home are given school lessons on the premises.

S EXPRESS

3/5/81

298

Mr Hansie Klingenberg, the superintendent of Van Rhyn Deep, a month ago.

"I told him of our concern about the deaths of the babies and appealed to him to have all babies committed to Van Rhyn Deep admitted to hospital for observation first," he said.

Dr A P Cronje, district surgeon for Benoni who visits Van Rhyn Deep weekly, said he was unaware of any deaths at the home.

A leading Johannesburg pathologist told the Sunday Express: "The whole thing smacks of neglect. The babies obviously weren't ill when they were admitted to the home — they became so while there.

"It's very possible that the babies are not being well enough cared for at the home," he said.

Dr Gravett agreed with this statement.

All the deaths were described as 'unfortunate' and 'definitely not due to a lack of trained staff' by the chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr P A van Heerden.

"If those children died it was because they were run-down and ill when they were admitted.

"We have two fully trained sisters at Van Rhyn Deep. Apart from them the children are visited by the District Surgeon, health officials and members of the paediatric department at Boksburg-Benoni Hospital," he said.

"It is unfair to suggest the children aren't receiving proper care," he said.

Mr Hansie Klingenberg said he was satisfied his staff was doing their best for the children at the home.

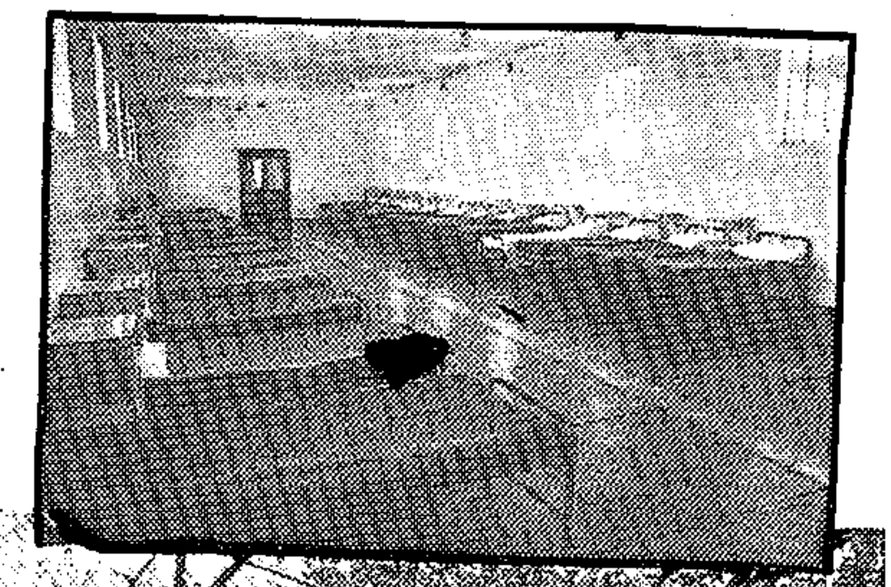
"The babies that died were very ill when they came into the home. Also any person — whether a baby or an adult — lacks the will to live when they have been abandoned.

"Sometimes the babies just don't want to fight to get well — and there is very little you can do for them other than to feed them medicines," Mr Klingenberg said.

When the Sunday Express visited the home last week it found that, although many of the buildings were old and run-down, Van Rhyn Deep was spotless.

The children — more than 90 of them — were clean and dressed in clean, pressed clothes, although they were not wearing shoes.

The babies in the nursery were all well fed and wearing stretch towelling suits and lying, uncovered by blankets, inside their cots.





● Spotlessly clean but spartan girls' dormitory at Van Rhyn Deep Place of Safety. Inset: the girls' dormitory at the home is barred at night to prevent boys and girls 'liaising'.

Rhyn Deep — he was admitted to the Boksburg-Benoni hospital and died on January 31. Official cause of death: gastro-enteritis.

Busiswe Nkosi was admitted to the Home on February 13. She was admitted to hospital on February 22 with bronchitis and died three days later. Official cause of death: enterocolitis.

Toby Moale died on March 10 — one month after arriving at Van Rhyn Deep. He arrived at the home on February 12 and on February 23 he was admitted to the hospital with gastro-enteritis. Two weeks later she was dead. Official cause: gastro-enteritis.

Lashing out at the deaths which he described as 'unnecessary', Dr Gravett, superintendent of the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital said he had met with

Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The staff includes only two trained sisters — a situation which has provoked criticism on a number of occasions.

Most of the babies admitted to the home have been found abandoned and committed to the 'place of safety'.

The babies who died — in January, February and March this year — had all lived at Van Rhyn Deep for some weeks, and in one case for four months, when they fell ill. They were all admitted to Boksburg-Benoni Hospital

Two of the babies died from gastro-enteritis and one from bronchitis — all illnesses which are easily cured if they are diagnosed and correctly treated in time.

The first of the children to

33 PEOPLE LIVE HERE

A DILAPIDATED house near Hlahatsi Section, Natalspruit, is home for 33 people – 25 children and eight adults.

Known as "KwaMzilikazi", its inmates have been placed there by officials, and it has come to be regarded as a "transit camp" for the homeless.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

But the house may soon be demolished, according to Katlehong Town Council chairman, Mpiyakho Khumalo. He said yesterday R50 000 had been set aside by his council for a home for the aged and children of "this nature". "We have these plans and have invited tenders," he said.

But meanwhile life is "bitter" for the inmates at the present "transit camp". Many do not know how long they have been there.

Asking Mrs Mary Tau when she came to stay at the home, she says: "I cannot remember but I was brought here during the time of 'Maglazana' – a white man who was in charge at the administration offices in the township (Superintendent).

"I live with my three children in the room allocated to me. When I first arrived here this place was not in such a bad condition, but now you can just see that it needs renovations," she said.

Another inmate, Mrs Lettia Modise, said she has been living at the 'old-age home' for a number of years now. She said they don't pay rent and are being given money and blankets by the board.

Mrs Linah Qhalana stays in two of the rooms with her nine children. She said she couldn't keep her family on the little money that is paid out by the board.

"We live like one big happy family and share most of what little we have, as others sometimes cannot make their money stretch until the next time we are due to get paid," she said.

She pointed to an ash dump, a stone's throw away from the camp and said that they sometimes have to scavenge for food and clothing at the dump.

The building, yard and toilet are in poor condition. All kinds of rubbish is to be found.

Some of the inmates fear for their health, as do visitors. The place is smelly, flies abound and nearly every thing is unclean.

However the inmates had nothing but praise for the local social workers, saying that they often come over to see how they are keeping and whether they had food.

One social worker said they do keep an eye on how the inmates are and whether they have any problems.

Mr Khumalo said the inmates received rations and are cared for by their welfare workers. "This place is not a transit camp, but houses people who do not have accommodation. We try to rehabilitate," he said.



Mrs Lettia Modise, one of 33 people who live at "KwaMzilikazi".

Centre for retarded 'badly' needs funds

THE Zodwa Day Care and Training Centre for retarded children in Atteridgeville is badly in need of funds.

The centre, named after Mrs Zodwa Fanele, chairman of the sub-committee to run the institution, opened on Monday at the Methodist Weaving Hall, Modisakeng, its temporary premises.

"About R30 000 will be needed to employ sufficient staff to cope with the children, whose number was raised to 46 on Tuesday. We expect this figure to increase in due course," said Mrs Fanele.

She told **SOWETAN** that a number of firms in the city had been approached for donations, but no definite replies had so far been received. "A major car factory was also approached to assist us with a Combi to transport these kids."

Mrs Fanele added: "We struggle with the cooking of food for the children as we have no stove. We depend on borrowed cooking utensils. We badly need funds to make this programme a success."

The Urban Foundation, she said, had donated a four-roomed pre-fabricated building, but it cannot be used at the moment as there is no space to put it.

"The local community council has promised to allocate us a site as soon as process of their re-planning was completed."

"We really need a lot of money. Any amount of donation would be appreciated," said Mrs Fanele. At least three teachers have been employed at the centre so far.

Donations can be sent to P O Box 3635, Pretoria.

Black and deaf in an indifferent society

298 SOWETAN Dk 13/5/81

Parents determined to solve problem

JUST what are the chances of a deaf black person in the labour market? A handicapped person with limited schooling trying to face an indifferent world?

To most people or parents it would be a case of relying on luck or a good Samaritan. But that is not the case with a group of Soweto parents who have decided to tackle the problem head-on.

In fact, in a way, the Department of Co-operation and Development has inspired this story of sacrifice and community self-reliance. Let Miss Khosi Mthembu, a social worker who is a spokesman of these dedicated parents, tell the story.

She said since 1978 a number of Soweto's deaf children have been attending nursery school at the Blessed Martin Catholic School in Orlando West. But this was a nursery school with a difference — the age of the pupils did not matter.

However, this has changed since the Department of Education and Training is going to register the nursery. This means that the nursery will only admit children from the two-to-six years age group. There is also special permission that the older children — seven to ten years — will be admitted on condition that they occupy a separate classroom.

"We are now left with those in the eleven-to-eighteen years age group. They are not going to be admitted. It was here that the parents felt that something had to be done. And fast," continued a concerned Miss Mthembu.

Amid this concern for this age group, which most experts say is a crucial period for any child, the parents put their heads together and an idea was born. That idea was the Skilled Training Programme, which is aimed primarily at preparing these deaf children for their rightful place in society. Just like their brethren without handicaps.

EDUCATION PRIORITY

Miss Mthembu sketched broadly for the SOWETAN the aims of the programme. Priority number one in the programme is to provide elementary education for these children.

She ellaborated: "This elementary education will also aim to improve the children's skills in languages other than their mother tongue. This, in a way, we believe will give them a better chance in the employment stakes."

The eleven schools for the black deaf which are scattered around the country's bantustans do not equip the children in the skills of other languages — like the two official languages, social workers told the SOWETAN. Hence this leads to great odds and difficulty when these young people enter the labour market.

Commented another social worker: "added to that is the fact that these children are going to an otherwise indifferent world. What employer is going to put up with an employee who cannot understand one of the official languages? Let alone an employee who is deaf."

Another aspect of the programme, Miss Mthembu points out, is that of vocational training. Here the deaf will be trained in trades such as carpentry, welding and sewing. "Here we aim that this vocational training will give the children something in life in the line of employment," continued Miss Mthembu.



Social worker Miss Khosi Mthembu . . . "What a great gift teaching aids would be for them this year — 1981 the Year of the Disabled."

Pic: JUDAS NGWENYA

SOWETAN DV

13/5/81 (298)

tists. And she never looked back. Her first show was Call Me Mister at the Selborne Hall.

In 1959 she auditioned for King Kong with Ian Benhardt. "I got the second lead because I was still young at the time. And luck came smiling all the way because the production was taken to London.

After King Kong Sophie did a string of musicals, Township Tonight, Dorkay Jazz, Township Tempo, Bobo, Mveshane, Phiri and a lot more which can easily fill-up this page. She has now done scores of straight plays, TV shows and top-flight concerts. She's a name and nobody can take that away from Sophie Thoko Shukuma Sunshine Mgcina.

When we left, Sophie was packing her bags for a call-up on her new play, Brecht on Brecht by Barney Simon.



I am fore

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1043 15 May 1981

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960.—CO-OPERATION

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1980, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

(1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R7,15" of "R8,15";

(2) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62 for "R57,35" and "R70,35" of "R61,35" and "R74,35", respectively.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1043 15 Mei 1981

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960.—SAMEWERKING

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1980, welke datum in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig, deur—

(1) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R7,15" deur "R8,15" te vervang;

(2) in Opmerking D by regulasie 62 "R57,35" en "R70,35" deur onderskeidelik "R61,35" en "R74,35" te vervang.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. R. 1022 15 May 1981

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 (No. 1/2/31)

Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the said Act is hereby amended, with retrospective effect to 30 March 1979, to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

D. W. STEYN, Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. R. 1022 15 Mei 1981

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 (No. 1/2/31)

Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 2 van Bylae 1 by genoemde Wet hierby gewysig, met terugwerkende krag tot 30 Maart 1979, in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

D. W. STEYN, Adjunk-minister van Finansies.

SCHEDULE

I	II	III	IV
Tariff Item	Tariff Heading and Description	Rate of Duty: Excise	Rate of Duty: Customs
Part 2	By the substitution for Note 4 to Section A of Part 2 of the following: "4. If any excisable goods classified in tariff item 104.20.10, 104.20.15, 104.20.25 or 104.20.29 are mixed, such mixture shall be classified under the tariff item relating to that constituent in respect of which the percentage absolute alcohol, by volume, exceeds 6 per cent and in respect of which the higher rate of duty applies."		

Note.—Note 4 to Section A of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, is amended with retrospective effect to 30 March 1979.

BYLAE

I	II	III	IV
Tariefitem	Tariefpos en Beskrywing	Skaal van Reg: Aksyns	Skaal van Reg: Doeane
Deel 2	Deur Opmerking 4 by Afdeling A van Deel 2 deur die volgende te vervang: „4. Indien enige synsbare goedere ingedeel by tariefitem 104.20.10, 104.20.15, 104.20.25 of 104.20.29 vermeng word, word sodanige mengsel ingedeel by die tariefitem wat betrekking het op daardie bestanddeel ten opsigte waarvan die persentasie absolute alkohol, volgens volume, 6 persent oorskry en ten opsigte waarvan die hoër skaal van reg van toepassing is."		

Opmerking.—Opmerking 4 by Afdeling A van Deel 2 van Bylae 1 by die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word gewysig met terugwerkende krag tot 30 Maart 1979.



Two youngsters help load rubble on to a bulldoz

CHILD LABOUR ON GOVT SITE

S. Tribune 24/5/81 (257) (298) (89) (22)

No special treatment for boys under 15

CHILD labour is being used in a Community Development project to clear Pageview Indian township in Johannesburg.

Children of 12 and 13 are helping clear rubble for a demolition firm contracted by the Government department to raze the township, after it was reclassified a white area under the Groups Areas Act.

By Chris Vick

However, the manager of Gons Demolitions, Mr John Gonzales, denied the youngsters worked for him.

"Maybe it's my boys' youngsters," he said when contacted by the **Sunday Tribune**.

Pageview residents say the children work alongside grown men, loading bricks and concrete on to trucks after bulldozers have knocked down the buildings. Up to 12 children have been seen working there at one time.

The children, believed to be from Soweto, were paid between R25 and R30 a week, according to Pageview residents.

Investigate

A spokesman for the Department of Labour, inspection division, said he was unaware of child labour being used in Pageview but promised to investigate.

This week, the **Sunday Tribune** visited the rezoned area and found two young boys — both clearly younger than the legal minimum age of 15 — involved in manual labour.

Dressed in outsize overalls and large boots, the youngsters were helping a group of adult men load rubble into a bulldozer.

Battled

Although they often battled with massive slabs of concrete, the children were shown no preferential treatment. From time to time they stood, hands on hips, and stared at the bulldozer with boyish admiration.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said the demolition company would have to take responsibility if they were hiring underage workers.

"It's nothing to do with us if they use children," the spokesman said. "If someone tenders to do a job fo. us, they take control. All we do is pay the tender."

The deputy divisional labour inspector in Johannesburg, Mr John Knoesen, said it was illegal for companies to employ workers who were younger than 15.

Offenders could be charged under the Factories Act, he said, or under the Wage Act if they were underpaying.

Mr Gonzales, however, denied the youngsters were being paid for their work — even though they wore the same overalls as their older fellow workers.

"I've seen them helping out, but I don't pay them," he said. "Maybe they're just kids playing in the stones. I don't employ children."

He seemed to think the youngsters were the children of men working on the site and who had nothing better to do.

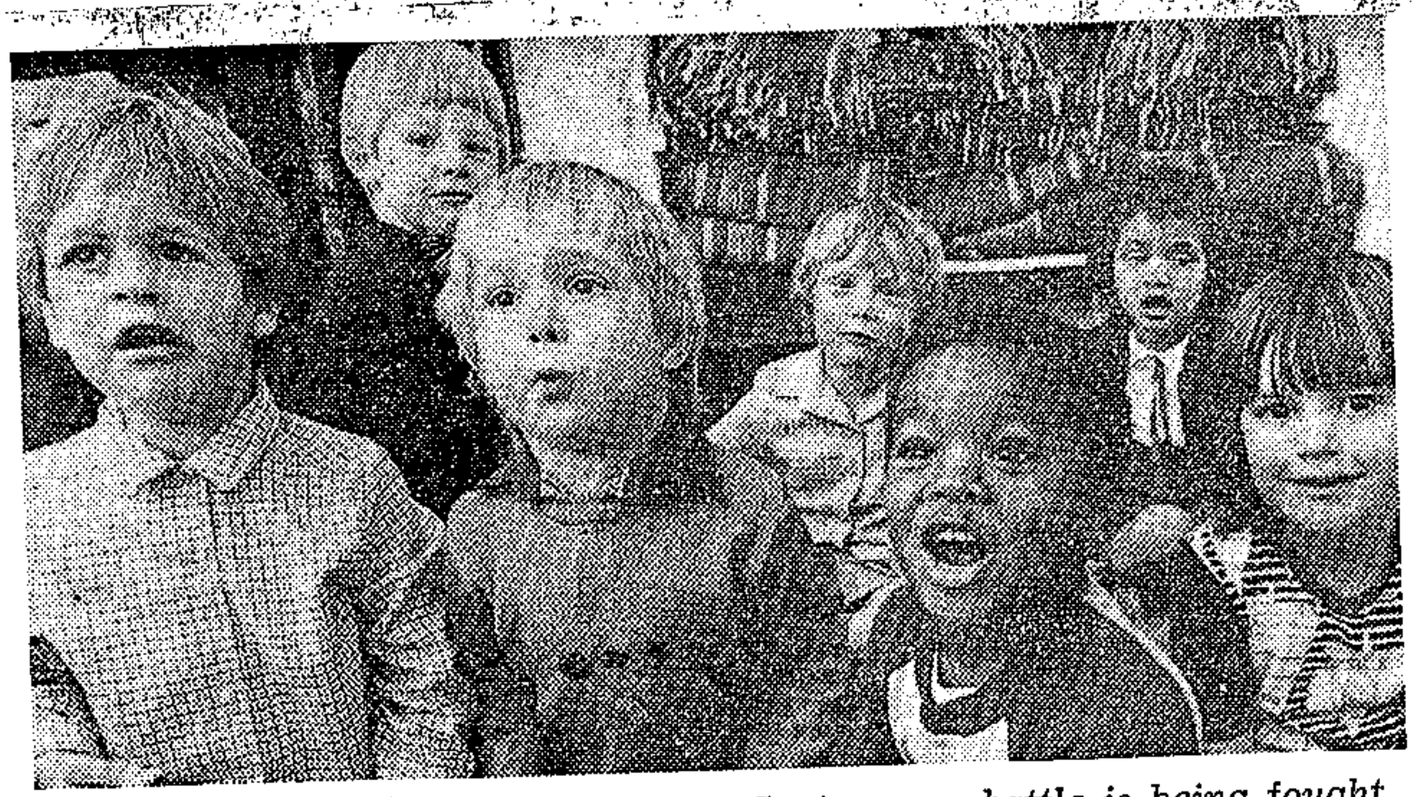
Shocking

The outspoken leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, criticised the Department of Community Development for allowing children to work there.

"If this is true, I find it shocking.

"The very fact that the Government is demolishing the area is deplorable. But they make it worse by allowing innocent children to carry out their work."

S Tribune
24/5/81
(842)



CHILDREN at the Ruxley Children's Centre — a battle is being fought to allow black children to stay.

Police probe blacks at white Claremont creche

A CLAREMONT creche has become the subject of a police investigation because it looks after seven black children.

The parents and the owner of Ruxley Children's Centre in Bell Road have been told to make statements at the Claremont police station.

The investigation involved alleged violations of the Group Areas Act in that the black children were attending a creche in a white area.

A senior Wynberg prosecutor confirmed today that the investigation was taking place at his department's instructions.

Attempts to obtain permission for black children to attend the creche have been made over the past four months, including representations by the MP for Wynberg, Mr Philip Myburgh, to the Minister of Community Development. They have been unsuccessful.

In addition, about 1 000 signatures have been collected for a petition by the parents of the children and the manager of the creche, Mr John Hawkins.

He said today he had been visited frequently by policemen who said they had received several complaints since the black children had been admitted to the creche.

'First, it was the noise. Then, it was the positioning of the swings, then the parking. It just got too much.

'The complainant conducted a witch-hunt against us, either to get the children out of the centre or to get the centre out of Claremont. I don't care a damn. We are going to fight to allow the children to remain,' he said.

Health care expenditure as a percentage of GNP.

Country	Percentage	Source
Australia	5,8	preventative, central, intermediate and local - but, given
Canada	7,1	the theme of this paper, a division by mode of finance is the
Chile	3,4	
Denmark	6,9	
Finland	6,5	
France	7,4	
Germany	6,3	
Ireland	5,5	
Israel	6,0	
Italy	5,5	
Japan	5,4	
Netherlands	7,3	
New Zealand	5,6	
Norway	6,2	
Sweden	7,4	
United Kingdom	4,5	
United States	8,0	

Note: these are selected, unadjusted estimates culled from a range of miscellaneous sources; they may not be fully comparable.

Police brutality claims to be probed

Staff Reporters

A special investigation has been launched into allegations of police brutality during this week's disturbances in the coloured areas of Johannesburg.

An investigation has already been initiated into reports that a teargas canister was thrown into a house and people were choked by the fumes.

The announcement of the investigation was made by Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner of Police on the Witwatersrand, who said any person with a complaint of police brutality in the troubled coloured areas should make a statement.

Individual cases will be investigated and Brigadier Kruger has appointed a senior officer to spearhead the investigation.

A complaint by Mrs Yvonne Petersen, who claims she was hit by a policeman wielding a quirt, is being investigated.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said that any person "who can honestly state that unlawful force was used on him or her is advised to report the matter to the nearest police station."

The reports will be thoroughly investigated and the dockets and statements will be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, for his decision.

Mr Hilton Petersen, a teacher at Westbury High School where police tossed teargas canisters into classrooms and chased and allegedly beat girls, welcomed the announcement of the investigations.

Meeting

He is to organise a group meeting of all the children who were injured during the "unprovoked police attack."

"I think most people will not come forward on their own to make statements because they cannot identify their police attackers.

"They were all wearing gas masks and most of them were in camouflage uniform. It was difficult to tell exactly who was responsible," Mr Petersen said.

Mr Petersen claims that at the time the Chrisjan Botha pupils entered the schoolgrounds, Westbury pupils changed classes for their next lesson.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said the reaction of the authorities to the

voluntary health insurance is essentially a form of risk by persons or households.
aimed at the reduction of uncertainty, that is, to the economic loss stemming from an untoward event. od is to shift risks by "transfers of income from ent to hazardous states in the future" (Nordquist 6: 57). Financing takes a range of forms with ns in the breakdown of service price paid to provider as recipient (co-payments and deductibles) and third party, medical aid society rather than insurance company in rican terminology.

ate health insurance movement was initiated institutionally with the foundation of the first Blue Cross plan in Texas r Blue Shield, although the basic idea is probably much in origin. Real growth occurred after World War II in ed States and other high income countries (Klarman O). Considerable impetus was given it is said "by at of President Truman's proposal for compulsory national health insurance"; and currently or rather in the early seventies about 80% of the American population has some form of private insurance but with differing degrees of protection (Somers 1973: 127). The institutional

where everybody and everything was interacting, inter-related and inter-dependent. The individual, the family and the group were completely immersed in, and integrated into the creation in its totality. One could call such a society theo-centric, because the pivot of everything is the creator and the Creative Principle. In such a society then, it is an inevitable necessity that all activity and conscious experience, both of the individual and of the group, has a definite ritual or ceremonial connotation and content".

What is seldom recognised is the extent to which White South Africans, too, are immersed in this philosophy. Bodenstein (I976) also describes this "enlightenment" which he calls a "coming home" experience. He says: "This was the crossing of an existential watershed, when I spontaneously and irrevocably realised that my tenuous identification with the sense of having Western identity. had undergone a metamorphosis into the new dimension of belonging to Africa. I then found, that by embracing and being embraced in the expanded Africa identity, one is privileged to participate freely of that liberating sense of unifying wholeness so peculiarly African. This wholeness, in its perfect state, knows not the fragmenting and nagging dichotomy between worlds material and spiritual, between the individual and society, or between man and the universe. It is this wholesome and healing primeval vision, which is perhaps the most precious heritage of Africa."

3. EXISTING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is to be understood as a developing country, also in the sphere of mental health services. From humble beginnings early in the I9th century, these have developed very gradually until recently. (Minde I974 - I975). The first mental health society was

. / ...

founded in Cape Town in I9I3
members of the WFMH in I948.
health services provided mai
I963. Since I960 and subsec
inquiry were appointed, whic
in mental health in South A
of psychiatrists and psycho
of posts of the Department
to a country-wide reorganis
mental health services coul
speciality service, thus e
multi-professional team-wo
period of rapid growth and
(i967 - I972).

In I969 the Department o
its services, now with the
community-orientated Menta
than just psychiatric hosp
care as in previous years.
ment also created fulltime
Psychiatry in all medical
These steps gave a new im
and higher scientific sta
Mental Health field. Dep

Statistics of the servi
of Health for the period
available mental health p
is reflected in Table I-I
to this paper. Not withs
of 36,6%, there was an ab
of 26,9% for this period.
ted to the expansion of t
extent of 833,9% for the

The shortsightedness in
Health Services led to a

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY JUNE 9 1981

MP aid to keep black children at creche

was a shocking indictment of our society when five-year-old children, interested only in leading a normal life, were harassed for attending a multiracial creche, the MP for Wynberg, Mr Philip Myburgh, said in response to recent police action against the Ruxley Children's Centre in Claremont.

