Social Security - Child Care

1986

White family's 'black child' sparks threats

By Karen Bowes,
West Rand Bureau

298 STAR 18/2/86

A Krugersdorp couple, Mr Gunther Berschat and his wife Annelise, who became foster parents to a young black girl and have raised her as their own child for the past five years, have received threats from white residents that their house will be burnt down.

There have also been objections to the child attending the family's local NG Kerk.

For the Berschats, of Sterkfontein, who took two-month-old Emelia into their home when her mother was committed to a mental institution, the threats came as a shock and they have asked the Krugersdorp commando to patrol their farm.

Ironically, the couple have lived in peace on their plot, which is surrounded by the black township of Munsieville, for the past 22 years.

The threats began shortly after an Afrikaans afternoon paper published an article on objections to the child attending church services at the NG Kerk in Rant-en-Dal.

This week, 10 people phoned the Berschat home with hostile remarks ranging from threats to outrage and disgust that they were raising the child.

"I am not afraid," says Mrs Berschat, who has kept the hostility away from Emelia.

The child was christened in the NG Kerk in Munsieville and, later, was granted permission to attend a white church, the NG Kerk in Rant-en-Dal. She attends a multi-racial convent creche.

She speaks fluent German and Afrikaans and has never learnt her mother-tongue.

The relationship between the couple, who have two grown children, and Emelia is one of love, with no conditions. She is free to return to her family any time she wishes.

Although Emelia refers to Gunther and Annelise as her mother and father, she visits both her parents and her grandfather regularly.

Says Mrs Berschat: "When we bought our home 22 years ago we had to decide whether we were going to risk living close to a black area. We were told Munsieville was not going to move and we accepted that it was not going to move. The people of Dan Pienaarville also had that choice. Maybe in 15 years' time or so, the problem will be solved and everyone will live together peacefully. People should persevere and build bridges, not walls."

Focus on plight of the child beggars

19/4/86 E-Tel (298)

By RAYMOND HILL

HUNGER and unemployment has forced mothers in some coloured townships of Port Elizabeth to send their children into the city to beg for food, money and clothes.

This is one of the findings of a social worker, Miss Claudia van Vuuren, 24, of the Child Welfare Society, who wrote a thesis on begging for her BA honours degree which she received at the University of Port Elizabeth yesterday.

She is the daughter of Mr Peter van Vuuren, vice-principal of the Missionvale Primary School, and lives in Hillside.

Miss Van Vuuren attended the Bethelsdorp Senior Secondary School and obtained her BA degree in social work from the University of the Western Cape.

In her thesis on begging and vagrancy in the city, Miss van Vuuren paints a pathetic picture of poverty in Helenvale, Schauderville and Gelvandale.

She made the study last year.

What prompted her research was complaints received by the society from the public and traders in Newton Park, Greenacres and the northern areas where the children beg regularly.

Their ages range from six to 14, and most are dropouts from school. Some admitted that they sniffed glue and drank strong liquor.

The study showed that hunger and unemployment forced mothers to encourage their children to beg. Some mothers accompanied their children on begging excursions.

She found that each child usually received on average just over R1 a day from the public from Mondays to Thursdays and about R4 at weekends.

In many cases the money received from begging was the family's only income.

Miss Van Vuuren spent hours watching the children in action

Most of them interviewed by her afterwards said they bought food with the money — usually their only meal for the day.

Many were homeless and slept in the bushes or at a city golf course. Last year one of them was found dead after a cold night in the open.

Miss Van Vuuren's findings have led to the establishment of a day centre for the children.

The centre, in Terblanche Street, Gelvandale, is expected to open next month.

The aim is to establish a night shelter for homeless children and to get them back to school.

Heart-rending stories of drunken parents, poverty and overcrowding were related by the children. Many of them were in poor health and seriously neglected by their parents.

Other facts which emerged about the children during the study were:

- Some were held briefly in police cells and at the Nerina Place of Safety because of begging.
- Many said they enjoyed begging.
- Most of them knew that it was unlawful to beg.

Miss Van Vuuren summed up her research: "The child beggar is a person in need and, as such, entitled to the help of the community and social worker, like any other person in need.

"Every child is also entitled to a better future. It is necessary that attention be given to such a child."

Street kids get a place to stay

29/4/86

CITY P

TWENTY-FOUR bunk beds and bedding have been donated to Proscess (Project Street Children – Educational and Social Support) by South African Breweries.

298

Proscess, established in 1984 under the auspices of the Homes and Orphans Fund, attempts to alleviate the plight of street children whose existence is characterised by deprivation and crime.

These children take to the streets of Johannesburg for their survival after having been abandoned, orphaned, brutally treated at home, or evicted from their parental homes by their parents' employers.

Proscess offers these children the opportunity to join units voluntarily where a family atmosphere is re-created.

Adult 'caretakers' foster healthy personal relationships and ultimately the children are re-integrated into the community via foster homes or apprenticeships.

The full-time care centre is in Magaliesburg and presently caters for 13 children between the ages of five and 16

The West Rand Development Board has allocated two hectares of land at "Steenkoppies", Magaliesburg, to Proscess for the buiding of cottages to house 80-100 children

Initially, prefabricated buildings funded by the American Embassy will be erected to house 26 additional children

Proscess recently opened a "halfway house" in Hillbrow using an old lecture theatre made available by Wits University.

The West Rand Development Board has agreed that they may offer children full-time shelter and care in this facility while Proscess investigates each child's background in order to ensure the best possible approach to the individual's problems.

★★★★★

BECAUSE of the great success of the Productivity Clinic for Welders recently held by the Small Business Development Corporation, another Productivity Clinic took place recently at the SBDC's Orlando West Industrial Park.

Clothing manufacturers registered for the clinic at no charge and were helped to grasp some basic principles of running an efficient small manufacturing business. They were given practical advice on how to identify and overcome their most urgent problems.

At the end of the course, paticipants had a knowledge of the basics of costing and financial control, how to organise the efficient production of clothing products, how to meet the needs of the market more efficiently and how to plan for better profits.

★★★★★

A 16-seater mini-bus has been donated by SA Breweries to Soweto Care of the Aged for the transport of senior citizens to social clubs throughout Soweto.

The clubs – created by the Soweto Care of the Aged Association to provide pensioners with an opportunity for social contact – give lectures on basic health care, nutrition and other subjects of interest to senior citizens.

★★★★★

Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman said the Government should immediately abolish every aspect of apartheid and the Group Areas Act when he was awarded a doctorate of law degree by Rhodes University in Grahamstown last weekend.

He also called for the release of all detainees, eradication of detention without trial and for the rule of law to be reintroduced.

"Only then can the Government meet with all real leaders to sort out a political constitution which will meet with the needs of a fair society," he added.

★★★★★

US CORPORATIONS should stay in SA to press for an end to apartheid, according to the United States chairman of Burroughs, W Michael Blumenthal.

He said US companies had had a positive impact in lobbying the SA Government to move away from white supremacy and racial separation, but many could be forced out of SA unless Pretoria made major changes.

Blumenthal last year co-founded the US Corporate Council on SA which has enlisted more than 100 chief executives of major firms to press for expanding rights for blacks in SA.

Own Affairs:

Q COR 1423
HANSARD 25/4/86

Social workers

72. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(a) What total number of social workers were employed by his Department, and (b) how many vacancies were there in each specified area or division of his Department, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 378.

(b)
Northern Transvaal Region	4
Southern Transvaal Region	5
Eastern Transvaal Region	4
Western Transvaal Region	1
Western Cape Region	4
Eastern Cape Region	4
Northern Cape Region	3
Natal Region	2
Orange Free State Region	0
Head Office	2

Details as at 21 April 1986.

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

25/4/86
HANSARD Q COR 1424

Unrest

40. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) With regard to 1984 and 1985, respectively, (a) what total number of persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in unrest, (b) how were they killed or injured in each case, (c) how many persons were killed or injured by members of the South African Police acting in the course of duty and (d) how many persons were killed or injured by gunshot;

(2) whether any members of the South African Police were (a) killed and (b) injured in unrest in 1984 and 1985; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the cause of death or injury, in each case in respect of each of these years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1984

(1) (a) (i) 149.

(ii) 651.

(b) Killed

Gunshot wounds	115
Stonethrowing	15
Assault	7
Motor accidents	3
Burning	9

Injured

Gunshot wounds	523
Stonethrowing	92
Assault	21
Burning	3

1985

(1) (a) (i) 824.

(ii) 2 615.

(b) Killed

Gunshot wounds	570
Stonethrowing	20
Assault	65
Motor accidents	2
Burning	132
Petrolbomb attacks	28
Handgranade attacks	7

Injured

Gunshot wounds	1 777
Stonethrowing	470
Assault	269
Burning	54

1984

Killed

Motor accidents	1
Injured by the crowd	1
Bitten by police dogs	10

(c) 191 Killed.
678 Injured.

(d) 191 Killed.
678 Injured.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 5 members.

(ii)
Gunshot wounds	1
Assault	3
Stonethrowing	1

(b) (i) 88 members.

(ii)
Gunshot wounds	6
Stonethrowing	81
Petrolbomb	1

1985

Killed

Motor accidents	6
Injured by the crowd	3
Handgranades	23
Bitten by police dogs	5
Tear smoke	8

(c) 240 Killed.
896 Injured.

(d) 240 Killed.
896 Injured.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 26 members.

(ii)
Gunshot wounds	1
Assault	5
Stonethrowing	2
Burning	8
Motor accidents	10

(b) (i) 381 members.

(ii)
Gunshot wounds	8
Stonethrowing	332
Petrolbomb	9
Assault	19
Handgranades	11
Motor accidents	2

Q COR 1425
HANSARD 25/4/86

Juveniles

45. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) What total number of persons classified as juveniles in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, were detained in terms of the emergency regulations during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) what are their (i) ages and (ii) names in each case, (c) in which prisons are or were they detained and (d) for what period in each case;

(2) whether there were adequate separate facilities for these juveniles at each of the prisons concerned; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure was followed in regard to such juveniles;

(3) whether these juveniles were visited by detainee inspectors; if not, why not; if so, at what intervals?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 3 681 persons for the period 1985-07-21 until 1986-03-07.

(3) whether his Department has been co-operating in any manner with local authorities in the area to induce heavy vehicles to use the toll road instead of the Field's Hill by-pass road; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the extent of that co-operation and (b) with which local authorities has his Department been co-operating in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) R136 960,43.

(b) (i) 12 099.

(ii) Light vehicles 11 445, and Heavy vehicles 654

(c) 7 to 31 March 1986

(2) Yes. That neither the Department of Transport nor the National Transport Commission is willing to compel instances to use the toll road but rather to encourage the public through publicity campaigns to use the toll facilities.

(3) Yes.

(a) In order to promote the use of the toll facilities by heavy vehicles the Department has attempted to obtain the co-operation of the local authority

(b) Kloof, Pinetown and Westville.

(4) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that the Municipality of Kloof is going to the lengths of pulling vehicles off the Field's Hill road because of the existence of the bypass and the fact that heavy vehicles are not using it, and has requested that legislation be passed in that regard?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we are going to make an announcement tomorrow about a reduction in the tariffs. We decided last week after consultation to reduce the tariff for heavy vehicles to a maximum of R3. It is 60 cents per axle but now heavy vehicles with more than five axles, ie those with eight, nine or ten axles, will all pay R3. I think eventually they will divert from the old road to the new one and pay the toll. That was not such a bad question after all!

Own Affairs

HANSARD 29/4/86

Kapenhof School, Constantia

QCOL 1468 · 298

*1. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he has taken any steps to relocate the pupils of the Kapenhof School in Constantia; if so, (a) what steps, (b) why, (c) where are these pupils to be moved, (d) on what date or dates is such relocation due to take place, (e) how many (i) pupils and (ii) staff members will be affected and (f) to what use will the vacated school building be put;

(2) whether he has received any representations in this regard; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of these representations and (ii) response thereto;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, the Department of Education and Culture has taken steps to relocate the pupils;

(a) the pupils will be transferred to a new school for girls, the Kruinsig High School at George,

(b) so that the present buildings can be utilised for the purpose for which they were originally purchased, namely as a functional building for utilisation as a reformatory for girls and to give effect to a recommendation in the Report of the Committees that investigated certain aspects of the Child Care and Reformatory Schools,

(c) to the new school for girls, namely Kruinsig, which is being built at George where a school for boys, Die Bult High School, already exists,

(d) probably after the July holidays;

(e) more or less (i) 81 girls, and (ii) 4 staff members,

(f) the evacuated school buildings will be used as a reformatory for girls and will be known as the Constantia Girls' School;

(2) representations in this regard were received

(a) from the MP for Constantia and Mr A R Grieve, a resident of Bergvliet,

(b) a telegram from the mentioned MP was received on 10 September 1985 and a letter dated 20 December 1985 from Mr A R Grieve,

(c) (i) these representations were in connection with the closing down of Kapenhof School and the establishment of the reformatory for girls,

(ii) a personal interview was granted to the mentioned LP on 2 October 1985 at 14h30 in Pretoria and a written reply was furnished to Mr A R Grieve.

(3) No.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that the Van Loggerenberg Committee, to which the hon the Minister referred, recommended greater parental involvement in respect of the children at these child care schools in general, and is the closing of Kapenhof not in conflict with that recommendation?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member is correct, that was one of the recommendations, but as the hon member probably knows, there are various recommendations in the report of which one is, amongst others, that these schools should mainly be centralised, meaning schools for boys and schools for girls.

With regard to the report that was published, it means that we are now already in line with that recommendation because there already is such a childcare school for boys in George so that these girls are now transferred there because the Van Loggerenberg Committee made very strong mention of the fact that there should be normal, spontaneous contact between boys and girls when they are in these kinds of schools.

This is the case on the one hand; on the other hand it is indeed like the hon member for Constantia said. The fact of the matter is—when we look at the position in Constantia—the reform school is transferred from Durbanville to Constantia where there already is a reform school for boys. Consequently we have in that regard also given effect to the recommendation of the Van Loggerenberg Committee

There are other circumstances with regard to the place of origin of those children. It is now also interesting to note that it is indeed the case that somewhat more than 50% of the present number of pupils of that school come from Cape Town itself. The rest—that means more than 40%—are in any case not resident in Cape Town and that would therefore mean that the travelling back and forth could in any case occur

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Chairman, arising further from the reply given by the hon the Minister, will he undertake to locate the 50% who are from the Western Cape in the Western Cape, and perhaps at Paarl? Or is

he committed to having them all removed to George?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, naturally I cannot transfer one half of the children to one school and keep the other half in the other school. That would necessarily lead to the problem that the available accommodation is not fully utilised. Therefore all the children will be transferred to George. Should any of those pupils however choose not to go to George, they would also be able to go to Paarl—if it is their own choice, of course

Mr R R HULLEY· Mr Chairman, further arising from the reply given by the hon the Minister, is it necessary for those people to be moved in the middle of the year, at the most disruptive time in terms of their studies? Is it not possible that this step could be considered at a later date?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it was considered The whole matter received much attention This whole matter has of course already been under discussion since last year. We tried to also act in the best interests of the children involved In the broader sense we judged that the best time to do it in these circumstances, would probably be July this year

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: Piet, what do you know of normal, spontaneous contact? [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he entertain further representations in this regard?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have no problem talking to people about this matter I do, however, want to say to the hon member for Constantia that we have taken a final decision on this. We have honestly looked at all possible facets thereof and I have no doubt that it naturally is a move that causes great sadness to some people I understand that.

However, I plead with the hon member for Constantia, as well as with those who care about the well-being of these girls and all children in a childcare school, not to make politics out of this matter. I have had the opportunity to pay a visit to the Kapenhof School and I want to assure hon members that I was touched by the spontaneity, the love and the calm that prevail there, mainly as a result of the dedicated service of the headmaster and his staff. I want to further inform hon members that these girls, the pupils of the Kapenhof School, were deeply affected by the bad publicity in some newspapers last year These children were hurt by that because what was portrayed was not really their daily circumstances. The idea was created to the outside that it was that kind of child that was there.

I therefore really want to appeal to everybody involved to let this matter rest and to accept that what had been done, was done in the best interest of not only the children of Kapenhof but also of other children who find themselves in similar schools or in reform schools elsewhere in the country. [Interjections.]

29/4/86 Gen 1472

Schools kept open

HANSARD

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether there are any schools falling under the control of his Department which, having been assessed to be not viable in terms of uniform national criteria, are being kept open, if so, (a) which body or person has the authority to make the decision to keep a school open once it has become not viable and (b) what total number of schools which had been assessed to be not viable were being kept open as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether any criteria have been laid down with regard to determining which schools will be kept open once they have been assessed to be not viable; if not, on what basis is such a decision made; if so, (a) what are these criteria and (b) who lays down these criteria?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, (a) and (b) fall away;

(2) no, each such case would be considered by the Minister on its own merits, (a) and (b) fall away.

Gen 1473

Elections for committees

HANSARD 29/4/86

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether the Natal Education Department has issued a letter and circular to all School Advisory Committees in Natal calling for elections for all committees to be held on or before 25 April 1986; if so, (a)(i) on whose instructions and (ii) when was the document issued and (b) when was it received by the affected schools,

(2) whether any period of notice is required to be given prior to these elections being held; if not, why not; if so, what period of notice is required;

(3) whether the document contained any reference to the decision or determination of the Executive Committee of the Natal Provincial Council that these elections be held under new regulations; if so,

(4) whether that decision or determination was still in force after 1 April 1986; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) in terms of what regulation or statutory provision and (c) when did his Department take control of the Natal Education Department;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes,

(a) (i) the Director of Education: Natal,

(ii) 27 March 1986,

(b) during the week 31 March 1986 to 4 April 1986;

(2) yes—at least 14 days in terms of the provisions of the regulations;

(3) yes;

(4) yes,

(a) in all aspects,

(b) Proclamation 56 of 1986,

(c) 1 April 1986;

(5) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, he is aware that the Natal schools were closed until 9 April. However, is he also aware of the fact that the document posted on 27 March was only received at the schools on 9 April, and that the meetings had been called for 25 April?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am not aware that the dates overlapped with those of the school holidays, but what I would like to bring under the hon member's attention, is that, when looking at that date, he would see that this happened before 1 April and that the issuing of the notices and so forth at that stage fell under the administration of Natal. So the Director of Education in Natal did it and I do not have to account for it.

For written reply·

General Affairs:

Hake/crayfish/chokka

698. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) (a) What is the total quota allocated per annum for (i) hake, (ii) crayfish and (iii) chokka and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

ARGUS 29/4/86 (298)

After-school care poses a problem

TODAY'S WOMAN

Should South African schooling hours change? Yes, says Dr Margriet Herman of the SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare, arguing that the present system is outdated. TODAY'S WOMAN reports.

"AT present there is an urgent need for after-school care," says Dr Herman. "Whether the answer lies in altered school hours to fit in with the working parent, or the use of school facilities as after-school centres is not definite but something must be done."

The urgency arises from the ever-increasing number of women working, either through divorce, widowhood, single parenthood or the need for more than one breadwinner in the family.

The traditional household of Dad at work and Mom at home today holds true only for the minority. Advertising company J Walter Thompson's 1985 market research shows that the traditional household is a mere 23 percent of all white households "and assuredly this figure is much less for households in the other population groups".

The alteration of school hours would necessitate having meals at school or the provision of dining facilities, a system which works well abroad and at private schools in South Africa.

Pupils from Selborne College in East London report that the lunch break during their school day — either at school or at home — reduced the fatigue they felt at the end of the day. On Wednesdays, a "normal" school day ending at 1.30pm, they reported feeling exhausted.

(The South African school day is one of the shortest in the developed world: schooldays in France, the Netherlands and Belgium begin at 8am and end at 4pm.)

An extension of school hours need not necessarily mean an extended curriculum: it could provide an opportunity for supervised homework.

"We must remember that not everyone has a private study at home where the school pupil is able to do his homework," says Dr Herman. "Many pupils in South Africa have to share a small house with a large family and a vast range of ages."

Extra-mural activities could also be part of the after-school programme.

"It might be possible, with altered school hours, to allow the average child to partake in extra-mural activities of a cultural, aesthetic and sporting nature, for example piano lessons and a third language," she says.

Cape Times 7/5/86

298

Committee calls for more City shelters

Municipal Reporter

SEVERAL new night shelters and children's homes should be established in the City and suburbs, the City Council's Housing Committee has recommended.

The committee said yesterday that five sites — Belmont Bridge in Rondebosch, Rosmead Avenue in Wynberg, Selous Street in Salt River, below the Eastern Boulevard flyover and a site in Buitengracht Street — should be proceeded with

Two possible sites for children's homes should be also be investigated, one an old house in the Roeland Street gaol complex and the other the old Salt River fire station.

Mr V A Christowitz, the chairman of the De Waterkant Civic Association, said in a letter that the Haven Night Shelter "encouraged" vagrancy.

Criminals, the unemployed and drug traffickers would "operate from shelters under the cover of vagrancy", he said.

The City Librarian, Mr C H Vermeulen, and the Station Commander of the SAP in Rondebosch, Lieutenant M N Laubscher, both recommended that a night shelter should not be established at the Rondebosch site.

Lieutenant Laubscher said there was no reason why "these unemployed and work-shy persons" should be accommodated in Rondebosch, an "exclusively white residential area" with many educational institutions and young children.

The Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association voted in favour of the shelter in February as a "positive solution" to the vagrancy problem.

Indians to get new R1 m place of safety

(298) N/M 10/5/86

Mercury Reporter

A NEW R1 000 000 place of safety and detention for Indian children would be established at Dalton, near Greytown, Mr Ismail Kathrada, Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Delegates, announced yesterday.

Overcrowding at the Valley View Place of Safety and Detention in Durban led to the decision to provide additional facilities at Dalton.

'After six months of investigations it was agreed to take over the M L Sultan State Aided school in Dalton, together with other existing buildings,' said Mr Kathrada.

The new institution would be prefabricated because of its urgent need and the cost.

Mr Kathrada said there were many children who needed accommodation at the Durban institution, but all available space was taken.

'The recreation halls are used as dormitories because the existing ones are grossly overcrowded,' he said.

Mr Kathrada said the decision to build at Dalton was because the area was well suited for the purpose and the land was owned by the State.

There also is a Magistrate's Court in New Hanover, a primary and secondary school in the area and an abundance of workers.

'Other reasons are that children in need of medical attention can be taken to the Northdale Hospital in Pietermaritzburg.'

There is a railway station nearby and social workers are employed by the department's offices in Pietermaritzburg.

HAIRDRESSING TRADE (PRETORIA)

Parties — Employer Organisations: S.A. Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Association (Northern Transvaal Division)
Trade Union: SA Hairdressers Employees' Industrial Union

Area — Magisterial Districts of Pretoria* and Wonderboom

Footnotes

1. X-rays - All workers must undergo x-rays within one month of commencing employment, thereafter on a two-yearly basis. Liability for expenses is not stipulated.

Azanyu to help kids

THE Azanian Youth Council has formed a committee to help children who are exploited by businessmen.

It will also help children who are allegedly fetched from orphanages to be hired as domestic servants.

A spokesman for Azayco, Mr Mthuthuzeli Madalani, has appealed to anyone who can help with this problem to contact them at (011) 23-1314 or write to Azanian Youth Council, Edinburgh Court, 6th Floor, Room 18 and 19, PO Box 11510, Johannesburg 2000.

CRECHES FACING A CRISIS

ATTERIDGEVILLE parents have until the end of the month to decide on whether to agree to an increase in crèche fees to R32 per child or to have the crèches sold to the private sector.

The local town council announced last year that although they subsidised crèches to the tune of R56 000 per year they still have an annual deficit of about R100 000.

The council proposed in November last year to either increase fees by R32 per child or to sell the five crèches — Jabulani, Boikanyong, Nkhensani, Mina Soga and Itumeleng — to the private sector.

The council stressed, however, that these proposals were not final and invited parents and committees so submit suggestions about running the crèches. The council also announced that they will only subsidise the crèches until the end of next month.

A spokesman for the council yesterday said they were still awaiting for suggestions from parents and a meeting would probably be held sometime this month to discuss the matter.

Parents at previous meetings rejected the idea of selling crèches to the private sector and instead suggested that the Department of Education and Training, which is presently subsidising crèches to the tune of R17 000 per annum, should increase the subsidy.

SOWETAN 14/5/86

298

ARGUS 15/5/86 (298)

'Upheaval begins with schooling'

Staff Reporter

UNREST, the housing shortage, bureaucratic inefficiency and escalating family violence seriously increased the risks children faced in society, according to a speaker at a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) seminar.

Mr Wilfred Schärf, of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology, said last night that a "psychologically more informed" manner of dealing with violence in unrest would have slowed it.

Mr Schärf said the upheaval began with dissatisfaction over the way schooling was conducted

He told the seminar that about 10 000 children under the age of 16 in the West Cape dropped out of school each year. Of these many joined gangs, and about 300 became "strollers", youthful drifters living by their wits.

Mr Richard Peckham, a Wynberg magistrate, said the boycotts and stayaways that featured in the unrest led to reduced family incomes and contributed to criminality.

He said young people could be exposed to further criminal influences by being sent to jail. Community service sentences were very effective in appropriate cases.

The reports of probation officers were vital in "individualising" cases but there was a shortage of manpower.

Nicro's director, Miss Linda Christiansen, told the seminar that probation services were "inefficient and ineffective". She called for more community service as a method of sentencing.

Child abuse, discipline separated by 'vague line'

Staff Reporter

LEGISLATION was needed to clarify the "vague line" between disciplining and abusing a child, according to Miss Mikki van Zyl of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

The legislation should also set parameters of physical discipline, she told a seminar on children at risk, held in Cape Town last night by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Perpetrators of family violence were no longer seen necessarily as psychopathic, nor the families as anomalies in society.

CINEMA

Grade 1
0.00 0.
0.00 0.
Current
Grade 1
11.88 15.
22.12 29.
Current

(298) (2009)

Mfesane gives R18 000 for needy children

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON —About 100 homeless and handicapped children in Mdantsane would benefit from the R18 000 allocated to them by Mfesane, it was announced at the association's media conference in King William's Town yesterday

Mfesane is a Christian association which assists underprivileged and handicapped people in Southern Africa

The managing-director of Mfesane, the Reverend Almero Cloete, said R9 000 had been allocated to the association's Khayalethemba Children's Home and its school for crippled children, Vukuhambe, would receive the same amount. The money was made available by sponsors in Holland who each "adopted" a child at R180 a year.

"The Word and Deed Foundation for Christian Aid by the reformed churches in Gorinchem, Holland, in consultation with the director of the children's home and the principal of Vukuhambe School, both Mfesane projects, selected 50 children from each project who's photographs were sent to Holland where they were presented to prospective sponsoring parents," Mr Cloete said

He said Mfesane had 696 handicapped and homeless children in its care Of these, 218 were sponsored by the Sponsor a Child scheme developed three years ago and 478 remained unsupported

Mr Cloete appealed to the public to offer assistance in view of 1986 being the Year of the Disabled

"The expenditure budget for the 20 Mfesane projects on the go at present amounts to about R4 million for the current financial year A large portion of this is heavily subsidised by the government

"There are a further six projects which are selfsupporting and in certain cases also profit generating, whereby a contribution is made towards the Mfesane group's financial commitments

"While assistance from overseas — such as this from Holland, is important — it remains true that charity begins at home," Mr Cloete said

Windfall for disabled children

A Christian aid organisation in Holland is to sponsor 100 disabled children in Ciskei.

The children, who are in the care of the Mfesane Christian Service, come from the Vukuhambe School for disabled children and the Khayalethemba children's home.

Mfesane's managing director, the Rev Almero Cloete, said Woord en Daad had approached him recently after their existing scheme in Nicaragua was stopped because of political unrest in that country.

	White	Coloured	Black	Indian
Transferred to other Government Departments and/or Dependent States	23	—	50	—
Total	1 431	196	1 004	55

Infants: assault

580. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985;

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(1)	(2) (a)	(2) (b)
Cape Province			
White	9	—	5
Indian	1	—	—
Coloured	116	7	47
Black	11	1	3
Natal			
White	26	—	10
Indian	9	—	8
Coloured	5	—	4
Black	15	4	7
Orange Free State			
White	4	—	1
Indian	—	—	—
Coloured	1	—	—
Black	3	—	3
Transvaal			
White	61	2	32
Indian	—	—	—
Coloured	14	—	—
Black	37	4	9

Internal Security Act

584. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) the emergency regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 1 700.

(b) 1 102

Unrest-related offences

585. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 in connection with the unrest offences of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault;

(2) how many of those arrested in 1985 for the above offences (a) were charged and (b) were (i) under the age of 16 years and (ii) between the ages of (aa) 16 and 18 years and (bb) 18 and 20 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	(a)	9 857
	(b)	1 853
	(c)	1 609
	(d)	1 332
	(e)	4 315
	Total	18 966

(2) (a) 16 094.

(b) (i) 2 712.

(ii) (aa) 4 731.

(bb) 6 113.

Vagrancy/drunkenness

592. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1985 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in each specified police station area in the Wynberg police district?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a) Males (i) Vagrancy	(a) Males (ii) Drunkenness	(b) Females (i) Vagrancy	(b) Females (ii) Drunkennness
Mowbray				
White	—	78	6	6
Coloured	42	1 211	412	253
Black	—	234	28	14
Indian	—	—	—	—
Rondebosch				
White	2	36	—	—
Coloured	50	205	15	225
Black	5	17	3	33
Indian	—	—	—	—
Claremont				
White	3	227	1	55
Coloured	12	687	—	583
Black	3	294	—	101
Indian	—	—	—	—
Wynberg				
White	—	83	—	5
Coloured	34	941	59	418
Black	2	97	3	15
Indian	—	—	—	—
Diep River				
White	2	43	—	7
Coloured	13	1 910	3	790
Black	3	159	—	45
Indian	—	—	—	—
Steenberg				
White	—	—	—	—
Coloured	4	1 100	—	165
Black	—	—	—	—
Indian	—	—	—	—
Retreat				
White	—	3	—	1
Coloured	—	670	—	72
Black	—	98	—	6
Indian	—	—	—	—

	White	Coloured	Black	Indian
Transferred to other Government Departments and/or Dependent States	23	—	50	—
Total	1 431	196	1 004	55

Infants: assault

580. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985;

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(1)	(2) (a)	(2) (b)
Cape Province			
White	9	—	5
Indian	1	—	—
Coloured	116	7	47
Black	11	1	3
Natal			
White	26	—	10
Indian	9	—	8
Coloured	5	—	4
Black	15	4	7
Orange Free State			
White	4	—	1
Indian	—	—	—
Coloured	1	—	—
Black	3	—	3
Transvaal			
White	61	2	32
Indian	—	—	—
Coloured	14	—	—
Black	37	4	9

Internal Security Act

584. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) the emergency regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 1 700.

(b) 1 102

Unrest-related offences

585. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 in connection with the unrest offences of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault;

(2) how many of those arrested in 1985 for the above offences (a) were charged and (b) were (i) under the age of 16 years and (ii) between the ages of (aa) 16 and 18 years and (bb) 18 and 20 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	(a)	9 857
	(b)	1 853
	(c)	1 609
	(d)	1 332
	(e)	4 315
	Total	18 966

(2) (a) 16 094.

(b) (i) 2 712.

(ii) (aa) 4 731.

(bb) 6 113.

Vagrancy/drunkenness

592. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1985 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in each specified police station area in the Wynberg police district?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a) Males (i) Vagrancy	(a) Males (ii) Drunkenness	(b) Females (i) Vagrancy	(b) Females (ii) Drunkennness
Mowbray				
White	—	78	6	6
Coloured	42	1 211	412	253
Black	—	234	28	14
Indian	—	—	—	—
Rondebosch				
White	2	36	—	—
Coloured	50	205	15	225
Black	5	17	3	33
Indian	—	—	—	—
Claremont				
White	3	227	1	55
Coloured	12	687	—	583
Black	3	294	—	101
Indian	—	—	—	—
Wynberg				
White	—	83	—	5
Coloured	34	941	59	418
Black	2	97	3	15
Indian	—	—	—	—
Diep River				
White	2	43	—	7
Coloured	13	1 910	3	790
Black	3	159	—	45
Indian	—	—	—	—
Steenberg				
White	—	—	—	—
Coloured	4	1 100	—	165
Black	—	—	—	—
Indian	—	—	—	—
Retreat				
White	—	3	—	1
Coloured	—	670	—	72
Black	—	98	—	6
Indian	—	—	—	—

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

HANSARD 21/5/86
QCOL 1839 · Juveniles 295

44. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many persons classified as juveniles in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, are currently being detained in terms of the emergency regulations, (b) what are their (i) ages and (ii) names in each case, (c) in which prisons are they being detained and (d) for what period in each case;

(2) whether there are adequate separate facilities for juveniles at each of the prisons concerned; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is being followed in regard to such juveniles;

(3) whether these juveniles are being visited by detainee inspectors; if not, why not; if so, at what intervals;

(4) whether any such juveniles have been or are to be released; if so, (a) how many, and (b) when, in each case;

(5) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 67 persons until 1986-02-10.

(b) (i) Their ages vary between 13 years and 18 years.

(ii) It is not considered in the public interest to reveal the names of juveniles

(c) They are detained in the following prisons:
Johannesburg
Victor Verster
Modderbee
Leeuhof
North End
St Albans
as well as in police cells in Krugersdorp and Randfontein.

(d) 1 juvenile from 1985-01-24
1 juvenile from 1985-07-21
2 juveniles from 1985-07-22
1 juvenile from 1985-07-23
1 juvenile from 1985-07-24
1 juvenile from 1985-07-26
1 juvenile from 1985-07-28
1 juvenile from 1985-07-30
1 juvenile from 1985-07-31
3 juveniles from 1985-08-01
1 juvenile from 1985-08-12
3 juveniles from 1985-08-15
1 juvenile from 1985-08-16
1 juvenile from 1985-08-20
4 juveniles from 1985-08-22
1 juvenile from 1985-08-23
3 juveniles from 1985-09-13
1 juvenile from 1985-09-21
5 juveniles from 1985-10-10
1 juvenile from 1985-10-16
2 juveniles from 1985-10-17
1 juvenile from 1985-10-29
6 juveniles from 1986-01-14
1 juvenile from 1986-01-15
6 juveniles from 1986-01-17
8 juveniles from 1986-01-23
1 juvenile from 1986-01-30
2 juveniles from 1986-01-31
1 juvenile from 1986-02-04
5 juveniles from 1986-02-07.

(2) (a) Juveniles are detained apart from adult detainees as far as possible and the facilities which are available to them are adequate and similar to those for adults.

(b) The procedure which are followed with regard to all detainees, including juveniles, are contained in the Rules promulgated by the Minister of Justice

under the Regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953.

(3) No, but however by Judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa who periodically pay visits to detainees under the emergency regulations.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes, releases take place as the need for their detentions expires.

(5) Period: 1985-07-21 until 1986-02-10.

QCOL 1841 ·
HANSARD 21/5/86

Detainees

154. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) (a) How many (i) Blacks, (ii) Whites, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians involved in trade union movements were detained in each month in 1985, (b) how many such persons were still in detention as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c) in terms of what legislation were they so detained;

(2) whether any of those detained were released without charges being brought against them; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a)

	(i) Blacks	(ii) Whites	(iii) Coloureds	(iv) Indians
January	8	—	—	—
February	286	—	—	—
March	9	—	—	—
April	282	—	—	—
May	303	1	1	—
June	9	—	—	—
July	50	—	3	1
August	18	1	—	5
September	108	—	1	—
October	11	—	4	—
November	12	1	2	—
December	5	—	4	—

(b)

(i) Blacks	(ii) Whites	(iii) Coloureds	(iv) Indians
14	—	—	—

(c)

Act 74 of 1982—Section 29(1)	33
Act 51 of 1977	2
Act 3 of 1953	49
Act 74 of 1982—Other sections	952
Act 72 of 1982	6
Administrator's Notice 2981 of 27 June 1934—Section 45	26
Other legislation (Criminal offences)	55
High Treason	2

(2) Yes—100

Note: Not one of the persons was detained for trade union activities.

HANSARD 21/5/86

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

QCOL 1842 ·

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

(1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the la-

you have seen, small farms and

Soweto home gives refuge to needy children

22/5/86 STAR (298)

Orphans' place of love

By Kate McKinnell

Dulcie Mbere is manager, fund raiser, public relations officer and financial director of Othandweni Children's Home in Soweto, but she still finds time to provide the love orphans at the home so badly need.

Walking through the babies' room, where 30 cots stand in rows, she bends down to cuddle a small toddler before moving on to the five double-storey cottages which house older children.

BATTERED

"Most of these children are severely emotionally battered when they come to the home, and need tremendous understanding and care

"Some of them have been abandoned or their parents and relatives have died — and others have been taken out of unsavoury family circumstances or removed because of abuse," says Ms Mbere, who spoke on child welfare recently at the Saheti Nursery School Breakfast Club

She says the Othandweni Home (its name means "place of love" and it is supported by the nursery school) was opened two years ago, and operates under the auspices of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

DULCIE MBERE: few places for black orphans

It is now one of the few orphan homes serving the massive black population in Soweto, Randburg and Alexandra, and is very much a community project, with a standing committee made up entirely of black community members.

The home also cares for and helps battered wives and unmarried mothers.

Children are not admitted directly from the community, and first have to be placed in the home by court order. Rehabilitation follows, and some children are adopted or taken into foster care

"We don't have difficulty in finding adoptive and foster parents, although we screen them thoroughly," says Ms Mbere.

Children who are old enough go to school from the home, and Ms Mbere says they do remarkably well, many coming top in their classes

But as she points out, the children at the home probably receive more care than many township children, who do not receive regular meals and whose parents are out working from early morning until late

DONATED

Almost every amenity, piece of equipment and article of clothing at Othandweni has been donated, but the home is still struggling without a deep freeze and other basic requirements for an establishment of its size.

"Soon we will be planting a vegetable patch and we want to make gardens in the bare soil between the buildings. We are also want to introduce new activities for the children — there is so much we want to do."

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is very welcome to bring the names of those places to my notice, whereafter I will immediately contact the NMC. [Interjections.]

27/5/86 Q col 1979
HANSARD (298)

Hillbrow: children

*15. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any member of his Department has received any representations concerning young Black children sleeping on the streets of Hillbrow at night; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(2) whether this matter has been investigated; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action was taken as a result; if not,

(3) whether he will investigate this matter; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether there are any children's homes for Black children in the Johannesburg area; if not, why not; if so, what total number of children (a) can be accommodated in these homes and (b) were accommodated in these homes as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) From time to time.

(b) The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, the SA National Council for Child and Family Care, various church bodies as well as a few individuals.

(c) (i) Expressed concern anent the phenomenon of vagrancy in the area concerned.

(ii) A concerted effort to combat this deviant social symptom is constantly undertaken by the Department, other appropriate Government Departments, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, the SA National Council for Child and Family Care and the City Council of Johannesburg.

(2) (a), (b), (c) and 3. This issue is receiving continuous attention of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in collaboration with the abovementioned instances. It must be emphasized that the problem of vagrancy is a world-wide complex sociopathological phenomenon to which solutions are not easily found. It is also a sad fact that vagrants have a poor prognosis for successful treatment in institutions and generally do not benefit from treatment and training provided there. It further appears that community orientated treatment have many problems, the reasons of which may be found in the psycho-social factors which contribute to this phenomenon.

(4) Yes. Four registered children's homes and a State place of safety and detention

(a) 310 and 250 children respectively.

(b) 274 and 170 respectively as at 30 April 1986.

(5) No.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, since this question relates to a petition handed to Parliament by me and signed

by 1 068 people who are residents and ratepayers of Hillbrow, and in view of the complexity of the problem, will the hon the Deputy Minister consider the need to rehabilitate and resocialise those twilight children by establishing a permanent rehabilitation centre close to Johannesburg—a centre more or less along the same lines as the well-known Boys' Town?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the responsibility for these specific matters was not delegated to me by the hon the Minister. Nevertheless, I am sure that if the hon member would personally take up the matter with the hon the Minister, he will pay attention to it and will provide the hon member with a proper reply.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is the hon the Deputy Minister aware of the fact that there are thousands of Black children in Jeppestown, Hillbrow and other areas who have absolutely no place to sleep at this moment, causing real problems for the White residents of that White group area? Furthermore, is the hon the Deputy Minister aware of the fact that there is a place where more than 200 Black mineworkers are living in one building? To come back to the children; many of them walk the streets the whole day and have no housing.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as I mentioned with reference to the previous question, the responsibility for this matter was not delegated to me. This specific matter is related to Hillbrow and Jeppe, and if the hon member has other problems with regard to Jeppe, I would advise him to also put that question on the Question Paper for the attention of the hon the Minister. [Interjections.]

27/5/86
HANSARD (55)

Port Elizabeth Harbour

*16. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any bodies have made requests to the South African Transport Services in connection with the use of any part of Port Elizabeth Harbour for the proposed gas conversion project at Mossel Bay; if so, (a) when, (b) what bodies and (c) what was the (i)(aa) nature and (bb) purpose of these requests and (ii) response of the South African Transport Services thereto;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1), (a), (b), (c)(i)(aa), (bb) and (ii) Yes, during recent months prospective tenderers have made tentative enquiries with a view to establishing whether sites could be made available for the fabrication of equipment destined for the Mossel Bay project. The matter is presently under consideration.

(2) No.

Q col 1982
HANSARD 27/5/86 (221)

Teachers

*17. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any (a) White and (b) Coloured teachers are employed in Black schools controlled by his Department; if not, why not; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether conditions of services of (a) Black, (b) White and (c) Coloured teachers employed by his Department vary in respect of (i) salary scales, (ii) promotion prospects, (iii) pensions, (iv) medical aid, (v) housing subsidies, (vi) permanence of appointment and (vii) any other specified aspects?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes

(a) 1 766.

(b) 28.

(2) (a), (b) and (c)

30/5/86

Lawyer protest at jailed children

WEEKLY

298

By MOIRA LEVY in Cape Town

THE case of an 18-year-old first offender jailed for 12 months for public violence has sparked a lawyers' campaign against the stiff sentences being handed out to youth and children in unrest-related cases.

Bradley van Niekerk, 18, is a Kensington schoolboy arrested last October for throwing stones at a policeman. Recently he was given a 12-month prison sentence without the option of a fine.

An appeal to the Supreme Court against conviction was dismissed and a subsequent application for leave to take the matter to the Appellate Division was refused.

This case has led to a "Save Bradley from Prison Committee", collecting signatures to protest against the sentence and planning to petition the Chief Justice as a last resort.

The case has led to severe legal criticism of the imposition of prison sentences with any option of a fine on schoolchildren charged with public violence arising out of last year's class boycotts and unrest.

Lawyers involved in the campaign this week described such sentences for young first offenders as "shockingly inappropriate and out of proportion to the act".

The "Save Bradley" committee is concerned that a prison sentence could "further exacerbate the problems related to the education of the oppressed", and fears it could set a precedent for a number of public violence charges against schoolchildren due to come to court shortly.

"As Bradley's case is the first of its kind to reach this advanced stage and since the courts are the guardians of the rights of the individual, the community — especially students, parents and teachers — are expectantly following developments and anxiously awaiting the decision of the Chief Justice," the committee said in a statement.

"One dreads to think of the serious repercussions it (Bradley's sentence) would have on the already volatile conditions prevailing in the country," it said.

Already this month police clashed with students after they had gathered at the Wynberg Magistrate's Court to attend the hearing of nine pupils charged with public violence.

The pupils, all between 14 and 18 years old, were sentenced to three to five years in jail, part of which was suspended. They are expected to serve effective sentences of one year. The case is on appeal.

E Nackeroodien, defence lawyer for the nine, said: "The prison sentences are intended as a deterrent."

He said the prison sentences meted out to Cape Town school children were far more lenient than those imposed in rural courts where pupils, usually first offenders and only 15 or 16 years old, were facing sentences of up to 10 years.

This is supported by the research done by UCT-Harvard fellow, Mary Jane Morifi. She came across cases of 16-year-olds in Graaf Reinet imprisoned for up to six years for arson.

(011) 782-4669.

30/5/86

NCW lobbies le Grange

298

The National Council of Women, meeting in Durban next week, expects to pass an emergency resolution to reinforce a demand that the Minister of Law and Order take steps to protect the health and the sanity of children arrested under emergency legislation

The high cost of books, the need for a national health service and a uniform welfare policy are also on the agenda for the NCW's 50th annual meeting.

The conference will also discuss an amendment to the Matrimonial Property Act to allow mothers equal legal guardianship of minor children.

1/6/86. CITY PR. 298

D-Day for the place of refuge

TODAY is D-day for 47 crippled and mentally retarded children whose "mother" has been served with an eviction notice.

No-one's quite sure if she *will* be evicted – which just adds to the uncertainty.

Ethel Mthinyane – who turned two small houses into a communual home, school and hospital for the children because "she felt sorry for them all" – now faces the prospect of losing her favourite people.

Most of the kids had been abandoned by their parents, and were wandering the streets begging for a living. Their handicaps often meant being left to die – until Ma Mthinyane found them.

But now Mrs Mthinyane – who lives at Sundumbili outside Mandini – has been told to get out by today or pay R900 due in rent.

There's confusion over the validity of the eviction order, however, as Ikhwezi Cripple Care Committee says it has been told by local township officials that it is going to be exempted from paying rent.

The committee is doing all it can to raise funds, according to chairman Michael Kieser, and the KwaZulu Health & Welfare Ministry is awaiting a report on the case before it decides on the home's future.

In the meantime, Mrs Mthinyane just waits – and hopes.

2/5/86

Black Sash hand out balloons

(298) DD

EAST LONDON — The Border branch of the Black Sash marked international children's day yesterday by handing out 300 balloons at Marina Glen.

The balloons carried a tag: Unite our children. The branch chairman, Mrs Sue Power, said all children should be able to enjoy simple pleasures like playing with balloons in the sunshine instead of many having to fight for their very existence.

"Freedom and justice are a child's right," Mrs Power said. — DDR

Parents told: teach children to communicate

D.D. 3/6/86 (248)

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Communication breakdown was the greatest cause of divorce in South Africa and this behaviour was transmitted to children, Mrs Valmai Welsh said at the Early Learning Centre's annual meeting last night.

Mrs Welsh who is in charge of the Family and Marriage Society of South Africa's (Famsa) branch here, said that children modelled their behaviour on that of the parents

"The way a parent communicates, is the way a child learns.

"From the age of about two the child becomes a separate entity with a mind of its own. At that age they start exploring, inquiring, become more adventurous and try out new words."

Mrs Welsh said that children should never be treated as equals, however, they should never be treated as "things" either.

"They are people in their own right but not little adults. They should be treated according to their stage of development."

Parents should listen for feelings and not just words.

"Teach communication by using it yourself. Eye contact, only saying things once, straight talking (no double messages) and being fully attentive, are all ways of correct communication

"Be honest and open especially with matters such as sex and feelings. Teach your children to get in touch with their feelings and to express them. For instance, dispel the notion that boys don't cry.

"Help them to express feelings without being destructive and teach them how to handle conflict and how to stand up for themselves."

The director of the Early Learning Centre, Mrs Gerry Nicol and Mrs Valmai Welsh, the guest speaker from Famsa at last night's meeting.

Mrs Welsh said that a child should not be attacked but rather the child's behaviour.

"If a child is continually faced with negative attitudes and criticism, his or her image will project just that."

Mrs Eileen Hookins was re-elected as president of the Early Learning Centre, Dr Rod van Heerden as vice-president, Dr Dave Power as chairman, Mrs Bobbie Graham as vice-chairman, Mr Jeff Pulker as treasurer, and Miss Lynette Maart as secretary. Ex officio: Mrs Gerry Nicol, who is director of the Early Learning Centre and Mrs Irene Bernado, the chairman of the Pre-school Care Association here.

ing taken on any property but agreements have been reached with property owners for right of access and to carry out investigations on relevant properties.

(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), aa and bb Fall away.

Q cur 2115

Immaculata High School

HANSARD 3/6/86

*19 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any members of the South African Police took any action at the Immaculata High School in Diepkloof, Soweto, on or about 14 May 1986; if so, (a) what action, (b) why and (c) who took the decision in this regard;

(2) whether the police removed any items from this school; if so, (a) what specified items and (b) why;

(3) whether any items were damaged as a result of this action; if so, (a) what items, (b) what was the nature of the damage and (c) why;

(4) whether any persons were detained on this occasion; if so, (a) how many and (b) why;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) A crime prevention operation.

(b) To trace pupils who nightly occupy the school complex to hold meetings and plan to disrupt orderly school attendance.

(c) The Soweto Joint Operational Centre.

(2) Yes.

(a) Pamphlets, minutes of meetings of so-called "Student Representative Councils" and newspaper cuttings found on blackboards, walls and in cupboards.

(b) For investigation purposes.

(3) Yes.

(a) Two gate locks.

(b) The locks were cut open

(c) To gain entrance to the premises, after two school caretakers could not provide keys to the locks.

(4) No

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(5) No. 3/6/86 Q cur 2116

SATS vehicle in townships

HANSARD

*20 Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 25 March 1986, the Attorney-General has reached a decision regarding the use of a South African Transport Services vehicle by security forces for patrolling townships; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the nature of that decision;

(2) whether any action is to be taken in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) whether there has been any delay in taking such action; if so, what is the reason for this delay?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 17 April 1986.

(b) That inquests be held.

(2) Steps will be considered after completion of the inquest.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No

Films on Sundays

*21. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether his Department has received any applications in the current year to open cinemas for regular business on Sundays; if so, (a) in respect of which cinemas and (b) when were they received;

(2) whether these applications were granted; if not, why not in each case,

(3) whether any representations have been received for any restrictions on the exhibition of films on Sundays to be repealed; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response thereto;

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

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) A joint application was received from Ster-Kinekor and UIP-Warner in respect of certain Ster-Kinekor and Metro theatres situated in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, Welkom, Witbank and Rustenburg.

(b) The application was received on 18 April 1986.

(2) The application is presently under consideration.

(3) Yes.

(a) The Federation of Film Societies of South Africa.

(b) 8 April 1986.

(c) The application is presently under consideration.

(4) No statement is called for.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether Sabbath-keeping is still the Government's firm objective?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the reply is "yes".

3/6/86 Q cur 2118

Western Cape: public violence

HANSARD 298

*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons under the age of 20 years were arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape during the period 1 July 1985 to 31 December 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many of those arrested had been found guilty of public violence as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) 1 045.

(b) 167.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply and given the small number of convictions, is he not disturbed by the fact that these children are being arrested when they have obviously not actually committed the crimes for which they are being arrested?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, my reply is no!

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, fur-

Children tell Childline their troubles

3/6/86 NM (298)

Mercury Reporter

CHILDREN of all race groups have been using the 24-hour crisis intervention service, Childline, which came into operation a month ago.

Annetjie Esterhuysen, a member of the Childline team, said although official figures were not available they were receiving calls every day.

'We haven't advertised it much at this stage and it is interesting how children have come to learn about it so quickly,' she said.

'The calls we have had so far have been mainly from pre-teenagers and teenagers and deal with sexual abuse, conflict with parents and divorces. We have also had a few calls from primary school children.'

Three calls had also been received from black children living in rural areas who had heard about Childline on the radio.

Mrs Esterhuysen said the service had proved a success.

'Children feel safer talking over the telephone. This service makes help and advice more accessible.'

Childline's telephone number is 372727, which is an independent line manned by the Addington switchboard operators.

Callers leave their names and telephone numbers, which are immediately passed on to a qualified counsellor who deals with the call.

There are always three counsellors on duty.

'We have had fantastic co-operation from professional people. Many of them are already overworked and yet they still give of their time to be part of the team,' she said

Childline is holding training courses for counsellors and anybody who is interested can contact Mrs Esterhuysen at 322111 or Bev Killian at 8169111.

The official launch of the service will take place at the Elangeni Hotel on Friday.

TOWNSHIP CHILDREN

(298) FIN MAIL

FEATURE

'Two dogs and freedom'

Little is known about the township children at the centre, or even the root, of the civil unrest sweeping SA. A recent book, however, appears to capture their perceptions. It will undoubtedly give political leaders on both sides of the conflict much food for thought as they struggle to resolve the crisis, and come to terms with black demands to commemorate June 16 when 575 people, many of them children, were shot dead in 1976.

Two Dogs and Freedom is published by Raven Press and The Open School. It was produced by children in their early or preteens when asked to describe in words and pictures the issues affecting their lives.

The publishers say. "One finds here honest answers and the refreshing absence of ideological bias inevitable in adult interpretations of the same issues." The book emerged from a project of The Open School, a cultural education programme that runs workshops in art and related subjects for young people. The contributions reveal an appalling social environment, and leave little doubt that the children's experiences of violence and death will leave them emotionally scarred for years to come.

To the average white reader the tales are almost unbelievable. They illustrate once again the vast chasm between black and white lifestyles and perceptions, and are a sobering commentary on just how much will have to be done before any degree of "normality" can return to this country.

In a section called "In the Townships," Bathandwa (15) writes: "The situation in our townships is so disgusting that you sometimes ask yourself a question which has got no answer and that is· 'Why did God create a human being?' We are always running away from the SADF troops. We are guarded by troops every day as if we are criminals which are life sentenced. We can no longer walk as free men in our own land."

Gerald (13) describes an incident at his school "On Tuesday the police came to our school and they shout two times and they throw teargas into the school yard and the children throwed stones to them and they left the school and they call hippos (armoured vehicles) and they soround our school and the principal talked to them and they left the school angry."

Under the heading "What is going on in South Africa", Shoitto (13), writes: "South Africa is having political and economical problems and it's spending a lot of money buying weapons to kill blacks which are trying their level best to get freedom."

Mokgethi (13) writes: "In Soweto there are a lot of boycotts, children boycott because they say they want freedom. They say they want equal rights between whites and blacks They don't want the SADF in the townships

"They say when they are boycotting all the children must be in the struggle and when you are not in the struggle they thresh you. And they don't want our parents to buy in town because that money wasted in town is the one that buys the guns that kill the children in Soweto. And when you disobey they make you drink fish oil that you have bought by force or they burn you alive."

Also on the boycott theme, Thulisile (13) writes: "There are hippos everywhere around Soweto These men which are called Boers run, shoot, beat and kill our students. They even rape them

"Our students are burning cars and stoning buses If you go to school having books they burn your books. They say people musn't go and buy in town.

"The soldiers are very cruel and when we see hippos come we run away because we are afraid that they would arrest, shoot, beat or kill us. I don't like what is happening in Soweto."

Shoitto (13) writes. "President Botha is not worried about us ... When comparing education we find that blacks are having little education than whites. Even if our education is little this does not mean that we are dull and must be treated like dogs.

"We must not burn schools. That is only where we go wrong We cannot be illiterate leaders."

In a section looking to the future entitled "A New South Africa," Mokgethi (13) writes· "There must be no hating one another because God likes to see his children loving one another because He is love."

The three-line essay from which the book draws its title is by Moagi (8), the youngest contibutor.

He writes simply: "When I am old I would like to have a wife and to (two) children, a boy and a girl, and a big house and to dogs and freedom. My friends and I would like to meat together and tok."

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS (Detainees Parents' Support Committee figures)

Total Number of People Detained Jan-May,1986: 2349
Total Security Detentions Jan-May,1986: 1718 (613 known)
Emergency Detentions Jan-March: 631
Number still in Detention on May 31: 451 (155 known)

According to the DPSC the number of detentions under security legislation is nearly nine times the number in the same period last year (when 190 people were detained). The names of two-thirds of those detained are not known to the DPSC.