The owner of the creche Bell Road and parents the centre's seven black children, have been told to make statements to the police following investigations into alleged violations of the Group Areas Act because black children were attending a creche in a white area.

Attempts over the past four months to obtain permission for black children to attend the creche have been unsuccessful.

The manager of the creche, Mr John Hawkins, said police visited the creche frequently. They claimed that several complaints had been received since black children were admitted to the centre.

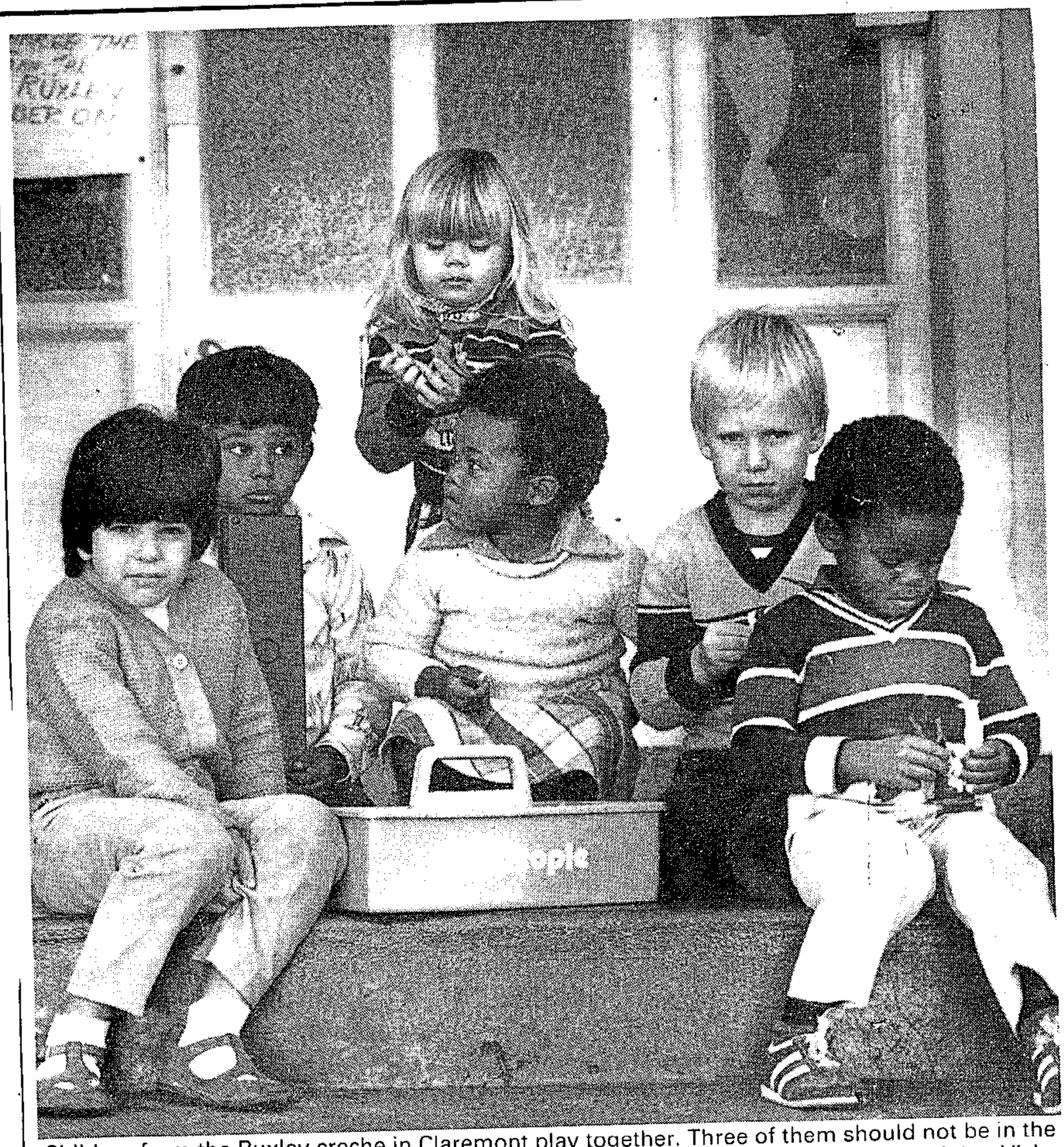
Mr Myburgh said he would give his full support to Mr Hawkin's efforts to obtain approval from the Department of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

If necessary, he would follow the application through to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

The Group Areas Act was hurtful and disruptive to society and in this instance was being used against five-year-old children who were only interested in leading a normal life.

The Group Areas Act in its brutal application was causing untold misery and should be scrapped, then this type of problem would never occur, he said.

It was a sad day when one white person could complain and upset the future of these young children, he added.



Children from the Ruxley creche in Claremont play together. Three of them should not be in the area because they are black. From left are Tanya Welsh, Zaheer Ortell, Cerrigan Koltz, Vicky Mangolisa, Andrew Farrimond, and Nam Mangolisa.

Black children: Creche appeals

CT 11/6/81 (298)

Staff Reporter

A LAW passed by Parliament 15 years ago could force five black children to leave a Claremont creche because it is in a "whites only" area.

The manager of the Ruxley creche, Mr John Hawkins, said yesterday he had appealed against a decision by the Department of Community Development not to allow blacks at the creche. The department turned down Mr Hawkins's application as it contravened Section 36 of the Group Areas Act.

He appealed on Monday this week, but said a final decision could take up to a month. He said the problem stemmed from the complaint of one person.

"The police have had no option but to act on these complaints. They have been sympathetic and embarrassed at having to carry out these investigations," he said yesterday.

He said welfare departments were crying out for facilities such as those at the Ruxley Children's Centre.

The owner of the creche, Mrs Terry Markreiter, said the department had told her not to dismiss the children till a decision on the appeal had been made. Such an action might cause an outcry, she was told.

2. cont.....

(1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

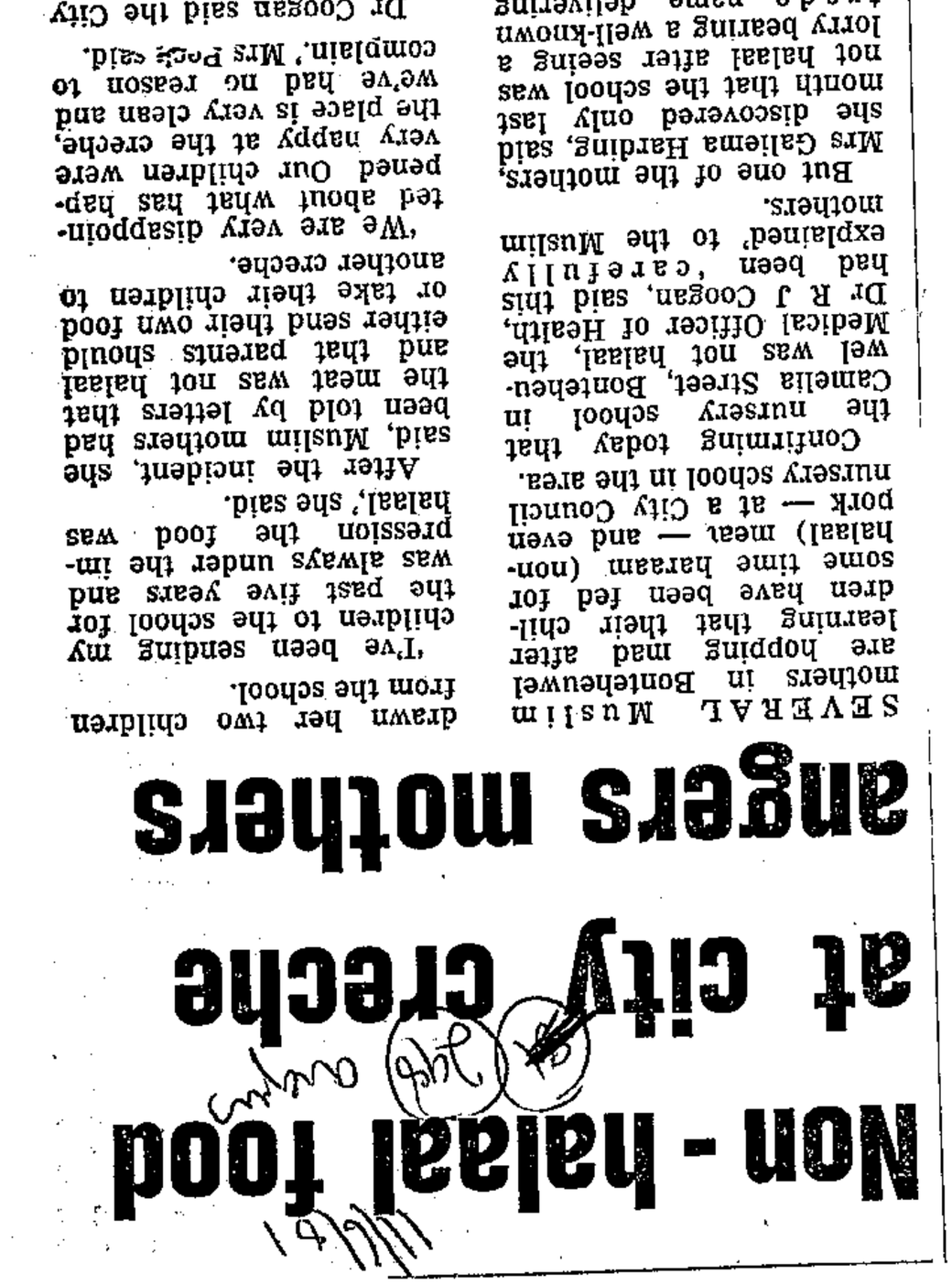
(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

(3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

(4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross ne average annual gross val as the demand curve. (

(5) From the ust be offered on the ma ed in part (4). From thes the government would hav

(6) Draw up a would have to buy or se part (2). Would the gover e amount it would have to b ean that stabiliza sible?



Non - halaal food at city creche angers mothers

SEVERAL Muslim mothers in Bontebeuwel are hopping mad after learning that their children have been fed for some time haraam (non-halaal) meat — and even pork — at a City Council nursery school in the area.

Confirming today that the nursery school in Camelia Street, Bontebeuwel was not halaal, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, said this had been 'carefully explained' to the Muslim mothers.

But one of the mothers, Mrs Galiema Harding, said she discovered only last month that the school was not halaal after seeing a lorry bearing a well-known trade name delivering meat there.

She had thought the meat might have been for the staff but on inquiry was told it was for the children.

'I was shocked and asked the supervisor how the Muslim children could be given haraam (non-halaal) meat.

'The supervisor said the Muslims had been informed but because I was not there at the time I had not been told.'

She had asked two other Muslim mothers who said they were not aware the food was not halaal.

One of the mothers, Mrs Gairoenisa Peck, said she had immediately withdrawn her two children from the school.

'I've been sending my children to the school for the past five years and was always under the impression the food was halaal,' she said.

After the incident, she said, Muslim mothers had been told by letters that the meat was not halaal and that parents should either send their own food or take their children to another creche.

'We are very disappointed about what has happened. Our children were very happy at the creche, the place is very clean and we've had no reason to complain,' Mrs Peck said.

Dr Coogan said the City Council ran about nine creches which catered for undernourished children and those suspected of having tuberculosis.

Pre-school needs outstrip finances

16/6/81 Argus

CAPE TOWN, the Mother City, cannot see to the needs of all her children for pre-school education and care.

Although some of her more fortunate offspring have benefitted by a good start in pre-school, it is estimated that 95 percent of the children of the Cape Flats still have no access to early learning facilities.

That is why a small group of community workers of Grassroots Education Trust have set as their goal for 1981 the establishment of at least eight pre-schools in the area.

ENVIRONMENT

'We know that the first six years are the most important in a child's life. His intelligence grows in those years — it's not something he's stuck with at birth.'

'And that growth depends a lot on his environment. Thousands and thousands of our children are, through no fault of their own, not getting enough chance to grow,' Grassroots' annual report said.

'Mommy has to work. Home is a concrete jungle on the sandy Flats. There aren't enough nursery schools, play centres or day care centres.'

Between 1974 and 1979, Grassroots established 13 pre-schools and this year they have helped to establish another four.

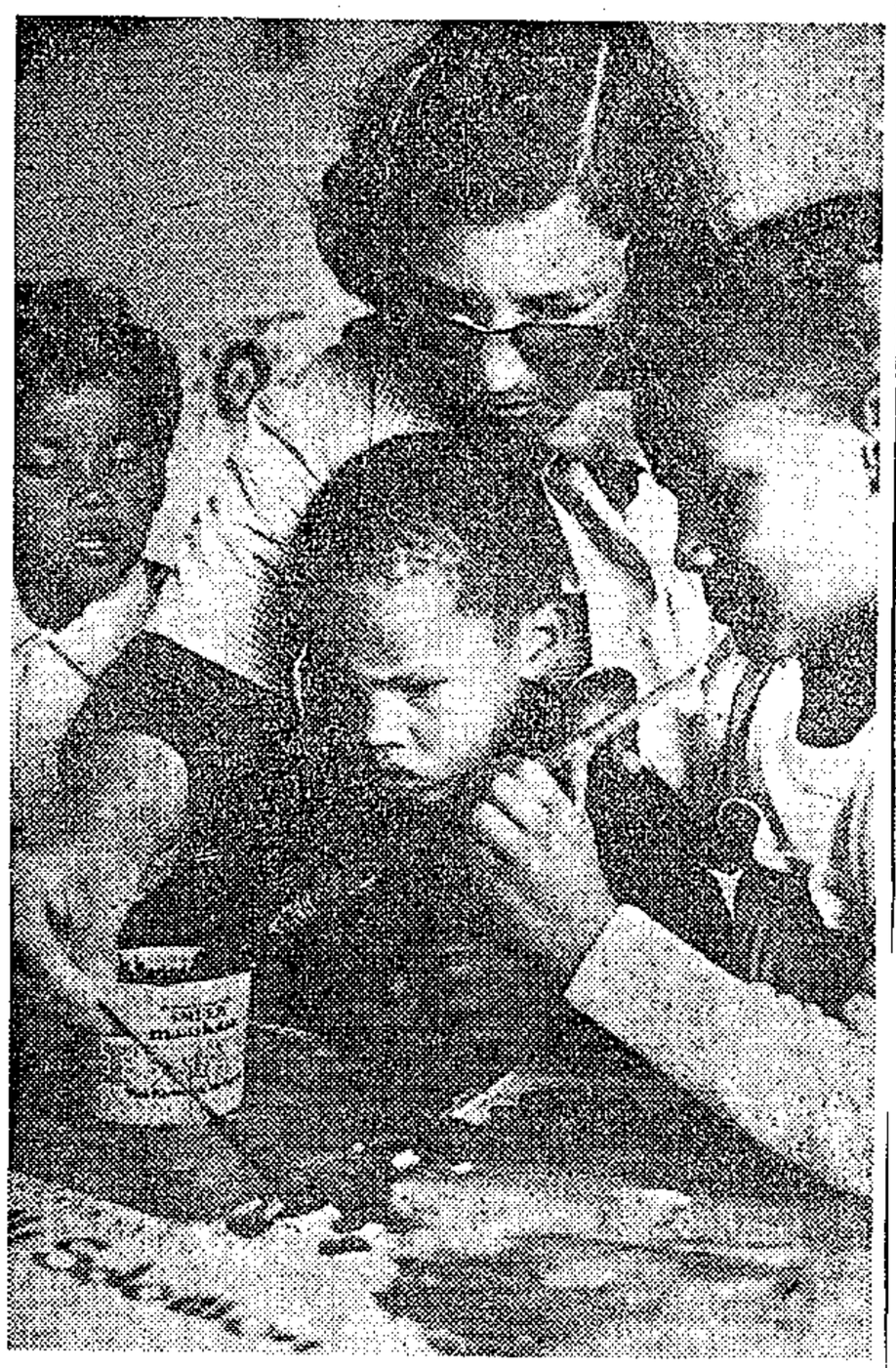
They run workshops for teachers from schools as far afield as Worcester, Ceres, Atlantis and Ocean View in their efforts to upgrade pre-school education.

And in the nine years they have run the Adventure Bus, with the help of City Tramways and its employees who donate their time, they have taken 44 139 children on learning trips.

Donations from members of tramways, garment and furniture workers' unions and grants from companies and trusts have financed them so far, but they have appealed for greater contributions to help them extend facilities to more children.

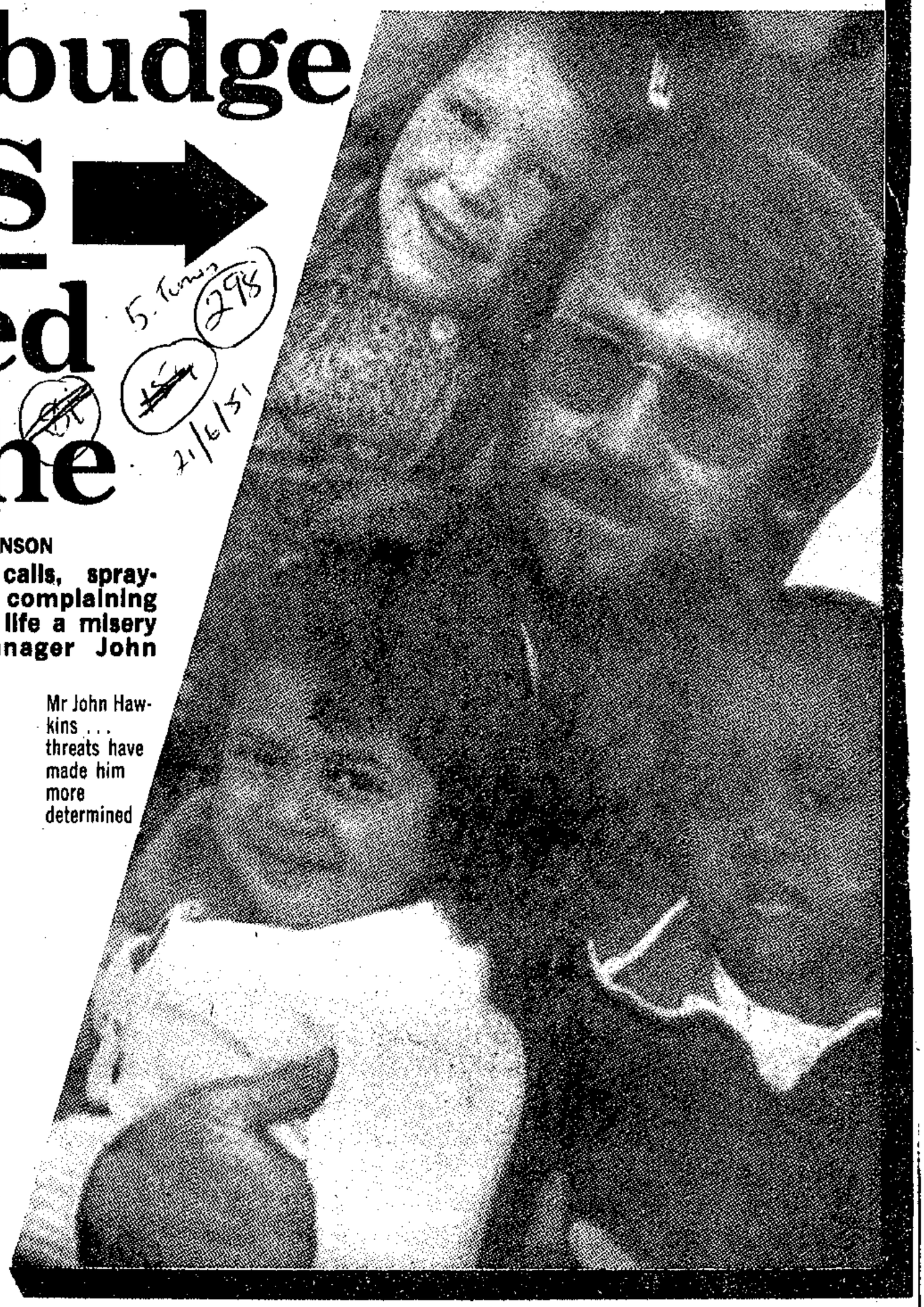
'Besides our running costs, R10 000 will establish another school. The number of well-motivated requests to establish schools far outstrips our present financial resources.'

Grassroots' telephone number is 47-2546 (mornings only).



MESSING around with finger paints may seem like sheer fun. But it is part of an important learning experience for these pre-schoolers. Few children on the Cape Flats share the benefits of this good, early start.

No scare tactics can budge THIS mixed creche



Mr John Hawkins . . . threats have made him more determined

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

THREATENING phone calls, spray-painted slogans and complaining neighbours are making life a misery for mixed-creche manager John Hawkins.

But still he refuses to close his doors to the handful of black children who are the cause of his troubles.

In fact, he has even admitted another black child.

Mr Hawkins says his creche, in Cape Town's white suburb of Claremont, will continue to defy the Group Areas Act "because I think it's worthwhile".

He has been harassed almost daily since newspapers reported two weeks ago that police were investigating his creche because he had six black toddlers.

"But they will not force me to abandon my principles," he said this week.

Last weekend vandals sprayed race slogans such as "kaffirboetie", "blacks will stay black" and "whites only" on the outside and inside walls of his creche.

A hammer and sickle was also painted on one wall.

He received threatening phone calls this week. The caller, an Afrikaans-speaking man, said Mr Hawkins would be "sorry you did this", and threatened: "We'll come and get you."

Police

The caller also asked why Mr Hawkins didn't "shut up your mouth about these blacks".

The calls were reported to the police.

More than 2 000 people have signed a petition supporting Mr Hawkins and more are expected to sign this week.

Black and white parents have also been collecting signatures appealing for the creche to be left open to all races.

"It has all served to make us admire Mr Hawkins more," one of the parents said.

"We all support him and will do what we can for him and the creche. If we didn't want our kids to mix with all races we wouldn't bring them here. After all, isn't it up to the parents to decide whom their children mix with?"

But three sets of parents have warned Mr Hawkins that they will remove their children from the creche "unless the publicity stops".

The school has also received several more complaints from neighbours about parents blocking the road when they collect their children from the school.

"There is always somebody with something to complain about," Mr Hawkins said.

"If it is not the noise, then it is the parking. And often the complaints are quite unjustified. If they are justified, we do our best to resolve them quietly."

Mr Hawkins claimed that one neighbour swore at parents collecting their children.

Mr Hawkins and his wife and baby were recently caught up in a stone-throwing incident. The windscreen of their car was broken and other windows shattered.

"The stone-throwers were only kids too," he said.

"The eldest one was only about 15, and the youngest about 13. They were later caught by the police.

"This type of thing only strengthens my resolve that I am doing the right thing. I am confident the children I teach won't grow up to be stone-throwers.

"When we were first hit by the stones I wanted to leap out the car and try and explain to the kids that it wouldn't get them anywhere."

Destroyed creches reopened

Sowetan 2/7/81

293

THE Tembisa Central Creche Committee has revived three creches partly destroyed in 1979.

Mr Windsor Shuenyane, Manager of Community Affairs with a large brewery said: "The creches were established by the old Germiston Non-European Affairs Department which administered Tembisa before the East Rand Board took over".

Mr Shuenyane explained the brewery's involvement in the creches. He said: "The committee approached our community trust in November 1980 for funds to effect sorely needed improvements to the creches."

"The Tembisa creches had been without paint for years, and the fence was destroyed," he said.

"Work started in March," he explained. "A new security fence was erected. The buildings were burglar-proofed and given a new coat of paint."

...ve drin-
wer working classes, exhibit the
because of the "escape from rea-
beverages.

here is validity in this reason-
o sharp analytical borderline as
psychological and/or physiolo-
xclusive to alcoholics, I per-
y practical experience and theo-
the drinker who has not lost
being dependent on alcohol. To
'een addictive dependence and pre-
be useful in explaining this is-
pe of this paper does not allow us
ebate in depth.

M AND LIQUOR ABUSE IN GREATER CAPE

rage approximately 6% of the male
15 years are alcoholics in socie-
of alcoholic beverages. Economic,
onmental variables may either in-
entage for any given society or

r population estimates for the
n groups of greater Cape Town, it
are ± 10 000 Coloured and ±7 700

7/ .....

districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simons-

Director Madoda Mjonga with some of the creche children who will have to play in the streets unless the African Child and Family Welfare Society receives another source of regular incomes.



WELFARE SOCIETY CRISIS

Sorry baby, you may have to go!

THREATENS FUTURE OF HUNDREDS OF ORPHAN AND ABANDONED CHILDREN

S Tribune 12/7/8 (298)

12/7/81

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

CRIPPLED by arthritis, with no other income but a R66 disability grant every second month, widow Dorcas Mtshali and her three children are among hundreds of welfare cases who face destitution with the threatened collapse of Durban's African Child and Family Welfare Society.

Mrs Mtshali and her family could starve without the meagre, fortnightly food parcel the society provides. Who knows what will happen to the orphans and abandoned babies placed in the society's care, or the hundreds of children in the society's creches while their mothers — usually the sole breadwinners — work to make ends meet?

The harsh fact is that the society, burdened by an increasing monthly deficit anticipated to reach R7 000, will have only R5 000 at the end of November, and will be forced to close.

"What we need is another source of regular income every year," says the treasurer.

Director Madoda Njonga, who has been with the society since 1955 through all the toil to get out of the red, says: "Widespread unemployment and grim poverty among blacks increases our workload a hundredfold. We have to help more people than any organisation should have to.

Added to this, the grant the society receives from the Department of Co-operation and Development for orphans and abandoned babies committed to its care, is only R40 a month for each child — R90 less than that given for a white child. It is R25 a month for a black child placed in the society's temporary custody or safe-keeping — R106 a month less than a white child receives.

Costs

"Yet it costs as much to care for a black child than a white one," says Moireen Stacey, chairman of the society's executive committee.

"The nursing and other staff at our infants' home in Lamontville number 44, with a trained matron at the head. Their salaries will cost us about R76 000 this year.

"Salaries for workers at our creches, of which we have six with about 600 children whose mothers pay us R5 a month to look after, will cost an estimated R45 000.

"Salaries for our eight social workers — who earn, according to a scale six notches below the minimum salaries paid to white inexperienced social workers, often with inferior qualifications — will cost us about R19 000 after we've deducted the amount paid us by Government subsidies.

"We receive an annual subsidy from the Government covering about 24 percent of our expenditure, as well as an annual grant from the Port Natal Administration Board of about 28 percent. Annual funds from the Community Chest cover 16 percent of our expenditure.

"Because we have no securities we can't have overdraft facilities, and the bequests and donations we've relied on in the past have already been committed. We have no reserves whatsoever. With other expenses we must meet, we find ourselves with only just under R5 000 left at the end of the year.

"Remembering that our present running costs average about R31 000 a month and are escalating as a result of inflation, we'll be forced to close. Presumably the society will be taken over, but the question is by whom?"

To demonstrate what the closure of the society will mean, a social worker referred the Sunday Tribune to Mrs Mtshali in Lamontville.

Work

Her husband, and the father of her three children, was murdered by an unknown person or persons in 1964. The widow was able to work as a domestic until 1974, when arthritis committed her to a wheelchair.

Her son Percival and daughter Revival are both Matric pupils, while youngest son Prince is in Form 3. Percival, a meningitis victim, is a cripple. All three children are dependent on their mother's R66 disability grant which comes every second month.

The family lives in a two-bedroom, semi-detached house in Lamontville, for which Mrs Mtshali owes the Port Natal Administration Board R119,91 in arrear rent payments.

The society has applied on her behalf for a maintenance grant for the three children, but the forms they've sent to Pretoria have repeatedly been rejected because the necessary fingerprints on it are smudged.

As the social worker explains: "Her hands are so gnarled by arthritis that it is impossible to get satisfactory prints. We've tried without success to explain this to Pretoria.

"So all we can do for her is pay half her children's schooling costs, and provide a food parcel every fortnight.

"This parcel contains what can only be described as a sample packet of Pronutro, a kilo of sugar, and 2,5 kilogram bags of samp and mealie meal, enough to feed the family for a week.

It is very little, but they couldn't do without it.

The **Tribune** was also taken to the infants' home which has 62 children committed to the society's care and 54 children there in safe custody. Their ages range from a few months to six years. Most were ill and malnourished when they arrived, and required high-protein diets.

"Artificial feeding is expensive, but these babies need the right food if they are to survive," the social worker said.

At the creches the children are given breakfast, a balanced lunch, and juice or milk in the afternoon before they go home.

"Their mothers are the poorer members of the community, fighting against terrific odds to care for their children.

"If our creches were to close down, these children would be left to the mercies of the township streets, and their bellies would be much emptier.

"We have too many people dependent on us to close down," says the social workers.

New school subsidy given

Pre-schools not forced to register

Sowetan 13/7/81

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

SOWETO'S institutions offering nursery school education may register then with the Department of Education and Training, (DET), if they so wish, Mr A Lubbe, DET's chief educational planner of schools, said yesterday.

Mr Lubbe was addresing a meeting of parents and nursery school principals at Chaiwelo Community Centre in Moroka North called to explain the requirements needed for registration such institutions according to the Education and Training Act of 1979.

He assured the meeting that his department's aim to have the schools registered was to help them mainly with educational programmes. As for the running of the schools, they would still be left in the hands of the present governing bodies, he said.

DET is not going to compel anybody to register. That we are going to leave to the parents of the children at these schools to decide for themselves," Mr Lubbe said.

He said an institution would be considered for registration as a nursery school only if it could be identified clearly as such and also followed an approved programme.

He also said such a school may be registered if there was a creche (place of care) on the same site or in the same building and if the nursery section was in a separate building or rooms. Another condition would be that there should be a separate playground.

These registered schools, Mr Lubbe said, will be subject to inspections and statistics of finance will have to be supplied when required by the departments, as well as progress reports for individual children.

"Because these schools will be subsidised by DET, persons responsible for the education programmes will have to be suitably qualified and the number of children not to exceed 140 with a staff of six," Mr Lubbe said.

The meeting was also told that those people who were already serving in these schools but had no qualifications, would be given in-service training.

Mention was also made that those schools which had registered, may after a year withdraw their registrations if they felt dissatisfied. They would still get the present subsidy they were receiving but not the one from DET which was meant for educational programmes.

THE Department of Education and Training will build 561 new school class rooms and 26 centres by the end of this year at a cost of more than R10 m in Duduza, Nigel on the East Rand.

This announcement was made yesterday by Dr F Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training when he officially opened the MO Sebon Senior Secondary School in Duduza.

Dr Hartzenberg said during the past 25 years, since the separate Department of Education was established to cater for the specific needs of the black community in this country, there has been phenomenal growth and progress made at all levels.

He added: "During the same 25 years period, the number of schools for black pupils increased from 5 800 in 1955 to nearly 15 000. Similarly, the number of teachers in service at these schools advanced from 22 000 in 1955 to about 103 500 at the end of last year."

Dr Hartzenberg further said equal education did not involve responsibilities on the part of the State and the Department of Education and Training only.

He said: "More than anything else, equal education for all the children of all national groups implies that the school, whether for black or white children, will strive to satisfy the standards that are set to meet the educational requirements of the communities concerned."

The M O Sebone Senior Secondary school was made possibly through the concern and generosity of the world's largest manufacturer of agricultural equipment, John Deere.

A donation of R400 000 by the John Deere Foundation in the United States of America to the Urban Foundation for the construction of a high school for black ...

full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Unionist welcomes creches at work idea

Argus 15/7/81

Consumer Reporter

MANY working mothers have 'a terrible life' making suitable arrangements for young children to be looked after, says Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the Council's housing committee.

But it would be too heavy a burden on the rates for the council to provide creches and nursery schools for all children who need them.

Mrs Stott suggested firms consider establishing creches and nursery schools as a service to women employees.

She said she was sure that if this were done, as in Eastern European countries, working mothers would be happier, less tired and more productive, and their children would be more likely to grow up well adjusted.

The idea was welcomed by Mr Norman Daniels, national secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union and chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Trades Union Council of South Africa.

HARDSHIPS

He said many of the thousands of working mothers in Cape Town suffered 'grave hardships' through lack of sufficient creches and nursery schools.

Mr Daniels said his union and the Garment Workers' Industrial Union, who have thousands of women members were aware of the importance of creches and contributed money towards some run by Grassroots.

But Mr Daniels pointed out that the distances which many women have to travel to work from Mitchell's Plain and outlying townships would make it difficult for them to bring children to factory creches.

He thought it would be better if firms combine to run creches in residential areas so that children would not have to be 'carted into town' in crowded trains and buses.

FAILED

'Women in Eastern Europe who bring their children to factory creches probably live nearby,' he said.

'But many of the working women in Cape Town have been shifted to outlying townships.'

An employee of a Maitland clothing firm, Teeny Tages, which ran a creche for two years said it had failed for this reason.

'My son went to the creche for two years and it was wonderful for him,' she said. 'I was so happy about it because I did not have to worry about him at all while I was at work.

'But many women who work here live on the Cape Flats and simply could not afford the fares to bring their children to the creche.'

Sjamboks used on late sleepers at Durban place of safety as bullies burn children's toes and ears and staff fondle girls

BEATEN UP — THE CHILDREN IN CARE

S Tribune 26/7/81 (298)

£6 JUL 1981

SOME children at the Wentworth Place of Safety in Durban are forced to scrub floors until their knees bleed, locked in dormitories for weeks on end as punishment and brutalised by some members of staff and older inmates.

Officials at the Department of Internal Affairs (which now controls Coloured Affairs) know about it, social workers who have visited the institution know about it, children who have run away and those who have been placed in children's homes talk about it.

In the next few days a chief professional welfare officer will visit the institution on instructions from the Department of Internal Affairs.

The department gave this information to the

By INGRID STEWART

limit, are also prevented from going to school for the same reason.

Instead, they spend their days, which begin at 5.30am, scrubbing floors and cement paths, shining verandahs, ironing their own and the staff's linen and clothing and peeling vegetables.

Because of the shortage of adequately trained staff, younger children are left in the care of older ones, some of whom openly brutalise them.

And some staff members appear powerless to act against this.

Older boys are used to chase and catch runaways. Once an offender is caught, certain staff members are said to turn a blind eye while the "pack" beat him.

Bargains are struck in the veld between the children in which money or sexual favours are offered in return for freedom.

Punishment meted out [illegible] by some of



Out in the cold . . . a 13-year-old boy, whose parents didn't want him, was kept a virtual prisoner in the Wentworth Place of Safety

HOW THEY ARE PUNISHED

S. Tribune 19/7/81

298

FROM PAGE 1

in a dormitory for three weeks with an old tin as a toilet.

The curtains were drawn, he had nothing to read and was not allowed any outside exercise, it is alleged.

Former inmates told us how he spent his days peering through the bars of the dormitory door, talking to himself.

They also told us a 15-year-old absconder was locked in the place of safety's prison cell in solitary confinement for seven days.

He became hysterical and tried to set his clothing alight and burn down the door of the cell.

The children are also said to be beaten and locked in their dormitories for petty offences.

A sjambok is used on boys who oversleep.

The girls are slapped if they are caught talking to the boys and are insulted by some female staff members.

If they appear sullen they are not allowed to watch television or play games and are locked in the dormitory instead.

The children's past life — information culled from confidential files — is used by some staff to discipline and degrade them.

At night senior girls are locked into the dormitories. They are given an old tin to use as a toilet. They have to empty it in the morning.

According to information obtained by **The Sunday Tribune** no staff member holds any qualification in child care.

There is a trained nursing sister who comes in daily but the highest qualification among the rest of the staff is a Standard 8.

One assistant is alleged to be frequently drunk on duty. In this state he has attempted to fondle older girls and has woken boys in the middle of the night apparently because he was unaware of the time.

Reports on the institution detailing these facts and the detrimental effect they are having on the children have been sent to the Department of Internal Affairs.

Children's homes for coloured children are already under pressure, a social worker with the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society told me.

Some are overcrowded already, others don't have the staff to cope and refuse to admit children who are seen as delinquents.

Jobs at the place of safety carry low wages and therefore professional people are not attracted to working there, another informant told us.

Mr Norman Middleton, who spearheaded the now-defunct Coloured Representative Council's commission of inquiry into places of safety, was horrified when told about the **Tribune's** investigation.

"We were assured that our recommendations would be carried out. One of them was that an educational programme would be instituted on the premises and that properly trained staff would be employed to look after the children.

"I am really taken aback that our recommendations have not been implemented despite undertakings that they would be," Mr Middleton said.

A lecturer in community psychology at the University of Natal, David Basckin, who has sat on the board of management of a coloured children's home and is honorary advisor to another, said that if the information given to the **Sunday Tribune** was true, then children at the Wentworth Place of Safety were being badly damaged psychologically and socially.

"By denying them an education, the institution is laying the basis for unemployment and underemployment. The ripple effect of this can mean that the children — and their children — will be severely handicapped.

"The rigid environment does not allow for personal growth. You cannot put children on ice. Stunt their growth and you damage the child," Mr Basckin said.

By discouraging heterosexual contact, the institution was laying the basis for inappropriate relationships with the opposite sex, he said.

The Deputy Director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Abraham Kempen, said that in the limited time at its disposal the department "is unfortunately not in a possition to comment on general statements."

He added: "The department is in any event mindful of the needs and most concerned about the treatment of children in places of safety and detention and consequently continuous attention is accorded thereto and regular inspections carried out.

"In the case of Wentworth a report has just been received and as is customary the various matters dealt with therein are being followed up.

"In the light thereof arrangements have already been made for a chief professional welfare officer to visit the institution next week."

had put a number of questions to them about conditions at the Wentworth Place of Safety.

After a Tribune investigation some years ago two assistants were sacked the superintendent, was transferred.

A more modern complex was built and a commission of inquiry by the Coloured Representative Council was held.

Recommendations were made and accepted by the Government, which controls these institutions.

Materially, the children at the Wentworth Place of Safety are better off than their predecessors. They eat healthier food, get better medical attention and sleep in cleaner beds at night.

But, a ording to reliable inf nation given to the Sun/ Tribune this week, bel the barbed wire fen which surrounds th ew build'ng many of the children live in fear and bewilderment.

They fear certain members of staff who beat them for petty offences.

They fear being locked up for weeks on end if they try to run away.

They fear certain of the older children who appear to be given carte blanche to brutalise them.

And they are confused because they don't know how long they are going to have to stay there, or why.

Children taken away from parents deemed unfit by social workers and the courts to look after them are treated no differently from those who have been sent there for breaking the law.

The institution houses about 50 children.

Social workers say they do their best to prevent children from being sent to it but in some cases they have no

They blam ately trained sta atic red tape and a shortage of proper child-care facilities for the conditions which exist there.

Although children are supposed to stay there for not longer than six months before being transferred to a children's home, reformatory or school of industries, some have been there for years.

The abscondment rate is high. More than half of the children have tried to run away.

One child has been there for nearly three years, prevented from going to school in case she runs away.

A number of other children, who have also been there way beyond the legal

Cl
tied to the beds and their toes and ears are burnt with a flame.

They also allege they are made to drink their own urine. Tattooing is also forced on them.

the staff is severe.

A 10-year-old child who ran away to his mother several times was locked

Turn to Page 6

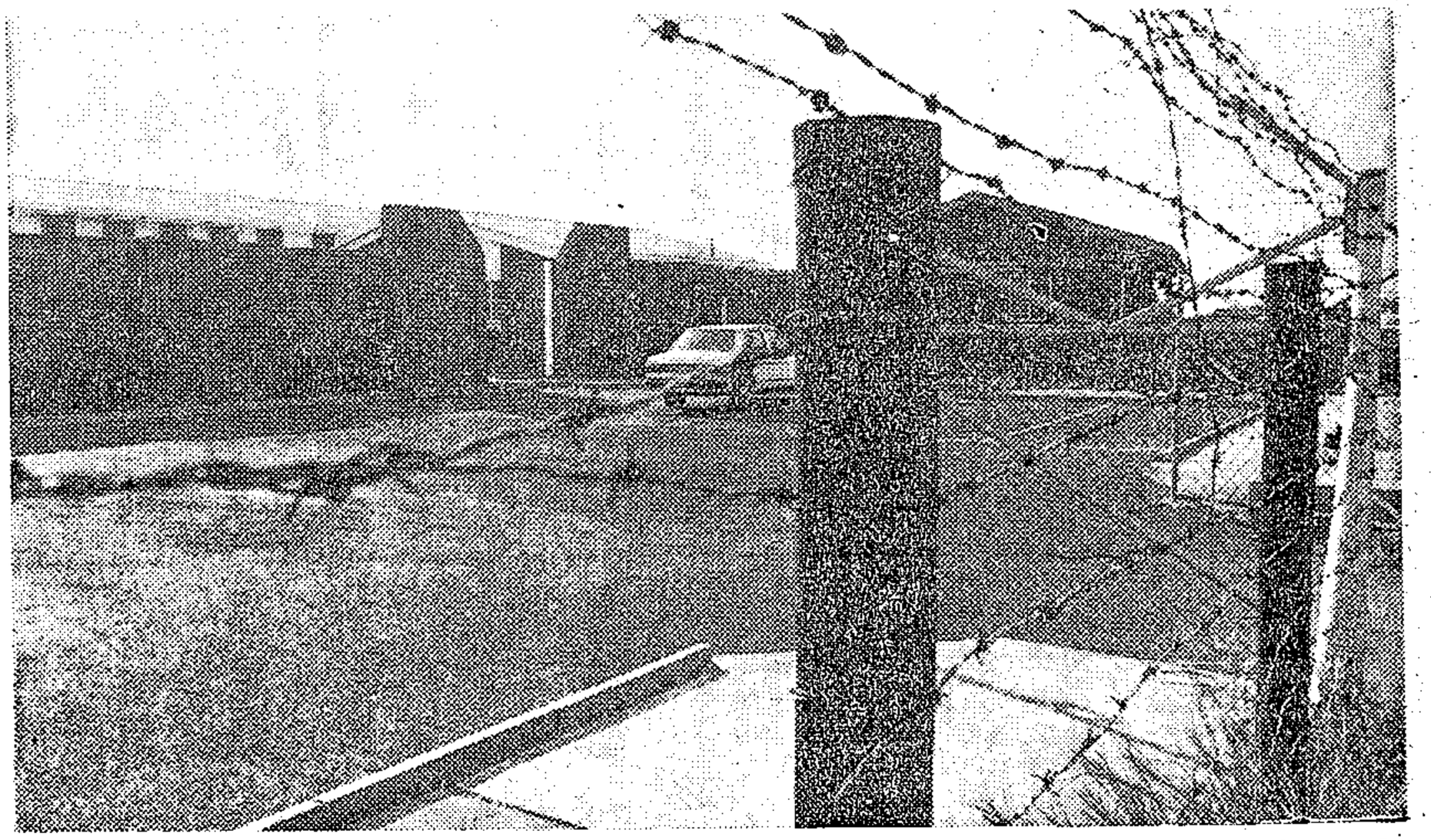
S Tribune 11/7/81

(98)

Life is hell for the unfortunate children who live here—they are abused and bullied and at night they're locked up with a tin bucket as a communal toilet

THE HOUSE OF FEAR THEY CALL A PLACE OF SAFETY

S. Tribune 19/7/81 298



Wentworth Place of Safety for coloured children . . . behind the barbed wire fence is fear, confusion and hopelessness

By INGRID STEWART Pictures: JOHN WOODROOF

FIFTEEN - YEAR - OLD Caroline and her brother John, 13, have committed no crime. But for months they were kept virtual prisoners in the Wentworth Place of Safety because, as they put it, "[illegible]ts didn't



ed up under a bed out cold," he said.
and banged our heads

Neither he nor Caroline were allowed to go to school.

"They just told us we

were entitled to play games and watch television in the evening, punishment for minor offences included being locked up in the dormitories instead. The

grabbed us by our hair and banged our heads together and punched us. She also had a spy in the dormitory and would give this girl sweets and clothes to spy on us and

to school but had to wake up at 4.30am to do her share of the shining and scrubbing of floors. She hated being locked in the dormitory at night with one tin bucket for all the [illegible]s to share as a toilet.

want us".

Caroline and John are not their real names. Under the Children's Act they cannot be identified. But what happened to them inside the institution is very real for them.

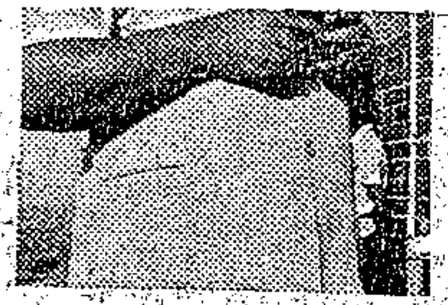
Caroline was there for two months and John for four. They ran away recently to an aunt who, after hearing about their life inside the institution, has agreed to look after them.

John points to his right foot.

"That's where they burnt me," he says. The "they" are older children who he said, took control of the dormitories at night after lights out.

He recounted how boys much bigger than himself held the younger ones down while they put a flame to their toes.

"Sometimes while we were asleep they would make a paper chain out of toilet paper and wind it around our heads and put it up our noses and then light it," he said. "And if you reported them they would just hurt you some more."



Mr James Kinnear, principal of the Wentworth Place of Safety, who refused to talk to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE

It stopped when he and some of the other "juveniles" formed a vigilante group and, with the help of one of the older boys, prevented the bullies from hurting them again.

He also alleged that a staff member beat him unconscious one night after a fight broke out in the dormitory.

"He thought I was involved and punched me all over with his fists. I landed.

Instead they were woken between 4.30am and 5am and made to shine the dormitory floors on their hands and knees with a brush before a bath and breakfast. The morning was also spent scrubbing the floors, the girls inside the building and the boys outside on the cement paths.

"You should see how some of the girls' knees swell. Sometimes they bleed," Caroline said, showing us scars on her own knees.

After lunch the girls had to iron their own and the staff's clothing and linen or do "greens" — peeling pockets of potatoes, cabbage and boxes of carrots.

"I didn't mind the work," she said, "it was just too much for one day."

The dormitory floors and verandahs had to be shined again in the late afternoon.

Although the children set, two domino sets and one table tennis set.

"And if the boys got there first we were not allowed to play with them or talk to them. If we did we were locked in the dormitory," said Caroline.

"They hit us too and swore at us. They used terrible language and called us terrible names," she added.

One female assistant was particularly feared, Caroline told us. "One day a friend and I ran to see who had come to visit one of the other children. She

John also told us how the older boys are sent out to track down runaways in the veld.

"They give the boys a hiding if they find them and tell the girls that if they have sex with them they'll let them go," he said.

Twelve-year-old Jenny is now in a children's home. But she too, spent two months in the place of safety.

"They hit me for nothing," she said, "and used very bad language."

Jenny was allowed to go

"Once they put a two-year-old in with us because there was no one to look after him," Caroline told us. "During the night he crawled out of his bed and upset the bucket all over the floor. We had to clean up the mess."

All the children we spoke to said they had no complaints about the food, health care and sleeping accommodation.

"If only they trusted us, things would be a lot better. I don't think so many children would run away then," said Caroline.

S. Tribune
18/7/81
(862)

That these vital statistical defects are of serious import is recognized, but in the medical sphere, equally profound forces are without definition or even unknown owing to the lack of statistical data. A perusal of almost any issue of our own Journal will show the handicap suffered by South African investigators in the absence of knowledge of disease incidence and prevalence. This lamentable state of affairs has on occasions received editorial comment.[1] Recently the writer has had cause to seek evidence of the incidence of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in

It is evident that the public health administrator, adviser, and officer is particularly helpless in the present sterile condition of epidemiology and medical statistics. How are public health policies and preventive measures to be instituted when the problems are vague and even unknown? A military analogy may be useful. The general and staff provided with the most accurate and comprehensive intelligence of the enemy's forces, their constitution, their distribution and their probable manœuvres, are well armed and can with confidence ...

A Plea for Improved South African Medica and Vital Statistics.

By H. S. GEAR, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., F.S.S.,
Union Department of Public Health, Pretoria.

This year has brought an unusual and yet important experience to every South African citizen in his co-operation in the most complete Census yet undertaken

... and its serious consequences have been suggested, but it may be prophesied that when the later results of the enumeration are available equally arresting phenomena will be portrayed in regard to the non-European.

That so much of the Census report should be in the nature of a revelation is indicative of the weakness of the system of demography in this country. That so many vital phenomena—births, deaths, age, sex, racial, and geographical distribution of the populations—are imperfectly known is of serious consequence to statesman, scientist, and administrator. In the absence of knowledge of the birth and death rates of the non-European, guidance and control of important social forces is impossible, and the forecasting of and preparation for future national needs in such fields as labour, education, industry, and the general social system is haphazard.

... occupation, domicile, and race, but a Census measure cannot be taken every year. Even a quinquennial census does not keep pace with population changes, the estimation of which by census data alone often leads in intercensal periods to serious error. It is in gauging the accuracy of calculated figures for these years that the second source of statistical information, *i.e.*, vital registration, is of much value. The Census numbers the population at stated intervals, but vital registration enables a continuous record to be kept of changes due to births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Yet again in South Africa the application of vital registration is woefully deficient in the almost complete absence of birth and death registration in the native populations. European births and deaths are satisfactorily chronicled, and the Census Department, in maintaining a constant effort to secure efficient certification of the cause of death, provides

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 26, 1981

298

After last week's report on Wentworth Place of Safety . . .

Sunday Tribune

BOMBA

Glamboks used on late sleepers at Durban place of safety as bullies burn children's toys and cars and staff fondle girls

BEATEN UP — THE CHILDREN IN CARE

World's richest golf prize for Sun Ci...

What

Last week's front page report

NOW, THE BIG CHANGES

S. Tribune 26/7/81

298



Dorothy Heeger

By INGRID STEWART

STAFF at the Wentworth Place of Safety will be doubled, an advisory board of professional people will be set up to assist the superintendent there and volunteers will now be allowed to organise activities for the inmates.

These were some of the assurances given to Durban Child Welfare workers and community leaders by Mr P. J. du Toit, chief professional officer of the Department of Internal Affairs, during the week in which the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society threatened to remove 19 children from the institution and a meeting of the Durban Mental Health Society was "hijacked" by about 100 angry people demanding action on the place of safety.

In addition, an advisory board of professional people will be set up to assist the superintendent there.