DETENTIONS BY LEGISLATION

Section 29, Internal Security Act: 136
Section 31, Internal Security Act: 22 (1 known)
Section 50, Internal Security Act: 1105 (373 known)
"Homelands": 82

FATE OF 1986 DETAINEES AS AT MAY 31, 1986

Released without charge within 48 hours: 11 (24)
Released without charge after longer period: 139 (418)
Charged, awaiting trial: 1 (24)
Charged and acquitted: 0 (4)
Charged and convicted: 0 (0)
Died in detention: 0 (2)
Still in detention: 61 (141)

APARTHEID, EDUCATION

According to PFP spokesman on education Ken Andrew, there are places for only 5 269 students at Department of Education and Training teachers' training colleges, while there are 2 767 vacancies at white teachers' training colleges. He said the most recent figures (1985/6) showed that total education expenditure was up by R937-million compared with the previous year. Of that, whites received R536-million (56 percent) and blacks R272-million (29 percent). He said there were 2,4-million white pupils (21 percent) and 4,2-million black pupils (63 percent. He added the DET had a shortage of classrooms for 193 575 pupils, while the Department of Education and Culture (whites) had vacancies for 205 000 pupils at its schools. These figures do not include shortages in the "independent" homelands.

LIQUIDATIONS

There were 941 insolvencies between January and March this year, compared with 602 in the same period last year. The number of liquidations was 674 compared with 828 between January and March last year.

CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID: SIDWELL DLEPU, 14

On May 28, Sidwell and all the other students from Hlengwele High School in Soweto left in three buses for Klerksdorp,where they were to attend the funeral of a fellow student. The trip had been organised by the school and some of the teachers accompanied the students.

That night they went to the home of the deceased's parents to attend the vigil. Fifteen minutes after they arrived the police moved in and arrested the students and some of the teachers and allegedly struck them with sjamboks and batons. They were then made to lie down on the street where they were beaten again, before being taken to the Klerksdorp charge office and later to Stilfontein where they were kept in an open cell without food, blankets or water until the next day. In the morning they were hosed down with cold water and told they were being held under the Internal Security Act and that they could be detained for up to two years. They were then moved to another cell.

According to Sidwell they were given two meals a day (porridge, tea and soup) and were visited four times a day, twice by black policemen and twice by white policemen. Sidwell said that every time they were visited by the white policemen they were sjambokked and beaten severely. They were refused any other visits.

Sidwell's father visited the DPSC to find out about his son. He had not been officially informed about the detention. They were released after a week after the intervention of the school principal.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 30)

Scope, Vol 21, No 21, May 23, 1986 (Republican Press, Durban); Catalogue of photostats and videos, Fiona Cooper (not stated); Rhapsody, No 3697 De Luxe Falcon Puzzle (Falcon Games Ltd, England); Gunn No 18, The Golden Lady (Jory Sherman); Soft Warm Rain (Roberta Latow), Praxis, Vol 2, No 1 (The Ecumenical Action Movement, Athlone), Een stuk van mijn ziel (Winnie Mandela); COSATU, Workers of the World "Build direct links" says COSATU (Southern African Labour Education Project, London); AZANIA Frontline, No 12, January 1986 (Azania Liberation Support Committee, London); Azania Worker, Vol 2, No 1, Spring 1985; Azania Worker, Double Issue, Vol 1, No2/3 Summer 1984.

The bannings on the following publications for possession as well as distribution has been confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board: Crysis (Casette) (Not stated); Spring into Passion (Mark Simmons); Community Board (Roxanne Rollins); Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, New Year Message (pamphlet) (Not stated); Kill the Oppressors not the Oppressed (pamphlet) (Africanist Patriotic Front): Dad, why are the soldiers here? (Counter-Propaganda Committee, Mitchell's Plain); Arise and Bear Witness (QIBLA, Athlone), AFRIKA 1986 Calendar (Vukalisa Art Associates, Lansdowne), High Flying Fantasies (Michael Wayne); ANC of SA, Fight for Mandela's Freedom (not stated), Student Struggle News Bulletin No 6, Vol 1, Jan/Feb 1986 (South African Students Association, Crawford)

UNBANNED.

Trade Union Action on Namibian Uranium (SWAPO of Namibia, London) (For possession - still banned for distribution), The Second Lady (Irving Wallace), Bunny Girl, March/April 1986 (Republican Press, Mobeni), Gazelle, Vol 1, No 5, April/May 1986 (Viclen Promotions (Pty) Ltd, Turffontein; Stern, No 10, Feb 27 1986 (Gruner and Jahr AG and Co, Hamburg).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

AHMED KATHRADA, 57, former Transvaal Indian Congress general secretary, was one of the eight Rivonia trialists who, with Nelson Mandela, was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Coming from an activist family, Kathrada first became politically involved at the age of 11. In the late 1940s he joined the then-legal Communist Party of SA and became chairman of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress

He was one of the key Indian activists involved in forging closer links between the Indian congresses and the ANC. He played a prominent role in the 1952 Defiance Campaign and was one of 156 Congress Movement leaders charged with treason in December 1956 All were acquitted five years later.

During the 1950's and early-1960's he was tried, jailed and detained on several occasions In October 1962, Kathrada, then TIC general secretary, became secretary of the first Free Mandela Committee Shortly afterwards, when he was under house arrest, he went underground and joined the Umkhonto we Sizwe high command. Six months later, in July 1963, he was one of 17 ANC leaders arrested in Rivonia.

In 1964, at the age of 35, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He is currently in Pollsmoor Prison.

VETERINARY SCIENCE:

The Apartheid Barometer last week quoted Minister of Education and Culture Piet Clause as stating there were no black students studying veterinary science at Pretoria University, which he characterised as the only South African university offering that course of study.

In fact there are 52 black and two Indian undergraduates undergoing training in veterinary science at the Medical University of SA (Medunsa) near Ga-Rankuwa and one black student who is registered at Medunsa for a PhD. The veterinary complex also includes an animal hospital treating 1 000 patients a month and a farm animal unit.

Working mothers: infants miss bond

DD 26/6/86 (298)

Children under 12 months of age whose mothers work outside the home are likely to develop insecure attachments to the mother and later have difficulty forming peer relationships and relating to adults, according to a study concluded by American researchers.

Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Centre researchers studied mother-child relationships in 100 middle-class families from the children's birth until their second birthdays.

In 50 of the families, the mothers worked outside the home at least 20 hours per week. In all cases, excellent day care was provided for the children in the home.

At seven months of age, the children's interactions with their mothers were observed during feeding time, and later, at 12-13 months, the children and mothers were observed under laboratory-created stressful separations. The children of working mothers avoided their mothers at the time of reunion more often than those children of "stay-at-home mothers." Researchers considered this a significant sign of insecure attachment.

Children are most dependent on their mother's presence during the first 12 months of life for developing senses of security, trust, and identity, the researchers said, and are more "resilient and better able to tolerate being away from the mother after 12-18 months."

High-quality day care by a devoted family member, such as the father, may compensate for the mother's absence, the researchers said. They also said that if the mother is highly motivated to work, the quality of the time she spends with her infant may be higher.

● With acknowledgement to Medical News Tribune.

Centre for vagrant children to be opened at Gelvandale

3/7/86 EVE POST (298)

Post Reporter

A CENTRE for vagrant children will be officially opened in Gelvandale on July 30.

The Terblanche Street centre — Care Haven — is the result of research by a social worker, Miss Claudia van Vuuren, of the Child Welfare Society in Port Elizabeth.

The centre was completed a month ago.

A charity organisation, World Vision, financed the building of the centre and donations were received from other sources after Miss Van Vuuren found there was a serious vagrancy problem among children in the northern areas.

Miss Van Vuuren, who received a BA honours degree for her research, today thanked the donors for their help.

She is in charge of the centre, where children meet daily during school holidays.

They play educational games, and are provided with a free meal.

They will meet twice weekly in groups of 30 when schools re-open next week.

● Last week, vandals damaged a water pipe outside the building, resulting in the interior being flooded. A new carpet had to be replaced.

Vandals also damaged window panes soon after the building was completed.

may not move out of the magisterial district where their parents live or where they attend school, and nobody of school-going age may be in the area unless their parents or guardians are permanent residents, or unless they can prove they are formally enrolled at an educational institution

Another restriction forbids residents to be in possession of disused vehicle tyres or petrol not stored inside the tank of a roadworthy vehicle. A similar restriction is already in force in Bophuthatswana.

Shortly before the additional restrictions were announced, the Bureau for Information confirmed an attack on a supermarket in the area by a number of black men armed with a RPG-7 launcher and AK47 rifles According to the official bulletins, 12 people were killed in KwaNdebele in the first 18 days of the emergency At least 60 people have died since the start of political conflict in the area

The homeland is due to gain "independence" on December 11, despite strong indications that a growing lobby in the ruling National Party caucus is in favour of simply stopping the process, largely because of "serious doubts," according to *Die Burger*, about Simon Skosana's ability to govern

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said in parliament recently that the people of KwaNdebele were not consulted before the decision on independence was taken "It is not the re- [illegible] of the South African government to consult the citizens of KwaNdebele. It is the prerogative of the government of KwaNdebele to decide on such a matter," he said.

☐ The *FM* has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Information may therefore be distorted, incomplete and misleading.

FIN MAIL 4/7/86

SOCIAL WELFARE

Family life failure

298

A recent government-inspired study acknowledges that the policies of resettlement and migrant labour have contributed to the breakdown of family life

In tabulating the pressures on family life, the document "Proposed National Family Programme" makes fascinating reading. One of the most illuminating comments concerns the effect on children brought up without parents

"Of great concern, because of its implications for the future, are the frequent examples of young black children who, in the first five years of their lives, have been moved about 10 times to different members of the extended family in geographical locales as disparate as Soweto, Aliwal North and Bushbuck Ridge These moves ensure that bonding with a constant adult does not occur during these vital pre-school years. It is well documented in the social sciences that failure to bond results in psychopathic behaviour in adolescence and adulthood"

This may, in part, explain some of the brutality, such as "necklacing" and violent crime, that has gripped the country.

According to the study, there are incidences of children in the homelands who are rearing themselves while their absentee parents are working in the city. Often, husbands and wives are forced to live apart for the greater part of their married lives and children seldom live with both parents. So it's hardly surprising the report acknowledges that one consequence of migrant labour is a "breakdown of parental authority."

The study is the result of an investigation by a working committee of experts on family life from all population groups as well as civil servants The committee was formed in 1982 at the request of the Cabinet Committee for Social Affairs to formulate "a programme for the enrichment of family life." Apparently, the then PM, P W Botha, was appalled at the statistical evidence of family breakdown in the 1980 census

The document details statistics of family breakdown among all population groups, including evidence of an increase in child neglect and family violence. According to the study, nearly 123 000 white, coloured and Asian children had been affected by divorce during the five-year period 1978-1982

A further indication of the breakdown in family life is the number of social work cases handled by the various government departments and welfare organisations over the past few years. These involve marital conflict, children taken away from their parents, uncontrollable children, battered children and juvenile delinquents.

The causes of family breakdown can be classified in two broad categories: those larger, underlying social reasons like resettlement, poor living conditions, migrant labour, unemployment and a lack of adequate accommodation Then there are other, more individual, reasons such as alcohol and drug abuse, immaturity, inadequate preparation for marriage, early marriage and unrealistic expectations of marriage.

The working committee proposes that a national family programme be launched The programme would attempt to co-ordinate and build on efforts already rendered through public and private welfare and other agencies, and would be aimed at all population groups The recommendations concentrate on education, counselling and guidance services, as well as projects that would promote marriage There's little doubt that the programme will benefit many. But, given the scale of social breakdown documented in the report, its success will be limited unless there is a massive commitment to face up to the broader social causes — and this cannot be undertaken by voluntary welfare institutions

The working party acknowledges this and calls on central government to take cognisance of those policies that have a bearing on family life.

But it will take more than a change on the statute books to reverse the process of more than 30 years of social depredation. Migrant labour and resettlement may have been ideologically inspired in the past, but they are now perpetuated by the physical development of the country. The pass laws are no more Yet people remain living in townships and homeland settlements miles from where they work. Parents are still commuting and children are still being left to bring themselves up.

On a more positive note, the study is refreshingly free of the "own affairs" jargon that permeates government documents these days But that does not mean it will escape this policy. The report was circulated for comment to welfare institutions along with the controversial "Report on an investigation into the present Welfare Policy in the Republic of SA" (*Current affairs* January 31) This policy was formulated within the framework of the new constitution and proposed the new welfare system be restructured along the lines of "own affairs." Reaction to the two documents is now being studied by the Department of Health and Population Development. ■

CITIZENSHI

A com

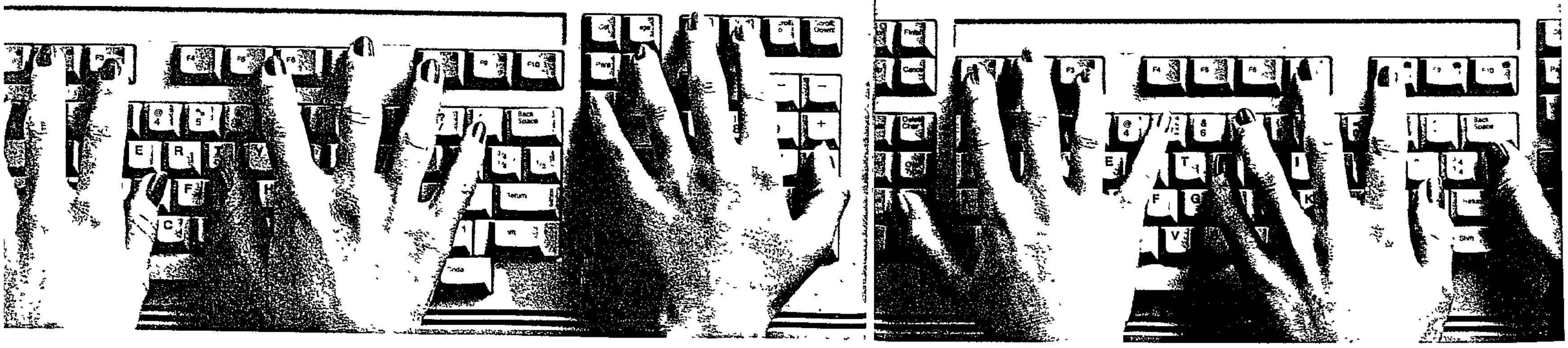
While SA is stil
enable blacks –
hold independe
become citizen
government en
last Friday rej
citizens

Although SA
in its original F
Draft Bill, the
This means Pre
ship, but the Bi
in the next pa

Bophuthatsw
ter, Chief Mots
thatswana citi
acquire SA cit
uals who wish
in preference to
of the new law

However, he
first be require
renounce Bop
completing an
for SA citizens
ia will not accep
accordance wit
two governmen

"If an applic
cessful, he is ex



Burroughs Computers save you money...

'No obvious solutions' to juvenile crime

Pretoria Bureau

There are no ready answers or obvious solutions as far as juvenile crime is concerned, the Department of Justice has said.

The department was reacting to the report by two doctors on children in jail, in which they called for all youngsters to be removed from South African prisons.

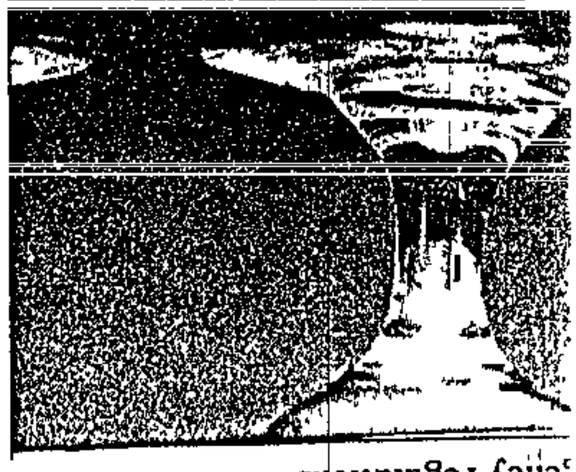
The department said many excellent people were involved in the South African legal system and certain points should be borne in mind:

- Prison sentences were imposed by courts taking into account the circumstances and needs of the accused.
- There were specially constituted courts for juveniles.
- Probation officers, social workers and other trained, experienced people were involved in the sentencing system.
- There were sentences other than imprisonment available to the courts

The department said there were specific provisions making it possible for juveniles to be referred to a Children's Court and for them to be dealt with under the Children's Act instead of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The question of whether an awaiting-trial youth should remain in custody, and if so where, was carefully dealt with by the courts when it arose.

● See Page 19.



n union b

unions in the country — the Nat
al and Allied Workers' Union an
lied Workers' Union of SA.
rth union affected by the ban,
SA, had already instructed law
ban in the Supreme Court when
lake. Court applications were due

d Workers' Union will proce
an Supreme Court challenging the
itself and the Government's rig
gency regulations

certain ab

Service

ocal stance on wheth
ganisation was respo
recent bomb attacks
targets.
He refused to confi
categorically that
which exploded outsid
ton supermarket last
other recent bomb
aimed at military ta
the work of ANC men

m equity-

Law experts shocked at jailing of children

SOWETAN 5/9/88

LEGAL experts have reacted with shock to the sentencing of 32 residents of Zolani Township near Ashton — including 14 juveniles — to a total of 258 years in jail for public violence.

The sentences were passed on Tuesday by a Worcester Regional Court magistrate, Mr A J van Wyk.

Nine children, the youngest 13, were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and four to seven years

A spokesman for the lawyers who dealt with the case, Mr Alex Abercrombie, said they were busy drafting a notice of appeal, which would possibly be heard in the Cape Supreme Court.

Professor Dennis Davis, of the University of Cape Town Law faculty, said the sentences for the children were "absolutely extraordinary and horrific".

Feared

He said is was a "classic case of criminalising political dissidency" and felt magistrates should not be dealing with cases of the kind.

Professor Davis said he feared the sentences "may well precipitate similar ones elsewhere".

Mr Abe Scheepers, co-ordinator of the Legal Advice Office at the Montagu-Ashton Community Service (MACS), which closely monitors activity at Zolani, said they were "astounded and very unhappy" about the "excessive" sentences.

A Black Sash monitoring team was ordered from the court.

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Buxton, said the organisation "does not believe that sentencing children to imprisonment is conducive to an ordered society."

A-G to decide on Kuduka's assault claim

7/9/86 CITY PRESS 298

POLICE have investigated the claim by 11-year-old Fanie Kuduka that he was assaulted by a policeman – and the report has been handed to the Attorney-General for a decision.

This was said by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange in reply to a question from Prof Nic Olivier about Kuduka's claims.

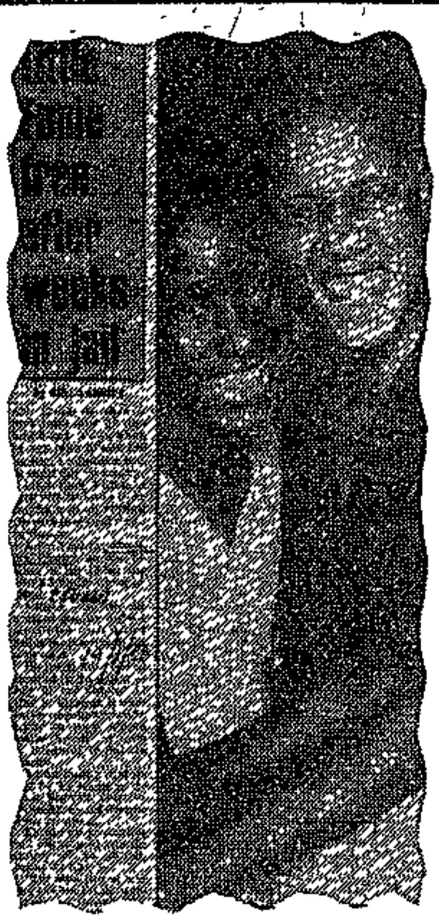
Kuduka alleged that he was assaulted by a member of the force "who is known to him"

City Press was the first newspaper to break the news of Kuduka shortly after he was released from prison.

Kuduka – who was arrested for public violence – was held at the Alexandra police station.

He has appeared in court 11 times since his arrest.

Le Grange confirmed that Kuduka had been held at Alexandra police station and had appeared in court 11 times. "An allegation of assault was investigated and handed to the Attorney-General for decision," Le Grange said. – Sapa.



How we broke Fanie's story on January 19

US fund set up to assist child detainees

DR 27/9/86 (298)

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An agreement to provide R192 000 to assist detained children and other South Africans disadvantaged by apartheid was signed here yesterday by the US Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel.

It was signed with Mr Barry Jammy, the vice-president of Lawyers for Human Rights, which will administer the fund.

The money will be used to address the problems of children in detention and the validity of detention and restriction orders and to uphold freedom of association, movement and speech.

During the past 12 months, the US Government has contributed R3,3 million to different organisations carrying out human rights programmes in South Africa.

Mr Nickel said the contribution by the US would enable members of Lawyers for Human Rights to represent clients in human rights cases without charging a fee.

"The US will support efforts to achieve equal treatment under the law for all South Africans, including equitable bail and sentencing," he said.

In Johannesburg and Pretoria this week, Legal Expenses Insurance Southern Africa Limited (Leisa) was formed to solve the controversial problem of high legal fees.

The Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the functions of the courts gave Leisa its approval, along with the South African Law Society and other legal experts.

According to a spokesman, Mr Zak Crafford, Leisa, which was granted approval in principle by the Registrar of Insurance on March 13, will bring justice to the homes of all people in that they will not need money when they need a lawyer.

"High legal fees which had deprived many people of legal representation will now be a thing of the past," he said.

Among its directors is Mr Godrey Pitje, an attorney who founded the Black Lawyers' Association.

Assault-claim youths freed — and redetained

26/9/86 WEEKLY MAIL (298)

By SEFAKO NYAKA

TWENTY-FIVE youths, most of whom bear marks of assault, were re-detained by Bophuthatswana police minutes after charges against them were withdrawn in the Mogwase Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The youths were part of a group of 36 people arrested with 68-year-old Victor Sefora, the leader of the opposition party, Seopesengwe, more than three weeks ago after a meeting in the area.

The Bophuthatswana government has denied the opposition party permission to hold meetings in a build-up to next year's elections in the homeland.

But after several applications had been rejected, the party was granted permission to hold a meeting on August 26.

However soon after the meeting started, police arrived and advised people permission for the meeting had been denied.

"The people dispersed but a few days later the police rounded up some of them, including Sefora and his 19-year-old son Molotsi," a party representative said.

A Johannesburg attorney said the youths, all members of the Seopesengwe Youth Alliance, were initially charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the government. They were also charged with public violence and holding an illegal gathering. Ten of the youths will be charged with Sefora.

The homeland's attorney general, JJ Smit, said charges against the group will only be completed today.

Smit confirmed that the 26 youths are being held as witnesses to a case involving Sefora, but said he had no knowledge of assaults on the detainees.

Since their arrest the detainees have been denied access to family members and lawyers. They have not been allowed food parcels or a change of clothing.

Soon after being arrested, Sefora was kept at the Madikoe Police Station. He was later transferred to Mogwase Police Station, where he allegedly had to buy his own candles to light his cell and had to use a fumigator "because the place was crawling with bed lice", one of the youths told a South African Council of Churches worker before being re-detained.

Sefora has been kept in solitary confinement since his arrest.

One arrested youth, George Ntseki, has been admitted to the Paul Kruger Hospital in Rustenburg with a broken jaw. His parents have not been informed.

Another youth showed lawyers burn marks on his buttocks, alleging he sustained the burns after been made to sit on a heater during interrogation.

The attorney said one of the youths alleged a scar on his now-deformed chin was caused when a policeman assaulted him with a screwdriver.

Nearly all the youths that attorneys spoke to had cigarette burn marks and whip marks on their chests and backs.

Family members are expected to bring an urgent application today for the protection of the detained youths.

'Re-absorption' centres set up

'Emergency' children in govt camps

BUS DAY 12/9/86 (298)

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

GOVERNMENT officials yesterday confirmed the existence of several "re-absorption" camps where children detained during the state of emergency are being sent "in preparation for re-entry into their communities".

● SCHOEMAN

Job Schoeman of the Department of Education (DET) said yesterday the camps, which he preferred to call youth centres, were controlled by the DET, were situated on Department of Constitutional Development and Planning property, and were run by "outside consultants" whom Schoeman refused to name.

He confirmed the existence of "five or six" of these camps countrywide.

He said the DET had made the camps available three weeks ago to provide detained children with "courses" from which they could "benefit to be re-absorbed" into their communities.

Monitoring groups estimate about 4 000 children have been detained during the emergency.

When asked if a *Business Day* team could visit one of the camps, Schoeman said: "There's nothing sinister about it. I know some people think we may be involved in brainwashing and indoctrination, but that is far from the truth."

Progressive Federal Party Missing Persons' Bureau chief Neil Ross claims the authorities are breaking the Prisons Act and the Children's Act. The authorities contend that those at the camps are there voluntarily and are "technically free".

Ross described the disclosures — which he was able to confirm in the Free State and in Port Elizabeth — as extremely disturbing and said the PFP would immediately try to gain access to the camps.

"We deplore the secrecy involved in the setting up of these camps. If they are above board, they should have been done up-front and not ferreted out through investigations," Ross said.

He described as "mighty strange" OFS DET director Nick Botha's lack of know-

● To Page 3

BUSINESS DAY, Friday, September 12 1986

Detained youths in camps

● From Page 1

ledge of these camps when contacted yesterday morning.

Ross said last night "the air needs to be cleared over these secret camps".

A *Business Day* probe has established that one camp exists near Thaba 'Nchu in the Free State. A total of 20 children, who were detained in Grootvlei, were moved to the camp about two weeks ago.

Another camp in the Rustenburg area has been confirmed by a DET source.

Following up on inquiries, the PFP's Free State bureau said there have been allegations that certain detainees were coerced into signing documents committing themselves to "re-absorption" and training at these camps.

Well-placed sources claim children have been given the option of either remaining in detention or committing themselves to the camps.

Business Day has learnt that some children have run away from the camps. Others who have been able to inform their parents of their presence at the camps have told their parents they had no idea why they were there or how long they would be there.

Some children have said they have had access to television and have been controlled less strictly than in prison.

When asked whether the camps provided professional assistance to ex-

detainees, Schoeman said nobody w appointed specifically to do so, but su counselling was "quite possibly built in the course".

A DET source said children and adul were being taken by bus to the camps "study leadership".

Schoeman said the courses, which la up to a month, were based on study tec niques, youth leadership and vocation guidance.

Detainees have had to sign a for which, Schoeman claimed, was non-bin ing.

Asked how those who decide to leav the camps were able to reach the homes, he said: "We try to take them t the nearest railway station.

He denied that the camps were a pr condition for the children's release. H said their release was a matter for th police to decide on.

Schoeman declined to say exactl where the camps are situated or ho many children had been sent to them.

Numerous calls over the past two day for confirmation from various official at the Prisons, Police, Constitutional De velopment and Planning, and Welfar departments have proved futile.

STAR 11/6/86

298

Meeting told not to speak about child detentions

A discussion on children in detention and the state of emergency was angrily quashed at the four-yearly council-in-session meeting of the South African National Council of Child and Family Welfare in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mrs Merle Knight, elected as president minutes before, told the meeting that nothing further could be done with regard to the Children's Act when it came to children being detained.

She reminded the meeting that security legislation took precedence over any other and then said· "So please keep any information that could be detrimental to the functioning of this meeting to yourselves."

Speakers who then tried to speak about detentions were told they were out of order, and Mrs Knight shouted at one of the delegates to "sit down."

15-year-old alleges she was 'shocked'

Detainee smuggles letter out

STAR 4/10/86.

298

By Estelle Trengove

A 15-year-old Krugersdorp emergency detainee has succeeded in sneaking a letter out of police cells, according to her father, and complainingthat she was given shock treatment.

The girl was detained on July 1, her father said yesterday He asked not to be identified because he says he fears victimisation

He said that children were being arrested daily in the Krugersdorp area "People don't sleep any more, you know."