These moves follow last week's exposé in the Sunday Tribune in which some children from the Wentworth Place of Safety claimed they were brutalised by some staff members and some older children, made to scrub floors and peel vegetables instead of going to school and locked in their dormitories for petty offences.

When Mr du Toit arrived in Durban on Monday to investigate conditions at the institution, he was summoned to the offices of the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society where director, Dorothy Heeger, told him that unless she had "positive assurances" from him by mid-week ,she would withdraw the 19 children placed in the institution by the society.

"I can tell you I was very angry and we had a

Tribune
26/7/81
298

straight heart-to-heart talk," Miss Heeger told the Sunday Tribune. "I gave him until Wednesday to come up with positive assurances otherwise I would take our children out."

I did it for them, says mum

THE parents of two children ill-treated at the Wentworth Place of Safety this week said they had sent their children to the institution because they believed this to be in their best interests.

"They're not there because we didn't want them," their mother told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE this week.

They are the parents of "Caroline" and "John", the two children whose story of ill-treatment at the hands of some staff members and older children at the institution appeared in the Sunday Tribune last week.

Their mother blamed conditions in Newlands East for her children's problems.

"I had to work all day to help my husband pay the high rental and so wasn't able to keep an eye on my two older children.

"There is nothing for them to do in Newlands East except hang around the streets. There are no playing or sports facilities, no community centre, nothing.

"They soon fell in with a bad crowd and stopped going to school. I didn't know because I was at work all day. When I found out I did everything I could to persuade them to go to school but they wouldn't listen to me anymore. I tried everything.

"The only place I could go for help was the Department of Coloured Affairs and they suggested the place of safety. I thought that would be all right because they would be able to go to school and there would always be an adult around to look after them."

But on Wednesday morning Mr du Toit assured her that "immediate positive action" would be taken.

Among the assurances given were that the staff at the home would be doubled immediately, that there would be close co-operation between the Department and the society in the future employment of staff and that Miss Heeger would be allowed unlimited access to the place of safety.

Miss Heeger said the society had offered assistance to the place of safety a year ago when social workers were concerned about conditions there but their offer was not taken up. Appeals to the Department for funding for more social workers dated back five years.

Some results from the meeting are:

- An advisory board for the Wentworth Place of Safety, consisting of social workers, child psychologists and other professional people with experience in child care, will be set up immediately to assist the superintendent with the running of the home;

- With the permission of the superintendent, a group of volunteers will be allowed to organise activites for the children there which will "enrich their emotional and psychological lives";

- Children sent there for breaking the law will be separated from those children in need of care.

- Staff from the institution were also invited to attend the monthly meetings of the Sydenham Child Care Workers' Group which offered them an opportunity for "self-criticism and reflection and a child-centred approach to care."

Mr du Toit told the meeting that allegations of child abuse at the institution were still under investigation.

Orlando Home gets new lease of life

A WELFARE board official yesterday confirmed that Soweto's Orlando Home was now in a position to once more open its doors to care for abandoned children.

Mr T J Stander, secretary of the board said the home was granted a welfare number — N7-28-5-1 — on July 7. This, he said, would make it possible for the home to be renovated and make the place habitable for the children.

The place ceased to be a home for such children soon after it was declared a "health hazard" by officials of the Department of Health and threatened with closure late last year.

Mr P A van Heerden, Chief Welfare Commissioner in the Witwatersrand last year said the future of the home depended on the people running it.

If it was not furnished with a certificate of "health" it would be closed and the children moved to Van Ryn Place of Safety near Benoni.

The announcement, at that time, was received with deep concern from some prominent black leaders who feared Van Ryn would not be suitable for children. They were unhappy about the living conditions at the place.

Several community leaders expressed excitement when told about the new lease of life given to the home. But Mrs Maggie Nkwe, matron of the home preferred to remain "mum". She instead accused SOWETAN of having published "propaganda" about Orlando Home.

Mr Joe Kawawa said: This is a fairly good measure, it was quite nonsensical to ever think about closing the home in the first place.

The poss
fear of
loped "a

By 14th
closed,
Middle-c
Lightfoc
poor, th
overt th

Organisa

It is no
of the '
trol mu

existing
Times of
worried
be able
grave.
tive of
should b
response
to Cape

Intermi
grounds
meeting
who pro
stresse
having
tion we
least a
Malays
On 15th
ponemen
with.[10]

and/or disease was bound up with the
what might happen if the latter deve-
ce".

st was over. The Labour Bureau was
itchen utensils were retained.[101]
uld relax for a while. Only Canon
that winter was always hard for the
anent should be set up.[102] With the
dle-class Cape Town no longer listened.

less - the Malay 'Riots' of 1886

uses
con-

t they
their
Cape
e
ld not
o the
senta-
up
"
al
ic
ys,
t who
of
uta-
000
7
post-
orth-

R10 000 for playing creches

CRECHES in Mitchells Plain received a boost last week in the form sponsorship of R10 000 from OK Bazaars.

Mitchells Plain's creche crisis has forced working mothers to give up their jobs because of insufficient day-care facilities for their children.

It's hoped that this cash grant will help to ease the strain on centres already operating, and help to establish new ones.

At the opening of the OK store at the Mitchells Plain Town centre it was decided to use money planned for a launch party on community services instead.

More was then added to take the total to R10 000.

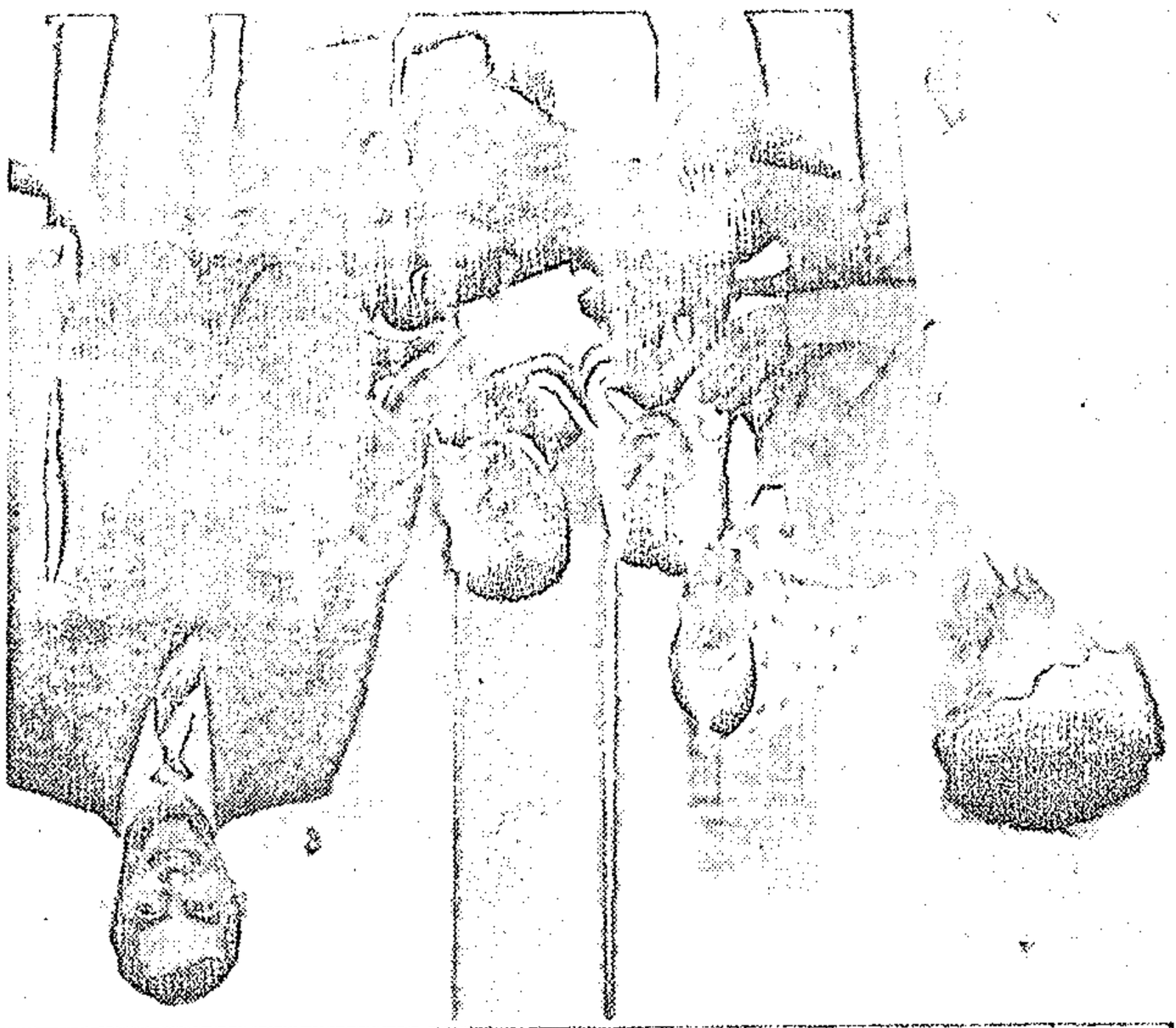
Most of the money — R7 000 — will go to Grassroots Educational Trust, which assists in running several pre-schools in the area. The Trust has been approached by six community groups for assistance in establishing pre-school centres.

Other creches not assisted by Grassroots will also benefit to the tune of R750 each.

These are Woodlands Day Centre, St John Bosco Nursery School, Mitchells Plain Methodist Care Centre and Portland Nursery School.

Mr A D Coopin, operations manager of OK Bazaars, hands them a R10 000 cheque for creches in Mitchells Plain. Looking on are Ilsto Wyngaard and Marima Elektor of John Bosco Creche in Westridge.

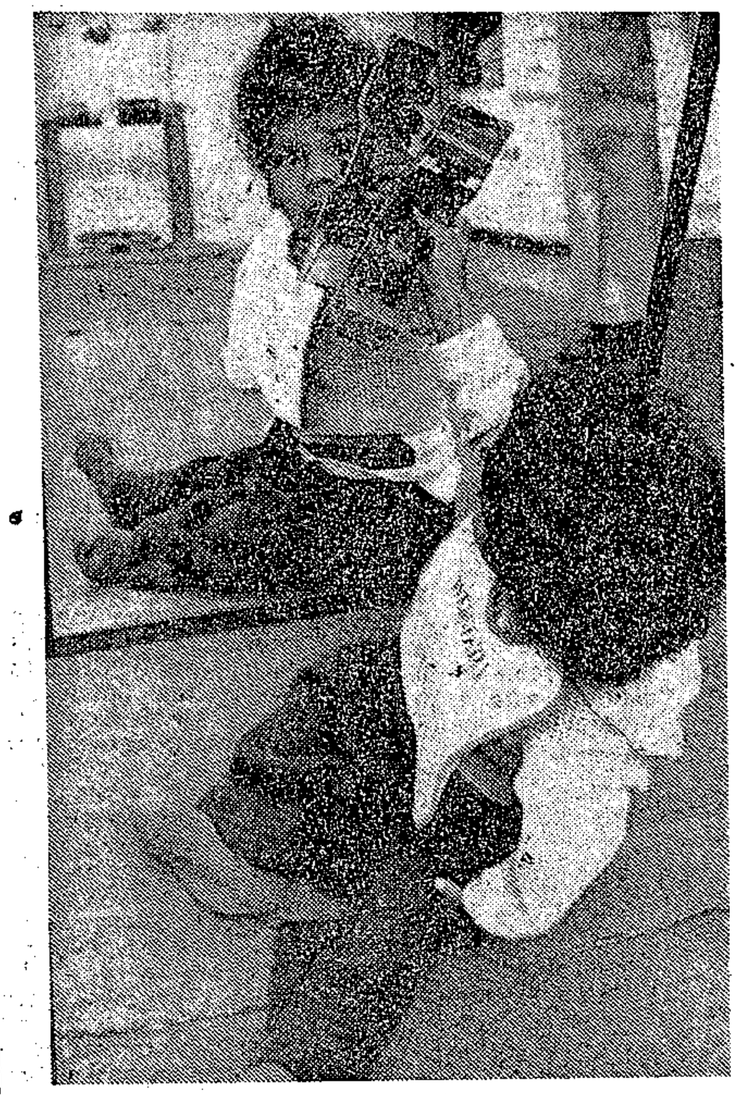
© EBRAHIM, 2, and Sied Anderson, 4, look somewhat bewildered as



Getting the feel of it...

(298)

Love has kept this centre going



Eighteen-month-old Nazeer Patel engages in a study of himself at the Coronationville Day Care Centre. He is one of 62 handicapped children at the centre. The supervisor, Mrs Winnie Dutlow, described him as a cerebral palsy case "with every complication you can have."

Star 3/8/81

(298)

There are only two centres in the Transvaal for mentally retarded coloured children and one workshop where blind coloured people are helped. TYRONE AUGUST visited the centres for children in Eldorado Park and Coronationville as well as the workshop of Services for Blind and Visually Handicapped in Coronationville and found both places prevented by lack of funds from giving the service they would like to the community.

The Harvey Cohen Centre in Eldorado Park is one of only two training centres in the Transvaal for mentally retarded coloured children. And it is battling to survive ever since it opened in January last year.

"So little is being done, while so much more can be done," said Mrs Dorothy Cornelius, the director of the centre. "If only we had funds."

The centre receives a small grant from the Administration of Coloured Affairs and the Johannesburg City Council which amounts to about R6 000 annually. Running costs for each month alone, according to Mrs Cornelius, are around R4 000.

It is forced to supplement its budget through fund-raising projects and charging a nominal fee of R22 a month. "But we will never turn away a child simply because his parents do not have money," emphasised Mrs Cornelius.

There are 75 children at the centre — some handicapped both mentally and physically. They are divided into five classes with a teacher supervising and training each class. "Ideally, there should actually be two teachers for each class," said Mrs Cornelius.

Apart from being understaffed, the centre also lacks trained personnel. Only one teacher — Mrs Gayroon Abrahams — has any formal training. The other four teachers have done in-service training however.

"But," added Mrs Cornelius "what they lack in training, they make up in dedication. And this work demands absolute dedication.

The occupational therapy concentrates on developing motor co-ordination and perceptual skills. Sewing and weaving therefore make up part of the older girls' activities. The boys are taught how to make baskets and do woodwork on a simple level.

"We try to teach them social skills to make them useful in the home and to fit into society," said Mrs Cornelius. "It makes the child more acceptable to his family because they see that their child can achieve something."

She stressed that love and interest is an essential part of the training.

Dr Joan Wagner, a paediatrition at Coronationville Hospital, regularly visits the centre. She also assesses children initially before they are admitted. For those unable to attend the centre, Dr Wagner works out a home programme.

The rest of the work is left to Mrs Cornelius and her five teachers. "This is hard on the teachers but we feel we are doing a service for the people," said Mrs Cornelius. Children come in from as far as Kliptown and Nancefield as well as Lower Eldorado Park.

The centre appealed for two Kombis to help transport the children. At the moment the centre's bus leaves every morning at 6 am to pick up the children.

Mrs Cornelius said there was also a need for sheltered employment. She appealed to firms to provide "simple, repetitive work," for the children. They have done contract work — packing bottles — before.

But, most of all, the centre needs money. The South African Council of Churches (Inter-Church Aid) have agreed to give them R30 000 over a period of three years. It is still not enough.

The rest the Harvey Cohen Centre has in abundance. Love and dedication.



The workshop has become almost like home for partially-sighted Mrs Miriam Khan (37) of Westbury. She has been working there for 13 years, and has become an expert at stringing paper bags among other things. Her husband Marzie is also blind and is employed at the workshop.

A battle to survive

Social deprivation in a deprived community is one of the main factors responsible for a large number of handicapped children.

This is the view of Mrs Dorothy Cornelius, director of the Coronationville Day Care Centre and the Harvey Cohen Centre in Eldorado Park. "It is depressing," she said. "There is a lack of everything. The children do not stand a chance."

The 62 children of the Day Care Centre are mostly from Noordgesigt, Newclare, Western and Westbury. The Harvey Cohen Centre is filled with children from all eight extensions of Eldorado Park as well as children from Nancefield and Kliptown.

"There is a lack of any kind of stimulation," Mrs Cornelius pointed out. "Many handicapped children are not born that way."

The Day Care Centre in Coronationville tries its best to provide this stimulating environment. But it is being seriously hampered by a lack of equipment and trained personnel.

It does receive a grant from Coloured Affairs Administration and the Johannesburg City Council which amounts to about R6 000. The running costs for each month alone, however, amount to R4 000.

A fund-raising committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Peter Benjamin, has been desperately trying since 1969 to keep the centre operating. It was given a major boost by Group 51, a group of Bryanston women, who donated R60 000 during 1973 to 1975. The committee is now once again on its own.

"We haven't got the money to get paramedics coming in more regularly," said Mrs Cornelius. "The Harvey Cohen Centre, especially, needs a physiotherapist.

The centre urgently needs more transport too. It only has one bus to cover all the areas from which the children come. Because of this, the first load of children is picked up at 6.30 am. The last load leaves for home at 5.30 pm.

Mr Kenneth Harris, the woodwork teacher, also appealed to firms to give the centre contract work. The senior boys used to put tops on plastic bottles and pack it in boxes. The firm they used to do it for is, however, now under new management.

The boys also assemble toy furniture. Most do sandpapering because they cannot operate the machines. Girls are taught how to knit, sew and thread beads. They make tapestries, bags, cushion covers, blankets and baby clothing.

The junior children learn how to eat, dress themselves and use the toilet. "We try to bring the children as close to the home environment as possible," explained Mrs Yvonne Lewis, one of the five teachers.

And, for all this, money is needed. It is the only thing the Coronationville Day Care Centre lacks. The rest the staff make up for with dedication and commitment.



Ivan Morgan (35) and Kenneth von Villing (29) happily pack Christmas cards at the workshop. Ivan has been travelling to the workshop from Lenasia for the past four years. Kenneth, from Noordgesigt, also comes to the workshop on his own. Both have been blind since they were in primary school.

Goliath fights on in a double role

Money — or lack of it — is a constant battle. But Goliath fights on.

Mr William Goliath is the chairman and workshop manager of Services for the Blind and Visually Handicapped in Coronationville. He didn't intend to have two roles. Lack of funds dictated it.

"We need help," said Mr Goliath. "It is a constant battle to get funds." The workshop — the only one in the Transvaal for blind coloured people — is also without a mobility officer to train the blind to move around independently. Even the secretary left two months ago because of the lack of funds.

"And I don't blame them," said Mr Goliath. "The cost of living is high and they have families to support." Donations from the public and street collection are the workshop's main sources of income.

But the hardest hit are the blind themselves. Their average income is R80 a month, which is supplemented by a monthly pension of R64 from the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs).

"Mass production industry has also knocked the weaving industry hard," Mr Goliath added. "The result is that people tend to buy cheap plastic baskets rather than the handmade basket we weave."

Importing cane to make the baskets is also very expensive. The workshop therefore does very little basket work nowadays. It also gets few sewing contracts from firms.

And selling the labour of the blind is one of the main function of the workshop. "Blind people don't want sympathy," said Mr Goliath. "They want work."

The workshop is also unable to provide adequate social service. It only has one social worker, Miss Cohen, to serve the 170 blind people scattered throughout the Transvaal.

"Some months we have to scrounge around to meet the costs of the workshop," said Mr Goliath. This is usually around R1 000. Mr Goliath pointed out that the coloured community, on which he depend for funds, was "not an affluent community."

The children who are prey to poverty...

Star 4/18/87 21

A network of childminders has been set up throughout Soweto largely due to the work of one woman, Esline Shuenyane, reports BARRY RONGE.

When Esline Shuenyane realised that there exists a poverty cycle from which black children can never break free, she decided to initiate a child-minding scheme in Soweto which has been running for two years and stands poised to expand even more.

She initiated this programme as part of her post-graduate study programme at the University of the Witwatersrand, where she works as a tutor in community paediatrics.

She discovered that black children enter a cycle of deprivation that virtually starts "in utero."

During pregnancy, and in the first days after a baby's birth, the mothers are often so undernourished that children are born undernourished, and the poor quality of the mother's milk cannot sustain them.

In most cases these mothers have to go out to work, and the children are left in the care of very young siblings and aged parents who do not feed the child properly. They tend to over-dilute the feeding formulas to make them go further and again the child is undernourished.

This cycle continues into childhood, for parents who go to work early cannot always see to the children's breakfast, and they often go to school unfed.

As a consequence they are apathetic, they fall asleep in class and their school results are very poor. It is these children who are the potential drop-outs and who leave school with very few skills.

They are compelled to take work as labourers and they are prey to poverty's diseases, like tuberculosis. But they, in turn, marry, and their children are born to go through the same cycle.

"The question is," says Esline Shuenyane, "where do we break the cycle? The answer seems to be that we should concentrate our efforts on the period between birth and two years, because children of this age are not accepted in creches.

"The children are often left in the care of inadequate child-minders, who have little real concern for the health of the child, and are interested only in the money they receive.

"We decided to make use of the existing system but to upgrade and improve it. Our aim is to have a register of experienced child minders who are properly trained and supervised and who carry an official identity card."

Mrs Shuenyane and her helpers carefully screened the minders to establish that they came up to basic expectations of health and hygiene and, once selected, these women were given a 20-week training course.

They were taught how to keep a chart to measure a child's growth and how to stimulate them mentally through play. They were also taught to work out special diets and given training on child nutrition.

The initial scheme was based on a fee of R15 a child each month including food, and the first phase of the project was sponsored by the Rotarians.

"We were especially pleased when we found that the child-minders were eager to make the training sessions an ongoing thing," says Mrs Shuenyane, "and to keep up a good contact with the parents of the children they were minding.

"It was also encouraging to see that the child-minders themselves set up a supportive network so that if one person is ill or is called away, her charges can be reliably looked after by another trained woman."



ESLINE SHUENYANE — Her child-minding scheme has brought comfort and hope to hundreds of Soweto mothers. Photograph: Gisele Wulfsohn.

There are problems with the scheme. Some mothers take advantage of the minders and stay out late, or do not collect their children at all. Women who are live-in domestic servants have to arrange for full-time care, which they can often not afford.

But, in general, the scheme has enjoyed considerable success. When it was started in 1979 there were only about 70 childminders. Since then they have expanded to form an Association of Child Minders with some 2 000 women.

But if one sets those figures against the statistic of 90 000 children who still need minding, the enormity of the task becomes clear.

The major stumbling block, of course, is funding. Many different organisations have helped in many different ways. St Mary's School for Girls, for example, made a huge pile of toys for distribution to the child minders.

"This was indeed a blessing" says Esline Shuenyane, "because they had taken such care with these beautiful toys. Every stitch on them was a seed of love."

But more substantial sponsorship is needed to keep the scheme going on a carefully supervised basis, and that has not been forthcoming.

This will certainly be a problem, even a setback, but for the cheerful, resourceful, practical Esline Shuenyane, it will not mean the end, for needs demand answers, and she and her assistants have the right answer and the energy and spirit to make it work.

Jaycees searching for award winners



Professor Sandra van der Merwe (above) and Dr Truida Prekel, the two women pioneers among the four Outstanding Young South Africans Award winners.



By Jaap Boekkooi

The annual Four Outstanding Young South Africans award by Jaycees — for many years

Star 4/8/81

(298)

Maternal instinct comes under fire

French philosopher Elizabeth Badinter's book which explodes the myth of maternal instinct has started a storm of controversy, reports Catherine Cullen of The Guardian in London.

Maternal instinct is a myth. So claims Elizabeth Badinter, a French philosopher and mother of three.

A touchy subject, maternal instinct. Her book, "L'Amour en Plus," has raised a storm of protest, accusations and even hate mail. All in all, it has received suspiciously more attention and scathing criticism than such works usually get. Yet it is not a pamphlet. It is the story of the fall and rise of the maternal instinct.

In 17th century France, among the upper classes, babies were not at all fashionable. And children were to be neither heard nor seen. High society women were much too busy living a social life, or even studying philosophy and mathematics, to have any thought for their offspring.

As soon as the embarrassing creatures were born, they were sent out of town to rural nurses. By cartloads. If they survived the rain, cold or heat, if they didn't fall out and get run over by the wheels, they still had to overcome the effects of their nurses' crippling poverty. While these destitute women spent the greater part of the day working in the fields, "the child was abandoned to himself, drowned in excrement, strapped like a criminal, devoured by mosquitoes." Babies were often hung up on nails for hours so that they wouldn't be attacked by dogs or pigs. They were fed indigestible mixtures of water and bread, pre-chewed by their nurses. Many died from bloated stomachs, or from lethal does of laudanum or brandy.

Most women were so poor that they had no choice but to raise their children in this way. However, and this is the crucial point, the small minority who did have a choice, who could have seen to it that their children were properly cared for, chose not to. Why? Because maternal love was not in the least valued by that society.

Take for example, Talleyrand's mother: "She did not ask for news of her son once in four years." The four-year olds were duly returned to home sweet home "often crippled, malformed, ricketty, or even seriously diseased" only to be immediately dispatched to a governess, then to a tutor, and eventually to a convent or college . . . until the marriageable age.

Maternal love as we know it, concludes Elizabeth Badinter, is not rooted in nature. It is an historical product. In France, it surfaced at the end of the 18th century under the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and his call for a "return to nature." Suddenly, it was very chic for elegant women to breast-feed and educate their children *a la Jean-Jacques*. From then on, the rise of the maternal "instinct" was irrepressible.

Why are most French historians so upset by her book? They complain that Elizabeth Badinter's use of historical evidence is superficial. These 17th century women behaved callously by our standards. We all know that whatever mistakes we make with our own children, it doesn't mean we don't love them. In other words, you can't judge the quality of love by its results.

However, French historians are not just reacting, they are over-reacting. Elizabeth Badinter, they say, is making sensational use of the hard, serious work of scholars such as Philippe Aries and Jean-Louis Flandrin. And now they're organising a conference on her book — how well disposed they are to it can be judged by the fact that initially she wasn't invited. They clearly resent her success.

More personal questions have also been raised. Elizabeth Badinter has been repeatedly asked how "all this" relates to her love for her own child-

Child care conference

"Residential child care — priorities for the '80s" is the theme of a conference to be held in Johannesburg in October which will be of real interest to all who work with children in any residential setting.

The three-day conference is being organised by the National Association of Child Care Workers. It will take place from October 5 to 7 at the President Hotel, Johannesburg. The fee of R30 includes all teas and lunches as well as printed reports of all proceedings and papers.

Dr Jerome Beker, professor and director at the Centre for Youth Development and Research at the University of Minnesota, USA, and Peter Righton, director of the National Institute of Social Work, London, are to

Star 4/8/81

(268)



"Maternal instinct is oppressive," says Elizabeth Badinter, author of a book on the subject.

ren. A famous French psychoanalyst, Francoise Dolto, even suggested she must have had problems with her mother.

She told me how the book was born: they wanted to bring some women lecturers into the Ecole Polytechnique (the prestige college where a scientific elite is trained under military supervision). Asked what course she wanted to teach, she cautiously suggested: "Strategy in the 18th century." "What. They couldn't care less about the army — Well, human rights in the 18th century?"

"Oh no. Don't you have anything more amusing?" So she decided to take up a subject that really interested her: The history of the family — and the militaries gobbled it down with glee. From that to the history of maternal love there was but a short step...

Her rejoinder to the historians? Her purpose wasn't to draw an historical picture. It was to make a general point about the widely accepted cliche of a maternal instinct, and to show that women haven't always conformed to this stereotype. Not only is the whole idea mistaken, it's harmful. It has created a feeling of guilt and inadequacy in so many women.

Elizabeth Badinter thinks that maternal attitudes are again in the process of changing, now that fathers are taking a greater part in the raising of children. "All the fathers' associations are very pleased with my book. In fact, they're rather too enthusiastic." Most feminists reacted positively, though some thought she was too nice to men. But there it was. Motherhood is on the wane. Parenthood is in.

"L'Amour en Plus" was published in Paris by Slammarion in 1980. Souvenir Press will publish an English translation, under the title "The Myth of Motherhood," on October 1.

male preserve — is focussing increasing attention on young women achievers this year.

Maurice Hartshorne, the chairman of project Foysa, says that before nominations for the award close on August 31 "we would like to hear about many more young sucessful and outstanding women than we hve had nominated in previous years."

"Anybody can nominate a candidate for the award, from organisations to individuals. It is also perfectly legitimate for a woman to nominate herself," he said.

The "oppote sex," was long absent from the awards, first launched in 196 as the "Four Outstanding Young Men" project by Jaycees. Only in 1977 was there a female winner, Professor Sandra van der Merwe of Cape Town, now of the University of the Witwatersrand's School of Business Administration.

Two years later Trudi da Smit (nee Prekel) of Pretoria won the award, but last year the winners were all men.

Of the panel of six judges two are women this year, Irene Menell, MPC for Highton, and Mapitso Lalepo, director of Entokozweni. The men are Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council; Frank Hansa, secretary of the Garment Wkers Union; Barclays Bank chief Bob Aldorth and Professor Jorg Marais, director of Unisa's School of Business Leadership.

They will spend the whole of Septener judging the entes from a wide spectm of endeavours such as sport, the academic field, medicine, business and others, with a special emphasis on service to the community.

Black South Africans have been winning Foysa awards in increasing degrees during recent years.

During the October gala dinner for the four winners the guest speaker will be Sir Harold Maguire, retired Director General of Intelligence in the British Ministry of Defence.

Foysa entry forms can be obtained by phoning 839-9541, or writing to PO Box 782960, Sandton 2146.

lead the conference. Many other experts in the field of child care will also participate.

Registration forms are available from: The Registration Secretary, National Conference, NACCW Transvaal Region, PO Box 5025, Delmenville, Transvaal 1403.

Come to Angela Day's Baking Day on Thursday at 10 am. Learn tips and tricks of the trade from professional bakers.

Lots of prizes to be won and a delicious lunch will be served. Doors open at 9.30 am. Book at Computicket, R2,50 inclusive of lunch.

PHONE 836-7181/2

Angela Day

★ THE TEACHERS AT THIS SCHOOL ARE UNORTHODOX. SO ARE THE PUPILS

MA-MAY-MEE MA-MOOOOOO



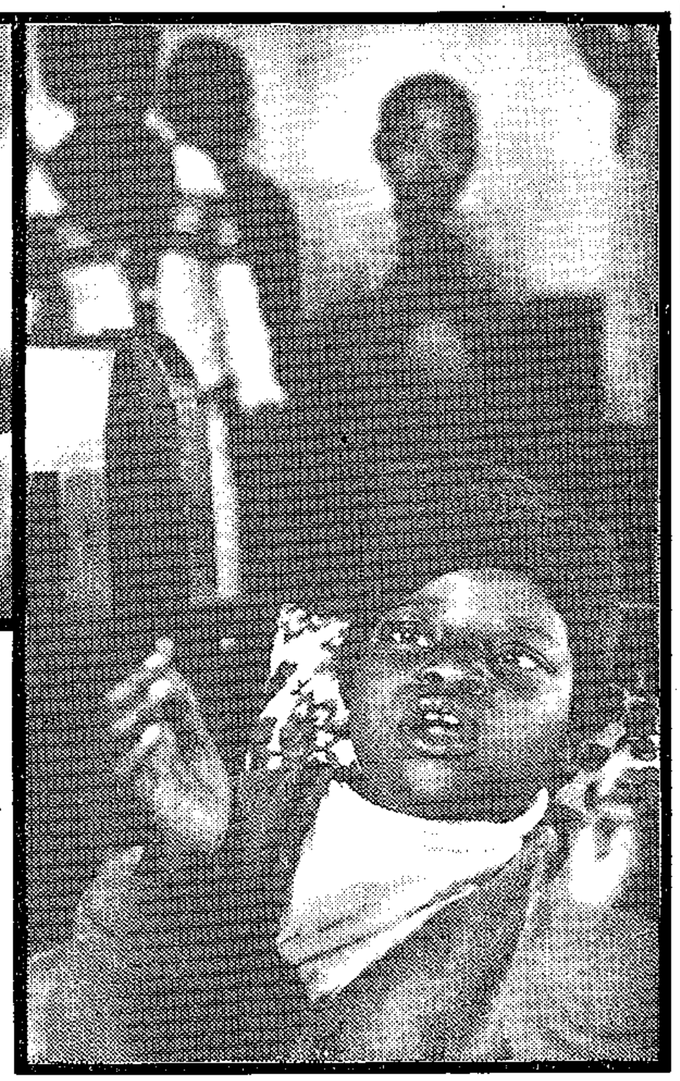
Learning to clap, sing and dance



Happiness for a child who cannot walk or talk is to snuggle under a blanket and watch the children play



Vincent, bedridden and with brain damage, cannot join in the dancing at the Zodwa Centre



Some children must watch from the sidelines

A lusty sing-song brings light to the children of darkness

Times 9/8/81 (298)

"LA, lay, lee, law, looooo," shout a dozen lusty voices. The children sit at a long table, their fingers moving across the pages of magazines as they chant.

Some of the magazines are wrong way up, but no one corrects them. "Good," calls the teacher. "Now, Ma." "Ma, may, mee, maw, mooooo", the children shout and the sound bounces back off the tin roof.

It is 10am and time for English lessons at the Zodwa Training Centre in Pretoria's black township of Atteridgeville.



Mrs Mochabang shows a boy how to dance

By WILMAR UTTING Pictures: GEORGE ELS

Not perhaps a very orthodox schooltime, or an orthodox schoolroom, or even a very orthodox teacher. Or, for that matter, orthodox pupils.

The centre is less than three months' old. Yet already it has drawn visiting social workers from KwaZulu, Transkei, BophuthaTswana, even Malawi.

They see it as a model that can be copied in their countries.

All the children at Zodwa are mentally retarded. Some are plump, cheerful, energetic and naughty.

A few have irrevocable brain damage, frail intelligences flickering in frail little bodies.

There are 41 of them, the eldest 18, the youngest three.

Until a few weeks ago some were left alone during the day, tied to the furniture with a bowl of food and a bowl of water while the mother was out at work.

Where some needed special care a brother or sister had to stay home from school to look after them.

Now their haven during the day is a long barn-like room with no ceiling, a kitchen at one end, a clean but primitive toilet training "department" behind cupboards at the other end. And in between, the long all-purpose table and the central area.

This part is where the brain-damaged children lie in cots. Four cots form three sides of the square. A bench forms the other side. There the children lie.

No matter how busy the rest of the room, the square, covered with the thickest of the rugs on the concrete floor, is the busiest.

One plump, smiling girl of about 13 plays earnestly with string. She can do two things well, wipe a floor and rinse out a dirty rag. At present these actions are her limit.

Also bouncing into the square is Roland, 6 or 7 years old, of unflagging energy. He cannot, or will not speak, not yet.

Watching them is Vincent, brain damaged, unable to walk. But during music time when the children dance and clap, he tries to bring his hands together and smile.

The warm, humane, struggling centre, where compassion rules over discipline, has many practical problems.

"It's all done on a shoe string," says Mrs Sannie von Staden cheerfully.

Mrs Von Staden is the director of the Pretoria and Northern Transvaal Mental Health Society, and it was she who was approached in April 1979 by Mrs Zodwa Falene of the Westfort Hospital.

Mrs Falene drew Mrs Von Staden's attention to the plight of mentally retarded children in Atteridgeville.

The Department of Co-operation and Development does not subsidise the centre.

It will subsidise only an existing establishment which has been proved essential.

Applications can be made only once a year, and three or four years can pass before any action is taken.

Before the centre opened, students were sent into the township to establish how many children needed care. Originally 79 cases were found, but this list was pruned to 41.

For more than a year, the mothers held tea parties, jumble and cake sales, to raise funds.

They regularly brought in "mounds of small change" to Mrs Von Staden's office in Noordvaal, Vermeulen Street.

The centre was opened at the beginning of May this year, with a hall lent by the Methodist Church, two stoves, a few cots and benches and various odd cupboards, strips of carpeting, boundless optimism and the total results of the fund raising. R950.

After the children have been at the centre for a while, and have been stimulated by the new environment they will be tested for personal potential.

For the child's daily care, including balanced meals, the parents pay R6 a month.

The centre is looking for assistance to buy a combi to replace their existing rather dilapidated vehicle which is used to transport the children to and from school.

The emphasis on self sufficiency has severely limited the sources of income which may be exploited for investment in social services, to the pockets of the location residents themselves. On the one hand it has led to the creation of artificially high rentals which cover not only the immediate costs of accommodation, and interest redemption, but also part of the general costs of location administration. On the other hand it has led to the creation, (peculiar to South Africa) of a consumption sector, as a source of income for urban finance. The state has established liquor outlets and breweries in the black areas, and imposed a state monopoly on the sale of liquor and beer to black consumers. The profits are used to supplement income from rentals.

Location finance therefore places a premium on consumption - the more a community consumes, the better its services will be. The only way that such income sources can be supplemented is through taxation of the same consumers, which has taken the form of the creation of several artificial revenue producing levies: lodging fees, sport levies, school levies, etc. Such a system of finance has inbuilt constraints. Primary income comes from workers' wages, which are structurally low. The provision of accommodation and services is therefore hampered by lack of funds, and subject to crisis. Deficit accounting is an institutional aspect of location finance.

Prior to the creation of the BAABs, several local authorities balanced the deficits of their Bantu revenue accounts from their general rates funds. As local authorities were largely autonomous, the extent to which Bantu revenue accounts were subsidised varied from area to area, creating regional disequilibrium in the quality and quantity of services and accommodation thereby undermining the conditions under which labour was being allocated and reproduced, nationally.

The creation of the BAABs in 1971 was the state's means of mediating the costs of labour reproduction to cohere with predetermined systems of supply and allocation. All the functions of the local authorities were assumed by BAABs, who, in turn, were

not double as sleeping areas. Each person has a maximum living space of 5⅓ sq. metres. These homes are constructed without ceilings, internal doors, internal plastering, kitchen sinks or electricity. (Granelli, 1977 : p.17). Only cold running water is provided. Lack of electricity forces occupants to use inflammable fuels for lighting and cooking, thus causing soot collection on interior walls. Tenants are theoretically allowed to [illegible] Permission



Migrant labour and child abuse

CHILD abuse in the Zulu community was almost unheard of when the population was purely rural.

Dr Walter Loening of the King Edward VIII medical school stated this at a report-back meeting on child abuse recently.

But since the introduction of the migratory labour system, ignorance, poverty and slum conditions have led to incidences of child abuse.

There are some definite types of abuse among the Zulus. Abandoned children — babies and younger children — are becoming a distinct problem with management of it being difficult.

Brutality is most readily detected but the pigmentation of the skin does make lesser forms of physical abuse difficult to detect.

One of the most common forms of abuse is among step-children and injuries to children while one parent is drunk rate high on the list.

Doctors say that it is difficult to say whether injuries are neglect or merely ignorance on the part of the parents.

Dr Loening suggested various methods of improving the situation.

Education must improve in quality and quantity; pre-natal care must be developed; improved primary health care; screening of mothers who may be potentially abusive parents; the adoption service must be extended and promoted; social workers should have adequate resources and support groups of people who previously abused their children and who can help those with similiar problems.CH.

in the centre of each room is meant to provide heating, although heat dissipates rapidly through the bare brick floors and corrugated iron roofs. (Selvan, 1976 : p.27) (Granelli, 1977 : p.64).

Here too each room is electrified by a single bulb. Mattresses and lockers are not provided. All possessions must be kept under bunks

10. In some hostels and other forms of migrant accommodation electricity is monitored by a central control switch. In this way only a few hours of electricity a day are provided, usually from 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

11. This calculation accounts only for the legal population of hostels. The presence of 'illegals' will increase the ratio given.

1.5. THE COMPUTER SYSTEM

A computer system is made up of hardware components (equipment) and software (operating system). The operating system is a program usually furnished by the computer manufacturer made up of routines that coordinate hardware activity and furnish various services to the user.

1.5.1. Computer Hardware

A digital computer is a data processing system that processes data in accordance with a set of instructions (program) and produces useful results. The programmer may regard the computer as a complex of devices with the functions shown in Figure 1–5.

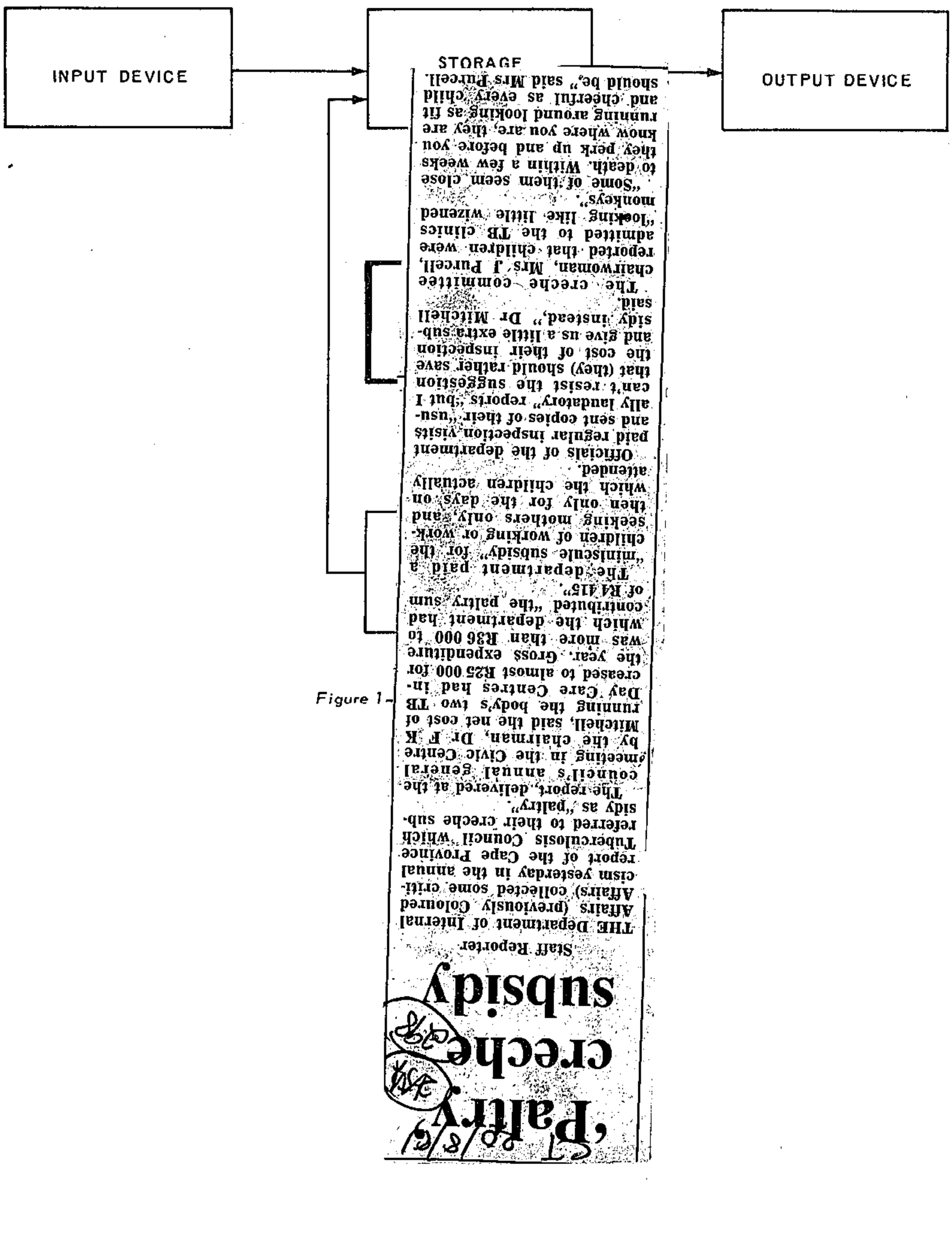


Figure 1–

‘Parry’ creche subsidy

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Internal Affairs (previously Coloured Affairs) collected some criticism yesterday in the annual report of the Cape Province Tuberculosis Council which referred to their creche subsidy as “paltry”.

The report, delivered at the council’s annual general meeting in the Civic Centre by the chairman, Dr F K Mitchell, said the net cost of running the body’s two TB Day Care Centres had increased to almost R25 000 for the year. Gross expenditure was more than R36 000 to which the department had contributed “the paltry sum of R4 415”.

The department paid a “miniscule subsidy” for the children of working or work-seeking mothers only, “and then only for the days on which the children actually attended.

Officials of the department paid regular inspection visits and sent copies of their “usually laudatory” reports “but I can’t resist the suggestion that (they) should rather save the cost of their inspection and give us a little extra subsidy instead,” Dr Mitchell said.

The creche committee chairwoman, Mrs J Purcell, reported that children were admitted to the TB clinics “looking like little wizened monkeys”.

“Some of them seem close to death. Within a few weeks they perk up and before you know where you are, they are running around looking as fit and cheerful as every child should be,” said Mrs Purcell.

Nursery schools seek support

Sowela 25/8/81

298

THE African Self-Help Association, which runs 34 day nurseries in Soweto for over 4 000 pre-school children, will hold a street collection next Tuesday.

The collection will go towards the running of the nurseries which care for children while their mothers are at work and at the same time provide pre-school education.

All the nurseries are staffed by blacks and monthly fees are charged but they do not cover the cost of providing meals, staff salaries and equipment.

The call is for mothering

26/8/87 (298)

East Rand Bureau

A Germiston children's home, Epworth Village, has been forced to close two of its dwelling units because of a serious staff shortage.

The units — each able to house 10 children — have been closed for nearly 10 months.

According to the principal, Rev Steve Roux, they have been struggling to find suitable women to look after the children.

"We need two house mothers and two relief house mothers," said Mr Roux. "At the moment we have only six house mothers and one relief house mother.

"It means our staff have a tremendous work load. They are on duty nearly 24 hours a day and seldom have time off."

He said they had advertised for house mothers but with no success.

"We have had a lot of unsuitable applicants, but we are not willing to lower our standards. The children's welfare is at stake."

Mr Roux explained that they were very selective in their choice of employees.

"We are not necessarily looking for women with academic qualifications, but rather women with personalities who are concerned about children and understand them.

"They will be dealing with children, bruised and battered by life, who need special care and handling."

The Epworth Village, run by the Methodist church, was officially opened in 1962. It has eight dwelling units, an administrative block, a kitchen, recreational facilities and therapy rooms.

At present there are 60 children, aged between four and 19, at the home. According to the law they have been found by a children's court to be "in need of care."

"If we could get more house mothers we would be able to open the other units. This would mean that we would be able to care for 20 more children," Mr Roux said.

Epworth Village has the services of two clinical psychologists, two social workers and a nursing sister.

According to Mr Roux it costs about R400 a month to keep a child at the home.

About one-third of this money is obtained from Government subsidy and the rest through church and public donations.

Child-care centre is still a paper dream

THE National Council for Child Welfare dreamt a dream last year. They called it "Project IDR 90". It cost R200 000 and they sold it, so they believed, to a Johannesburg company.

Project IDR 90 was to be a parental stress centre, open 24 hours a day to prevent child abuse and neglect.

It was to have, in addition to a panel of counsellors, a hot-line and an emergency drop-centre where they could keep children who were at risk.

If all had gone well, the centre would be in the building stage now. But the sponsoring company changed its mind. It decided to sponsor racing instead. And Project IDR 90 is still just a paper dream.

□ □ □

Mrs Joan Oberholzer, a spokeswoman for the National Council, said that effective intervention in child abuse and effective post-treatment supervision were almost impossible to realise, because there was no law to protect from prosecution those people who reported cases of alleged child abuse.

Also there were no round-the-clock supportive and intervention services for parents.

"It is clear that the present approach with the emphasis on treatment and concern only for the child, is not effective," says the prepared report on Project IDR 90.

A new development, it said, was a shift to preventative services for parents under stress. There was no intention to criticise or condemn the parents. The aim was to support, guide and assist them.



Rhoda van der Byl — social welfare needs a lot of attention

S Times 3018181 (298)

Illustrating the need for this he spoke of a case of a child who had been beaten and who was taken to hospital by a social worker.

The child's teacher had alerted the social worker to a possible case of child abuse.

"But at the hospital the child was seen only by a young doctor who said she herself had often had hidings and it didn't look so bad to her.

"What I mean to press for is an established procedure whereby any child is taken to hospital with injuries, no matter how slight, must be seen by a paediatrician.

"He is the only person who can recognise the difference between injuries Johnny got 'when he fell down' and systematic physical abuse."

It had been proved, Mrs van der Byl said, that if mild symptoms of physical abuse were picked up at the beginning, and the parents treated by a counsellor, that child would not be back in hospital with more serious injuries.

"But where mild symptoms were ignored, the chances of more serious damage to the child were increased."

Mrs van der Byl also outlined the difficulties of bringing a case of abuse to court.

She spoke of a "nightmare" case that still haunts her:

"A few years back I had reports that a little girl of four was being assaulted. Her mother had been killed in a car

"Then, a month later I came to the office, and there was the father with the child and a packed suitcase. He had found that the woman was, in fact, assaulting his daughter.

"Well, it was too late. The woman had hit the child on the head with the heel of a shoe, and had damaged the child's brain. That child is growing up with foster parents today, but her brain will always be damaged."

Reluctant

All this, because the parents have the right to legal representation, and the social worker has not. Neither has she legal training.

Medical back-up was needed for the same reason. Social workers are not trained doctors.

"South African doctors are conservative and reluctant to X-ray children because of possible damage from radiation.

"But there are times when only X-rays and their analysis can pinpoint physical abuse, and prevent damage more serious," she said.

On the course, a leading expert in child abuse, stressing the need for X-rays, had shown a picture of a naked child, apparently in good health.

Yet, X-rays had shown her to have seven fractures in different stages of healing.

"In Britain the social workers have tremendous back-up

child.

"Naturally the mother or father lies. Then, too, they see us as the baddies and resent us. We want a doctor, who has scientific proof, to discuss the injuries with the parents. Our part will be to sympathise and help them sort themselves out."

Only when she spoke to other social workers on the course and studied case histories, did she become aware of the extent of sexual abuse of children in South Africa.

"Because we did not recognise the symptoms, we thought the problem was less prevalent here.

"I believe that for the next 10 years the focus will be on sexual abuse of children, as in the past 10 years the focus has been on physical abuse," she said.

"By sexual abuse I do not mean rape, but the use of the child to satisfy the sexual appetites of the mother, or father, or brother, sister or a family friend," she said.

"I believe this is always done with the mother's consent, certainly with her knowledge.

"The child is turned into an accomplice, told not to tell anyone. And unlike physical abuse, which is usually confined to the less educated group, sexual abuse can take place in any part of society."

But the Children's Act was antiquated, she said. Today, social workers were still bound by legislation that provided

Problems

"We do not look for upper-class homes for children from lower-income families. What we look for is a warm, family atmosphere.