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) confirmed that scores of children under the age of 18 were being arrested and detained under the emergency regulations in the Krugersdorp/Kagiso area

The 15-year-old girl's distraught father approached the DPSC to help him find his daughter. On the day she was arrested, he was not informed by the police. People living in the same street told him that she had been detained and he eventually succeeded in tracing her to the Roodepoort police station

There he was permitted to see her. She looked depressed It was on that occasion that she managed to slip him a letter she had written by hiding it in a bundle of dirty clothes which she gave him to wash, he said

In the letter she wrote that she and another girl were taken by two policemen to point out certain homes or activists They were handcuffed all the time.

"I told one of the cops that the handcuffs were heavy and he removed them He then attached a white wire to the handcuffs and did some adjustments He let us hold the wire. We were shocked," she said.

She said she heard one policeman ask another if he knew of a deserted place somewhere where he could assault them without anybody hearing their screams.

She said she was later taken for an interrogation which lasted until after midnight that night. The policeman questioning her confronted her with a number of names and asked if she knew any of the people.

"I told him I didn't know those people," she said in the letter

In response to the allegations, the police public relations division said that the police were quite prepared to investigate any allegation of unjustified or untoward behaviour by any member of the force if a proper affidavit was filed.

"It is not possible to institute any meaningful investigation solely on the strength of an allegation lodged with a newspaper, and more so when the complainant is not prepared to be identified. In cases such as this, we can only conclude that the anonymous allegations are made with the sole purpose of discrediting the South African police," the public relations division said.

'Emergency' phobia strikes children

STAR 13/10/86

Own Correspondent

298

DURBAN — Some white children are so disturbed by recent bombings that they believe they will end up behind sandbags in their suburban homes.

Some black children are so disturbed by the activities of the security forces that they are afraid to leave their homes and the sight of uniforms or military or police vehicles makes them flee in terror.

Such children are among hundreds treated by psychologists for problems which started or have worsened since the start of the state of emergency.

Psychological problems among black children have followed detentions, shootings, killings and security forces activity in the townships.

Mr Leshe Swartz, a psychology lecturer at the University of Cape Town, said some township children were showing symptoms of post-traumatic stress found among victims of war and disaster such as anxiety, phobias, regression to more childlike behaviour and serious sleeping problems.

Mr Swartz said: "A lot of the problems we are seeing are best understood in terms of what is happening to a whole community or family. These are kids who seem to have been fine before the violence and now have lots of symptoms."

Among dozens of children treated by psychologists in Cape Town were those who had been detained or whose parents had been detained or were involved in resistance.

Some children were expressing violent fantasies in their play, such as Casspir-Casspir or Witdoeke against Comrades.

There was also "a lot of fear of white people". One black child screamed when she saw her mother's white friend and said: "She's going to kill me."

Among white children, fear of political violence is making psychological problems worse. One Durban counselling psychologist had seen children suffering from school phobia aggravated by bomb drills.

The patients — mainly aged six and seven — had morning nausea, vomiting, crying or headaches. Their anxiety about school had been "exacerbated by bomb drills and the fear that something might happen to them while at school".

They had been told what to do during a bomb scare but there was not enough practical advice and they feared they would not get out in time. One pupil was so afraid of a film on bombs shown at her school that she walked out.

The psychologist said: "While the bomb drills are necessary, I feel some schools are overdoing it."

Another Durban clinical psychologist said the general increase in anxiety since the state of emergency started had aggravated psychological problems among her patients. She had treated depressed or anxious children who had "a secondary fear of bombs". Some felt things would get so bad that they would sit in their homes behind sandbags.

Mr Grahame Hayes, a lecturer in pyschology at the University of Natal, said the fears of township children were more related to the activities of the security forces. Some showed a general fear of people in uniform.

This, he said, was a specific response to incidents the children had seen — security force personnel chasing, hitting, kicking or shooting people. There were also reports of "a whole range" of regressive behaviour among township children, including bedwetting. Some children were being referred because of uncontrolled crying and anxiety which appeared to be emotional reactions to stress.

"There is a whole range of responses but the one thing in common is that their parents say the children were fine until the recent troubles."

Mr Hayes said one of his colleagues had treated a white woman whose little girl was afraid to go to the toilet alone. Asked why, the child replied: "Because of the state of emergency."

Govt probe into welfare of jailed children

Cape Post 13/10/86

(298)

CAPE TOWN — A high-level Government probe will be undertaken into the welfare and conditions of jailed juveniles, according to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

At a medal parade on Robben Island he said it would also look at alternatives to imprisonment for young people.

"I want to say clearly that we do not want to see juveniles in our prisons. But you must remember the Prisons Service is on the receiving end.

"Those people who are sent to it with a legal warrant must be accommodated."

Mr Coetsee said he would prefer problem children to be entrusted to the care of their parents or, if this could not be done, to be placed in reformatories.

"But we cannot wish away the reality of juvenile criminality and if parents cannot control the child and reform school does not have the desired effect, what alternatives remain?"

In addition, the community had the right to protection and it was the State's responsibility to ensure that order was maintained so that its citizens could live in security.

"With the juveniles in our care as a reality, the question is rightly being asked whether existing facilities and services to handle and care for these young people are adequate and whether they need to be extended.

"To get answers to these questions I have asked the Commissioner of Prisons to do a high-level investigation, in consultation with the Departments of National Health and Population Development, Law and Order and Justice, into the welfare and conditions of imprisonment of juveniles in our jails.

"Alternatives to imprisonment will also be examined."

The responsibility for combating crime did not lie only with the State. Criminals, young and old, came from the community, Mr Coetsee said. — Sapa

Govt to probe juveniles in jail

CAPE TOWN — A high-level government investigation is to be undertaken into the welfare and conditions of imprisonment of juveniles in South Africa's jails.

Speaking at a medal parade on Robben Island yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the investigation would also look at alternatives to imprisonment for young people.

"I want to say clearly that we do not want to see juveniles in our prisons but you must remember the prisons service is on the receiving end.

"Those people who are sent to it with a legal warrant must be accommodated."

Mr Coetsee said he would prefer problem children to be entrusted to the care of their parents or, if this could not be done, to be placed in reformatories.

"But we cannot wish away the reality of juvenile criminality and, if parents cannot control the child and reform school does not have the desired effect, what alternatives remain?"

"To get answers to these questions, I have asked the Commissioner of Prisons to do a high-level investigation, in consultation with the Departments of National Health and Population Development, Law and Order and Justice, into the welfare and conditions of imprisonment of juveniles in our jails.

"Alternatives to imprisonment will also be examined."

The responsibility for combating crime did not lie only with the state, Mr Coetsee said.

"Therefore I want to address myself to the community and its various institutions.

"Real and constructive involvement with the youth can plainly be of the preventive nature. Opportunities must be created for better and for meaningful ways of spending free time and so on"

Mr Coetsee said it was anticipated that youth organisations such as the Voortrekkers, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides would be allowed to visit Robben Island in future to take part in programmes designed to "promote our cultural and historical heritage".

● The six prisons service staff members who saved a government freighter which broke loose from her moorings on Robben Island last year and was in danger of being smashed in a storm were yesterday awarded the service's Cross for Valour (Ruby) by Mr Coetsee. — Sapa

MR COETSEE

Detention of children slated

15/10/80 STAR

298

Medical Reporter

The South African National Council for Mental Health has deplored the detention of children.

In a statement this week the council says it regrets insensitive handling and unnecessary violence by people and agencies dealing with children. This type of damage, it says, has both immediate and long-lasting effects.

"The council is greatly concerned about the impact of current circumstances on the mental health of children and their present and future psychological and social development".

The council is concerned with matters relating to the social welfare and psychiatric state and education of mentally ill and handicapped people. It says its work in this regard is hindered by the difficulties arising from separate State departments for handling these matters.

It strongly recommends single departments of health, welfare and education and parity in services and facilities for all South Africans.

Children 'should not be detained in prisons'

(298) 15/10/86 NM

Political Reporter

THE South African National Council for Mental Health has called for detained children to be held in private institutions or, 'places of safety', instead of in prison.

At its biennial meeting recently, the council said it deplored insensitive handling and unnecessary violence by anybody or agencies dealing with children, particularly any form of harmful detention of minors.

Council director Lage Vitus said the council was not necessarily against all detention of children because it knew that in a state of emergency the authorities 'have a bit of a problem'

'If it is necessary to detain a child, every possible step should be taken to ensure the child is well cared for physically and psychologically.'

Mr Vitus said this meant that children should not be detained in prisons nor with adults.

'There are many alternatives to prisons such as clinic schools and places of safety run by welfare departments.'

He said the council was also opposed to possible legislation which would provide for racially separate mental health care.

Mr Vitus said a Government draft policy document circulated recently suggested racially separate facilities and bodies

Sash document alleges torture

STAR 05/10/86

298

A 33-page "Memorandum on the Suffering of Children in South Africa", compiled by the Black Sash in April when South Africa was not under a state of emergency but only released now, warns of the effects on children of alleged torture by security forces.

The last state of emergency was lifted in February and the current one imposed in June.

The Sash said an "unfortunate series of events" delayed publication. It did not elaborate.

According to the memo: "The ill-treatment ladled out to children is a frightening symptom of a disease which may have already progressed beyond cure."

The document, containing more than 30 statements and affidavits from children aged 12 to 18, adults and witnesses, calls for the disciplining of the police force, no more detention of children and the abolition of apartheid.

It concludes: "When security forces are granted indemnity, when whatever they do appears to receive the tacit approval of their masters and when they themselves show so little respect for the law that they are prepared to abuse their powers to the extent that they do, their victims cannot be expected to respect the law either.

'INDISCRIMINATE DETENTION'

"Thus is an atmosphere of lawlessness created which can only lead to chaos.

"Children must no longer be subjected to the behaviour described above (in the document). Neither must anybody.

"Nor must there be a repetition of the indiscriminate detention of schoolchildren without the protection of the courts."

The memo did not claim the children allegedly tortured were innocent — there were stonings, arson and necklacing — but some were "coerced with varying degrees of violence to participate in boycotts, work stoppages or to join the 'comrades'."

"Most of these deeds are perpetrated by young people. It is one of the tragedies of this country that they are being brutalised in this fashion and in their turn brutalising others."

It was, however, a premise that "the kind of treatment to which children are subjected by the authorites is utterly reprehensible, totally unacceptable and indiscriminately applied irrespective of any possible guilt".

Children were, the Sash said "intimidated, brutalised, and often scared stiff". — Sapa.

298

Mental-health body deplores 'harmful' detention of minors

Staff Reporter

THE South African National Council for Mental Health has deplored any form of "harmful detention of minors" and "unnecessary violence by any persons or agencies dealing with children".

Council chairwoman Mrs R B Crouch said yesterday that this had emerged from a number of motions adopted at the biennial general meeting of the SANCMH earlier this month.

In a statement, the council said it was "greatly concerned about the impact of present circumstances on the mental health of children, and their present and future psychological and social development".

"The mental health and attitudes of our children are our hope for the future healthy relationships between our people, and this type of damage has resounding effects now and later," the statement said.

The SANCMH is concerned with matters relating to social welfare, and the psychiatric state and education of mentally ill and handicapped people.

The council statement said "our work is much hindered by the difficulties arising from separate State departments for these matters."

At the meeting the council strongly recommended single departments of Health, Welfare and Education and parity in services and facilities for all South Africans.

"We believe that the council, under present circumstances in South Africa, through its services, can play a vital role in improving relationships between groups of people and in counteracting the harmful effects of inter-group tensions and polarization."

However, the council body said "this requires a welfare policy that allows it to determine its own structure and functioning on national, regional and local levels".

No children should be held, says parents' body

16/10/86 (298)

Political Reporter

THE Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) has criticised a call by the South African National Council for Mental Health for detained children to be held in private institutions or, 'places of safety', instead of in prison.

Council director, Mr Lage Vitus, has said the council was not necessarily opposed to all detention of children because it knew that in a state of emergency the authorities 'have a bit of a problem'.

He said the council was opposed to the harmful detention of children.

A DPSC spokesman said yesterday that no children should be detained and all detention was harmful, whether the person involved was a child or an adult.

'Where the law has been broken there is adequate provision for people to be brought to court and charged.

'The DPSC is extremely concerned about the enormous number of children, from the age of nine, who are being held.

'Children have been removed from their beds in the middle of the night and taken into detention.

'This type of trauma does a child harm and will lead to the brutalising of future generations,' the spokesman said.

● See Editorial Opinion

Star Times 16/10/86 298

Black Sash protests at 'torture' of children

JOHANNESBURG. — The Black Sash has warned against the effects on children of alleged torture by security forces.

A 33-page "Memorandum on the Suffering of Children in South Africa" was compiled in April this year, when South Africa was not under a state of emergency, but only released now.

"The ill-treatment ladled out to children is a frightening symptom of a disease which may have already progressed beyond cure," the memorandum said.

Containing more than 30 statements and affidavits from children aged 12 to 18, adults and witnesses, the Sash document urgently called for the disciplining of the police force, no more detention of children and the abolition of apartheid

Lawlessness

The Sash's conclusion stated: "When security forces are granted indemnity, when whatever they do appears to receive the tacit approval of their masters, and when they themselves show so little respect for the law that they are prepared to abuse their powers to the extent that they do, their victims cannot be expected to respect the law either.

"Thus is an atmosphere of lawlessness created which can only lead to chaos"

The police and army, the Sash said, urgently required fundamental retraining in attitudes and behaviour.

The Sash based the memorandum, containing accounts of alleged torture, on statements made by children, the youngest a girl of 12.

It was not a premise of the memorandum that all the children allegedly abused and maltreated were innocent of any misdeeds and there was no doubt that stones were thrown, arson was committed and people were subjected to the "necklace" treatment, the Sash said.

Others were "coerced with varying degrees of violence to participate in boycotts, work stoppages or to join the comrades".

"Most of these deeds are perpetrated by young people, and it is one of the tragedies of this country that they are being brutalized in this fashion, and in their turn brutalizing others," the Sash said

It was, however, a premise that "the kind of treatment to which children are subjected by the authorities is utterly reprehensible, totally unacceptable and indiscriminately applied irrespective of any possible guilt".

The document said that in February 1986, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament that 2 016 children under 16 were detained None were released into the custody of their parents.

Action taken by the South African Police in unrest from January 1, 1985, to February 10, 1986, resulted in the deaths of 209 juveniles, and 703 juveniles were injured, he said.

● Replying to the memorandum, the SA Police denied the "implication" that children in detention in terms of the emergency regulations are tortured, ill-treated or brutalized by security forces, or that such actions are permitted

'Bid to discredit SAP'

In a statement in Pretoria, the Directorate for Public Relations called on the Black Sash to make its information available to police so that a proper investigation could be instituted

"Failing this we will surely be justified in assuming this is yet another attempt to discredit the SA Police, an assumption which is strengthened by the fact the 'complainants' are not identified

"The SA Police have never shirked their responsibility when transgressions by members of the force have been brought to our attention, in the form of complaints by means of affidavits.

"As we have so frequently stated, however, a meaningful investigation cannot be instituted solely on the strength of vague allegations made to a newspaper"

The directorate said police found it "strange" that the Black Sash had had statements available since April this year, but had made no attempt to have these alleged atrocities investigated.

"It is easy to make vague allegations but not so easy to do this in the form of an affidavit, since these allegations can be tested against other evidence."

Indemnity clause

The directorate said emergency regulation detainees were frequently visited by various officials, and that visits by legal representatives and relatives were also in some instances allowed provided the correct procedure was adhered to.

"Ample opportunity thus exists for detainees to air their grievances or to lodge legitimate complaints in the proper manner"

The allegation that the security forces were free to act exactly as they wished because of an indemnity clause was "nonsense".

"The indemnity, in terms of the emergency regulations, was by no means intended to legalize unlawful behaviour."

The directorate said people were not detained indiscriminately.

"Although many of those detained are children, they are arrested for very good reasons"

The Black Sash itself had conceded the reality of stone-throwing, arson and "necklace" killings

"These deeds are committed, in many instances, by children, but we definitely do not consider this justification for any illegal conduct by security forces and stress that unlawful behaviour is not tolerated or condoned"

A further observation by the Black Sash was that none of these children were released into the custody of their parents.

"We wish to point out that at the time the reasons for detention arose, the children were in parental custody," the directorate said — Sapa

About 9 000 children held — DPSC

16/10/86 (298)

LINDA ENSOR
and Sapa

ABOUT 8 800 children, some as young as 10, are believed to have been detained since the emergency was declared.

This represents about 40% of the 22 000 people the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) calculates have been detained since June 12.

A demand was made by the DPSC and the Detainees Support Committee at their annual conference last weekend that "the government should forthwith abandon the barbarous practice of detaining children and immediately release the thousands of children now in detention".

The "Memorandum on the Suffering of Children in South Africa" — released this week for the first time — contains signed and unsigned statements by children on the treatment they allegedly received.

The SAP Directorate for Public Relations has called on the Black Sash to make its information available so that a proper investigation can be instituted.

"Failing this, we will surely be justified in assuming this is yet another attempt to discredit the SA Police, an assumption which is strengthened by the fact the 'complainants' are not identified," it says.

"It is easy to make vague allegations, but not so easy to do this in the form of an affidavit since these allegations can be tested against other evidence."

Boy 13 to stay in custody

PRETORIA — A 13-year-old Sebokeng boy detained earlier this year in terms of the emergency regulations is to remain in custody after a decision by a full bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The decision was made on appeal against a ruling of the Supreme Court on September 18.

The youth was detained on August 21.

In a document before the court, his mother applied for his release because of the "inability" of the police to judge his guilt.

She said the boy was arrested after two policemen found he had done no written schoolwork since March.

The boy, who the police allegedly called a "troublemaker", was sickly and had a heart condition.

— Sapa

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF UNREST

CHILDREN of VIOLENCE

Is a Khmer Rouge element emerging in South Africa? Will bands of undisciplined, dehumanised youths tyrannise the townships much like those brutal youngsters graphically depicted in the recent film on the Cambodian experience, 'The Killing Fields'?

By JO-ANN BEKKER

Two symbols ... On the left, black youths at a mass funeral brandish wooden models of AK-47s rigi

AS black children of the Eighties grow up amid increasing civil violence, with three years of disrupted schooling behind them and little hope of employment in the future, many observers are questioning whether a Khmer Rouge element is emerging in South Africa

From a historical viewpoint, however, University of the Witwatersrand political science lecturer Tom Lodge dismisses the analogy

"In every sense the Khmer Rouge was a vile movement which saw a holocaust of three-million killed, but what its adherents did is light years away from what is happening here," he said

"Contrary to popular belief, the Khmer Rouge was not a group of alienated, intellectually emasculated young children wreaking their bitterness on adults. It was a movement led by French-trained Marxists who had a specific vision of how to bring about revolutionary change in Cambodia. The black youth here, while motivated by a vaguely conceived understanding of revolutionary transfer of power, are not subjected to a hierarchy of leadership and I don't see a complete and vindictive nihilism in their actions "

But Lodge, like others, is concerned about the breakdown of parental and organisational discipline, a factor aggravated by mass detentions

In a situation where about one fourth of the 20 000 people estimated detained under the Emergency regulations are younger than 18, and allegations of torture are commonplace, do brutalised children become brutal adults?

Saths Cooper, a Wits psychology lecturer who is doing pioneering research into the issue believes the potential exists.

"When you traumatise a community through repression, through siege of townships, when you brutalise children who simply objected to the education which is preparing them for a servile status in society . . then you can appreciate there is a very small gap between being a victim of, or witnessing, brutalisation and modelling that aggressive behaviour," he said

> ONCE YOU TAKE A NINE-YEAR-OLD INTO DETENTION, YOU'VE AGED HIM IN AN INSTANT

"There's nothing in the prior socialisation of those youths to suggest such personal dehumanisation and brutalisation It is clearly the result of living in a racist environment "

When children see how their elders have been humiliated and denigrated, and have no hope or aspirations for their own future, violence can be cathartic, Cooper added

"The level of repugnance for the system is so great that very little is required to spark off a need for a cathartic expression (a violent act) to purge oneself and one's community of what is seen as just an extension of the system, if not the system itself "

The Reverend Paul Verryn, a Methodist minister who is active in the Detainees' Counselling Service, said given the decades of brutality to which the entire black community had been exposed, it was surprising "an irredeemable pathology" was not already in existence "There is no telling what the human potential can really survive," he added

But in the last three years, repression and resistance have moved into a new dimension Children are regularly exposed to mass funerals of unrest victims, many of whom are children, the Security Forces have invaded black neighbourhoods and schools, while, on the other hand, there is a renaissance of political mobilisation

"My experience as a youngster is incomparable to what my younger brother grows up with," commented South African Council of Churches worker Saki Macozoma, 29, who was imprisoned on Robben Island for five years after being convicted of planning a march on Port Elizabeth in 1976

"On an average weekend before the Emergency, my brother would attend a mass funeral Several thousand people would be singing freedom songs and sloganeering That was not the case when I grew up A funeral was a very solemn occasion barred to children We were scared of dead people Also," he went on, "although many of my friends' fathers were imprisoned and then deported to the Ciskei after the African National Congress was banned in 1960, people never mentioned the organisation, they would say 'So and so's father was deported after the Big Thing '

> OFTEN CHILDREN ARE FASCINATED BY VIOLENCE ... AND THEY'RE USUALLY FAR MORE ADEPT AT IT

We didn't speak about the ANC as if it was, you know, Orlando Pirates or Kaizer Chiefs "

Perhaps the most significant experience for the children of the Eighties, according to Verryn, is detention

'Once you take a 13-year-old or a nine year-old into detention and away from his routine of parental discipline you've exposed him to the big wide world and aged him in an instant," he said "And when you torture him and expect from him the psychological sophistication you might not expect of a 40-year-old, then you've begun a process which must be very, very difficult to undo, and it will be almost impossible for parents to resume their

Yet supp reaction of violent agg included motivation society

"There's being exposed yet very often usually far

So how 'necklacing" the victim, cope with the

Cooper says blunting of

"Behind consequences result in a psychic hate would be

Verryn said acts saw defence "T they had been Most see the

Whether irreparably years time, backs, if they suicidal, we consequences

As former Organisation about the itself, as the bloody allegiance to ideological Democratic

"As the appears una easy to the violence are part community "

He believes ensuring the think the conclusion privilege where we and

The unemployed those able to in economy for the 21.

What then become a Ma are "out of describe the

"I think never ever its structures grey areas

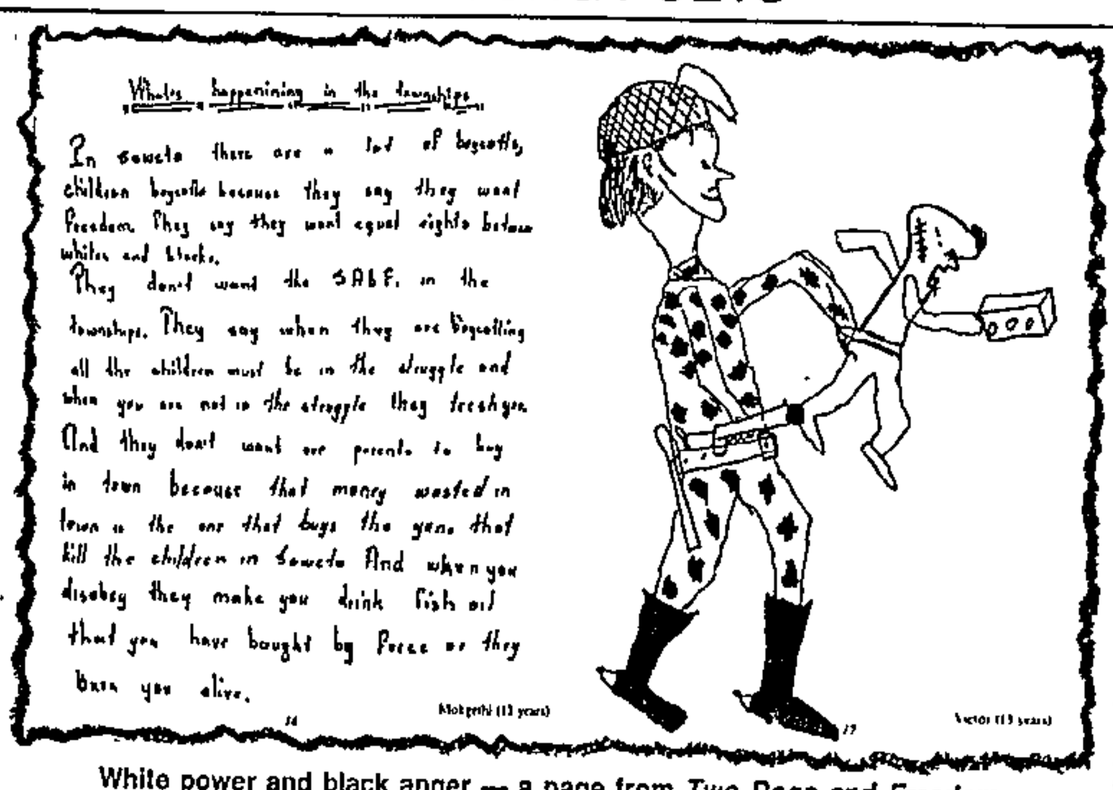
THE WORLD THROUGH THE EYES OF YOUNG POETS

FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE

Life in nowadays is like a sick butterfly.
To many of us it is not worth living
when it is like this.
What is going on in the world around us
There are people dying
There are sign of freedom everywhere
There are SADF everywhere you look
They are either playing soccer with
the children or they are having war with
them
They little kids don't understand why they
have been put (thrown) into jail
The people demand freedom for their
loving nation
So many people have died because
they have fought for freedom
Schools, shops, houses have been
burnt because they want freedom
The population of the world is surely
decreasing. Every hour, minutes and
seconds
there is someone dying. The SADF has
tried to bring peace but they have
brought more
chaos into the townships
Maybe one day the freedom of the people
will be given to them

BOTHALE, 12 years

(Published in Ravan Press's *Two Dogs and Freedom*, writings and drawings by township children during the 1985 State of Emergency and compiled by The Open School, a cultural education programme which runs workshops for



White power and black anger — a page from *Two Dogs and Freedom*

CENTENARY

A hundred fists are clenching

but our skies are quiet
and if theirs flame it is no concern of ours
and if their hearts flame
then it is no concern of ours either
for our skies are quiet
and it is enough

A thousand fists are clenching

our skies are still quiet
but the TV and the newspapers burn
with news of their flaming hearts and skies
and we close our eyes for it is enough
that our skies are quiet

Ten thousand fists are clenching

ten thousand angry feet running storming
through our TV screens
and stereo speakers
We begin to feel the heat
of their flaming hearts and skies
And our skies are still quiet
but our eyes do not close as easily as
before

A hundred thousand fists are clenched

a hundred thousand angry feet
running
storming
through our streets and parks
a hundred thousand
hate-filled voices
shouting our names in every suburb
come to share their flaming hearts and
skies
with our bodies
And our ears will open
(and hear a country dying)
And our hearts will open
(but they will open too late)
And our mouths will open
(to scream with fear)
Then our eyes will open
and stare motionless into
eternity.

ROBYN HIRSCH
Northcliff High School, Johannesburg

(From *English Alive '86*, writings from High Schools in Southern Africa. Published by the Western Cape Branch of the South African Council of Teachers

odels of AK-47s right, white children at a Conservative Party rally in Pretoria wave the flag of white South Africa

Pictures. JO-ANN BEKKER and TREVOR SAMSON, AFP

- when I
occasion
of dead
, of my
-nd then
National
'- never
say 'So-
- Thing '

.TED
RE
' IT

was, you

- for the
-erryn, is

-year-old
' -- of
the big
he said
from him
-' , not
begun a
-- to
- parents

-- as

-- and

-- g

from
'frica
' of
nglish

to resume their former disciplinary control ''

Yet suprisingly, he added, the most common reaction of those brutalised by detention was not violent aggression, but a deep depression which included symptoms of self-debasement, lack of motivation and a withdrawal from people and society

"There's something very wrong about children being exposed to brutality,'' Verryn said "And yet very often they're fascinated by it, and they're usually far more adept at it ''

So how does a child who has participated in a "necklacing'' — in which a tyre is placed around the victim, doused with petrol and set alight — cope with the experience?