"It is very difficult to find proper foster parents and one problem is the very practical one that most people have only three bedrooms.

"And even with meticulous screening, personality problems can develop."

Mrs van der Byl also predicted that one day the welfare societies would stand open for 24 hours a day, weekends and Christmas Day included.

"Here we work eight hours a day, and on a Friday at 5pm we lock up and go home. Weekends are the very time we should be open.

"There is no doubt we are not doing the job we should be doing, because of our caseloads.

"They are 50, 60, even more than 100. In Britain a worker may have only three at one time. Then they can be done properly.

"The overburdening of workers, particularly those fresh from university, was leading to increased 'burn-out' and drop-out.

"Some families need visiting four or five times a week. And this should be done at night when both parents are home.

"To handle 60 cases this way is impossible. It gives us nightmares," she said.

THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADER

MISSION: To stop child abuse.
TARGET: Outdated offical safeguards.
METHOD: To nag anyone who'll listen.

298

S. Times 30/8/81

By WILMAR UTTING

SHE is not the popular picture of a crusader, this sensible, comfortable, grey-haired grandmother who sits behind a desk piled with files in the foster-care department of Pretoria's Child Welfare Society.

But then neither does Rhoda van der Byl give the impression of somebody prone to nightmares, wild dreams, strong emotions or strong language.

Yet, "it makes me mad," she says, toying with the antique watch that hangs from a gold chain on her ample bosom. "In fact it makes me *bloody* mad that we can send teams of people overseas to play games when there is such a crying need for that money to be spent on much more worthwhile things here in South Africa."

Mrs van der Byl, now in her fifties, graduated with a BA in social work from Rhodes University in 1945.

That is one of the reasons why she did not feel she was the right person to enrol as a student at an intensive four-month course in child-protective social work held in London this year by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"The other reason was that I felt I might be too unsophisticated for them. We in South Africa feel that everything happens in Britain or in America. Certainly most of the textbooks we use come from there," she said.

Mission

But she was "chivvied" into it, and at the end of last year she packed her bags and set off back to school in a dark, old building off Regent Street, London.

She returned recently, not only with batteries recharged, but with a mission.

"I have come back with a very clear message. I have six or seven years of useful working life still and I mean to devote the years to dragging the medical profession into playing a more meaningful role in the handling of child abuse.

"I mean to harass them, and pester them and talk to anybody who will listen to me."



Flashback: last week's child abuse article. Want to know more? Then read on . . .

CHILD-BEATING ON THE INCREASE

AT LEAST nine white children have been battered by their parents in the last three weeks. This is the number in Pretoria alone, and only the number which have been medically proven.

"This has been a terrible time, crisis after crisis," said Mrs Rhoda van der Byl, senior social worker at Pretoria Child Welfare Society.

She believed one of the main reasons for the increase in child abuse was the shortage of accommodation in the city and the subsequent overcrowding.

"This is the sort of thing that happens when whole families live in one room in a boarding house," she said.

Figures released by the society show that in the past 12 months the number of cases handled by the Pretoria staff had doubled, compared to the 12 months before that.

A total of 1 147 cases involving 2 200 children, came to the intake department, an average of almost 100 cases a month, compared with a monthly average of 54 between August 1979 and August 1980.

Of the 2 200 children who required help from the society since last August, 430 were found to be neglected, 123 physically abused, 175 were the victims of marita' problems and 75 needed material assistance. There were 48 court inquiries involving 88 children.

In Pretoria's black townships 877 children were found in need of care. Kalefong Hospital referred 77 of them to the society as victims of neglect or physical assault. In the coloured township of Eersterus there were 258 new cases, and 88 children were placed in foster care.

crash and the father had remarried.

"This woman appeared at first to be a pleasant, nice person. But it worried me when I went to speak to her something did not quite click. The child seemed frightened of her.

"Eventually we had enough evidence of neglect to take the case to court.

"But the father felt I was very unjust. He hired a lawyer and in the end the case was quashed. The child stayed on at home.

from the medical profession and the public.

"A panel sits on each case where there is apparent child abuse. There is the doctor and the social worker, the schoolteacher, a policeman in case there is a criminal charge, a psychiatrist. Even a relative of the parent is asked to attend, in case the 'accused' is overawed by so much authority.

"Now, here, we social workers have to go to the parent and say 'look, the doctor says you must have been battering this only to give the child three things to support life: food, clothing and shelter, within two weeks.

"Now we see the problem goes far beyond that.

"What we need is hospitalisation or care for the child while we try to get to the root of the problem and try to keep the child in the family.

"Once you break up the family you have lost your opportunity to keep them together. We need months of inquiry before a child is declared a ward of the court."

And in the case of sexual abuse, removing the child from the home was the last resort.

"The child had to learn to forgive the parent, and this took intensive counselling and watchfulness," she said.

At present the society has placed 171 children in 121 foster homes. In January, 20 children were in Tutela, a place of safety, waiting for suitable foster parents.

By the end of last month 12 had been placed. But this month has been a crisis month and the number of children removed from their parents is back to 20 again.

One of the main reasons for child battering was the strain on young parents who lived in cramped accommodation.

On top of this if the father was out of work, the mother could not cope with the frustrations and the child was the defenceless victim.

Even worse than this, was when the child became a victim of cold neglect.

10.7.1.2

CRECHE HITS SNAG

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

PLANS to build Itekeng creche in Tembisa have hit a snag.

The Germiston health department has advised the creche committee to re-draw the plans for the building according to health standards and conditions.

"We are down-hearted," said Sister Mary Kgosana, spokesman of the committee.

She said the committee had high hopes that the plans would be approved and the erection of the creche that is estimated to cost R50 000, started soon.

Sister Kgosana said her committee would submit new plans at the end of the month and hoped the erection would be befor the end of the year.

The creche is expected to accommodate 260 children when completed early next year. It will be on a site in Kopanong section near the NG Kerk.

In describing (2) classes of measurement.
These are:

2 Measures of scatter of the observation.

(a) Range

(b) Standard Deviation.

MEASURES OF LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL VALUE

1 Arithmetic Average - Mean

This is simply the average of the observations, that is, the total of all the observations divided by the number of the observations.

Fore example the first five voltages were:

	10,3
	9,9
	10,1
	9,6
	10,1
Total	50,0

and their average is: $\frac{50,0}{5} = 10,0$ volts

When the observations are denoted by 'X' the average of the observations is denoted by '$\bar{X}$' Calculating the average is quite a simple task, but it is often desirable to arrange the measuring equipment so that the recorded measurements make it an even easier task.

2 Median

If the observations are arranged in order of magnitude, the median is simply the value of the middle value. In the above example, the measurements in order of magnitude are:

9,6 9,9 <u>10,1</u> 10,1 10,3

The median 10,1 has two values equal or less than it and two values equal or greater than it.

SCHEDULE

I Item	II Tariff Heading and Description	III Extent of Rebate
306.09	By the substitution for paragraph (1) of tariff heading No. 29.22 of the following: "(1) Amine-function compounds (excluding trifluralin), for use as active ingredients in the manufacture of pesticides	Full duty"

Note.—The provision for a rebate of duty on trifluralin for use as active ingredient in the manufacture of pesticides, is withdrawn.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. R. 1900 11 September 1981

REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE KINDERWET.—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 (1) (k) van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2433 van 10 Desember 1976, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 372 van 9 Maart 1979, R. 2341 van 19 Oktober 1979 en R. 2448 van 2 November 1979.

2. Regulasie 72 (5) (c) (i) van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "R300" deur die uitdrukking "R312" te vervang.

3. Regulasie 76 (1) (a) van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "R432" te vervang deur "R444" en die uitdrukking "R408" te vervang deur "R420".

4. Regulasie 76 (1) (c) (i) van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "R300" te vervang deur "R312" en die uitdrukking "R276" te vervang deur "R288".

5. Die bepalings van hierdie Bylae word geag op 1 Oktober 1979 in werking te getree het.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. R. 1900 11 September 1981

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE CHILDREN'S ACT.—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions has, under the powers vested in him by section 92 (1) (k) of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice R. 2433 of 10 December 1976, as amended by Government Ntoces R. 372 of 9 March 1979, R. 2341 of 19 October 1979 and R. 2448 of 2 November 1979.

2. Regulation 72 (5) (c) (i) of the regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "R300" of the expression "R312".

3. Regulation 76 (1) (a) of the regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "R432" of the expression "R444" and for the expression "R408" of the expression "R420".

4. Regulation 76 (1) (c) (i) of the regulations is hereby amended for the expression "R300" of the expression "R312" and for the expression "R276" of the expression "R288".

5. The provisions of this Schedule shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 October 1979.

TA
COURSE OUT

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing
		VACATI
14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (brie - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition
21 September		

EXA

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INC
ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

PLIGHT OF UNWANTED CHILDREN

C. Herald 12/9/81 298

THE Cape Peninsula is suffering from an epidemic of abandoned babies. More and more parents are taking the easy way out and walking out on their responsibilities, social workers say.

There may be a housing problem or lack of day-care facilities which forces mothers to put their children out to foster-parents.

Parents who find themselves bogged down in family or financial troubles often find it easier to leave their children where they know they will be cared for, and then opt out of their lives.

Some may come back to claim them within a short period of time, others with no inclination to accept life's responsibilities resent being forced to provide for 'unwanted' children.

There may also be other considerations which force parents to abandon their children.

Last week social workers were informed of seven abandoned children in Cape Town ranging from 10 months to 10 years. Although there are no available figures for child desertion, more people appear to be coming forward to report these cases.



LITTLE Rachel Brock, 10 months, and her sister Theresa, 8, have not seen their parents for a number of months. A maternal grandmother is caring for them. If you can help locate the parents contact Miss Caroline at 67-8348 or 67-8033.

RELATIVES

Except for one, the children were left in the care of relatives or friends in Manenberg while mothers went out to work. They were well looked after until the financial burden became too heavy for these foster parents who sought help at The Administration of Coloured Affairs.

According to a social worker attached to the Administration, relatives or friends have to prove that errant parents are untraceable before applying for a maintenance grant.

TRACE

Meanwhile social workers try to trace missing parents by visiting the last known place of employment or appealing to newspapers for help. These measures are necessary to prevent relatives obtaining grants for children whose parents may, in some cases, be living just around the corner, the social worker said.

She blamed poverty as one of the reasons for parents abandoning their children but admitted there were many related social factors involved.

Illegitimacy or the strain of being a single parent were cited as causes for desertion by Shawco social worker, Miss L S Caroline, who is dealing with six of the abandoned children.

'Some are real cases of desertion but in others children are often left with maternal grandmothers. We try to trace parents by having children's photographs published but, if nobody comes forward we follow a court procedure and then place the children in foster care.' she said.

[redacted]

PAGE 7

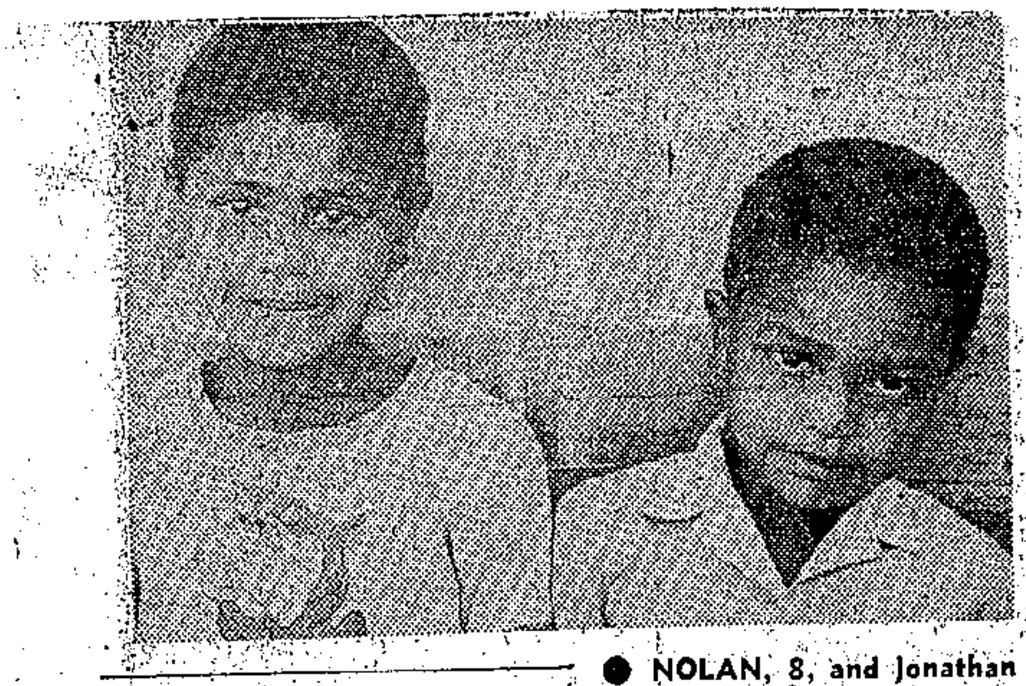
- Foreign Exchange
- U.K. Imputation System

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981
COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER
THE INCOME TAX ACT MEYEROWITZ

NO.	TOPIC	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
		-	10.4 10.6 T.1523

Summarised table on D.T.A.

C. Herald 12/9/81 (248)



● NOLAN, 8, and Jonathan van Wyk, 5, and their sister Angeline, 10 (not in picture), are being cared for by their grandmother. Their mother, Joan van Wyk, has been described as an infrequent visitor who was last seen in March this year. Contact Miss Caroline if you can help.

Funds needed for Child Welfare expansion project

EvPost 12/9/81

298

By SALLY KERNOHAN

THE Port Elizabeth Child and Family Welfare Society needs funds urgently if it is to go ahead with its much-needed decentralisation project.

On the drawing boards are an administration block and two creches to serve the city's black areas.

But, to establish these services, the society needs more than R700 000.

At present all wishing to consult the society have to come to its central office in the Feather Market Hall — sometimes involving two or more bus trips.

In some cases where money is tight, people walk several kilometres to the office.

"I feel that, to be effective in our service to the community, we have to be nearer where the community is," said Mrs Enid Smuts, the society's director of professional services.

"What we have in mind is a site where the present Windvogel bus station is. We hope to establish the administration block there.

"It will then mean only one bus trip for people in the black townships."

One of the new creches would be built on the same site and another is planned for the new Booysen Park suburb.

"We want to avoid a Mitchell's Plain situation where the people were moved into their homes, but no facilities had been provided for the working parents.

"We intend to build the creche at Booysen Park before the people move into their new homes there," said Mrs Smuts.

The society, apart from their social workers' salaries which are partially subsidised by the State, functions totally from Community Chest funds.

"But, to succeed in our new project, we shall have to appeal for funds from elsewhere," said Mrs Smuts.

Mrs Smuts said World Vision had been approached and they had promised funds for the running and staffing of the creches.

"But the estimated cost of the Windvogel complex is R510 000, while the Booysen Park creche is going to cost R203 000," she said.

The administration block would house 15 social workers and, besides the creche for 100 children, would also comprise a boardroom and multi-purpose hall where group work of a therapeutic nature would be held.

"We also plan an enclosed play area for the children of clients being interviewed."

Mrs Smuts said it was hoped to include a caretaker's cottage and childrens' home in the Windvogel complex.

Like Windvogel, the Booysen Park creche would have facilities for 100 children.

"Our ultimate goal is that each one of our race groups will handle their own affairs," said Mrs Smuts.

Hans 7 QC 384 14/9/81 (298)

Mentally retarded Coloured children

201. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions:

(1) (a) How many State institutions are there in the Republic for mentally retarded Coloured children, (b) what are their names and (c) where are they situated;

(2) how many (a) children are accommodated in each such institution at present and (b) applicants are waiting to be admitted to such institutions;

(3) how many mentally retarded Coloured children are accommodated in mental institutions in the Republic at present?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) (a) One.

(b) Dr. A. J. Stals Care and Rehabilitation Centre

(x) Westlake, Cape Town.

(2) (a) 307.

(b) 279.

(3) The information is not readily available as separate statistics concerning persons are not kept in respect of each race group.

Children in places of safety

93. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available any children were kept in a place of safety while his Department determined their race classification; if so, (a) how many children were so kept, (b) at what age did each child enter such place of safety and (c) for how long was each child kept there;

(2) whether any such children are still being kept in a place of safety at present; if so, for how long is it anticipated that each such child will still be kept there; if not, what was the outcome of the classification of each such child?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) The information required is not available.

A copy of a press statement I have issued regarding the matter, is attached herewith:

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE J. C. HEUNIS, MP, MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Reports in the Press with reference to evidence sumbitted to the Hoexter Commission implying that the race classification of children in need of care in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 cause the delay of the finalizing of Children's Court enquiries and that my Department being responsible for the administration of the aforementioned Act is instrumental in the unnecessary custody of children in need of care in "places of safety", do not reflect the true state of affairs.

The classification of children in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950, normally takes place when the births of children are registered and as soon as possible after the forms of notification of a birth are received by my Department's head office in Pretoria. The Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 requires that the father of a child, or his mother or any person that was present at the birth, if the mother is for one or other reason not capable thereto, or the tenant of the home where the child is born, or the person who has the child in his care, must, within 14 days after the birth of the child, report the birth on the prescribed form to a registrar, assistant registrar or a police officer or a justice of the peace.

The birth of a child therefore normally comes to the attention of my Department when his birth is registered whereby the classification mechanism in terms of the Population Registration Act automatically comes into operation.

Unfortunately it is so that the foregoing legal requirements are frequently not being adhered to, and it then happens that the children become the victims of the negligence of the parents, or mother in the case of an illegitimate child, or the other responsible persons.

The Children's Act, 1960 determines the procedure to be followed in connection with children in need of care who are brought before a Commissioner of Child Welfare and section 35(2) of this Act reads as follows:

"(2) (a) In selecting any person in whose custody a child is to be placed or any children's home, . . . to which a child is to be sent, regard shall be had to the religious and cultural background and ethnological grouping of the child and, in selecting such a person, also to the nationality of the child and the relationship between him and such person.

(b) Any illegitimate child whose classification in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act No. 30 of 1950), is the same as that of his mother shall be deemed to have the same religious and cultural background and nationality as his mother and only relatives of the mother of any such child shall be regarded as being related to such child.

(c) A child shall not be placed in the custody of any person whose classification in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 is not the same as that of the child except where such person is the parent or guardian of the child.".

In view of the restriction in section 35(2)(c) concerning the custody of a child by the person whose classification is not the same as that of the child, the Commissioner of Child Welfare must inevitably have at his disposal the necessary evidence regarding the classification of both the child and the person in whose care he intends placing the child. Normally, a birth certificate or an identity document on which the classification of the child/person appears, will be submitted to the Commisioner of Child Welfare as evidence.

My Department normally only become involved when such documents cannot be submitted to the Commissioner of Child Welfare. In such a case my Department is approached to indicate the classification in term of the Population Registration Act, 1950 of the persons concerned, and it then appears that in most cases the births of the children are either not registered or that the particulars concerning the children or their parents which were submitted are not sufficient to obtain the required information from the population register. Quite often wrong or false information furnished to the Commissioner of Child Welfare is relayed to my Department which leads to never ending correspondence. Such a state of affairs cannot but cause delays. The Population Registration Act and therefore also my Department can, however, not be blamed for this. That children in the process, are being kept unnecessarily for long periods in custody because the Children's Court Inquiries cannot be finalized timeously is regretted.

It is, however, a fact that legal provisions are means which have been placed on the Statute Book to reach certain aims—the Population Registration Act, 1950, for the inclusion of the population in the population register, and the classification of the persons who are included in the population register under certain population groups; and the Children's Act, 1960, which has as its aim the protection of children. The inclusion of persons in the population register can only take place if the public renders the necessary cooperation, and who sometimes fails badly in this regard. The authorities play an important role as far as the protection of children in terms of the Children's Act, 1960 is concerned. The unfortunate situation, however, is that the purpose of the Children's Act, 1960 is frustrated through the ngeligence of persons, who, in the first instance, are responsible for the children and who must see to it that their births are properly notified to my Department with all the correct and relevant particulars.

In evidence submitted to the Hoexter Commission reference has been made of

the long detainment of children in places of safety due to a delay in the finalising of the classification in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950 of the children concerned.

The relevant cases were of a complexed nature and the surrounding circumstances so diversed and comprehensive that time consuming investigations had to be made. My Department was seriously frustrated in all its efforts to obtain the necessary information.

In accordance with section 17 of the Population Registration Act, 1950, no information may be furnished from the population register except in certain prescribed circumstances. Such information from the population register should especially not be furnished when it is not considered to be in the interest of the persons concerned.

It is not considered in the interest of the persons concerned who are involved in the cases to reveal the information, which is of a personal nature.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN
Date: 17 September 1981.

SUNDAY EXPRESS September 20, 1981

EXPRESSCOPE DRAMATIC NEW BID LAUNCHED TO FIND

WANTED

A HOME



BE MY PARENT — a desperate advertising campaign initiated by Johannesburg Child Welfare — was launched this week.

Behind it is the tragic story of the 21 000 and more children denied a family life just this year.

They are the children virtually abandoned by their own parents who are in need of foster homes.

Last year welfare societies dealt with 22 000 children who needed to be placed in foster homes, but received only 220 applications from families willing to foster.

This week a four-year-old boy appealed for a foster home in the personal columns of a daily newspaper:

"Four-year-old boy who has been in a Children's Home for three years needs a foster family, craves care and attention and is sometimes angry with the world around him.

"If you have place in your home and heart for him contact Child Welfare . . ."

This four-year-old boy is the product of a broken home where the father deserted the family.

His mother has since remarried and her new husband refuses to accept either Mark — a pseudonym as foster children cannot be named — or his slightly older brother.

His mother also shows little interest in caring for her children, so both have been cared for in institutions.

The social worker dealing with his case, Mrs Cecile Frankel, said: "There's still a chance for Mark to adapt to a new family because he's so young.

"So far we've received about 15 replies to the advertisement and those have been narrowed down to two applicantswho will be interviewed next week".

She said the purpose of the interviews would be to assess the applicant's flexibility, emotional stability, warmth, ability to be committed and ability to relate, as well as ability to work within an authority setting and work with people from a different socio-economic background.

In addition, assessment is made of the applicant's attitude to children and child rearing, as well as their feelings about people whose behaviour patterns are deviant from the norm.

Mrs Frankel said the last factor was very important in foster parents accepting the



By DEBRA

child's real parents as the two would probably be in close contact when the real parents visited the child.

"The other very important factor is for potential foster parents to realize exactly what fostering entails. They must recognise the child's needs and be prepared to devote a lot of time to him," she added.

After a successful interview, where she is satisfied that the potential foster parents and the child will be compatible, another social worker will interview the applicants at home.

If all the preliminary inter-

Juvenile court claim rejected

THE Department of Justice has rejected a claim that children have no legal representation in juvenile courts.

Mrs Elinda Bramwell, chairman of the Committee of Concern for Children made the claim last week when she announced that representations are to be made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on the protection of children.

Mrs Bramwell called on Dr Koornhof to look into the rights of children.

This week the Justice Department told **SOWETAN** that children can have legal representation in juvenile cases and the department ensures that the children's parents are informed of the child's appearance in court so they may accompany the child.

The parents could instruct an attorney to represent the children, and this was normal practice, the spokesman said.

The spokesman also pointed out that there was no sitting juvenile court, but any court could be used for juveniles.

Parents hit out at creche fees rise

By Charlene Beltramo

Witbank parents are up in arms about monthly nursery school fees that have risen as much as 300 percent at the municipal creche since the beginning of the year.

Municipal spokesmen have refused to comment.

At least three parents have removed their children from the municipal creche and nursery school.

Children were moved into the nursery school a few weeks ago. The new pre-school apparently cost the municipality about R500 000 to build.

"What is the use of spending so much money, if they are going to charge fees parents cannot afford," said one embittered mother who asked not to be named.

Fees which were R30 a child and R58 for three children went up to R92 a child and R127 for three or more children from yesterday.

Parents said there were rumours fees would go up again in a few months.

A woman who removed her three children said she had left them in the care of her domestic servant.

Parents said the municipality forced at least two other pre-school centres in the town to close recently, apparently to make way for the new municipal creche.

298

Mummy'





"Even if children were placed as babies and have come to see their foster parents as their psychological parents, there is very little chance that they can be adopted."

She said that the process of adopting a foster child was extremely complicated and time-consuming.

"The court has got to prove that the child has been abandoned, and in order to do this, we have to trace the real parents, who — if found — have to tell their side of the story.

"There is never a fool-proof case, and because there are different interpretations of the Act, it makes it more difficult. We have made hundreds of requests to have the Act changed, but nothing has been done so far although it is apparently being investigated at the moment.

● Mrs Andrag said that permanent foster care would be a more viable alternative.

"But, to start this properly we would need more money for treatment care and preventative measures.

"I would ideally like to deal with each individual case of a broken home, and take six months to investigate the situation to see if things could change with our help.

"We would look carefully at what was going wrong in the home, and counsel all members as his mother".

BE MY PARENT

A TWO-YEAR-OLD Catholic boy needs a foster home. His present foster parents, due to their age, can no longer "keep up" as he is a loveable, responsive and of course active child. He has minimal contact with his parents and little with his two brothers. He enjoys interaction with other children of his own age and older. Placement area Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton. Contact Child Welfare 836-5381 Ext 32. WO 192.

● Advertised in The Star . . . a loveable two-year-old.

BE MY PARENT

FOUR-YEAR-OLD boy, who has been in a Childrens' Home for three years needs a foster family. He craves care and attention, and is sometimes angry with the world around him. His mother is unable to care for him but will want to visit — which will be arranged by the Social Worker. If you have place in your home and heart for him Contact Child Welfare, 836-5381 Ext 32. Placement area, Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton.

6

Do you have place in your home and heart for a child?

nesburg woman, said: "I can afford to look after two children, let alone one, but have been refused the whole way.

"I have even been refused permission to look after children for the weekend.

"I've heard they're desperate for foster parents, so why are they refusing my case just because I am not married?"

The other case involves a Bloemfontein woman, Yvonne, who would prefer not to disclose her surname.

"I have been trying to adopt my deceased husband's son for the last year, but although his

Yvonne said Child Welfare could do nothing about her case, because the child's real mother did have contact — if not constant — with the boy.

● The "Be My Parent" advertising campaign is the first of its kind in South Africa, and said to be the most immediate way of attracting potential foster parents and educating the public to the needs of children for foster families.

In an attempt to counter the critical need for foster parents, Johannesburg welfare societies — headed by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society — are following a trend well established in America and the United Kingdom.

S EXPRESS 20/4/81

(248)

S. Express 2019/81 (248)



LEVELAND

views are successful, a meeting between the child and potential foster parents is arranged, and plans for helping the child to adapt and settle in are made.

Mrs Frankel said many foster parents became so attached to their charges that they wanted to adopt them, but that this was virtually impossible because of the Children's Act.

The Sunday Express spoke to foster parents in this position and heard the story of Annetjie who has lived with her foster parents for three years . . . so far.

But, although Annetjie — not her real name — has become part of her foster family and regards the parents as her own, she could at any stage be taken away and returned to her "real" biological parents.

Annetjie's case is not rare — it applies to thousands of children all over South Africa, where in terms of the Children's Act, their biological parents have more "right" to them than anyone else, even if they were placed in foster homes as babies.

And this in most cases makes it impossible for foster parents to adopt their foster children, even if child welfare societies — who say their "hands are tied" — want to help.

Annetjie's story was told to the Sunday Express this week by a tired and frustrated foster father who has been trying to adopt her for the past year.

He is a 32-year-old Pretoria man — who cannot be named in terms of the Children's Act — with a wife and two daughters of his own.

He took Annetjie into his home in 1978 after his wife met her at a Pretoria playschool which was also registered as a place of safety for children.

"Annetjie also has a sister whom the people running the playschool are now fostering. When they were put out for care, we decided to take her — then only 14 months old.

"We knew that her biological parents were entitled to a visit every two weeks, which wasn't a problem until their visits became very erratic, and Annetjie became very upset when she saw them.

"They visited regularly for the first six weeks, and then kept away for the next three months.

"When they suddenly pitched up, I gave them hell as it was obviously upsetting for the child.

"It is often impossible for foster parents to adopt the children"

"We then, after meeting with Child Welfare, said they should make arrangements with us every time they wanted to see the child, after which they visited sporadically for the next six months.

"After their last visit together, we did not see either of them for fifteen months. Then the mother came round and Annetjie went beserk.

"She clung to my wife and screamed blue murder every time a stranger came into the house.

"It was then that I decided to fight for adoption.

"Welfare suggested I get a psychologist's report on her to make my case stronger, but although he said she had become an integral part of our family, that didn't help.

"I had thought the Children's Act said children could be adopted and declared abandoned if their parents made no contact with them for two years.

"But when I took the whole thing to the Commissioner, I was told this was wrong.

"He said this was the case only if the children were not returned to their parents after two years.

"And it gets more complicated because different people apparently have different interpretations of the Act," he said.

"So here I sit, and all I can do is wait. I've tried absolutely everything, but unless the law is changed, I don't know how far I'll get.

"I only hope that my story will help to get things moving."

Mrs Susan Andrag, of the Foster Care Centre in Pretoria, a branch of Pretoria Child Welfare, said of this case: "The whole thing is terribly unfair, and there's nothing we can do about it.

"We get so many cases just like this one, and all of them centre on the Children's Act which favours the biological parents.

S. Express 20/9/81

bers, to see if their attitudes and behaviours could change for the better.

"If after this period, nothing changed, I would advocate that permanent foster homes be found for the children.

"This would be far less unsettling for both foster parents and children, and they would be in the same home and family until they became adults.

"I also think more people would apply to be foster parents as they would be assured that the child would not be taken away from them."

● Another problem area is the screening of potential foster parents, according to Mrs Andrag.

"At the moment we do not have the finance to go through the whole process properly.

"Ideally both the child and foster parents should be seen and counselled by a psychologist, to see if the home is suitable to the child's needs.

"As well as more social workers to give people individual attention, we need highly-skilled staff for evaluation units — like psychologists (whose services are not subsidized at the moment), doctors and occupational therapists.

"At the moment we're so short-staffed and under-financed that we cannot provide a high quality service, but do the best as we can under the circumstances."

● The Sunday Express has two other case histories which illustrate other difficulties and problems with foster care.

The first is that of a 38-year-old woman who has been trying for two years to foster a child.

Her request has been continually refused because she is not married, although she holds a senior post at work and earns a good salary.

Ms Corrie Burger, a Johan-

mother doesn't seem to care for him, and he wants to stay with me, I can't do it.

"His mother only contacted him once in the eight years I was married to his father, and then after my husband died, she demanded him back.

"I was forced to agree after many lawyer's letters, and she told him he was never to see me again.

"But although she lives in the Transvaal, she's sent him to boarding school in Bloemfontein.

"And whenever he goes home to her, she packs him off to relatives and hardly even sees him.

"A short while ago, he had chicken pox and the school asked him to go home until it was over.

"He phoned his mother who told him come to me — she wouldn't let him go to her.

"And this happens so often — whenever he is in need or wants comfort, he always comes to me and thinks of me.

Work to start in 1983 on Braelynn creche

DD 28/9/81

(298)

p of

c and

cc nitted.

4.

Ne gin

ar et

mu: been

incurred. FASB 34 adds another, in that

> "activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for its intended use are in progress."[11]

"Activities" in this context include the development of plans, obtaining permits, as well as administrative and technical activities during the pre-construction phase. In other words, due to the broad definiton of "activities", the capitalisation period begins in the planning stage. Mr T.K. Woolley of AECI Ltd believes the capitalisation period should begin when board approval for the project is granted.[12] This would mean that all those interest costs incurred before Board approval is obtained, would need to be expensed. These costs should not be material, and no problem should exist here. It is submitted that the planning stage is the correct time to begin capitalisation. The end of the capitalisation period gives rise to much more discussion and thought.

R3-m housing loans needed

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg City Council is applying for National Housing Loans exceeding R3-million to enable organisations to provide additional accommodation for the aged and underprivileged children.

Our Parents Home in Gardens, which was established 33 years ago, needs R1 507 000 for a programme which will offer 48 additional beds.

The project will include 36 single rooms with toilets, six double rooms for the infirm aged, an extension to the sun room, an occupational therapy room and a superintendent's flat and office.

A second old age scheme requires R1 503 870 for extensions to the Witwatersrand Old Age Home in Parktown. These will include a new wing for nursing staff and a new block for 67 residents.

The third National Housing Loan is for extensions to the Salvation Army's Strathyre Girls' Hostel near Devetshof at a cost of R515 814.

A new block of 10 single bedrooms will be built for girls in matric. Each room will have its own basin and shower and will give the girls more privacy during their final year in school.

It will also include a lounge-recreation room and a flat and office for the house parents.



These mothers waited the whole morning yesterday hoping to find a place in the creche which will be run at the Rocklands Civic Centre for their children. They were turned away because the creche was full and now has a waiting list of 250.

Pictures: Clarence Muller

Creche opens, but many were turned away

CT 6/10/81 (27)(28)

Staff Reporter

THE first civic centre in Mitchells Plain which the Cape Town City Council has permitted to be used as a creche during the day was officially opened yesterday morning.

But nearly 50 disappointed mothers had to be turned away because the creche was already full.

There is already a waiting list of 250 children.

Eighty children will attend the creche at the Rocklands Civic Centre in Mitchells Plain.

Since January last year they have been accustomed to using a room in a house belonging to Mrs Audrey Wagner, organizer of the Civic Centre creche.

Another two creches, to be established at private homes, were planned for January next year to ease the drastic need in the area, Mrs Wagner said.

The two creches, which together will cater for 50 children, are also already fully booked.

Mrs Wagner said the opening of the creche at the Rocklands Civic Centre came after a battle with the City Council which had been going on since March.

She said members of the Rocklands Nursery School Steering Committee had written to the council asking for permission to use civic centres as creches, but had not received a reply.

The steering committee had then asked the Grassroots Educational Trust to approach the City Council with the request.

At a meeting early last month between the City Council and the Grassroots Trust, the City Council had given permission for the Rocklands Civic Centre to be used as a creche.

There was already a waiting list of 250 children for the creche, Mrs Wagner said yesterday.



Letitia Swiggelaar, 4, of Rocklands, was one of the lucky toddlers to obtain a place at the creche at the Rocklands Civic Centre.

Working women and child-care

By Maggie Rowley
In New York

Inadequate child-care facilities are keeping women out of the job market and hindering their careers, a new Wellesley College report claims.

"Social scientists have been far more concerned with the effects of maternal employment and day care on children than they have been with the effects of the lack of child care, or of inadequate child care, on parents' lives," research team leader, Mr James A Levine said.

Compiled by the Wellesley's centre for research on women, the report is the first examination of the relationship between the Federal government's child care policy and equal opportunity.

It states that the lack of day-care facilities is not allowing the federal goal of equal job opportunity and education for women to be met.

Researchers found that inadequacies within federal child care support programmes removed women's incentives for progress at work by cutting off child care subsidies when families reach marginal income levels.

Mr Levine said that the federal child care programmes and child care provisions in employment and training programmes, favour the employment of male family heads and discourage the employment of women.

Society to start new child training centre

DD 16/10/81

298

EAST LONDON — The Mental Health Society here will start a training centre and protective workshop for mentally handicapped and retarded children in Duncan Village from January next year.

The local director for Mental Health, Mrs Laurice Cohen, said this would be a two-pronged thrust for mentally retarded children to help them integrate into society.

"We came to the realisation that mentally handicapped children who could not fit into a normal school situation could benefit from some form of training," she said.

"We opened a training centre at the Parkside Community Hall and our protective workshop, called the Work Bench, in Lomond Street, Charles Lloyd Township," Mrs Cohen said.

The workshop would be established in the old market building in Duncan Village while the training centre would be erected at the Duncan Village Community Centre.

The training centre which will be a prefabricated classrooms will accommodate 30 children and the workshop 20.

Mrs Cohen said the mentally handicapped child would be trained to reach his full potential and hopefully, when he or she had completed their training, would move to the workshop where he would be taught to do a job of work.

"We have already managed to get sub-contracts from local industries and firms. We have also established a sub-committee in Duncan Village under the chairmanship of Mr Andrew Nkone.

"They are assisting us in fund-raising," she said.

"The local Department of Co-operation and Development and the East Cape Administration Board gave us the go-ahead and we hope to get a subsidy from the Department of Education and Training," Mrs Cohen said.

Asked how the project would be hampered if the removal of blacks from Duncan Village became a reality, Mrs Cohen said they would carry on until the residents were moved and the project would be moved with them wherever they went. — DDR

Subsidy increased

Staff Reporter

THE government has increased the per capita subsidy to coloured nursery schools from R11 to R30 per pupil per quarter, the Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, said yesterday.

Mr Arendse said the increased subsidies came into effect from April 1 this year. All nursery schools were being informed and the Department of Internal Affairs was "giving urgent attention" to the payment of the subsidies.

A Provincial Education Department spokesman said per capita subsidies to white nursery schools varied from R21.25 to R31.25 according to the income of parents.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper — *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

PRICE (GST included) 30c PRYS (AVB ingesluit)
ABROAD 40c BUITELANDS
POST FREE · POSVRY

VOL. 196

CAPE TOWN, 28 OCTOBER 1981
KAAPSTAD, 28 OKTOBER 1981

[No. 7864

GENERAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

DRAFT CHILD CARE BILL

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for general information and comment. No decision has yet been made on any principle or provision of the Bill.

Any comments and representations thereanent should be submitted in writing to the Director-General: Health, Welfare and Pensions, P.O. Box 3879, Cape Town, 8000, not later than 31 December 1981.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

KONSEPWETSONTWERP OP KINDERSORG

Die volgende Konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer. Geen besluit oor enige beginsel of bepaling van die Wetsontwerp is al geneem nie.

Enige kommentaar daarop en vertoë daaromtrent moet nie later nie as 31 Desember 1981 skriftelik by die Direkteur-generaal: Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, Posbus 3879, Kaapstad, 8000, ingedien word.

The nursery school's

Star 30/10/81 343 Uplift in Alex 298

By Diann Shoebotham

In a school where 120 children are allowed to do as they please, play wherever and with whatever they wish, one would expect chaos — but not so with the Montessori method.

This system of teaching, revived in South Africa by Mrs Orcillia Oppenheimer, will be used in the new Alexandra Nursery School under the guidance of the Montessori Society.

Members of the society with diplomas will also give the creche's staff an intensive training programme and supply the specially designed, imported equipment.

On a visit to a Soweto school I saw the Montessori method's effectiveness when children hurried through their breakfast and rollcall so they could start working.

The youngsters quickly chose their materials — still new-looking after a year's use — and settled down to concentrate in an almost unbelieveable hush.

Mrs Oppenheimer pointed out that although they were free to play outside, none of them wanted to as they were too engrossed in their work.

"The difference between conventional and Montessori education," she explained, is that in normal schools they are told what they will do and at the end of a specific period the whole class moves on to the next activity, whether or not they have all finished.

"If they all blow bubbles on Thursday and one child really enjoys it, he cannot continue on Friday because by then they are all playing with plasticine?

"This destroys his interest and concentration," she said.

In Montessori schools each child decides what he wants to work with and no one, neither child nor adult, may disturb him until he has finished.

As there is only one piece of each type of equipment, youngsters have to practise patience and self-discipline in waiting their turn.

Pupils are shown how to use the articles and are then left to themselves to experiment. The equipment is specially designed so they can see their own mistakes and work out how to correct them.

Mixed age groups of children from three to six years old, work together and Downs Syndrome (Mongoloid) children fit in well as they can progress at their own speed.

The system was created by the first woman Italian doctor, Dr Maria Montessori, at the beginning of this century.

Her aim was to focus on the child as an individual and to nurture each one's potential.

She worked for a while in asylums and was acclaimed a miracle-worker when she helped handicapped children pass their State primary exams.

Dr Montessori's unusual education methods worked when she ran a nursery school in a slum area and found her pupils had no trouble teaching themselves to write.

Mrs said that permissive period," schools sidered to

trol would rdest

* * *

Mr Elk states that supply of flats on the Reef has dried up and demand is then suggests



Work has begun on the walls of the Alexandra Nursery School. Its three teachers (left), Mrs Susan schoolchildren round the site. The Rotarians who helped create the school, Mr George Kemsley, Mr materials.

PHOTO OPINION

on: Do you think the Prime job well?



Miss Diane Vaskys of Johannesburg: "No, he is trying to do far too much at once — bringing about a revolution."



Mr George Bewick of Florida: "Yes, he is doing a good job and his policy is the best for this country."

STER 30110181 248

But there's not enough money to finish it

The walls of Alexandra's new nursery school are already knee-high — and growing — despite the school's cost having trebled in a year.

When the Uplift Alex. Committee began dreaming about the project in September last year, as TEACH's first school in the township was nearing completion, the cost was R50 000.

Today it is R150 000. Almost R30 000 is still needed to build the pre-school.

Construction is under way and the Rotary Club of Rosebank is confident it will raise the balance so that the school can open at the beginning of next year. TEACH has contributed half of the funds.

Costs would have been far higher if all the surveying, landscaping and designing of plans had not been done by the Rosebank Rotarians.

Members of the Sandton branch have promised to add the finishing touches and the Montessori Society has selected and will train the staff, provide equipment and supervise teaching for the first two years.

The Alexandra Nursery School will cater for 120 children, ranging from two and a half to six years old. They will be fed and taught while their mothers are at work.

The school should be self-supporting as parents will be asked to pay R15 a month per child, which is on a par with fees for other nursery schools in Alexandra.

ned to their old games.

Most observers are surprised to find that Montessori pupils have mastered "the three Rs" by the time they start primary school.

"We do not teach them these skills," said Mrs Oppenheimer. "The materials are there for them to use if they want to.

"If they want to know what the sound 'sss' looks like, we show them a card with a large S on it and they trace the shape of the letter — in the direction they would write it — while making the sound."

Once they know all the sounds, they have individual letters they can put together to make words, so the children learn to write before they can read.

Asked if it was a shock for the children when they started school and were suddenly thrust into a strictly disciplined environment, she said Montessori children were better able to adapt than children with poor self-images.

"This is because our main aim is not to teach them to read, but for them to be aware of their own self-worth and to have confidence and independence."

UN probes child 'slavery' in Cape

5/12/81

(298)

Weekend Argus Reporters

A UNITED NATIONS committee is probing what it believes could be modern-day slavery — especially among farm labourers' children in the Western Cape.

The world body's anti-slavery group has contacted a workers' representative probing the disappearance of young girls from farm workers' homes.

Officials of the committee have telephoned and written to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union, who claims that about 20 young girls disappeared from their parents' homes on farms in the Beaufort West district on October 10.



Mr Solly Essop

NO PAY

It is feared they have been coerced into working as domestic servants for little or no pay. And, says Mr Essop, the Beaufort West incident is an example of 'something which has been going on for years.'

Mr Essop says he referred a letter from the UN committee, which he received in April, to the Government for investigation.

'Someone must have given the committee my name because they telephoned me in February and then wrote me a letter,' he says.

'The UN wanted me to confirm and give details of modern-day slavery in South Africa, but I felt it was more appropriate for the authorities to deal with the matter.

'I forwarded the letter, with one of my own, to the Department of Internal Affairs on the same day I received it. I've had an asknowledgement but I've heard nothing more.

'My union, together with agricultural societies, has previously made representations to the department to investigate the matter and seek ways to stamp out this evil.'

In the October incident, the children were last seen driving off in a minibus with a Cape Town registration, accompanied by a man who left a false forwarding address at the house of one of the girls.

Mr Essop says the matter has been reported to the police.

He says the man who 'recruited' the girls went to a number of farms — many parents then arrived home from work to find their children missing.

'Worried parents came to ask me to do something about it because in the past when children disappeared to the cities, they were never heard from again,' he says.

'We know these children are now working like slaves for small businesses or as domestic workers with very little or no pay.

'It's a problem we have in the Karoo. There is no industry so if someone comes along with what looks like a good offer, the people go — but God help them.'

RAN AWAY

Mr Essop says that only this week he was called in to help 12 children who had run away from a farm in Clanwilliam where they had been recruited for 'slave labour.'

'They were picking oranges and being paid 30 cents a day,' he says.

'They walked all through the night and arrived at Calvinia station on Sunday. I was phoned because they had no money to get back to their homes in Victoria West.'

Child slavery alleged

ARGUS 17/12/81 (D6) (298)

'A cesspool that stains the name of Christianity — but Government silence has been deafening'

By Johann Potgieter

EVIDENCE is mounting that a widespread modern-day slavery racket draws hundreds of rural children each year into a life of servitude and exploitation in the homes of the urban rich.

This was stated by Mr Sollie Essop, chairman of the Karoo region of the Association of Management Committees, when The Argus approached him about allegations that a man from Cape Town had taken children from Beaufort West to the city against their will and that of their parents.

It has been alleged that the children were compelled to work for rich households, that they were held in captivity, that they were underfed, assaulted, sometimes sexually molested, and paid nothing or very little.

Mr Essop said allegations of this kind recurred year after year, and as long ago as 1976 the Minister then responsible, Mr Hennie Smit, had promised the now defunct Coloured Representative Council a full investigation.

In spite of mounting evidence — from, for example, servants who managed to escape from these households — no steps had been taken, Mr Essop said.

'This thing is so widespread. It is a stain on the name of Christianity, and for this reason people are trying to keep it hidden.

'In the meantime, hundreds of our rural children are exploited and used every year.'

The London-based Anti-Slavery Society this year asked Mr Essop for information on the matter, and he referred their request to the appropriate Government department.

'I assumed it would be best for the State to deal with this terrible thing, but their silence has been deafening.

'It has gone so far that overseas anti-slavery groups see fit to concern themselves with the plight of these children, but our own State has not lifted a finger.'

Mr Essop said the matter of disappearing children at Beaufort West was 'the tip of an iceberg.'

The worst exploiters of labour, including child labour, were white farmers.

No legislation existed to protect farm workers, and he, as a farm workers' representative, had been told he would be shot if he went to certain farms.

He said it was bitterly ironic that the second most ruthless exploiters of child labour were wealthy coloured people.

Suddenly a mother has nothing more to say...

ARGUS 17/12/81

298

'This thing of the disappearing children has been going on for decades, and if police were to search every house in areas like Rylands Estate, they'd find a lot of these children.'

Allegations made recently, he said had not been refuted, but the political establishment — both Government and Opposition — had not shown a flicker of interest.

Now, the time had come to 'lance the boil'.

'We might as well begin with the way children are taken and forced to work their fingers to the bone for city families.

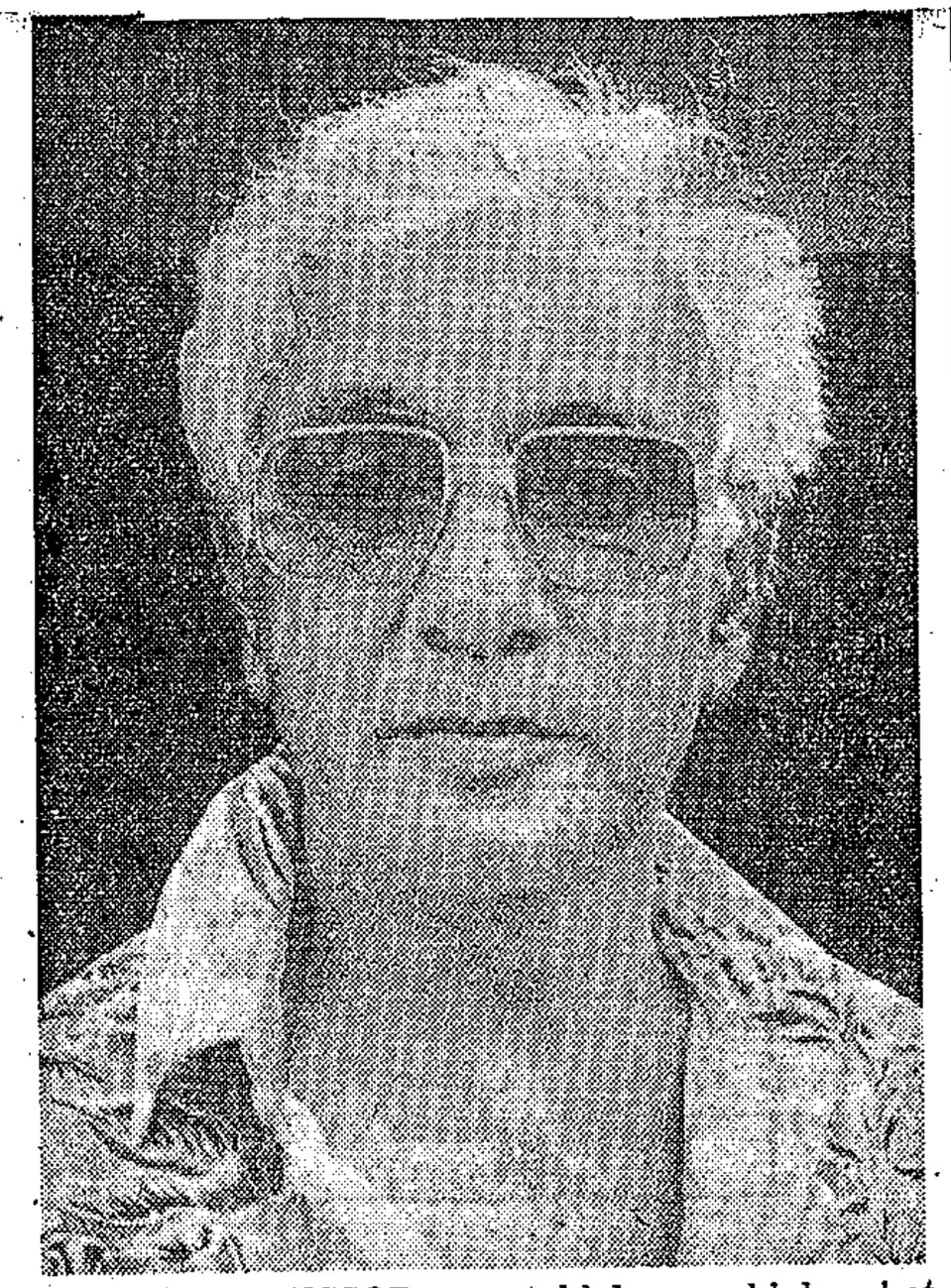
'If you were to dig here you would open a cesspool that stains the name of Christianity.'

COMPLAINTS

He said complaints had been received from most Karoo and Boland towns.

Ceres was 'a big hunting ground', and a new Mercedes Benz regularly visited Leeu-Gamka to pick up two or three children.