Cooper says he has observed a "blocking off and blunting of emotions''

"Behind the facade of macho behaviour, the consequences are denied, because if faced they can result in a shattering of the personality The psychic turmoil, extreme conflict, guilt and self-hate would be enormous,'' he said

Verryn said most children involved in violent acts saw them as acts of justice, even of self-defence "They come to terms with it believing they had been good soldiers and killed the enemy Most see the situation as one of war ''

Whether their deeds would scar children irreparably would only be evident in about five years time, Verryn added "If they have call-backs, if they find themselves demotivated, and suicidal, we might be able to discover the full consequences ''

As former head of the Azanian People's Organisation, Cooper is particularly worried about the "cauldron of youth revolt'' turning in on itself, resulting in intra community violence, such as the bloody clashes between youths claiming allegiance to black-consciousness Azapo, and its ideological opponent, the non-racial United Democratic Front (UDF) in recent years

"As the enemy often becomes inaccessible and appears unassailable,'' Cooper explained, "it is easy to create a witchhunting pattern and deflect the violence towards those more accessible, who are part of the oppressed and exploited community ''

He believes the authorities have "a direct hand in ensuring the community violence continues I think the system is looking at a very stark conclusion, saying can we allow the death of white privilege and power, or do we create a situation where we maintain control, however ephemerally and confusedly ''

The growing numbers of uneducated, unemployed youths will also be fertile ground for those able to pay vigilantes to sow further division in communities Economists believe the declining economy incapable of reproducing sufficient jobs for the population, half of whom is younger than 21

What then can be done to ensure the youth do not become a law unto themselves?

Macozoma — who does not believe the youth are "out of hand'' — believes it is crucial not to describe the youth itself as the problem

"I think the broad liberation movement should never ever allow the alienation of the youth from its structures,'' he stressed "There will be a lot of grey areas and the youth are going to take a lot of unstrategic decisions, but they should be shown where they've made a mistake and wooed back into the fold, much more than writing them off as thugs

"Because they can become thugs, and they can become government thugs, and that's what we should bear in mind all the time

"The youth should understand that basically the whole political debate is give and take,' he said 'There should be a preparedness to bargain, an understanding of the political situation as one where we sit and talk and differ and still go together and be comrades even if we differ on certain issues, without having to resort to violence against one another ''

While most of the black community has been

Death is part of a black child's life, Fikile Radebe, 12, with a cartridge found near her mother's body in Soweto

politicised around slogans and has a simplified understanding of the political situation, Macozoma believes this education should go deeper

"The tendency, in an alliance like the UDF, has been to avoid moving to a coherent ideological position, because it would bring to light too many political tendencies But I believe if we really want the youth in our hands we have to give them ideological grounding Experience has taught us a level of sloganeering is not sufficient for the long haul ''

Cooper believes the solution lies in a "a brave, strong, creative leadership'' and the speedy accommodation of the demands of the youth — "demands which any normal society would have long accommodated' political access, educational freedom, social and economic aspirations''

"If in the next couple of years there is not central intervention to begin to realistically and very seriously attempt to address the issues thrust forward by this youth revolt, and personally I can't see that happening, then the problem is going to be much more serious than it is now,'' he said

"I don't believe people are completely dehumanised yet But if in the next couple of years certain things are not redressed, then the dehumanisation will be total ''

Young, white and ignorant

A radio programme calls on children to tell what they'd do if they ran the country ... and exposes an alarming racist streak

"WE have lots of troubles because blacks are rioting. The Prime Minister should have a day when everybody can collect a gun and just kill one of them so they might just stop all this fighting."

That was 13-year-old Marco's considered response to what he would do if he were president, a question posed on a Radio 702 talk back show last week.

"People here are becoming too soft for the blacks and the blacks are taking advantage of the whites," the non-black Johannesburg boy added

Marco's "solution" to his country's problems was the most violent advocated during the hour-long radio programme devoted to opinions of the under-20s.

Of the 18 callers who phoned in, only two were black and very few advocated one-person-one vote or approved of desegregating all schools. In fact, the show's host, John Berks, was audibly shaken by the deep conservatism of most of the callers.

"We must give them equal rights, but we musn't let them vote quite yet," cautioned a confident Jenny, 14, of Randburg. "Because they're not ready to vote yet. They will be one day and then maybe we can let them run the country as well."

Damelin student Ray, 16, said while there should be gradual changes in education, these should not happen too fast. "I mean my friends wouldn't accept a black in my class. They would do something very nasty to him I'm sure"

Judy, 14, of Krugersdorp, was all in favour of extending racial segregation. "The blacks are allowed in our towns but if we go to their towns then they want to kill us," she said. "So black people should not be allowed in our towns. I think they should live in their own towns. And if I were president I would open one beach for blacks and let the others stay just for white people."

Eleven-year-old Kerry of Morningside, Johannesburg, was the only white caller who had regular contact with black children through his mother's work with an African self-help scheme. "I think the black people and white people should not be judged by the colour of their skin because it makes no difference. They've still got the same feelings and they're still humans," he said

Others, like Robert, 14, held more expedient reformist views. "We must g- multi-racial; that will solve all our problems," he said. "And I think blacks should be allowed to live where we live. Most of them can't afford to live here anyway, so, what the hell, why not let them come here."

Others were burdened by a deep sense of guilt.

"We've been taking advantage of blacks

Africa in the first place," a teenager called Debbie mused. "We can't oppress them for so long and not expect them to do something about it.

"I wouldn't want to be president of South Africa in the first place. I'd rather leave this country. All the people of South Africa, especially all the youth, represent apartheid; we are what makes apartheid and I rather wouldn't be part of a system that does that to a group of people.

"I don't think leaving is a solution, but as far as I can see there is no answer. You can't suppress a person for so long and not expect them, like, to rise."

What the talk show demonstrated is that more than two years of spiralling civil strife has shaken white children out of the

THE BLACKS ARE ALLOWED IN OUR TOWNS. BUT IF WE GO INTO THEIR TOWNS THEY WANT TO KILL US

allegory, which could turn out to be blinkered, apolitical world of privilege enjoyed by past generations.

English Alive '86, a collection of poems and essays from high school pupils, similarly reflected young white guilt, fears of bloody reprisals from the voteless majority, and pleas for reconciliation and understanding before it is too late.

A Sunday newspaper reported that the Emergency had heightened anxiety problems among white school children; many had developed a neurotic fear of bomb attacks on white schools.

"I sometimes wonder who's really oppressed in this country, when you take a look at the white community who sits behind bars, chains and steel doors," said Paul Verryn, a Methodist priest who counsels both white and black people.

"White children truly are affected There is such a sad fear and hopeless misinformation that they are actually so crippled they are afraid to spread their wings," he said.

"Amongst the white people I counsel my major area of therapy is self-esteem — whether they're 40 or 10, the first area that always has to be addressed is the issue of their self concept.

"I think what you're finding is a very inflexible, deeply psychologically disturbed white population which has lost its sense of fun. So in a sense both white

ARE DETAINED CHILDREN TORTURED

9/10/86

298

CT (P) Pgs

By MONO BADELA

FORTY percent of SA's emergency detainees are children, according to a report issued by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

And many of these child detainees are hauled in from remote parts of the country without the benefit of legal representation or access to their families or support groups like the DPSC.

This startling charge was made by the DPSC and the Detainees' Support Committee at their fifth annual conference held in Johannesburg last weekend

The conference also heard that the youngest reported case was that of a nine-year-old child held under emergency laws

The DPSC conference, attended by more than 100 delegates from 25 areas, also reported on State repression and related action during the last year.

The number of detentions for this year stood at 22 000 and the grim death toll in last year's political violence had often reached or even exceeded 100 deaths a month, a statement from the conference said

The organisations have now called on the government to "abandon the barbarous practice of detaining children" and urged it to "immediately release the thousands of children now in detention".

The Black Sash has also compiled a memorandum alleging security force maltreatment of children in detention.

The memorandum was released on Tuesday, two days after the DPSC conference.

In reply, the SA police denied the "implication" of the Sash memorandum.

In a statement made in Pretoria, the police's public relations directorate called on the Black Sash to make its information available to the police so that a proper investigation could be instituted

"Failing this we will surely be justified in assuming this is yet another attempt to discredit the SA police, an assumption which is strengthened by the fact the 'complainants' are not identified

"As we have so frequently stated, a meaningful investigation cannot be instituted solely on the strength of vague allegations made to a newspaper," it said

The directorate said emergency regulation detainees were frequently visited by various officials, and that visits by legal representatives and relatives were also allowed in some instances, provided the correct procedure was adhered to.

The allegation that the security forces were free to act exactly as they wished because of an indemnity clause was "nonsense", it said.

"The indemnity in terms of the emergency regulations was by no means intended to legalise unlawful behaviour

"Although many of those detained are children, they are arrested for very good reasons," the police said

A further observation by the Black Sash was that none of these children were released into the custody of their parents.

"We wish to point that at the time the reasons for detention arose, the children were in parental custody," the directorate said.

● But the Black Sash said yesterday that there was no way it was going to make available to the police information relating to the charges that children were ill-treated while in detention

Sash spokesman Joyce Harris told *City Press* one of the difficulties faced by her organisation was that most of the statements contained in the memorandum were unsigned.

"We cannot hand the police this memorandum without the permission of the people quoted

"If we did that it would make them vulnerable," Harris said after she learnt the United States had called for an independent investigation into the allegations

"We are alarmed at the allegations," US State Department spokesman Pete Martinez said.

"These recurrent allegations are so serious that we believe an immediate, complete and independent investigation is needed," Martinez said

● On the question of maltreatment, an earlier police reply said

"It is obvious allegations of this nature are reported to the media with the express purpose of tarnishing the image of the SAP and it is unfair that the police should always be subjected publicly to such allegations

"It is another example of how untested, unsubstantiated, one-sided allegations are made in a bid to discredit the police, not only locally but also abroad.

"It is not a policy of the SAP to assault people or condone any assault by anyone," the statement said.

CAPE TIMES 30/10/86

Shock exposure of SA child law

BY BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A CHILD of seven could be arrested, detained, tried, convicted and sentenced in South Africa without his or her parents' knowledge, according to a University of Cape Town criminologist, Ms Fiona McLachlan.

She also concluded: "The most fundamental flaw in the criminal law's effort to safeguard children is the lack of automatic legal representation for children.

"It is a serious indictment of a legal system that expects a fair trial for a young child accused who is conducting his/her own defence within the complex technical principles of criminal procedure."

Ms McLachlan said this in a new publication, "Children: Their courts and institutions in South Africa", published this week by the Institute of Criminology at UCT.

She said the situation was exacerbated by the fact that "most children have not heard of legal aid, are unaware of their right to have a lawyer, fear the expense of lawyers or simply suspect a system they perceive as discriminatory and unjust".

Alternatives to pre-trial detention for children such as bail, their release into their parents' or guardian's custody or their referral to a place of safety were not necessarily alternatives in practice due to poverty, the absence of parents in court or no vacancies in a place of safety.

She said many children or their parents did not know of alternatives to detention, "let alone to make application for them".

"As a result many children, the majority of whom are black, are kept in police cells."

Parents or guardians of a child may not even be in court.

"Although it may be official policy to inform parents of a child's arrest and subsequent court appearance, the court is only obliged to do so where the parents (guardians) are known to be in the same magisterial district as the court and traceable without undue delay.

"It is therefore legally possible in South Africa for children as young as seven to be arrested, detained, tried, convicted and sentenced without his/her parents' knowledge

"The fact that this possibilty may be exceptional is not a justification for its existence," Ms McLachlan said.

'Costly multiplication' in care

BY BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A CHRONIC shortage of funds and subsidies, as well as waste through the multiplication of facilities and resources into 13 different government departments, were detrimentally affecting child care and children's institutions in South Africa, a University of Cape Town criminologist, Ms Fiona McLachlan, has concluded.

"There are approximately 13 different departments dealing with children's institutions in South Africa," she said in a new report published by UCT's Institute of Criminology this week.

"There is a multiplication of facilities, resources and manpower, yet a shortage of funds is repeatedly given as the reason for inadequate conditions in children's institutions.

"The shortage of funds for 'children in need of care' reflects the state's sense of priorities compounded by an unnecessary waste of finances.

"There is an urgent need for a minimum number of efficient mutli-racial departments which would remedy many of the system's current problems and drawbacks."

The shortage of funds had led to a "myriad of problems", including the lack of suitably qualified staff due to low salaries, career status and long working hours.

"One child care worker estimated that 85 percent of child care workers do not even have matric and many are appointed with no previous training.

"Unqualified staff contitutes a serious problem for the children, particularly those with severe problems who require intense professional help. The problem is exacerbated by high child-staff ratios," she said.

There was a severe shortage of places for black children in institutions and one official estimate was that there was a shortage of 17 500 places.

Although it was estimated that it cost between R300 and R570 a month to keep a child in an institution, the monthly state subsidies were R247,55 per white child, R180 per Indian and coloured child and R113 per African child.

Only nine of the 19 registered children's homes in South Africa were for Africans, though two other homes were in Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

Ms McLachlan said the new Child Care Act would introduce certain improvements but unless the fundamental problems, such as the lack of financial resources, the shortage of qualified staff, inadequate facilities and racial discrimination were resolved, "the new legislation cannot effect any major improvements to the present situation".

☐ More than 85 percent of the boys at the Ottery School of Industries were members of gangs and lesbianism was rife the Faure Reformatory for Girls near Somerset West, Ms McLachlan has found.

At the reformatory, which provides for 170 coloured girls, lesbianism was "rife" and the principal suggested that "80 percent of the other disobedience problems stemmed from these relationships.

"The situation is openly acknowledged by the staff who to some extent, work within the structures of the girls' different relationships."

At both institutions, schooling and various courses were offered.

7/11/86

7/11/86

298

WEEKLY MAIL

Fantasy lives of the children of detainees

A psychology student delves into the nightmares of children whose parents are suddenly taken away from them and detained. MOIRA LEVY reports

THE five-year-old child furiously attacks the television, beating it with her little fists, each time the image of PW Botha appears on the screen She believes him to be responsible for the "disappearance" of her father, a Section 29 detainee

She and her brothers and sisters have worked out an elaborate plan to free their father It involves enlisting the support of the A-team, and a shootout in which all the prison warders are killed

Sometimes their fantasy varies to include Airwolf, the helicopter in another favourite television series, and a scheme to fly over the prison walls and airlift their father to safety

The five-year-old's story has been pieced together from evidence contained in a recent University of Cape Town study of pre-school children who have had a parent in detention

According to psychology student Donald Skinner, the violence and aggression expressed towards figures of authority described in their cases are not at all untypical

Skinner, who studied children of all races between the ages of two and six years, found that 47 percent expressed a desire to kill or maim members of the Security Forces, for example by shooting them or planting bombs

More than 50 percent of the children expressed anger at the police, state officials or at the State President, and 16 percent saw these figures as evil, as "killers of people"

His evidence shows that those children who had been directly confronted by members of the Security Forces were worst affected by the arrest and detention of their parent. He cites the example of a child who still had fantasies and anxiety-provoking memories three years after being

'My children miss a father figure ... my son thinks his father has abandoned him'

questioned by Security Police looking for his father. The child was two years old at the time

Skinner refers to another case where the child "was woken at 2am and questioned by the Security Police about his father's activities Following this, the child had nightmares for a week or so and refused to leave the house."

In one case where the detainee was assaulted by police in the home while being detained and the child saw him bleeding, this became a focus of her trauma She continually asked if her daddy's wound was going to heal.

In his research he came across three children, all of whom are unrelated and have had no contact with each other, who had the same horrifying nightmare. "All three were found to concern a single tall, dark, shrouded figure either standing over the child in bed or advancing towards the bed"

He found that most children adopted a range of fantasies in an attempt to come to terms with their parent's detention "The subjects often had very little concept of what a prison looked like, and visions of the place where their parent was being held ranged from small, dark rooms to dark, vicious jungles"

Skinner suggested this led to longer-term behavioural problems In his study he cites evidence of children who developed obsessive behaviour traits after the detention of a parent

He reports the case of unusual feminine behaviour on the part of a three-year-old girl who [illegible] in wearing dresses for the first time when her [illegible] was detained. "This is arguably an attempt to use femininity to attract her father back."

He has documented the story of another child who, during his father's detention, would hold detailed conversations in which he would take the part of both himself and his father, even imitating his father's voice Or he would scatter his father's clothing on the living room floor, just as his father had done when he had returned from work, and then he would turn to his mother and say, "Look daddy has dropped his clothes all over the floor again"

He cites the case of a three-year-old who took to doing imaginary homework, believing that to be a way of ensuring that she would not be detained He also refers to the young son of a detainee who had been in detention for 92 days and was still being held at the time of the research The boy refused to allow any article of his father's clothing to be touched or packed away

Skinner found predominant in all the children's behaviour "problems of separation and over dependence particularly clinging behaviour, not wanting to sleep alone and being constantly worried about the detainee"

In cases where the separation anxiety was more severe, "the child tries to establish sole control over the parents and care givers, this manifesting itself in attention-seeking behaviour and jealousy of others in contact with the parents"

During the period of detention, 32 percent of the children would not allow the parent or care giver to go out without them and would become very anxious if left alone

And 79 percent of the children in the survey continually asked for the detained parent and worried about the detainee's health

A significant number developed fears and phobias associated with the detention Predominant were fears of the Security Forces

Skinner reports the case of a child who would run into his house and hide whenever he saw the police or army, and sometimes this would be several times a day

Two children began talking in their sleep, another took to sleepwalking, others would wake up crying Altogether 68 percent of the children developed sleeping problems

The social behaviour of many of the children changed markedly while the parent was in detention Thirty-seven percent experienced problems for the first time in mixing with friends Almost half the children surveyed became depressed, subdued or lethargic, and more than half became easily irritable and threw tantrums at the slightest provocation

"Developmental problems predominantly concerned behaviour regression, with the use of baby talk being the most common"

Children also indicated they wanted to be held or fed This usually occurred among the most traumatised children, and disappeared after the parent's release

A number of children took on the adult role, "to protect the parents by lying to police or fighting them This worried the parents who felt that their child may grow up too quickly"

Physical disorders resulting from the trauma of detention, in particular eating problems, were common among the children And the appearance of physical symptoms were consistently evident among the African subjects and those from a working class background

"The severity of the disorders ranged from one child who was admitted to hospital with severe stomach pains and fevers to another who would develop headaches and stomach aches whenever his parents were going out, which disappeared soon after they agreed to remain at home"

Bed-wetting was common One child also showed an inability to control urination during the day

Visits with the detainee often intensified the child's trauma, leading to crying, depression [illegible]

Three children had the same nightmare ... a tall, shrouded figure standing over the bed

insecurity, especially where contact was prohibited and the child had to talk to the parent through glass

On the other hand "physical contact visits had a favourable result (in the cases listed), but were extremely difficult to obtain" During the detention of their parent, 40 percent of the children developed phobic fears of loud noices like knocking, especially late at night Forty-two percent suffered generalised anxiety, 37 percent showed signs of fear and 32 percent experienced confusion and insecurity

For a significant percentage, fear persisted for long after the parent's release This was exacerbated in cases where parents went "on the run" after their release, and where Security Force harassment continued to dog the family

Skinner's evidence is borne out by the stories of 20 families of detainees who met in Cape Town recently Linda McGregor, wife of community organiser Russell McGregor, who has been held since June, said his detention had had a "totally disastrous" effect on her children

"My children miss a father figure in their lives My son, who is three, forms attachments with every man he meets He misses his father terribly He thinks his father has abandoned him"

Rena Williams, whose husband Noel has been in detention since June 12, said her children's schoolwork had been badly affected by their father's detention She said her children were "anxious" about their father, and her youngest son had become sickly through worry.

The wife of detainee Nabil Swart, Gayatunnisa, said "I feel for all the homes without husbands, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. My message to women is keep strong in the face of oppression"

Drawing JEFF STACEY

884 2550 or Ween Stewart at 26 2404. The clothing will be collected.

Young detainees to get special help

298 STAR 12/11/86

By Janine Simon

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has received a R25 000 donation to employ two social workers specifically for work with post-detention children and their families.

Recruiting has started and it was hoped the two would be at work by December, said the agency's PR manager Mrs Elaine Walker.

She described the sponsor as a "human rights group" but declined to give further details

Miss Walker said the agency already had five social workers doing "crisis work" and it was hoped the newcomers would help relieve their heavy case loads.

Social workers dealing with post-detention situations said heavy case loads were particularly difficult to cope with as both children and their families were reluctant to trust an outsider.

One social worker, who may not be named for professional reasons, told The Star the experience of jail and a trial — often without conviction — embittered and confused the children.

"When they are with their friends who were detained at the same time the children act as heroes, but when they are alone, and you impress on them the seriousness of their situation, they are afraid and ask you to help provide an instant solution.

"They often behave irresponsibly in court because they are children even though they are treated as adults by the police and the courts.

"They are scared, depressed and also full of bravado, but when they work through this, many emerge as stronger people, with stronger beliefs."

Campaign to free young detainees

Eve Post 298 17/11/86

Post Reporter

"FREE THE CHILDREN" — a national campaign to have children detained under emergency regulations released before Christmas — has been launched by the Black Sash.

Mrs Audrey Coleman, of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, said about 8 000 children had been held since the state of emergency began on June 12.

At least 284 young people were being held at St Albans Prison, Port Elizabeth, a Black Sash spokesman said today.

Of these, 121 are under 16.

However, she said, this figure was a gross underestimation.

Not all detainees were reported and the ages of those who were reported were not always given.

There were children in other prisons in the Eastern Cape, but the total number in detention was not known.

"If we don't succeed with the campaign by Christmas, we won't stop trying. Children belong at home, not in jail," Black Sash's regional president, Mrs Ethel Walt, said at the launch.

A clinical psychologist warned that a generation of children suffering serious psychological trauma as a result of detention was emerging.

"It is known that battered children often become abusing parents.

"There is a possibility that the problems of the psychologically battered ex-child detainee will face our nation in the future."

Organisations supporting the campaign include the Union of Jewish Women, Women for Peace, the DPSC, the UDF, Child Welfare, Lawyers for Human Rights, Concerned Social Workers and the Committee of Concern for Children as well as educational, legal and religious groups.

298

A generation later and challenge remains

This is the 1959 UN Declaration of the Rights of Children. Its realisation remains a challenge:

- The right to equality regardless of race, religion, sex or nationality.
- The right to healthy mental and physical development.
- The right to a name and a nationality.
- The right to food, housing and medical care.
- The right to special care if handicapped.
- The right to love, understanding and care.
- The right to free education, play and recreation.
- The right to immediate aid in the event of disaster and emergencies.
- The right to protection from persecution and an upbringing in a spirit of world brotherhood and peace.
- The right to protection from neglect, exploitation.

Effect of race division on chi

Today is United Nations Children's Rights Day — marked ironically by the launch of a book which reveals how these rights are discounted in South Africa. KATE McKINNELL reports.

CHILDREN APART: Growing up in a world of their own — children in a series of photographs by Paul Alberts.

Growing Up in a Divided Society — The Contexts of Childhood in South Africa is a collection of papers by South Africans who have witnessed the position of children through their own experience or academic research.

The wide cross-section of subjects touches on almost all 10 articles of the UN Declaration of Children's Rights — and shows with facts how these are negated in South Africa.

However, this book was not compiled simply to point out injustices in South Africa.

Co-editor Dr Sandra Burman, a socio-legal researcher at the University of Cape Town, says it aims to give a far deeper understanding of the lives of different children in this country, showing the crucial impact this has on our society.

The minimum of research has been done on children in South Africa.

"Research on society tends to focus on the people on top — the decision makers who researchers feel are having the most impact on society.

"I believe we can only understand the effects of those on top by looking at how their actions filter down to the grass roots level — which includes women and children."

The contributions again reveal the extraordinary divisions in South African society between and within race groups.

This is important not only because it points to deprivation of children in some dren grow up without understanding others' worlds, often causing them to fear one another.

"Another critical feature revealed is the huge gap between generations.

"In a society changing rapidly through urbanisation and economic development as well as in extreme cases through relocation of whole communities, children are very often placed in situations their parents have never experienced.

"This means parents cannot share their knowledge and act as role models. Children are left to work out their own values and lifestyles."

It is factors like, these, she believes, that should vitally be understood not only by professionals like doctors, psychologists and social workers but also by economists South African society.

Information about children in South Africa and results of research in this area should be included in undergraduate study in all these disciplines.

"If people are made aware of the problems, perhaps something can yet be done to salvage tomorrow," she says.

"To me the only solution we have at the moment which could guarantee some stability is a relatively stable and secure environment for the child — whether in the family or less ideally in a state-provided substitute.

"If we don't provide children with sufficient security, we will breed enormous problems for the future. The worldwide disintegration of the family is only aggravated in South Africa by apartheid laws."

21/11/86 WEEKLY MAIL

At least 22 children in detention in Natal

298

By CLIVE EMDON, Durban

AMONG the known 450 detainees in Natal still being held under the Emergency are 22 children under the age of 16 who have been detained for up to five months.

They include a girl and two boys aged 13, six 14 year-olds and 13 children aged 15.

The Progressive Federal Party's Unrest and Monitoring Action Group, which released this information, says it has asked the commissioner of police for details on where the children are being held, the reasons for the detentions and for access for the children to lawyers and parents.

The group reports that since the June 12 Emergency was imposed, as many as 1 500 people may have been detained in Natal, although it only has the names and details of 861 people, some 400 of whom have been released.

The PFP has recorded 14 000 names of people country-wide who are or have been in detention. They claim the actual figure is probably in excess of 24 000.

The group reports many detainees have alleged being assaulted while being detained or during detention and is conducting an in-depth investigation into the charges. It will submit its findings to the PFP parliamentary caucus.

It reports that many children who have been detained are being refused re-admission to schools on their release. It is investigating allegations of automatic expulsion and has requested clarification on the policy of the Department of Education and Training.

Areas affected most by detentions include Pietermaritzburg (147), Umlazi (100), Kwa Mashu (85), Clermont (72), Empangeni (68), Wentworth (42), Lamontville (41), Durban (35), Cedara (23), Tongaat (22), Chesterville (18), Newcastle (18), Klaarwater (17), and Ladysmith (14).

About 42 percent of those detained were under the age of 20. — Concord

Call to release arrested children

Dispatch Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG — A resolution calling on the government to release all children and educational leaders in detention was passed by the principals of private schools in South Africa at a conference in Cape Town.

The adopted resolution stated that the Conference of Headmasters and Headmistresses of the Private Schools of South Africa believed that the present crisis in education was part of a greater crisis facing South Africa.

It called on the government to release all children and educational leaders in detention, to lift the ban on educational organisations and to negotiate with all South African leaders to build a just, democratic and non racial society.

In addition, the conference requested the government to consider community service for men as an alternative to national service, and to consider introducing voluntary community service for women "in view of the present state of violence and social disintegration in our country, and having regard to the needs of the country for extended teaching and health services".

Speakers at the conference included the director of the Cape Town centre of Sached, Dr Neville Alexander, a programme officer in the Masifundese Education Project (part of the Trust for Christian Outreach and Education), Mrs Nontobeko, and the head of the School for Economics and editor of South African Outlook, Professor Francis Wilson.

Sanctions may hit US firms

Dispatch Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two United States nuclear processing companies, Kerr McGee and Allied Chemical, may lose important contracts and have to lay off workers as a result of the Congress' decision to ban South African uranium and uranium oxide imports, according to US officials.

Both firms process South African yellowcake into uranium hexafluoride so that it can be enriched into nuclear fuel, and both have major contracts with overseas nuclear utilities, primarily in Taiwan and other Far East nations

These clients purchase their uranium from South Africa and send it to the US for processing and enrichment by the Department of Energy and Fabrication into fuel rods.

As written, the comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act bans South African and South West African yellowcake outright, making no allowances for material to be imported for re-export after processing However, the law does not ban South African uranium once it has been turned into uranium hexafluoride.

In a continuous series of inter-agency meetings involving the Departments of Energy, State and Commerce and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Reagan administration officials have looked in vain for a loophole before issuing the final regulations implementing the ban, which goes into effect on December 31.