An Argus investigation has been given the names of children from places such as Wellington, Calvinia, Paarl and De Aar, and was told that recently a large group of children fled from a Clanwilliam farm to their parents' homes at Victoria West.



MR SOLLIE ESSOP . . . told he would be shot if he went to certain farms.

● **TOMORROW — Interviews with two 'slave servants' and their former 'master'.**

ARGUS 17/12/81 (248)

THE rural communities from which the children come are rife with rumour and confusion.

It is the confusion of rural, often illiterate people struggling to find information that is, in fact, readily at hand.

Some resign themselves to this confusion. Others resist as best they can. This is best illustrated by the case of Lizzie Wylbach.

LAST WEEK Mrs Katriena Wylbach, until then the driving force behind attempts to trace the allegedly kidnapped children, decided she had nothing more to say about the 'disappearance' in June of her 14-year-old daughter Lizzie.

In earlier Press interviews, Mrs Wylbach, an illiterate cleaner at one of the guest houses in Beaufort West insisted her daughter had been taken against her wishes and had been one of a group taken to Cape Town in a delivery van.

Press reports quoted Mrs Wylbach as saying police had told her they could do nothing to trace the children.

Last Sunday Mrs Wylbach apparently took Lena Rooi and Tat Heyns who both worked for the alleged kidnapper and know her daughter's whereabouts, to the Beaufort West police station and asked them to make statements about the matter.

Mrs Wylbach herself refused to comment, but two of those who were present claim the police reaction was hostile.

When The Argus telephoned Mrs Wylbach on Wednesday — without knowing of the incident on Sunday — she said she would be prepared to speak to a reporter and would arrange meetings with some of the other mothers of missing children.

PUZZLING

But on the following day she repeated several times: 'I have made my statement; I have nothing to say.'

The only new information she gave was that the alleged kidnapper had asked her whether he could take Lizzie to Cape Town as a servant, but that she had refused.

Lizzie, she added, had known of this refusal, and yet the man had taken her away.

The initially reported inability of police to trace Lizzie Wylbach is puzzling.

The man who took her away is known in Beaufort West and has since been back in the town. On that occasion October 12 he stayed, as usual, at the Karoo Hotel and entered his legitimate business address in the hotel register.

The car registration number he gave was also legitimate.

On Saturday The Argus simply drove to the man's shop and spoke to him about the general allegations against him.

The previous day, apparently, police had also been to the shop — six months after the disappearance of the child was first reported.

REFUSED

The man refused to give his home address to The Argus, but with the general description Lena Rooi and Tat Heyns had given of the house and the neighbourhood, it was found within half an hour in a wealthy part of Elsies River.

Lizzie was one of six new servants driven to the house in the alleged kidnapper's car in June. She did not leave Beaufort West in a delivery vehicle as is widely believed.

According to Lena Rooi, who was also in the car, Lizzie spent the first night there and was then taken to the man's sister-in-law in Athlone, where she still is.

The man's version of how Lizzie Wylbach came to Cape Town is that he never went to Beaufort West to get her. 'But when I was there her mother offered her to me. I though, all right, get in the car, there's space,' he said.

'I gave her to a good friend in Athlone.'

The man said he could not understand Mrs Wylbach's sudden concern for Lizzie. In October, when he visited Beaufort West to get more servants, he had handed her R25 for her daughter.

The man also confirmed that another girl related to Lizzie, 'Feitjie' or 'Pytie' Taai, 16, had been 'given to' one of his relatives in Paarl.

Both Lena Rooi and Tat Heyns knew this and were, presumably, ready to tell the Beaufort West police.

Mrs Katriena Wylbach — whatever the reasons for her sudden silence — also did not mention to The Argus that she received a telephone call earlier last week which only deepened the confusion.

A girl, purporting to be Lizzie, telephoned and said: 'Mommy, don't worry about me. I live like a princess.'

Apparently Mrs Wylbach is convinced the voice was not her daughter's.

OFFICERS

● The Argus put a number of questions to Major Eddie Snyman, police public relations spokesman, about the investigation and the apparent delays that occured.

After speaking to senior officers in Beaufort West, the major said police knew who the parents concerned were and where their children were.

'Our investigation continues and when we have concluded our work we'll hand the docket to the State prosecutor for his decision,' he said.

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

BY JOHANN PITCH

BOY DESCRIBES BEATINGS

Argus 23/12/81

'OUBOET' Esau, the 14-year-old 'slave servant' whom police took from a Salt River butchery this week, claims his 'masters' once fired a shot to frighten him after he had threatened to run away.

In an interview with The Argus he alleged this occurred at the butchery soon after he had told the men he wanted to go because he had not seen his mother for a long time.

'They said I must shut up, and slapped and kicked me.

'I fled into the backyard and crawled in behind a pile of old tins behind the toilet.

'The one came out and asked the other one whether he should shoot me.

CAME OUT

'When I heard this I came out because they had said it would be nothing for them to shoot me.

'When I came out he fired a shot, and the bullet struck the back wall of the toilet.'

Ouboet came from Avondrood farm near Rawsonville and was driven to the city after his parents had given the butcher permission.

Ouboet claims he was beaten several times.

'Yes, with the fist, the flat hand and the shoe and when I cried they shouted at me to shut up.'

'At the house I made the beds, I washed the dishes, I swept the floors.

'At the butchery I cleaned the counter, I cut the meat with the electric saw, I swept the floor.

'And always when the 'Siamse' got together she said how stupid we were and how useless.'

CHRISTMAS BOX

He ate with the family and a few weeks ago the butcher gave him a 'Christmas box' — two pairs of trousers, two shirts, and a pair of sandals.

Ouboet's life 'under the Siamse', as he calls her, ended on Monday afternoon when two policemen entered the shop and said they had received a letter alleging the boy was ill-treated and abused.

'I don't know where they got the letter, but they took me to the police station and gave me food. They were friendly.'

The policemen then took him to a boys' home in Hanover Park and said they would deliver a detention order later.

RYLANDS

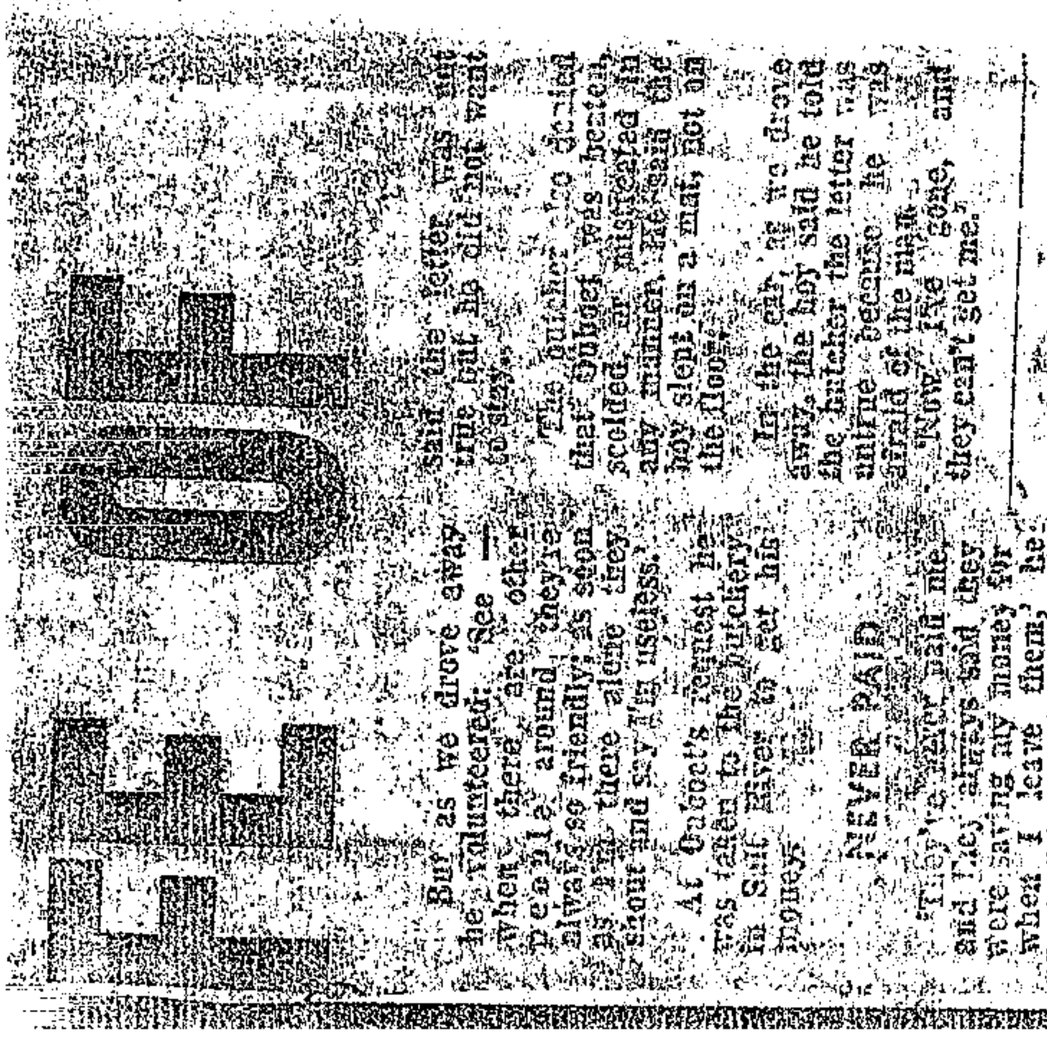
Yesterday morning, with the permission of Mr Bruce Duncan of the boys' home, The Argus drove Ouboet to the butcher's neat house in Rylands Estate so that he could fetch his clothes.

His possessions had already been packed in a cardboard box, and the butcher's wife gave him a number of apples.

No attempt was made to prevent him from leaving and he was treated with apparent courtesy.



GET with his worldly possessions outside the cottage where his parents lived.



BOY DESCRIBES BEATINGS

Bur as we drove away in the butchery van he volunteered: 'See — when there are other people around they're always so friendly, as soon as I'm there alone they scold me and say I'm useless, any manner. At Ouboet's request he was taken to the butchery. In Salt River to get his money.

NEVER PAID

The butcher said he never paid me, and they always said they were saving my money for when I leave them,' he had said.

The butcher readily agreed to pay the boy, and took him from the kitchen to the back, apparently for more than a year's work.

Ouboet insisted that the butcher should keep the money for his recent Christmas box. The butcher kept R20.

As the boy tried to leave the butcher asked him whether the letter alleging child abuse was true.

It is true, Ouboet told him, you want to say there in the kitchen and cos-quarter' asked the boy, standing some distance from the butcher,

UNTIL Monday this week Frederick 'Ouboet' Esau, 14, was an alleged 'slave servant' in Rylands Estate.

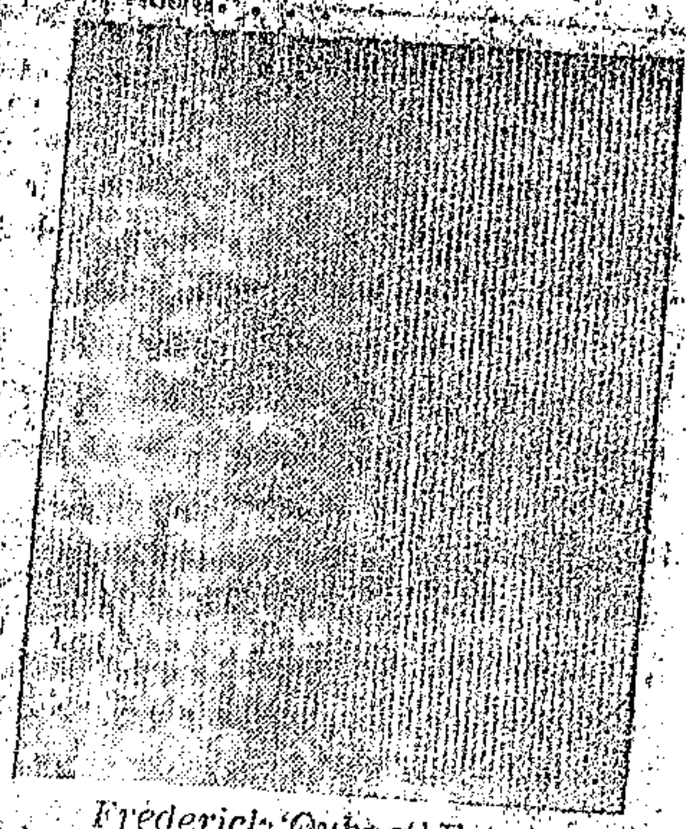
Then, in this Christmas week, his life made two sharp, sudden twists.

First he was released.

Then, when he finally got home, he found that the two people he regarded as his 'parents' had been dead for a year.

Little 'Slave' finds home an empty shell

Argus 23/12/81



Frederick 'Ouboet' Esau

WHEN Ouboet Esau finally got home yesterday afternoon, he discovered that the two elderly people he regarded as his parents had been dead for a year.

He directed us to a cluster of workers' cottages on a farm in the Louwshoek valley near Rawsonville and anxiously walked from door to door looking for Freek and Flora Esau.

The house where they lived — and which he regarded as his home during his time as a 'slave servant' in Cape Town — stood locked and women at the cottages told him Freek and Flora had been dead for a year and buried at nearby Waaihoek.

On the drive from Cape Town, Ouboet had said how much he missed his 'parents' and recalled how his father beat the children only when they had done something wrong.

For fun

"Not like the Slamse who looked to me like they did it for fun or to scare you."

Frederick 'Ouboet' Esau has never been to school.

He can neither read nor write and in the view of Mr Bruce Duncan of a Hanover Park boys' home, he probably was a victim of very early child abuse.

In the one night he spent at the children's home, Ouboet remained very distant and did not mix with the other boys in the home.

"It seems to me," Duncan said, that [illegible] he will never [illegible]

Freek and Flora Esau, two pensioners living on grace at the Louwshoek farm, were not his parents but his grandparents and it seems his real parents lived near Wolseley.

People at the farm said the boy regularly came and went, and finally seemed to adopt Freek and Flora as his parents. It was, probably, Flora who finally told the butcher he could take the boy as his servant.

The last time he saw his 'parents' was about a year ago, just before they died.

"My mother sent a message that I must come home for a change and the 'Slams' brought me," the boy said.

He was dropped at the Rawsonville turn-off on the N1, and walked the 10 km home to his mother.

Policeman

"She became ill and said I must look after my father but one day the one 'Slams' came with a policeman and said I must come back.

"If there wasn't a policeman I would have stayed here, because my father was also ill."

Ouboet will spend Christmas on the farm, living with James Esau, who he calls his 'brother' but who is probably an uncle.

His sister, Ettie, also works on the farm and the other families, in any case, also regard him with affection.

He will [illegible] back [illegible] he will never [illegible]

ARGUS 23/12/84 (28)

Luxury cars, child labour

luxury cars with the registration plates in among the workcottages at night and with engines idling, to speed off.

Nick van Rensburg, Avondrood farm in the vondeld area near Rawville, has, like other warned his workagainst the 'Slamse coming to the cotwith easy offers and smiles.

ut still they let their iren go.

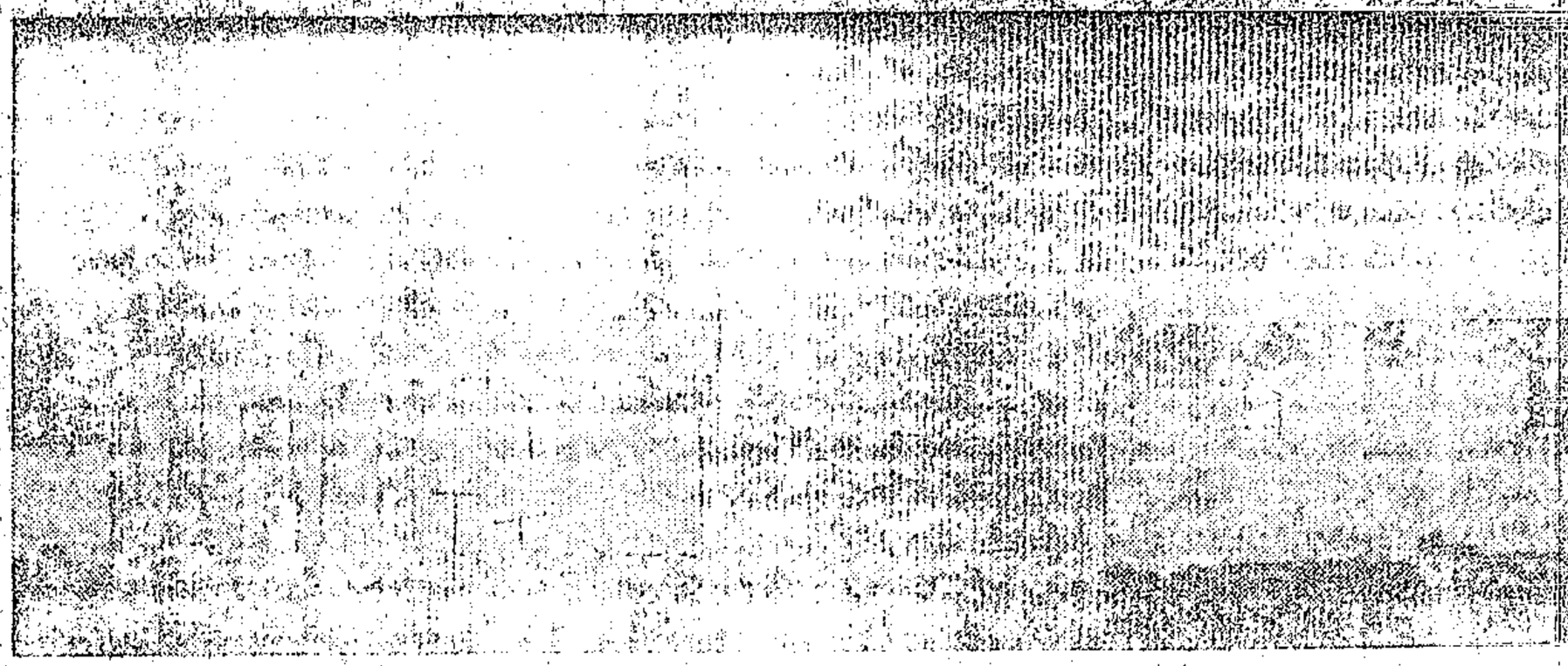
ou'll see the lights at and if you should each the CA cars d off.

y know we're watchthem,' Mr van Rens said.

recent months the have stayed some disaway, waiting, for mple, at the end of the road into Louwshoek le a messenger goes in. having talked to children they already , they'll know exactly to ask for, and this will take the d back to the car and ll go,' Mr van Rens said.

In areas where farmers regularly confront the prowling CA cars, he said, local 'sub-contractors' were used in the hunt for cheap child labour.

'One businessman from Worcester, in his locally registered car, has been coming here to take children for his rich friends at the Cape,' Mr van Rensburg said.



THE cluster of workers' cottages at Louwshoek near Rawsonville where Ouboet's journey ended yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1981

By SELLO RABOTHATA

AT LEAST 150 babies were abandoned this year compared to last year's 400 at the same time, Mr H H Ferreira, director of Johannesburg's Child Welfare Society said yesterday.

Mr Ferreira said the reason for the decline is because mothers are now aware of the services the society offers and instead of abandoning babies they come to the centre to seek help.

The Child Welfare Society offers counselling for families and children, and also provides foster parents under whom the kids are placed.

Mr Ferreira added: "Next year we will build a 'Crisis Intervention Centre' in Mofolo South where a piece of land has been allocated to us by the Soweto Council. This will help to keep mothers and their children together in cases of violence in the family.

"We will also have a place here for abandoned babies and unmarried mothers. We hope this will help reduce the number of abandoned children."

He also said they had applied to the Department of Co-operation and Development for the registration of this centre and this has been approved.

Children exploited as an unprotected labour force

(298) Star 29/12/81

By Moira Levy

Recent research on slavery reveals that all the children in South Africa working for the maintenance and survival of their families are black. On the farms these children have no protection, no security and little possibility of changing their employment.

Research done by the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights last year shows that child labour in South Africa is widespread, but the scale and manner in which it occurs remains largely hidden.

This was contained in a report by the Society presented at the Third International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect held earlier this year in Amsterdam, Holland.

In the report the system of apartheid was blamed for the prevalence of child labour in South Africa.

"All children working for the maintenance and survival of their families, and not merely for pocket money, are black.

"White children are free from the imperatives which force black children out to work at an early age," reads the report.

It goes on: "As a reserve of docile, unprotected labour, children are powerless in the hands of the employer and in the condition of poverty to which apartheid has condemned them.

"For most of these children, whether the children of permanent farm workers called in at any time of year for casual work or child migrants working seasonally, there is no choice.

"They will remain without protection, without security of employment and without possibility of change."

The Society found the majority of child labourers are employed in agriculture.

"There are children working in the urban areas too, as traders, newspaper vendors, supermarket and garage attendants, domestic workers and gardeners, but it is in the agricultural sector, where child labour has a history dating from the period of slavery, that it is most widespread, hidden and abused," reads the report.

The employment of child farm labourers is against the law in South Africa.

A provision in the Black Labour Act of 1968 prohibits, "the recruitment of children under the age of 18," although, according to a circular addressed to local magistrates, recruitment of children between 16 and 18 is permitted.

However, according to the report, there is no effective way of implementing this protective legislation as farmers are given a free hand in recruiting their labour.

"It is clear farmers do recruit under-age children on a massive scale, that the required parental consent is frequently not obtained and that children are often misled about the nature of their work."

The report continues: "There is no protection for these children either on their way to work or at work. As farm workers they are excluded from all South Africa's industrial legislation . . . and as child migrant workers they receive little if any schooling."

Farm schools exist — but these only qualify for a government subsidy if they belong to bona fide farmers. Independent or church schools are excluded.

The farm schools are only for the children of resident farm labourers children from the homelands working temporarily on farms are denied access to these schools.

"There is not much encouragement by the government, nor motivation among the farmers, to provide adequate schools for children who, in their view, will and should become farm labourers as soon as possible," reads the report.

Unesco estimates that only 250-million out of 750-million children of school-going age in developing countries actually attend school.

No. R. 263, 1981

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP DIE UNIVERSITEIT VISTA, 1981 (WET 106 VAN 1981)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Universiteit Vista, 1981 (Wet 106 van 1981), bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 1 Januarie 1982 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Eerste dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. HARTZENBERG.

No. R. 263, 1981

COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE VISTA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1981 (ACT 106 OF 1981)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the Vista University Act, 1981 (Act 106 of 1981), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 1 January 1982.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. HARTZENBERG.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. R. 2837 31 Desember 1981

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

Die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede het kragtens artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie 263 van 1976, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 236 van 21 Februarie 1964, soos gewysig.

2. Regulasie 15 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"15. 'n Onderhoudstoelae wat ingevolge regulasie 13 toegestaan word, is, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies en tensy die Minister uitdruklik anders gelas, betaalbaar vanaf die eerste dag van die maand waarin aansoek om die toelae gedoen is en word normalerweg nie betaal na afloop van die jaar waarin die kind die ouderdom van 18 jaar bereik nie: Met dien verstande dat in die geval van 'n toelae vir die onderhoud van 'n kind wie se ouer of voog tot gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van drie maande of langer of gevonnis is of wat beveel is om vir 'n tydperk van drie maande of langer in 'n Staats- of Staatsgesteunde inrigting aangehou te word, die toelae betaal kan word met ingang van die datum van sodanige vonnis of bevel, na gelang van die geval.".

3. Regulasie 19 (1) van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in paragraaf (a) die uitdrukking "R54" deur die uitdrukking "R62" te vervang;

(b) deur in paragraaf (b) die uitdrukking "R900" deur die uitdrukking "R996" te vervang; en

(c) deur in paragraaf (c) die uitdrukking "R492" deur die uitdrukking "R696" te vervang.

4. Regulasie 19 (2) van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in paragraaf (a) die uitdrukking "R11,65" deur die uitdrukking "R15,25" te vervang;

(b) deur in paragraaf (b) die uitdrukking "R559,20" deur die uitdrukking "R732" te vervang;

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. R. 2837 31 December 1981

REGULATIONS MADE IN TERMS OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960 (ACT 33 OF 1960) — AMENDMENT

The Minister of Internal Affairs has, in terms of section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation 263 of 1976, promulgated the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In these Regulations the expression "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice R. 236 of 21 February 1964, as amended.

2. Regulation 15 of the Regulations is hereby substituted by the following regulation:

"15. Any maintenance grant which has been made in terms of regulation 13 shall, subject to the provisions of these Regulations and unless the Minister expressly directs otherwise, be payable from the first day of the month in which the grant has been applied for and shall normally not be paid after the end of the year in which the child attains the age of 18 years: Provided that in the case of a grant for the maintenance of a child where parent or guardian has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months or longer or who has been ordered to be detained in a State or State-aided institution for three months or longer, the grant may be paid from the date of the sentence or order, as the case may be.".

3. Regulation 19 (1) of the Regulations is hereby amended —

(a) by the substitution in paragraph (a) for the expression "R54" of the expression "R62";

(b) by the substitution in paragraph (b) for the expression "R900" of the expression "R996"; and

(c) by the substitution in paragraph (c) for the expression "R492" of the expression "R696".

4. Regulation 19 (2) of the Regulations is hereby amended —

(a) by the substitution in paragraph (a) for the expression "R11,65" of the expression "R15,25";

(b) by the substitution in paragraph (b) for the expression "R559,20" of the expression "R732";