4 000 children believed detained or missing

27/11/86 STAR

298

The Detainees Parents' Support Committee believe an estimated 4 000 children are in detention countrywide.

Since the State of Emergency was declared, 415 children have been reported detained, released or missing to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee Advice Office in Johannesburg alone, a spokesman said yesterday.

Of these, about 57 percent — 237 — are 16 or under and about 15 percent — 63 — are 14 or under, he said.

The Bureau for Information said today it did not comment on detentions and releases from detention. This was the prerogative of the Minister of Law and Order.

The youngest children still in detention, according to DPSC records, are four 11-year-olds, two of whom have been imprisoned for more than five months — since June this year.

The four are Stompo Seipel of Parys, Sizana Mahlangu of Tembisa, William Modebedi and Thabo Mtuzulu, both of Kagiso.

Six 12-year-olds are still in detention, the spokesman said.

A total of 43 children on their records have been released since June, according to the DPSC.

Of those still in detention, about 27 percent have been in detention since June, about 20 percent since July, about 10 percent since August, about 10 percent since September, and about 10 percent since October, the spokesman said.

A total of 42 children have been reported missing. The youngest is seven years old.

According to the DPSC, reports coming in from various centres around the country indicate that the proportion of children among those detained is consistently high, sometimes reaching 75 percent.

28/11/86 (298) STAR

'Youths are prime targets under state of emergency'

War waged on children, says DPSC

"The Government has declared war on its children — I can't think of a parallel in history," Dr Max Coleman, spokesman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, said yesterday.

Introducing aspects of the DPSC's "Memorandum on children under repression", he said children had become "prime targets" of various types of repression, particularly under the state of emergency.

Dealing first with detention, the memorandum states that by November 3, 407 children — most between 13 and 18, but including children as young as 10 — were emergency detainees in the Witwatersrand.

These children, not treated any differently from adult detainees, are often held with hardened criminals and exposed to their "harsh and brutal actions and lifestyles"

"There have been recorded instances of child abuse in the cells, including rapes," the report states.

Detention seems to be aimed at trying to instil a fear of involvement in anti-apartheid activities. "We have witnessed the security forces acting almost indiscriminately against children."

Out of 65 children reported detained, only 10 had organisational links and leadership responsibilities, according to the report.

'Taken as hostages'

"State doctors are supposed to see every detainee at least once a week and definitely on request, but this has not been happening"

Other children who are not in detention are sometimes caught up in the process, the report says. Families are in some cases "taken as hostages"

As with detentions, the death of children during the emergency has "risen alarmingly", the memorandum says. Seventeen shooting incidents were reported to the DPSC from June to September. Most children reported shot were between 14 and 18, but one nine-year-old was reported shot while playing in his yard.

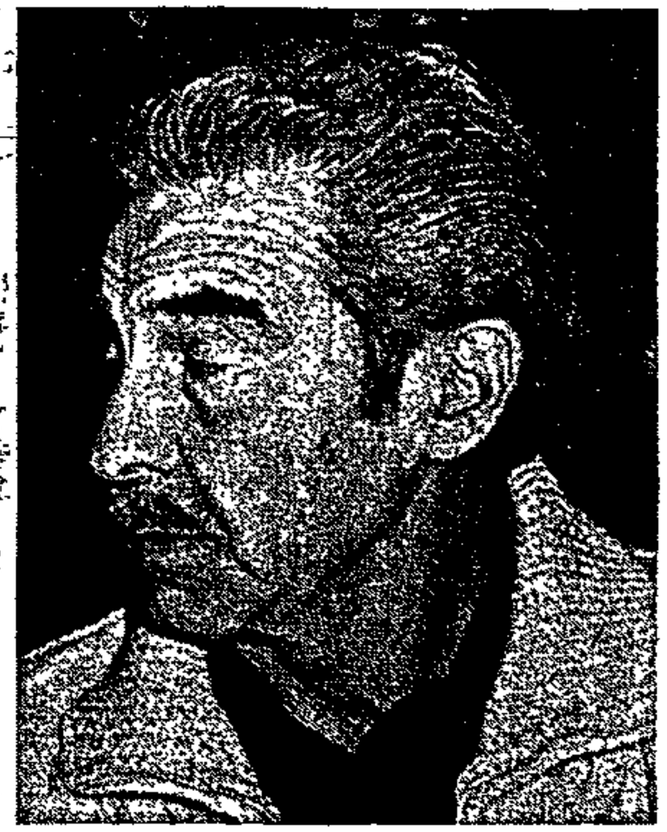
Children are also the targets of informal repression, and have "borne the brunt of vigilante violence in many areas", the report adds.

Hit squads, using home-made bombs and grenades, have attacked more than 50 activists' homes in Pretoria townships in three months of this year.

"Children as young as three months and two years were among those killed. Many other children have been hurt and their lives endangered in burning or shattered homes."

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) yesterday released a lengthy document on the lives of black children in South Africa, entitled "A Memorandum on children under repression".

The report was presented at a Press conference. Dr Max Coleman, spokesman for the DPSC, said it was earlier this week presented at a forum in Sweden on children in today's world. Jo-Anne Richards reports.



Dr Max Coleman . . . "There have been instances of child abuse in cells, including rapes."

Emergency 'overrides Children's Act'

Children in South Africa, far from being protected by the State against "the brutality of criminal procedure", were being criminalised and used as targets for oppression, a "Memorandum on children under repression" states.

Released yesterday by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), it adds that the intended — and extensive — protection of the Children's Act has been entirely overridden by emergency regulations.

It is impossible to say how many children have been charged with politically related activities as most are charged with public violence — treated "on a par with any routine criminal charge", the report states.

"Reporting of these cases often depends on the presence of either defence lawyers or the Press, both of whom are too rarely seen in the rural areas.

"Experience has shown that, especially when lawyers are present to conduct that defence, public violence charges are very often withdrawn, and if contested, lead to the acquittal of the accused.

"On June 16 1986, nine children playing soccer kicked the ball into the road and ran after it. These children, aged 11 to 16, suddenly found themselves surrounded by members of the security forces, were arrested and charged with public violence. After several postponements and a full day's trial, all of them were acquitted."

Mass arrests of children are not unusual, the report continues. At Hlengiwe High School in Soweto, a teacher told under oath of the entire school body of about 1 200 children being detained under emergency regulations. An urgent Supreme Court application finally led to their release.

Shootings of children are also increasing under the state of emergency, it adds. Last year, a seven-year-old child was allegedly shot and injured by police while walking to a shopping centre.

"The Minister of Law and Order is being sued for R5 000. One of the defences is that the seven-year-old child, by going into the streets at the time of unrest, voluntarily assumed the risk of being shot and that the police, if they did shoot, were acting lawfully."

It is often futile to intervene legally, the report states. The Transvaal division of the Supreme Court recently dismissed an application for the release of a 13-year-old because the arresting officer's information was enough to "lead him to the opinion" that the child's detention was necessary.

Fearful world of tomorrow's adults

Adults of tomorrow could have a "distorted view of reality" because a generation is emerging in which "psychological disruption may be inevitable", the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) report on children states.

Released yesterday, the "Memorandum of Children under Repression" says: "Some of the children we have seen will never be able to organise their lives adequately.

"We fear they will be seriously handicapped in their intimate relationships because an ever-prevailing suspicion will undermine their basic trust."

The major effect of the violence of township life and detention on children is depression, the report states. Aspects of this are:

- A feeling of impotence.
- Meaninglessness — a loss of interest in life in general.
- Loss of self-esteem — a 15-year-old described his life as worthless to the police, his parents, his friends, enemies and himself
- Talk of suicide.
- Psychic numbing — "We interpret this as an unconscious attempt to block out the psychic pain as well as to protect the individual from revealing defencelessness."
- Anxiety and fear
- Instability — "There is often the overreaction to trivial pressures and uncontrollable weeping for apparently no reason whatever ... others show signs of schizoid behaviour They may hear voices or see haunting faces."
- Suspicion/paranoia — "This disrupts normal relationships as the child is unable to believe anyone can be trustworthy"

28/11/86

'8 000 children detained'

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

MORE than 50 children have gone missing since the start of the current State of Emergency, Black Sash and Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) member Dawn Ingels said yesterday.

The authorities had not confirmed that these children were in detention and neither their families nor monitoring groups had been able to trace them.

DPSC's Max Coleman estimated conservatively that 8 000 children had been detained since the emergency started.

It was believed about 4 000 children were still in detention.

A spokesman for the SA Prison Services said last night high priority was placed on the separate attention of youths and adults.

"Detainees are not held in the same cells as criminals in SA prisons.

"Assaults on prisoners and detainees are not tolerated and, should any complaint in this regard be received, it is properly investigated."

● See Page 9

Some 250 children detained weekly says report

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

A HORRIFYING dossier on the suffering of children under the current State of Emergency was released yesterday by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee as part of a "Free the Children" campaign.

The DPSC estimates that during the last five months 8 800 children have been detained — at a rate of 250 a week — and reports numerous allegations of their having been brutalised and tortured.

A picture emerges from the report of seemingly random detentions and assaults designed to instill fear of involvement into the children, says the DPSC. The report notes a high proportion of children among ex-detainees referred for treatment because of physical or mental suffering during their incarceration.

The launch of the 213-page dossier is expected to get wide publicity internationally. The "Free the Children" campaign is being conducted by the DPSC, Black Sash, the Federation of Transvaal Women, SA Council of Churches, Union of Jewish Women, Nicro, Lawyers for Human Rights and a number of church groups.

The DPSC says it has calculated that approximately 40 percent of detainees — of whom there have been an estimated 22 000 during the current Emergency — are children under the age of 18.

On November 3 there were believed to have been 407 children in jails on the Witwatersrand alone, detained under Section 3,1 of the Emergency regulations.

The majority were between the ages of 13 and 18, but they included 10-year-olds. Forty-one were girls.

The report says the detentions and assaults reported on children in

●To PAGE 2

P.T.O.

298 329

Shock report on held children

●From Page 1

custody give the impression that "the Security Forces are attempting to instill fear of involvement among the children ... it would appear that detentions are being used to strike fear and terror into the hearts and minds of the children detained and those who escape the detention dragnet".

A study of 65 specific cases had shown that "only 10 children could definitely be identified as having organisational links and leadership responsibilities".

Supporting a charge of seemingly random detentions, the report notes that "of the 65, only 15 childen appeared in court and were formally charged before their release.

"Charges against four were subsequently withdrawn, while another three had not appeared in court again."

The dossier contains numerous statements by children detailing alleged assaults and torture while in detention, collected over the last year.

Doctors helping the DPSC In Johannesburg are currently collating over 500 case studies of ex- detainees who have complained of physical or mental suffering as a result of their experiences.

According to the DPSC report: "The most common pattern of detention appears to be that a child is arrested and then taken to a police station where he or she is assaulted for a few hours and then taken to a detention cell either in the police station, or at a jail."

Frequently children reported that they had been suffocated, either by throttling with hands "or by having some type of hood placed over their heads which is then tightly tied around their necks". Some of the statements published in the DPSC dossier include

● A 16-year-old girl: ".. When I denied any knowledge of the burning of the house of the policemen, the CID police beat me again. They also put their hands around my throat and blindfolded me.

"Then I felt shocks at the top of my spine. This seemed to go on for about 10 minutes. When this was being done, I was sitting on the floor. While the 'shock' treatment continued, one of the police put his feet on my knees

●An 18-year-old boy: "I was taken to the police station and the police then assaulted me with sjamboks on my back, arms, thighs, buttocks, legs and on my head and face. They also choked me until I could hardly breathe.

"They also poured some liquid which smelled like paraffin over my body after they had assaulted me. They also put a tyre from a van around my neck — they threatened to necklace me unless I pointed my leader out.

REPORT AT A GLANCE

Held since June	112	27	percent
Held since July	81	19	percent
Held since August	41	10	percent
Held since September	43	25	percent
Held since October	45	11	percent
Still in detention	15		

Figures based on a sample of 415 children

"I was taken to the toilet where I was blindfolded and given electric shocks on my back and on the small finger of my right hand.

"Later I was taken to another police station. Here they handcuffed me and two hoods were put over my head. Something like a ring was put on the small finger of my left hand and on my left cheek. I felt shocks all over my body.

"They kept asking me who my leader was."

The dossier says that reported conditions in detention are foul.

"Most of the children report being held in over-crowded and unsanitary cells.

"It appears to be common for anything up to 40 people to be held together in a cell. The cells are often filthy and cold. Some cells only have cold water while in some instances there has been no water at all.

"All the children complained about the food ... the standard diet appears to be one of soft porridge and bread and sometimes they are only fed once a day."

Included in the dossier is a paper on the psychological effects of detention on children, written by a panel of psychologists and social workers on the basis of examinations of ex-detainees, including chidren.

It says the effects of detention and associated brutality is to create a sense of violation, worthlessness, frustration, impotence and repressed anger which finds expression in a breakdown of the family structure and general antagonism to authority figures, including parents.

"Many speak of intense feelings of hatred and even of wanting to kill."

● Asked to comment yesterday, the Police Directorate of Public Relations said: "We cannot comment on Emergency detentions or releases because Regulation 310(d) of the Emergency regulations prohibits this.

"In general, however, if anyone has reason to believe they have legal cause for complaint, we urge them to make affidavits available through any of the recognised channels so a proper investigation can be instituted. A meaningful investigation cannot be conducted solely on the basis of allegations made to a newspaper."

● Col DJ Immelman of the SA Prisons Service said: "Regarding detainees incarcerated in South African prisons, the SA Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to high standards of physical treatment of all entrusted to its care. Medical treatment, general hygiene and nutrition have the highest possible priority.

"Assaults on prisoners and detainees are not tolerated and should any complaint in this regard be received it is properly investigated.

"All prisoners/detainees are daily given the opportunity to lodge their complaints/requests with the heads of the prisons. These complaints and/or requests are noted in a register and dealt with promptly. Prisoners and detainees can also lodge complaints to visiting judges."

Sash claims 50 children are missing

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A member of the Black Sash, Mrs Dawn Ingels, claims more than 50 children have gone missing since the start of the current state of emergency.

She said the authorities have not confirmed these children were in detention and neither their families nor monitoring groups have been able to trace them

According to records kept by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), 42 children are missing, more than half of whom are claimed to be 16 years and under

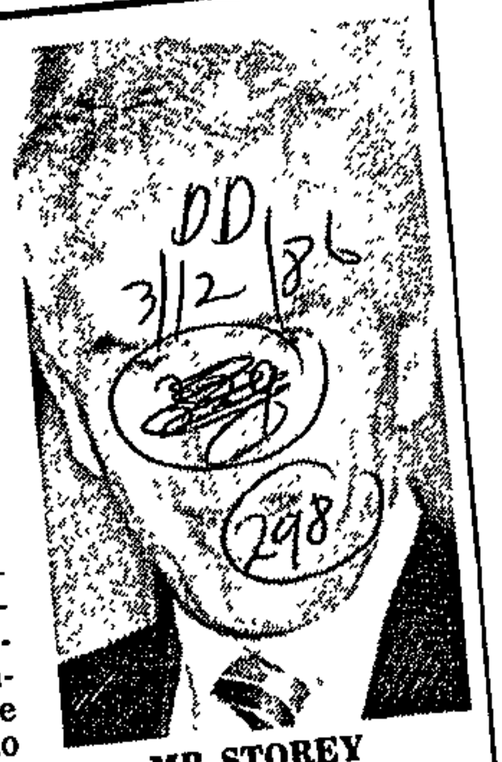
The youngest is said to be seven years old and 10 of the missing are believed to be from Krugersdorp.

Releasing the DPSC's latest available figures on emergency detentions when he spoke in support of a Black Sash "Free the Children" Christmas campaign, Dr Max Coleman alleged that a one-month old baby had been among the conservatively estimated 8 000 children who have been detained since the start of the emergency

About 4 000 children are thought to still be in detention, he said, and the proportion of children among those detained is consistently high, sometimes as high as 75 per cent.

Dr Coleman said the month-old had been held for a day when police detained a whole family, including siblings, while seeking an 18-year-old son who was not at home at the time.

Meeting demands release of held children



MR STOREY

JOHANNESBURG — Anti-apartheid organisations yesterday demanded that the government immediately free an estimated 1 300 to 1 800 children held in detention

The demand was made to the State President, Mr P W. Botha, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, by a meeting hosted by the Black Sash in Johannesburg.

The detention of a child without trial and in an adult jail was "an obscenity," the past president of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Reverend Peter Storey told the meeting.

"It is an offence to God and it is the deepest shame we have had to live with as citizens of this country," he added.

A short term goal was to support the campaign to "Free the Children," he told the audience of about 300.

The ultimate goal was "to see the entire system of apartheid swept away for ever".

The campaign was launched by a broad alliance of organisations three weeks ago.

Organisations represented included Women for Peace, the Detainees Parents Support Commitee, the End Conscription Campaign, the National Education Union of South Africa, the Progressive Federal Party youth, the Institute of Race Relations and Jews for Social Justice. — Sapa

Campaign to free child detainees

BUSDAY 3/12/86

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society — a government-subsidised body — has defied a ministerial order to keep out of politics and has allied itself with the campaign to free child detainees by Christmas.

And the national body governing Child and Family Welfare is gearing up to take a stronger stand against government on children in detention. It has started an investigation into why children are detained and conditions of detention.

Health Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk was not available for comment yesterday and Deputy Health Minister Dr Michael Veldsman said he would release a statement today after discussions with the Minister.

Two months ago, Van Niekerk warned

● To Page 2

Detention of children 'inhuman'

BUSDAY 3/12/86

● From Page 1

the SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare not to become politicised.

However, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society joined a Black Sash-organised alliance of 24 organisations which yesterday demanded the release of all child detainees.

At a packed meeting held in the Central Methodist Church Hall yesterday, various church representatives, human rights lawyers, womens' and education organisations, PFP MP Helen Suzman, author Nadine Gordimer and political activist Helen Joseph gathered to demand "an end to this inhumanity" and the immediate release of the estimated 4 000 children still in detention.

'Release the Kids'

298

THE Government was yesterday called upon to immediately release the thousands of children in detention.

The call was made at a well-attended protest meeting at the Central Methodist Church in Pritchard Street, Johannesburg.

The meeting was organised by the Black Sash as part of its campaign to see the children released before Christmas.

According to figures given by the Detainee Parents Support Committee (DPSC), there are about 4 000 children in detention countrywide.

Since the state of emergency was declared, 415 children have been reported detained, released or missing to the DPSC's Advice Office in Johannesburg alone.

The meeting was lively and among the dignitaries who attended was the Rev Peter Storey, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mrs Helen Joseph, Dr Max Coleman and Mr Molefe Tsele of the National Education Crisis Committee.

The meeting resolved that a statement demanding the immediate release of the children should be sent to the State President, Mr P W Botha

3/12/86

Detention of youths slated

BUSDAY 4/12/86 298

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

POLICE acting against children in the townships are fulfilling the role of police, prosecutors and judges, human rights lawyer Geoff Budlender told a Free the Children meeting this week.

"This is totally unacceptable to us and should be unacceptable to anyone who believes in the rule of law rather than rule by force," he said.

He accused former Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange of confirming detentions with "a casualness which defies description".

He hoped Le Grange's successor Adriaan Vlok did better.

It was a principle accepted by all decent societies that children should not be locked up, he said.

"In our country it takes place almost routinely and on a large scale. We have to say to the government we are ashamed and disgusted."

He asked: "How can anyone justify detention of a whole school, or people being arrested because police cannot find a family member? How does one explain and justify that many young detainees are released once a court application is threatened?"

Police acted on hearsay information, given by informers they will not identify, and act as "police, prosecutors and judges", he said.

Children were growing up in an atmosphere of hatred, bitterness, fear, anger, violence and lawlessness.

□ In a Detainees' Parents Support Committee memorandum, released recently, a section argues that emergency regulations have criminalised the daily lives of everyone, particularly schoolchildren, while the security forces enjoy indemnity.

● Comment: Page 4

Govt assurance on children in detention

8/12/86 (298)

PRETORIA — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr A. Vlok, yesterday gave his assurance that no child "will be held in detention longer than is absolutely necessary".

In a statement, Mr Vlok said: "I am deeply concerned about the fact that children are being held in detention and I wish to assure you that no child will be held in detention for longer than is absolutely necessary."

He said it was a distressing thought that children have to be detained. "However, law-abiding people have the right to be protected against the disruption of their daily lives, violence and intimidation.

"The government has no option but to act against any person regardless of race, creed, sex or age, who places the safety of others in jeopardy.

"I am saddened by the fact that children are being manipulated by callous individuals and radical organisations who wish to make the country ungovernable through brutal methods," the statement said.

In a separate statement, the Commissioner of Police, General J. P. Coetzee, said there were 256 children under the age of 16 currently detained in terms of the emergency regulations.

He gave the following breakdown of the children, indicating their ages and the number detained in brackets:

Eleven years old (1), 12 (6); 13 (21); 14 (88); 15 (140).

Gen Coetzee said the next of kin of all persons detained must, according to standing instructions, immediately be advised of such detentions.

"Some children unfortunately supplied the security forces with incorrect information regarding their names and addresses. This, understandably, makes it extremely difficult for the security forces to notify their next of kin," he said

In cases where parents have been unable to trace their children's whereabouts and believe that their children have been detained, they are earnestly requested to contact their nearest police station.

"I wish to give my assurance that the members of the South African Police will do their utmost to assist these parents and/or relatives," he said.

The statement said the procedures regarding the detention or arrest of any individual are prescribed by law and these legal requirements are designed to protect the rights and person of those detained or arrested.

"Detention of children in terms of the emergency regulations is only permitted when a member of the force is of the considered opinion that the detention of a person is necessary for: the maintenance of public order, or the safety of the public, or the safety of that person himself, or for the termination of the state of emergency." — Sapa

'FREE THE CHILDREN'

By LANGA SKOSANA

THE man-in-the-street yesterday made a plea to the authorities to release all children — one of them 11 years old — from jail to be with their parents for Christmas.

Many of those interviewed in a street survey said they were shocked and upset that children were being held as suspected threats that would overthrow the State.

The Commissioner of Police, General J P Coetzee, said there were 256 children in detention. One was an 11-year-old, six were 12 years old, 21 were 13, 88 aged 14 and 140 were 15 years old

He said the next-of-kin of the children had been informed except in cases where they could not be contacted. The children, he said, were not held in the same cells as adults or common criminals. He urged parents to contact the police if they were unable to trace their children whom they thought to be in jail.

But the parents were angry that the Government should incarcerate children under the state of emergency.

The Black Sash and other organisations estimated that 4 000 children were being held.

Sapa reports that the South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday said it wishes to associate itself with calls for the release of all children from detention, as well as emergency detainees who are not facing criminal charges, so that they can be home for Christmas.

Mrs FLORENCE Malingane.

Mr JACOB Moloi.

South Africa is in desperate need of a goodwill gesture like this from the Government, the institute said. Among other things, it would help the country make a fresh start in the new year.

A society that uses arbitrary powers to incarcerate people, especially children, condemns itself, not its victims, the institute said.

Mr Jacob Moloi of Meadowlands in Soweto said it was immoral and wrong for children to be abused in such a way.

"No parent, black, white, coloured or Indian would like to see a child in jail. This is totally wrong, and I'm very upset, just as many other parents are."

Mr Raymond Dirapelo, from Mofolo, Soweto, said: "Let the children go."

Mrs Florence Malingane, a domestic worker from Northcliff, Johannesburg, said it was heartbreaking to think that during this period of goodwill towards men, some families will be separated.

The Transvaal Chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Ethel Walt, challenged the Commissioner of Police to release figures of children under the age of 17.

She issued a statement to the *Sowetan* saying that the Black Sash figure of 18 000 children in detention were those under the age of 18

She said: "The Black Sash is horrified by the Commissioner of Police, General Coetzee, that 256 children between the ages of 11 and 15 are in detention under the state of emergency. We now challenge him to reveal the figure of children in detention aged 16 and 17."

Her organisation, she said, objected to the misreporting of facts by the SABC which gave a broadcast that implied that the Black Sash figures were for children of 18 years and under.

Figures for child detainees disputed

9/12/86 BUSDAY

298

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

● SUZMAN

MONITORING groups yesterday challenged government's official figures on the number of children in detention and reiterated a call for their release.

The PFP's Helen Suzman and the Black Sash said it was possible more children were in detention than the official number of 256.

Suzman said government only had itself to blame for the discrepancy in figures put forward by monitoring groups, because of former Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's refusal to release detainees' names.

Suzman, the Black Sash and the PFP's Missing Persons Bureau chief Neil Ross made a renewed call for the release of names of child detainees.

They said the figures released by Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee did not take into account the number of children over 16 years who were in detention.

Coetzee did not say how many children of 17 and 18 — believed to have been the main target of security forces — had been detained, they said.

Suzman said that according to the Childrens Act, children were defined as persons under 18 years.

"It is a pity that anybody is in detention in SA," she said.

"The process of depriving people of freedom, without trial, is one of the blackest marks against SA."

The Black Sash was "horrified" by the official revelation that 256 children aged between 11 and 15 years were being held under emergency regulations, said spokesperson Ethel Walt said.

"The Commissioner of Police is well aware that the Black Sash estimate of 1 800 children in detention is for children aged 17 and under," she said.

She slammed the SABC for what she called "deliberately distorted" bulletins which "implied the Black Sash figures were for children aged 15 and under".

Walt said it was possible a large number of children had been released.

In response to Coetzee's assurance that members of the SAP will do their utmost to assist parents in tracing their children, she said: "It has been common experience that parents have not been assisted."

11/12/86 STAR

Boy (11) alleges assault, torture in police cells

298

By Belede Mazwai and Jon Qwelane

What is life like for a boy of 11 years old, held without trial by the police?

William Modibedi (11) is a Kagiso, Krugersdorp, schoolboy who has just been released from detention. He has few words to describe what it is like inside the cells when asked to recount his experiences over the last two months when he was away from home, he indifferently relates what happened to him.

'Forced to stand'

But, pressed to be specific, he cries.

William alleges that he was forced to stand for lengthy periods during interrogation at Roodepoort Police Station, and that the same happened at Krugersdorp Police Station where he was interrogated again.

He says that in Roodepoort four of his teeth were knocked out by a black policeman during interrogation.

"I was later led to a darkened room where a light bulb was switched on and I was forced to stare at its glare. I stared at it until I felt dizzy. Even with the light on, the room somehow remained dim.

"On October 27 I was transferred to Krugersdorp Prison, called 'Berg', and two days later I was taken to Krugersdorp Police Station for further interrogation. When I arrived there I was handcuffed and put in leg-irons, and then subjected to electric shocks.

"They put a dummy into my mouth, and the dummy had wires connected to it. The wires were connected to a socket in the wall, and when a policeman turned on the switch I experienced a jarring effect. I also felt excruciating pains in my head," said the Std 2 schoolboy who was detained on October 3.

He said the reason he was being tortured was to force him to sign statements admitting he had attacked three delivery trucks with petrol bombs He was also forced to incriminate himself concerning an incident of "necklacing".

"Because of the pain, I signed the statement," he said.

Some days later he was taken by the police to a mortuary where he was forced to look at dead bodies This happened on two occasions, once in the morning and the other at night.

William says that a policeman also pushed him down a flight of stairs.

His two sisters Elsie (18) and Sophie (15) and brother John (16) are still in detention.

Elsie was the first to be detained in July, John was picked up some weeks later and William and Sophie were detained together in a dawn raid on their home in October.

Elsie and John are being held in the Diepkloof Prison, Johannesburg, and Sophie is in Roodepoort.

Last night The Star took the boy to a psychiatrist, and the two spent over an hour together.

Time to readjust

Later the doctor, who cannot be named for professional reasons, said he would not say yet that William's condition was post-traumatic stress syndrome.

The doctor agreed, however, that the kind of experiences William had allegedly undergone in prison could have a lasting effect on him. The boy would probably readjust to home life at a faster pace if his detained brother and sisters were released to be with him.

But there was a possibility William's condition could be adversely affected by the stories he and his siblings exchanged of their experiences in the cells.

Last night the SAP Directorate for Public Relations was asked to comment on the allegations made by William.

Mother bumps into assaulted detainee daughter at hospital

By Jon Qwelane and Belede Mazwai

Yesterday, exactly three months after she was detained on September 10, Thelma Lindi Nzondo was supposed to undergo an operation to her rib cage at Leratong Hospital in Krugersdorp.

Her mother, Mrs Priscilla Nzondo, last night said she knew her 15-year-old daughter was to have the operation — but nobody from the South African Police or the Prisons Department had contacted her to inform her about the proposed surgery or to ask her permission that it should be carried out.

"In fact, nobody even came to inform me that my daughter was seriously ill. She was detained at her grandmother's home at 3 am.

NOT AT HOME

"I was not home at the time and the detention order the police came with was handed to my son Charles, himself a policeman now stationed in Soweto, and he signed it. Then they took Thelma away," said Mrs Nzondo.

The detention order, which reporters read last night, was issued in terms of the emergency proclaimed on June 12 and stated that Thelma was being held in Krugersdorp.

Yet her mother had traced her to the Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg.

"On November 9 I went to Leratong Hospital to visit a friend who had been admitted there.

"By a strange coincidence I saw my daughter in Ward 14, and she told me she had been beaten outside the cells, and the beating had resulted in her being taken to hospital. She had been admitted the day before and was under police guard.

"She complained of a pain in the area of her rib cage. She was then returned to Diepkloof Prison where I saw her on December 1," Mrs Nzondo said.

It was then her daughter informed her she was to be returned to the hospital yesterday for the operation, but by last night she did not know if the operation had been performed.

Mrs Nzondo said she would not have agreed to sign permission for her daughter's operation until she knew fully why it was necessary and what had caused Thelma's injuries.

A letter written about Thelma on Tuesday by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders and sent to the Detainees Parents Support Committee, was seen by reporters yesterday.

It said in part: "Thelma has apparently been assaulted and needs an operation to repair broken ribs. It would be appreciated if you could refer her (Mrs Nzondo) to legal assistance."

Yesterday the matter was referred to the Bureau for Information for comment. The bureau referred The Star to the police. A telex was sent to the SAP Directorate for Public Relations for comment on the case. No reply has been received.

Parents weep at party for detained children

DD 11/12/86 298

JOHANNESBURG — A children's Christmas party with a difference was held in Khotso House in Johannesburg yesterday — the children in whose honour it was given were not able to attend as they are in detention.

About 500 parents wept openly as hampers of food for the juvenile detainees were collected and speeches were made marking the 38th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

Despite the national official figure of 256 children being detained — given by the Commissioner of Police earlier this week — there were more than 300 names on a list on the wall of children allegedly detained on the Witwatersrand.

A Black Sash organiser, Mrs Ethel Walt, told the parents that on the anniversary of the declaration of human rights: "We in South Africa have nothing to celebrate as the government shows every sign of using greater and greater force against the people as we move toward Christmas."

Since the start of the second state of emergency the authorities have "consistently refused to release any information about children in detention".

"Finally provoked into doing so by the growing public outcry and by figures revealed by the Black Sash and the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the authorities have ... responded that only 256 children under 16 are in detention.

"It matters little that there are 256 or five times that number or even one. We simply believe that children belong at home and not behind bars," she said.

"What kind of society needs to be protected from its own children?

"We are brutalising our children. We are running the risk of damaging them irreparably. We are recklessly squandering this most precious investment in our future," Mrs Walt said. — Sapa

Code to protect child detainees

JOHANNESBURG — Protection for children affected by detention was hopelessly inadequate, a paediatrician told a Lawyers for Human Rights meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Olliver Ransome said a code for the handling of children in detention had been prepared under the auspices of the South African Peadiatric Association.

Dr Ransome, who is acting head of the department of paediatrics and child health at the University of the Witwatersrand and Coronation Hospital, said the Prisons Act, Child Care Act and Criminal Procedure Act had limited protection for children, but under these acts they could be sentenced to anything from death to reform school or probation

The Internal Security Act provided no protection for children whatsoever

The proposed code covers children in detention who are awaiting trial, children held under emergency regulations, or serving sentences, and infants of mothers in prison It demands that·

- Arrests, if at all necessary, be done with discretion and gentleness.
- Parents have custody of children awaiting trial
- Interrogation of children be done in the presence of a parent or social worker.
- Children always be tried in children's courts and be legally represented. — Sapa

SOWETAN, Wednesday, December 17, 1986

Child detentions condemned

SOWETAN REPORTER

THE detention of children by the Government is an exacerbated violation of human rights and dignity, Reverend Paul Verryn of the Detainees Parents Support Committee, has said.

He was speaking at a meeting of the Pretoria branch of Lawyers For Human Rights at the local St Albans Cathedral. The meeting was convened to mark the International Human Rights day. The theme was "Free The Children".

Reverend Verryn, who is also a member of the Detainees Counselling services in Johannesburg, condemned the detention of children.

Reverend Verryn told the meeting which was attended by members of the Black Sash, the clergy, including the Dean of Pretoria, Canon Robin Briggs, lawyers and doctors, that parents experience extreme problems of instilling discipline in their children after they were released because of the conditions they were exposed to while in detention.

Another speaker, Dr Kevin Solomon of the Detainees Counselling Services said parents and their detained children were subjected to emotional stress and sleeping problems including nightmares. "Detention is harmful and we support the attempt by various organisations for the release of children", said Dr Solomon.

A number of black political organisations including the UDF and Azapo have launched a campaign for the release of children.

The Reagan administration this week also expressed its concern following the Government's admission that it was holding 256 children, including an 11-year-old, for alleged security offences.

298 STAR 18/12/86

UN chief deplores detention of children under emergency laws

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — A day after his meeting with Archbishop Tutu, the United Nations secretary general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar deplored South Africa's decision to detain children under the terms of the latest emergency regulations.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, who is normally restrained in his criticism of South africa, said through his spokesman yesterday that the parents of the children should be granted immediate access and under no circumstances should they be accommodated with "hardened" criminals.

ALLEVIATING TENSIONS

Said UN spokesman Mr Francois Giuliani: "The secretary general calls on the South African authorities to end the state of emergency, to respect the human rights of the children and to release them and other political detainees so that they return to their homes and be re-united with their families."

On Tuesday this week, Archishop Tutu, on a tour of the United States, discussed ways in which the UN might become involved in alleviating tensions in South Africa, although the archbishop did not spell out any particular course of action he had in mind.

However, Archbishop Tutu did not call to see the South African Ambassador at the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

Archbishop Tutu explained to the UN leader that many of the detained children were under the age of 15 and were being forced to share accommodation with hardened criminals.

It was also announced that last week Mr Perez de Cuellar asked his representative for human rights Mr Kurt Herndl to intervene on behalf of the detained children.

According to Mr Perez de Cuellar's office, an interim reply received from the South African Government on December 15 said that 256 children between the ages of 11 and 15 were currently being held under the emergency regulations.

It is unclear what further action the UN leader or the organisation itself plans to take.

40 000 detained in 1986

More than 40 000 people had been detained this year and more than 6 million people were unemployed, said a document issued by the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to leaders of member churches.

The document accompanied a letter by the secretary general, Dr Beyers Naude, saying the SACC had been asked to join the United Democratic Front in observing December 16 to 26 as 10 days of unity.

The document said detentions, unemployment, troops in the townships, the rising death toll "contradict the Christmas message".

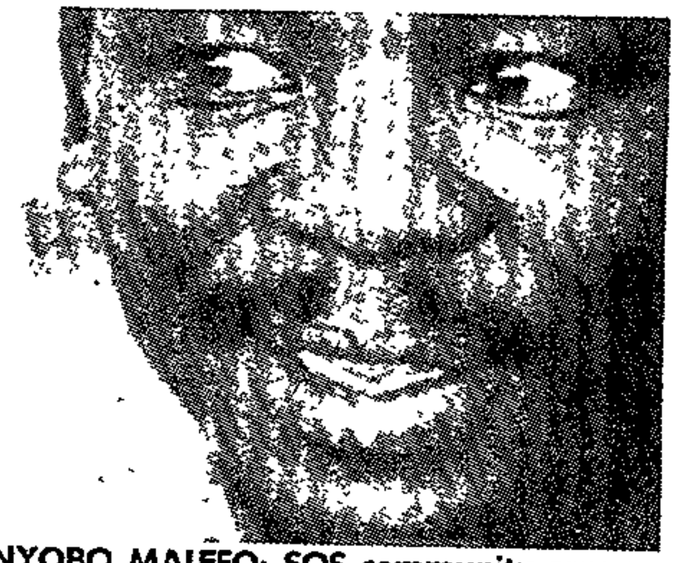
The document appealed to all Christians to:

- **Dedicate ourselves to the struggle for justice, freedom and peace.**
- **Observe the 10 days as days of unity.**

The letter asked that all church services, especially on Christmas Day, be related to the reality of the "South African situation".

A home for Reef's lost children

CITY P. 19/1/88 (298)



NYOBO MALEFO: SOS community organiser.

RITA MABUSELA: SOS training co-ordinator.

By SINNAH KUNENE

MORE than 120 homeless Reef children will have a roof over their heads when the SOS Children Villages Association's building project in Mamelodi is completed in October.

The R1,5-million project will also provide a day-care centre for Mamelodi children, a welfare centre to serve as headquarters for community workers, charity and cultural organisations, a study centre and a parental educational program.

Community organiser for the SOS (Save our souls) Children's Village, Nyobo Malefo, said the village would have 10 structures – each with five bedrooms, a kitchen, a living room and three toilets

These will house between 10 and 12 children, cared for by childminders

"We're looking for homeless single, divorced or widowed mothers, who will undergo an intensive parental program.

"It will cover budgetting, cooking and general housekeeping," said Mr Malefo.

The Mamelodi project is the second SOS children's village in South Africa.

The first village is at Enherdale, about 30km south of Johannesburg.

"SOS Children's Villages operate in over 85 countries, providing homes for 20 000 needy children.

"It was started by Austrian doctor Herman Gmeiner after World War Two," said Mr Malefo.

He said the organisation depended entirely on public funds.

It runs a fund-raising scheme – people give monthly contributions through banks or employers.

"We appeal to the public to join in providing a better future for a needy child.

"It costs R155 a month to keep one child under shelter and R300 000 a year to run the village."

Training co-ordinator for the Mamelodi village, Rita Mabusela, said they were also looking at other community projects to help bridge the communication gap between parents and children.

★ The SOS Children's Village address is 138 Melville Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria 0001. ☎ (012) 341-1634 or (011) 789-3628/9.

Children of the shadows

(248) 23/1/86 STAR

Recessions bring not only economic burdens. Social problems also multiply in hard times. A case in point is the plight of the "twilight children" — the thousands of waifs living in limbo in the alleys of Hillbrow, Soweto and Lenasia. Reporters CRAIG KOTZE and DUNCAN GUY went to Hillbrow to look at an increasing and largely unaddressed problem.

n Hillbrow they are an indeli-le part of the nightlife — yet hey occupy virtually every treet corner either unnoticed or gnored by the trendy revellers nd flatland residents who fill ie pavements.

The contrast is almost over-'helming.

At least a dozen alley children t outside fast-food joints sniff-ig glue, enviously watching ieir contemporaries wolf down 'chly sauced hamburgers.

Ranks are only broken for the hildren to briefly beg before :uttling back rapidly to friends :cupying their corner refuges.

FREE MEAL

The proceeds go towards pay-g for the greatest escape they 1ow — glue.

They stink The acrid smell of ieap glue follows them every-here. They are unkempt with ttered clothing either too rge or too small One wears a ur-year-old's dress as a jacket er his filthy T—shirt.

They tend to sleep during the y and emerge at night.

An exclusively male circle ed between five and 18, these ack, "refugees" from broken mes, unsuitable parents and rawling townships migrate to the comparatively rich pickings of Hillbrow.

They crave acknowledgment, whether it be a few coppers dumped into an outstretched hand or even being shooed away from brightly polished Porsches.

Living on the fringe of normal human existence and hiding in the shadows of the concrete jungle, they are aptly named the "Twilight Children".

For them bread is literally the staff of life. There is little else except for those who can be persuaded to take the walk to Saratoga Avenue and the Twilight Children Organisation where a free meal and wash wait.

Formed in August last year and granted branch status of the Child Welfare Society, Twilight Children has taken on the daunting task of trying to re-introduce some of the children to a semblance of normality.

Says Mrs Jenni Gillies, a Twilight project volunteer worker and member of its management committee."We estimate there are at least 140 abandoned children in Hillbrow alone. None of the established children's homes will accept them."

Alex Daka (15), Silom Siyoka (16) and Tom Wilgaat (14) share a sniff of glue to help dull the discomforts of living on Hillbrow's streets

How Killer joined the 'Brow's twilight world

The word "killer" tattooed on his chest gives Moses Mashego (26) the name by which he is known among the gang with whom he lives in Hillbrow's streets.

By far the eldest among the group of youngsters, Killer, like the rest of them, earns up to R3 on a "good" day ushering motorists into parking places.

He boasts of how he spent five years in jail, saying he was convicted of murder.

But the smiling self-confessed murderer looked harmless and helpless when he told of how he ended up living among Hillbrow's "twilight" children.

His story was punctuated with laughs and giggles shared by the ... his man-

heck hoic

whenever he felt like it

It happened about twice a week.

"I was recruited as Magubane's wife and had to do what he asked although I was not happy," Sibanyoni said

FRANCES BAARD

Nothing could stop her love ...

IN SAFE HANDS: Frances Baard reading to the children at her creche in Winterveld.

298 CITY P 2/2/86.

2/2/86

VETERAN anti-apartheid campaigner and former ANC Women's League official Frances Baard used to nurse the children of volunteers who participated in the 1952 Defiance Campaign.

Now, at the age of 78, she's opened a creche in poverty-stricken Winterveld in Bophuthatswana.

Her involvement in the anti-apartheid struggle goes back as far as 1948, when she helped to establish the African Food and Canning Workers' Union in Port Elizabeth.

She is now serving on the United Democratic Front's Transvaal executive.

Baard told City Press: "The people who live here are struggling and very poor. Mothers wake up early in the morning to catch trains to Johannesburg and Pretoria to get to work – leaving young kids to be looked after by their sisters and brothers.

"I felt there was a great need for a creche. I used to work for the SA Council of Churches here and saw children going to private schools with their little brothers and sisters.

"To help the mothers and older pupils who have to concentrate on their lessons, I approached progressive bodies to help build the creche."

She now looks after more than 60 children – and their mothers know they are in safe hands during the day.

But Baard feels the creche is small and inadequate. Parents pay only a minimal fee.

"We are struggling to provide food for the kids," Baard said. And salaries for three assistants have to be provided as well.

A founding member and former general secretary of the AFCWU, Baard has been living in Mabopane since 1969 – she was banned there after a six-year sentence at Barberton prison for ANC activities.

Asked whether she liked staying in the homeland, she replied "I have always said any spot in South Africa is mine. To me there are no homelands – the whole place is South Africa.

"I am here waiting for the day of liberation."

And she is sure that day will come. "I won't die before it comes – I have worked very hard for it."

Born in Kimberley in 1908, Baard moved to Port Elizabeth in 1939, where she met her late husband.

In 1948 she helped to establish the AFCWU in PE with the help of Ray Alexander, founder of the union.

At the time she was working as a packer at a fruit canning factory.

"I was struck by the appalling conditions under which my people – especially mothers – worked," she said.

"The wages were meagre – the only solution was to form a trade union."

Later that year Baard joined the ANC.

"Again, the living conditions of hostel dwellers in New Brighton compelled me to throw my lot behind the ANC.

"I thought by joining it I could help migrant workers. I explained their situation at an ANC public meeting."

Later new hostels were built at Elundini and in Kwazakhele.

When the now-exiled SA Congress of Trade Unions was formed early in 1955, she was elected to its national executive.

Baard was active in the events of 1952 which swept South Africa like a wildfire. She participated in the historic Defiance Campaign Against Unjust Laws which made the ANC a household name all over the world.

"I looked after the children whose mothers dared Prime Minister DF Malan and his Government and volunteered to defy the country's unjust laws," she said.

"I looked after their homes and organised rent payments."

When 20 000 women of all races marched to the steps of the Union Buildings in Pretoria on August 9 1954 to protest against the proposed extension of the pass system to women, "I was there as organiser", she said.

"We hired a whole railway coach for members from PE."

Her record includes participation in the boycott of Bantu education when it was introduced in 1955.

"The ANC called for a countrywide school boycott. We organised social clubs and took children out of Government schools, driving them by bus to attend these clubs outside the towns.

"The Government crushed the school boycott by arresting the teachers who supported this 'education in the veld,'" said Baard.

On June 26 1955, Baard was one of the speakers representing women at the Congress of the People in Kliptown.

The next year she was arrested with 155 others and charged in a marathon treason trial. All were acquitted in 1961.

In 1957 she helped organise the potato boycott to highlight the plight of young Africans who were sent to potato farms in Bethal in the Northern Transvaal for pass offences.

She was detained in 1962 and spent almost a year in solitary confinement.

A few months later she was banned for five years in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

MONO BADELA **reports**

SOWETAN, Friday, February 14, 1986

CHILDREN WITH A BLEAK FUTURE

SOWETAN 298 14/2/86

Detention can create lifelong problems

THE detention of schoolchildren was one of the most harmful cases of child abuse, a Johannesburg Child Welfare seminar was told this week.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

Mrs Shirley Mabusela, manager of social work services at Child Welfare, said since the state of emergency was declared they have treated about 100 cases of children coming from detention, and most of them were either physically or emotionally abused.

"Detentions are detrimental to the children's well-being and they can create lasting behavioural problems," said Mrs Mabusela.

She says that children come out of detention with problems like anxiety, depression and forgetfulness as a result of the exposure to the prison environment.

"Sometimes you find that the counselling sessions we offer as follow-ups do not bring any change to the affected children and a specialist is required. Such abuse is very chilly when weighed against the future that this child is faced with," Mrs Mabusela said.

The Welfare Society plans to start programmes that it hopes will rehabilitate the children. But they believe that the children's attitudes towards the system and everything associated with it will not change.

The director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Mr Howard Ferreira, said that besides the cases of unrest, they treat up to 200 cases of abused children which are mostly reported by concerned relatives or neighburs.

Abuse

He said that emotional abuse was the most pervasive throughout the society. It stops the child from developing and usually drives him to delinquency.

"Indifference and unrealistic expectations of parents on the part of their children is the main cause of child abuse. Parents expect too much from their children and when there are certain needs in the child that they cannot meet they become frustrated and turn to aggression," Mr Ferreira said.

Illegitimate children and children who remind their parents of past unpleasant experiences are also liable to be victims of child abuse, he said.

Miss Jacqui Michael, who is assistant director, believes that there is hope for the abusive parent who through counselling and a supportive relationship can be helped to "have firm control over herself and not let emotion overrule her."

"In every parent-child relationship there is a bond and if that bond can be strengthened between an abusive parent and her child, child victimisation can be stopped," she said.

Women's group to focus on child care

CITY P. 23/2/86.

(298)

By SINNAH KUNENE

THE Women's Bureau of South Africa will tackle two crucial societal problems – employment and child care – this year.

A series of seminars with the emphasis on creating work for the skilled and unskilled will take place at Braamfontein Hotel on May 28.

Bureau liaison officer Susan du Toit says a committee of child care experts will work jointly with single parents' groups to co-ordinate projects, investigate issues and advise on all matters pertaining to single parenthood.

"The committee will also lobby for changes in Family Law," she said.

● On August 25, the bureau and the SA National Consumer Union will launch Consumer Awareness Month – September – in Johannesburg.

● The bureau will also hold a New Year's party at the Rosebank Hotel on February 21 which members of women's organisations are invited to attend.

The party will start at 7.30pm and guests are expected to contribute R10 each for snacks and wine.

Interested people should contact Winnie at the Women's Bureau ☎ (011) 227-2013/4.

tained burn wounds as a result of petrolbombs.
5 injured by rioters of which one sustained a gunshot wound and four injured by stone throwers.

(3) Yes.

(a) and (b) Since 15 February 1986 increased patrols have been carried out in the townships and on 18 February 1986 concerted actions by the SAP and SADF were carried out to remove obstacles from roads and to search houses in an attempt to arrest suspects.

(4) No, not at this stage.

Own Affairs:

HANSARD 25/2/86

Committee of Inquiry into Certain Aspects of Child Care

298

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Q COL 207

(1) Whether all the recommendations contained in the 1982 report of the Committee of Inquiry into Certain Aspects of Child Care have been implemented; if not, (a) why not, (b) which recommendations have not been implemented and (c) when is it anticipated that these recommendations will be implemented;

(2) whether he has received any representations for the implementation of all the recommendations contained in this report; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was his response thereto;

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

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) No.

(a) Schools of industries do not fall under my jurisdiction and consequently I can only furnish a reply on places of safety and children's homes. In respect of places of safety the majority of the recommendations have already been implemented. These recommendations are: The appointment of multi-professional teams, upgrading of tending personnel, expansion of in-service training of personnel, appointment of experienced social workers as superintendents, determination of new standards for buildings, re-establishment of existing accommodation as good as possible as an interim measure to create a therapeutic milieu and the improvement of security measures.

Children's homes are run by private welfare organisations who are encouraged by departmental officers in the regional offices of the Department to implement the recommendations. As far as the Department itself is concerned attention has inter alia been given to: the amendment of registration of children's homes. The registration certificates of at least 80% of children's homes have been revised. Children's home liason committees have been implemented in all the regions except one. Research on the child's readaptation after discharge from a children's home has started and a guide for management of children's homes is ready for the press. Due to the financial implications which other recommendations entail, it cannot be implemented at present.

(b) Recommendations with considerable financial implications such as the erection of more places of safety and the rebuilding of children's homes according to the home unit system.

(c) In the long term as funds become available.

(2) No.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(3) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether he is convinced that the recommendations that have been accepted, as well as those that have not been accepted, will lead to the ending of the kind of conditions in places of safety that were widely reported in the media during the latter part of 1985?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I think that question should be tabled. [Interjections.]

For written reply:

General Affairs:

25/2/86 HANSARD

Fuel pipelines

26. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Q COL 209

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 11 June 1985, he has calculated the volume in litres of fuel lost from the South African Transport Services fuel pipelines during the period April 1982 to March 1985; of not, (a) why not and (b) when will this information be available; if so,

(2) with regard to the above-mentioned period, (a) how many litres of fuel were lost and (b) what was the cost to the South African Transport Services of (i) the loss of fuel, (ii) repairs to the pipelines, (iii) cleaning up the spillage and (iv) compensation for damage;

(3) (a) what was the position occupied by each of the persons against whom disciplinary action was taken and (b) what was the nature of the disciplinary action taken against each of them?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) (a) Approximately 0,0064 per cent of the volume of product handled.

(b), (i) The divulgence of this information is prohibited in terms of the provisions of section 4A of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977).

(ii) and (iii) R110 730. Separate figures are not available.

(iv) R57 650.

(3) (a) Two Controllers (Pipelines)
Assistant Controller (Pipelines)
Technical Supervisor (Electrical)

(b) Appropriate fines were imposed on the employees concerned who were found guilty of negligence.

Q. COL 210.

Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters

HANSARD 25/2/86

30. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 32 on 12 February 1985, (a) what amount was spent on the Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters in the (i) latest specified financial year and (ii) current financial year as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what total amount had been spent on this commission as at that date?

WOMAN

70 000 kids lack parental care

SOWETAN (298) 25/2/86

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

More than 70 000 children in South Africa are in desperate need, lacking food, shelter, clothing, education and parental care. A generation is growing up without the values, disciplines and social skills that a stable family life provides.

The SOS Children's Villages Association, a welfare organisation that has launched a long-term programme to deal with the problem, believes that the current state of unrest and unemployment is exacerbating the situation. This can have extremely serious consequences for the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

Its main aim is to build centres throughout South Africa from which remedial and preventative programmes can be launched in the surrounding communities.

Each centre will operate on a non-racial basis and will provide homes, parental education programmes, pre-school preparation facilities, youth development activities and health and welfare services. It will provide cottage homes for about 140 children, nursery school and day-care facilities for 120 children.

Care

Miss Hilary King, the association's public relations officer, said that the "housemothers" in each family are single women who were either widowed or unmarried. They are paid monthly salaries for taking care of their "families".

"There is no age limit for the children who are taken care of by the centre and a family can have children of different ages and mixed races," Miss King said.

The SOS Villages will serve as training bases from which satellite child-care schemes can spread through the surrounding communities. A centre has been completed at Ennerdale, south of Johannesburg and a second is still under construction in Mamelodi, Pretoria.

Central Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) 2 079

(b) 1 553

(2) Decrease.

Highveld Development Board

(1) (a) 1 792

(b) 1 269

(2) Increase.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) (a) 63

(b) 43

(2) Decrease.

Western Cape Development Board

(1) (a) 332

(b) 287

(2) Increase.

Walvisbaai (Municipality)

(1) (a) 20

(b) 19

(2) Increase.

For the hon member's information it may be mentioned that in reply to Question No. 232 of 8 February 1985 it was reported that 11 applications were received of which 11 were approved by the Natalia Development Board. The Regional Representative now reports that the 11 applications were withdrawn subsequent to the furnishing of the aforementioned information and that in fact no sales took place during 1984.

Main line/suburban services: losses

HANSARD

85. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

HoA 27/2/86 Q. COL 239.

What was the total loss incurred by the South African Transport Services in the 1984-85 financial year in respect of (a)(i) first-class, (ii) second-class and (iii) third-class main line services and (b)(i) first-class and (ii) third-class suburban services?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

		R million
(a)	(i)	41.
	(ii)	111.
	(iii)	127.
(b)	(i)	219.
	(ii)	269.

Children imprisoned with mothers

HANSARD Q COL 240.

101. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

27/2/86

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female children in each age group were imprisoned with their mothers (aa) in 1985 and (bb) at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

298

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The ages of children who are accommodated in prisons with their mothers are not readily available, but range from infancy up to about 3 years of age, depending on the child's emotional and physical dependence on the mother.

(aa) Children/infants who were admitted to prisons with their mothers or who were born in prison from 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White	12	8
(b) Black	1 100	1 086
(c) Coloured ...	246	172
(d) Asian	15	5
Total	1 373	1 271

(bb) Children/infants who were in prisons with their mothers on 31 December 1985:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a) White	2	2
(b) Black	93	103
(c) Coloured ...	18	15
(d) Asian	None	None
Total	113	120

In terms of Prisons Regulation No 94, a female prisoner may be permitted, subject to such conditions as are prescribed, to have her baby with her in prison during the period of lactation and for such further period as may be necessary. The necessary clothing, food and medical treatment may be provided by the State for such period as a baby remains in prison.

Standing orders also determine that an infant may remain in prison with the mother for as long as deemed necessary for medical and feeding purposes. Thereafter it should be endeavoured to remove the child from prison, subject to a certificate by the medical officer to the effect that the child would not be harmed psychologically or physically if separated from the mother.

All infants are examined by the medical officer as soon as possible after admission to a prison or after birth in order to determine which medical treatment and food are to be prescribed. The infant's mass is taken monthly and the necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic.

Advertisements

HANSARD.

114. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice: 27/2/86.

(1) What was the total amount spent by the Prisons Service in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

HoA Q COL 241.

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) None.

(2) Falls away.

Messina: Credit account facilities

HANSARD

138. Mr R F VAN HEERDEN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

27/2/86 Q COL 242

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purposes of the Minister's reply, has or has had credit account facilities at Messina station (a) directly and/or (b) through a partnership or company; if so,

(2) whether any moneys are currently owing on this account; if so, (a) what amount is so owing, (b) over what period was this debt incurred, (c) why was the amount of the debt permitted to mount up and (d) who is or was responsible for the (i) granting and (ii) control of these credit account facilities;

(3) whether the person charged with the granting and control of these credit account facilities acted according to the instructions of the South African Transport Services; if not, why not;

(4) whether any steps have been taken against the person concerned; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(5) whether there are any other credit accounts at Messina station that (a) have been overdrawn and/or (b) are in arrears; if so, (i) to what extent and (ii) who is the person concerned, in each case;

(6) whether any action is being taken in connection with these accounts; if so, what action?

THE CRUELEST CUT

GENEVA — A writhing little girl is pinned down on a stool by three village women, one gripping her arms while the others force the child's naked thighs apart.

A midwife or native sage then cuts away part or all of her external genital organs with a razor blade or piece of glass, using no pain-killing anaesthetics. Herbal mixtures, cow-dung, earth or ashes are rubbed on the wound to stop bleeding.

This chilling account of female circumcision and a call for its eradication are part of a new study compiled by a United Nations expert panel and presented to the annual meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission this month.

(298) 28/2/86 SOWETAN

Female circumcision: The shocking facts

"Female circumcision is a practice which is prevalent in Africa in various forms," the report states. "It exists in at least 28 African countries and continues to menace the health of about 75 million women and children."

Mrs Halima Embarek Warzazi of Morocco, the panel's chairwoman, stressed her team was careful to condemn the custom not for moral reasons but for its often fatal result or effects on the physical and mental health of victims.

The experts included representatives of the World Health Organisation (Who), the UN Children's Fund, Unicef, and the Paris-based Educational, Scientific and Cultural Body, Unesco.

"It is a very sensitive item," Mrs Warzazi, appointed the panel's rapporteur two years ago, said in an interview. "We are dealing with traditions dating back to the days of Egypt's Pharaohs and known in tional societies was considered as giving a woman the right to be recognised by her society, to enjoy all her rights," Mrs Warzazi commented.

Three heads of state, President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, Kenya's Mr Daniel Arap Moi and Mr Abdou Diouf of Senegal — have already pronounced themselves against female circumcision, while Egypt banned infibulation in 1978, the report says.

INFERIOR

Its author quoted President Sankara as saying circumcision "forced a woman to bear

Bad scars, chronic infections leading to infertility, violent pain or obstetric complications during childbirth, and psychological trauma are among long-term consequences listed

Ages of girls circumcised vary from a few days old to shortly before marriage or birth of their first child.

Tabling her report, Mrs Warzazi told the 43-nation UN commission how she had undergone "more than one night of nightmares" while sifting through bulky background dossiers.

SUFFERING

"Think of the women, your mothers, daughters, sisters — but above all, think of those suffering without hope, in silence, anonymity and ignorance," she urged delegates, who are expected to pass a resolution on the issue

"For millions of girls and women throughout the world, you could close the doors to hell forever." — SAPA-Reuter

ETHIOPIAN BEAUTY . . . but her mind is scarred by the horror of circumcision.

Support growing for day-care centres for children of blacks

By BARBARA ORPEN and CATHY SCHNELL

A NEW drive by the Urban Foundation to establish day-care centres for children of industrial employees in Port Elizabeth appears to be gaining support from local industries

While experts feel there are sufficient privately-owned day-care centres for the white community, a desperate need exists for day-care centres in the African and coloured townships.

As a large percentage of the black population are industrial workers, it would make sense for industries to initiate day-care centres where their employees could leave their children for the day.

At present there are very few day-care centres in the townships

The estimated 25 centres in the African townships and 18 in the coloured townships are largely organised by the communities themselves and are often of an impermanent nature — springing up and closing down as funds dwindle

This was confirmed by Mrs Lally Viljoen, pre-school co-ordinator of the Urban Foundation, who said there was not a single industry in the city that had a day-care centre

Industrialists interviewed this week supported the Urban Foundation's drive to establish the centres

They all wanted the centres away from the industries but indicated they would be financially supportive of centres where their employees, who were working mums, could leave their children

According to Mrs Viljoen the response to industry-orientated initiative has been "heartening and interesting"

Mr STAN ANDERSON

She said at least five industries had responded positively to this "completely new idea for industry"

Mr Stan Anderson, a Port Elizabeth industrialist who has played a part in the establishment of day-care centres, said he supported the Urban Foundation in their drive

He would like to see day-care centres established — but away from the industries — where working mothers could leave their children

Industries whose employees left their children at day-care centres should support these centres financially, Mr Anderson said

Mrs Viljoen said the Urban Foundation had approached industry and commerce for the first time last year to establish day-care centres for their employees

"I believe that if a firm has 50 and more employees, there should be a day-care centre

"Every industry in Japan has that facility

"At present there must be hundreds of children without a place to go to while their mothers work — it should be the responsibility of the company to look after its employees' children as well"

She added "If it was known that a certain industry offered the use of a day-care centre, it would act as an enormous draw-card, as well as create stronger bonds of loyalty and trust"

Urban Foundation itself will be running two day-care centres — one has been established in New Brighton for quite some time and another is due to be opened in Motherwell on March 16

She said each of the centres catered for 90 children

Full day-care was provided as well as two meals and two snacks during the day

1st taste of teargas – at 3 months ...

Cary P. 9/3/86 (298)

By SINNAH KUNENE

A THREE-month-old baby is fighting for its life at Bara Hospital after inhaling teargas fired by cops near his Orlando East home.

Little Wandile Nkuzwa wasbeing breastfed by his mother when teargas fumes filtered through the house.

"I really didn' believe my son would survive the ordeal. When he was admitted to hospital last Tuesday, he was unconscious and his skin colour had changed," said Onica Nkuzwa, 38, the baby's mother.

She said her son was a healthy baby "until that dreadful day." She condemned the police action, saying the cops would not dare fire teargas in the city.

"They are fully aware of the fact that this gas is harmful and there are children around the townships," said Nkuzwa.

Nkuzwa said her husband would seek legal advice.

● A police spokesman told *City Press*: "Wandile was admitted to Bara suffering from gastro-enteritis. It was subsequently alleged that the child's condition was due to police misconduct. A case of assault was registered and is being investigated."

Baby Wandile: fighting for his life.

Nqakula's da

PUMLA Nqakula – daughter of journalist Charles Nqakula – has released from detention.

Nqakula, a student at Lesotho's University, was detained at the

Ciskei schools chief quits

CP 9/3/86 (85)

CP Correspondent

CISKEI Education Minister Hobson Nabe has quit.

Nabe – whose department is said to be "in disarray" – gave no reasons.

But information spokesman Headman Somtunzi said: "It came as surprise".

Nabe has not, however, resigned his seat in the homeland parliament.

Nabe recently visited many Ciskei schools addressing students and parents.

In Mdantsane he was reported to have blamed "instigators" for the school boycott in the area – and said they were "based in Lusaka and Duncan Village"

● Meanwhile the education department and the police have agreed that teachers wanted for questioning should be handed over by education inspectors.

This is to "protect the dignity of a teacher being arrested in front of students".

Child 'sniffers' are hooked on shoe glue

Medical Reporter

STAR 13/3/8

Shoemakers' glue is the most popular inhalant among child glue sniffers in the townships.

Mrs E Tsabalala, a social worker at SANC's Soweto Day Clinic, told delegates at the Summer School on Alcohol and Drugs in Johannesburg this week, that shoemakers' glue was popular among glue sniffers because it was easily available and inexpensive.

"Inhalant abuse has reached alarming proportions among deprived population groups," said Mrs Tsabalala.

298

Unless the problem received serious attention on a national scale, it would grow, she said.

HERS woman's page

12/3/86

Protecting the children

Child molestation is becoming so common, it has even featured in recent episodes of the popular television series *Cagney and Lacey* and *Family Ties*. HERS reports.

CHILD molestation has become such an alarming problem in Britain, a special national project, 'Kidscape', has been launched to teach protection techniques to children as young as three, and to show parents and professionals how to do the instructing.

In Durban, the Child and Family Welfare Society reports a striking increase in such assaults: there were 14 cases of blatant physical or sexual abuse requiring police intervention in the first two months of 1986 alone, and the society estimates the incidence of abuse in Durban at triple that figure.

Addington Hospital has treated 100 cases of general child abuse so far in 1986, compared to a total of 67 in 1985.

The organiser of Kidscape, British educational psychologist and young mother of two, Michelle Elliot, has spent 15 years dealing with sexually assaulted children, and has released these disturbing findings:

☐ Seventy-five percent of abusers are people known to the parents.

☐ One in five persons has been sexually abused in some way in childhood, but most parents never had sex education and have no idea how to broach the subject or explain the dangers clearly

☐ Sexual abusers are almost always male Many are men in authoritarian positions, from babysitters to social workers and doctors. Adult abusers gravitate to posts which give them authority over children, and so maximum opportunity

☐ Thirty percent of offenders outside the family unit are under 18. Nearly all have been victims of physical, mental or emotional abuse in childhood.

☐ Many abused youngsters show sexual interest in children by the age of 13.

☐ An incestuous family (incest usually by the father) is often isolated. the mother is ill or away, the father unable to communicate easily, both often from ... family. Most have had a very disturbed childhood, often with overly demanding or unloving parents.

Michelle offers the following advice:

☐ Maintain an atmosphere that allows children to tell of sexual molestation.

☐ *Believe your children when they tell of an incident or of their upset feelings about someone* They haven't the experience or the language to fake it

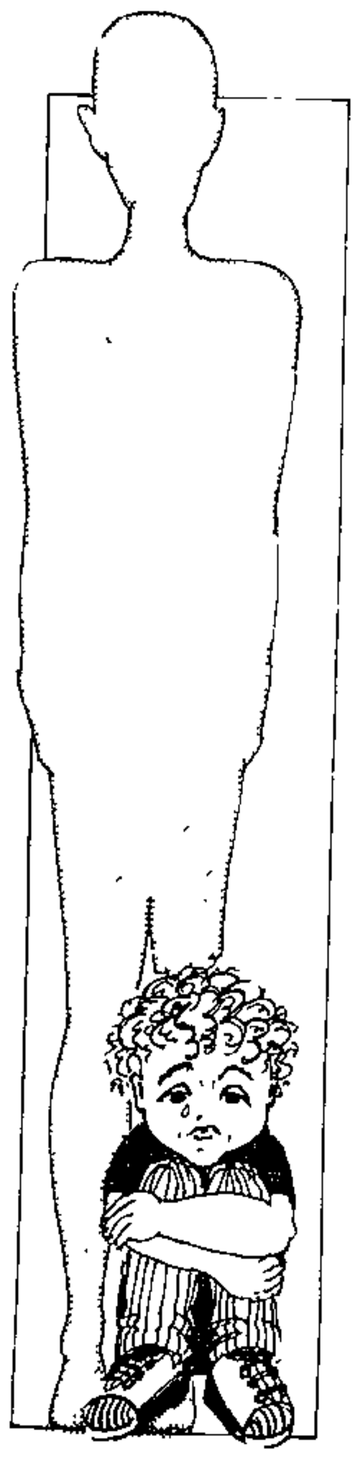
☐ Teach the young to trust their own instincts and reject unpleasant kisses, hugs or touches.

☐ Give children the confidence to trust their instincts and ignore or refuse requests, or just go away, even if the person knows them or even lives in their own house.

☐ Teach them to suspect and avoid anyone who wants to 'keep this a secret', then tell parents or teacher about the person

☐ Bullying from older children can be a prelude to sexual intimidation Tell someone!

☐ Move for the laws to be changed to force adults to report such abuse to the police — write to your member of parliament



Child Abuse in Durban

ANNATJIE Esterhuysen, senior paediatric social worker at Addington Hospital, says that 'sexual abuse is the least identified, reported and punished of all crimes, because the law demands evidence and these small, inarticulate children must go to a court full of strangers and face the source of their fear, possibly someone they know.

'Once, the child was so frightened that though she was quite spontaneous with the social worker, she said nothing in court.

'Children will not automatically tell parents, even when they have a good relationship. It's complicated They feel terrible ambivalence and guilt, because the abuser makes the child feel part of the act.

'The child cannot say no and cannot give meaningful consent. There is unequal power Few children can stand up against the abuser's psychological power

'We don't question thoroughly enough the background of people who work with children For example, abusers do arrange especially to babysit

'It is so vital to identify them in time. Victims become abusers if the cycle isn't broken.

'Passive mothers who do nothing are often incest victims They somehow select married partners who will abuse children — it's almost a form of punishment for their own experiences as a child

'Mothers may convince themselves it is not happening, because they feel so powerless, or are acting out their own past psychologically, or maybe even getting some sexual satisfaction out of it.'

Christina Scott

HELP is available — but it is also needed.

● An abuse protection instruction pack/chart is being offered free from Thames Help, Kidscape, PO Box 4TD, London WIA 4TD, U K.

● Durban's Childline, at PO Box 16089, Brighton Beach 4052, a newly-formed crisis group for abusers, the abused and their families, still needs a venue.

● The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse And Neglect works around the globe on behalf of abused children and their families.

Its next conference is to be held from August 11 to 14 in Sydney, Australia.

Become a member, and receive a year's subscription to the society's journal, by sending a US $50 postal order to Membership Committee, International Societv for Prevention of Child Abuse And Neglect, c/o Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 OBW, UK — Attn: B J Smith.

● Subscribe to the Adolescent Perpetrator's Network newsletter for US $20 from C Henry Kempe National Centre for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1205 Oneida St, Denver, Colorado, USA 80220.

● Please ring for help if you are tempted to assault a child, or have been abused, or suspect abuse. Calls are confidential. Anonymity is respected, but remember that just one person's word against another is useless: ☎ 322111 (Addington Hospital); ☎ 232323 (Lifeline); ☎ 239313 (Durban Child Welfare); ☎ 325506 (African Child Welfare); ☎ 314265 (Indian Child Welfare); ☎ 481421 (Wentworth C W) ☎ 871885 (Newlands C W); ☎ 7013288 (Pinetown C W); ☎ 28971 (PMB C W); ☎ 944444 (PMB Lifeline).

Social worker gives facts on incest

By Kate McKinnell

Sexual abuse of children could be defined as any sexual contact with a minor child, a social worker, Ms Helese Jacobs, said.

Speaking at a seminar on sexual abuse of children, she gave these details about sexual abuse:

- Most victims are girls — only one in six are boys.
- Perpetrators are mostly males.
- Father-daughter incest is most reported, but it is estimated that brother-sister incest occurs five times as often.
- Victims of sexual abuse range in age from six months to adolescence, and most are around 10 years of age.
- In three out of five cases, the victims are physically threatened or co-erced.
- 75 to 80 percent of perpetrators are known to the victims. 27 percent live in the same home.
- 45 percent of sexual abuse cases are on-going.
- Half the mothers of child victims know about the abuse.

Ms Jacobs said the victim of father-daughter incest was often the eldest daughter in the family who acted in a mature way and seemed to take on the mother's role.

The victim often resented both parents and was angry with her mother The sexual relationship with the father could be a form of revenge.

Ms Jacobs said: "The father involved in incest may experience anxiety in social relationships and may fear women — he finds he is only competent in a relationship with his daughter"

The extent of psychological harm depended on the child's emotional state before the abuse, the familiarity of the offender and the ongoing nature of the abuse.

Indicators that a child was being abused were self-destructiveness, withdrawal, hallucinations, aggression, sexually related complaints, running away, school problems, anxiety, sleep disorders and attempted suicide.

Long-term effects of sexual abuse were inappropriate sexual behaviour, sexual inadequacy low self-esteem and a inability to form health sexual relationships.

Child sex victims are not getting the help they need

14/3/86 STAR 298

Lack of co-operation between welfare workers, doctors and the legal system meant child victims of sexual abuse were not getting the help they needed, said social workers of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS).

Ms Bongi Mosia and Ms Jackie Loffell spoke on sexual abuse in the South African context at a seminar held recently by JCWS.

They agreed there was a general unwillingness in black and white society to face and acknowledge the existence of sexual abuse.

Both spoke of social workers' hesitation to take cases to the police and courts because they feared "secondary abuse" of the children involved.

Ms Mosia said police tended to cross-examine children without regard for their feelings. They also required documented proof of the abuse, and then it was difficult to find doctors willing to examine the child and become involved in court cases.

Another problem was that medical staff did not inform social workers promptly of suspected sexual abuse.

"But black families at present have many other problems, and sexual abuse tends to take second place in the families' priorities. For example, people will hesitate to approach a clinic because it means being absent from work and risking unemployment.

"Migrant labour and influx control may also mean that the child we want to help is moved out of the area and we lose control," said Ms Mosia.

Every sexual abuse case should automatically be dealt with by a therapeutic team which acts in consultation with the police, lawyers and doctors, said Ms Loffell. Updated, sensitive methods of gathering evidence should be instituted, while enlightened sentencing should also be encouraged.

A prison sentence for a sexual abuse offender might be extremely damaging, only increasing the man's problems. A sentence requiring the offender to go into psychotherapy would often be more appropriate, and this was being seen increasingly overseas.

"Treatment can be successful, but to reach the standards of success being achieved overseas, we have to build up the co-operative structures," said Ms Loffell.

A political perspective on child sexual abuse

14/3/86. STAR 298

Sexual abuse of children could be seen through a political lens in South Africa, said Professor Gill Straker, head of the University of the Witwatersrand Psychology Department.

Speaking about the treatment of sexual abuse at a recent conference organised by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Professor Straker outlined situations resulting from apartheid which increased the likelihood of sexual abuse.

"Because of influx control and economic hardship, fathers and mothers are more likely to be absent from the home.

"Research has found that families where the biological father is absent have a three to five times greater incidence of sexual abuse, while the absence of the mother increases the likelihood of brother-sister incest," she said.

Alcoholism, unemployment, over-crowding and lack of privacy were also known to increase the incidence of sexual abuse, while a deteriorating relationship with the police meant people were unwilling to report the abuse.

Professor Straker said therapists treating families should try to see sexual abuse from the family's point of view, recognising the purpose it served, the secrecy surrounding it and the helplessness felt.

Painful facts

It should be remembered that children quickly give up hope of being believed or helped and that if they are not believed when they speak about abuse, they may retract their claims.

"Therapists should not be tempted to skirt the painful facts and should allow the victim to describe and vent her feelings about the sexual abuse.

"But we must also recognise the positive feelings victims may have and we need to be careful not to impose our own feelings about the sexual abuse on to the child — to express shock which the child isn't experiencing," said Professor Straker.

Child victims were often sexually provocative but this was a result, rather than a cause, of the sexual abuse.

They had to be helped to give up their "special" identities and powerful roles in their families.

Parents needed to own the responsibility for the sexual abuse and work through their guilt, as well as their own sexual identities, she said.

"Even therapists find it hard to express how they feel about sexual abuse of children — they tend to retreat into their professional roles and intellectualise," said Straker.

GILL STRAKER: "Sexually abused children quickly give up hope of being believed."

Homeless children: firms respond to plea

STAR 298

By Winnie Graham

17/8/86

A friendship tower in the building . . . Mr Dave Jackson, national director of the SOS Children's Villages Association, gives Mr Ian Kydd-Coutts, managing director of Lego (centre) and Mr Mike van de Merwe, general manager of the Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket, Boksburg, a hand in the first friendship tower.

Two major South African companies have responded to a nationwide appeal to raise R10 million for SOS projects in South Africa.

The SOS Children's Villages Association — part of a worldwide welfare organisation which provides homes for homeless children — has launched a long-term programme to obtain support from the business community and the public.

It is estimated that there are 70 000 abandoned or orphaned children in this country.

New villages are planned in Pinetown, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, the Eastern Cape and on the East Rand.

In a recent announcement, the managing director of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said there were enough homeless children in South Africa to fill a large sports stadium to capacity

"Something has to be done," he said. "We all have a commitment to the youth of this country."

Mr Ian Kydd-Coutts, managing director of Lego South Africa, said his firm had chosen SOS as its social responsibility programme because it dealt with children of all races, colours and creeds.

100 years for a miracle

HANSARD 17/3/86
Q COL 559

Emergency telephones

548. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether emergency telephones have been installed on the national road between Somerset West and Cape Town; if so, (a) how many, (b) (i) what was the total cost of (aa) the equipment and (bb) installing the equipment and (ii) by whom was it supplied and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether tenders were called for in this regard; if so, how many tenders were received;

(3) whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, why not;

(4) (a) (i) how many such telephones have been installed in the Republic to date and (ii) at what total cost and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 34.

(b) (i) (aa) R114 064,00.

(bb) R131 635,00.

(ii) Philips Telecommunications (Pty) Ltd.

(c) 10 March 1986.

(2) Yes, five companies submitted final tenders.

(3) Yes.

(4) (a) (i) 103.

(ii) R712 533,30.

(b) 10 March 1986.

Own Affairs:

Q COL 560

Children's homes

HANSARD 17/3/86 (298)

27. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 74.

(b) 5 623 Children as at 30 September 1985.

Children's Act: adoption

28. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1985?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 657.

Children's homes/foster care

29. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1985;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 802.

(2) (a) 1 198.

(b) 616.

TUESDAY, 18 MARCH 1986

---

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 11 March 1986:

HANSARD 18/3/86
Q COL 561

Mitchell's Plain: unemployment office

*28. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether there is an unemployment office in Mitchell's Plain; if so, (a) where and (b) when was it opened; if not, (i) why not and (ii) where is the nearest unemployment office to Mitchell's Plain;

(2) whether any member of his Department has been offered premises for an unemployment office in Mitchell's Plain; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom were the premises offered and (c) what were the (i) terms of the offer and (ii) was the response thereto?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) Suitable accommodation has not been readily available.

(ii) Wynberg.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 8 July 1985 and 26 August 1985.

(b) Pep Stores and the Cape Town City Council.

(c) (i) The terms were considered by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and are unknown to my Department.

(ii) Both offers were declined because the accommodation offered was considered inadequate and not suitable to meet the requirements.

HANSARD 18/3/86 Q COL 562

Meat Board: investigation into

*43. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether the National Marketing Council has conducted an investigation into the operation of the Meat Board; if so,

(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so,

(3) whether the council has submitted a report on its investigation; if not, when is it anticipated that it will submit a report; if so,

(4) whether this report will be made public; if not, why not; if so, on what date?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Agricultural Economics):

(1) No. The Meat Board's scheme has been investigated by the Committee of Investigation into the Supply Position of Red Meat under the chairmanship of Dr. A. S. Jacobs and is therefore excluded from the instruction to the National Marketing Board.

(2) The Committee has completed it's investigation.

(3) The basic recommendations of the Committee are contained in a report handed in on 13 April 1983.

(4) The report has been made available to the Meat Board and organised agriculture.

Business joins campaign to help needy children

B. Day 18/3/86 298

SOPHIE TEMA

SOUTH AFRICAN companies have joined in a campaign to raise R1,1m for needy youngsters.

Pick 'n Pay and Lego SA have responded to a nationwide appeal by the SOS Children's Villages Association to raise R10m for projects to house about 70 000 parentless children.

These children have either been abandoned or orphaned, or removed from their parents for their own safety.

SOS — part of a worldwide organisation which cares about such children — has launched a long-term programme to obtain support from the business community and the public to deal with the problem.

An announcement from Pick 'n Pay MD Raymond Ackerman said: "When you think that there are enough homeless children in South Africa to fill a large stadium to capacity, then you realise that something has to be done.

"We will encourage the public to become involved in the SOS Friendship Family and help build — for a small fee — SOS 'towers of friendship' across the country.

"Through this we hope to raise the initial R1,1m to build five non-racial centres which will care for South Africa's needy children."

SOS has one centre in SA, at Ennerdale south of Johannesburg. The centre operates at full capacity.

Construction on a second centre, at Mamelodi, Pretoria, began last week.

SOS Children's Villages national director Dave Jackson says there is a critical need for more places of refuge for needy children, and SOS wants to build another five non-racial centres countrywide.

Over the next two years work will begin on the construction of SOS villages in the Eastern Cape, Pinetown, Cape Town, Bloemfontein and on the East Rand.

Lego SA managing director Ian Kydd-Coutts, whose company donated 1,1-million multi-coloured Lego bricks to be used in the 'tower of friendship' campaign, said: "We chose SOS for our social-responsibility programme because it deals with children of all races, colours and creeds.

"Children are not political pawns and should not be subjected to politics. We and our company care about children. Only the best is good enough for our children, and we want the best for them."

Love and care working a miracle for these boys, but ....

(290) STAR 22/3/86.

Time runs out for waifs

By Lesley Cowling

Jeffrey (from left), Sizwe, George and Pule share a joke as they arrive home from school. ● Pictures by Kevin Carter.

It's the end of an ordinary school day in the Magaliesberg and 12 small boys come trooping home to greet "mom" and the dogs, flinging school books and blazers down and looking around eagerly for their lunch

Not long ago these children were living off the city streets — begging money, sniffing glue and sleeping under motorway bridges.

They were hardened to cold and rain and the blows of older youths. Mother was not a warm, protective person and dogs were things to be feared or kicked They could not afford to help anyone but themselves, because they had to survive

That was before Proscess, an organisation that shelters waifs, was formed Proscess began when a group of street children asked a young teacher to find them somewhere to stay and she realised, after a day of telephoning organisations, there was no place for them

So the teacher, Serna Kramer, decided to shelter them herself She searched everywhere for a place for them to live and finally Father Sham of Boys Town, in the Magaliesberg, allowed her to use an old cottage just outside the school.

Then, with Unisa lecturer Jill Swart, Proscess was formed It was aimed at providing a happy environment and helping the children assimilate back into society.

"It was really hard at first, even to express affection," says Serna.

"The only physical contact these children had had was of a violent nature If they bumped into each other accidentally, they would start fighting

She says in the beginning they played a lot of soccer

"If one child bumped into an other, we would get them to shake hands and say sorry — kind of make a game of it"

Now the children don't become startled and tense when touched, but understand that hugging and holding hands is an expression of affection.

"They didn't know how old they were or what birthdays meant," says Serna

"So we just picked birthdays for them. As you can imagine, there was a lot of fighting among the children the first time we did it They couldn't understand why only one person was being favoured," she says.

She says they realised the children were starting to feel secure when they started putting pictures on the wall, carefully putting their things into the boxes under their beds and picking flowers for the house.

Only three of the original group of children are still with Proscess Two went home to their parents, but the others could not give up the lure of the streets.

"By the age of 15, they had been on the street for four or five years and had become used to that lifestyle," Serna says

"They have been on glue and smoked marijuana freely Being young, they could make money easily.

"It's very difficult for them to give all that up and adjust to a more disciplined lifestyle."

The children Proscess is taking in now are about nine years old and they have not had a runaway for quite a while.

"Children come here voluntarily, we don't force then to stay. And we don't look for them They find us," she says.

The children hear about Proscess and the Magaliesberg on the street, from other children and they find their way to the halfway house Proscess now runs in Hillbrow Once they have been there for a while and show they are committed to living in the Magaliesberg, they are allowed to go across.

Children who run away are not accepted back unless they can prove they are really committed.

"The children decided that. They felt they were really trying hard and why should those who run away just be allowed to come back when they felt like it"

Newer children are helped to fit in by the others, who show them how everything works.

"They must learn not just to help themselves, but others too. Each has a job to do," she says.

Two childcare workers, Veronica Ntithe and Reinette Nobaza, provide motherly supervision. Proscess felt it was important that the children be looked after by women of their own culture who spoke their language, so that they could have appropriate role models.

The children who have families go and visit them one weekend a month and those without families are sent to volunteer families All children attend the local school They have two pet dogs, "to teach them about loving"

The children do chores and get pocket money They are fined for misbehaviour, but no form of corporal punishment is allowed.

But the happy time they have had at the cottage will soon be over. Boys' Town needs the property and the children move out at the end of March

They will be accommodated in a prefabricated structure, which is presently being erected. Proscess can hardly afford to provide the bare essentials for the new home and are worried that the children will find it bare and depressing.

"We need things like a fridge, a freezer, white enamel paint and brightly-coloured paints so the children can paint the place themselves," says Serna.

Floor covering like carpeting, tiles or vinyl is necessary as well as curtaining and all kinds of furniture.

Proscess would also like to take in more children and have a cottage system. There are still many children on the street and every extra day they spend there will make it harder for them to return to society

Anyone interested in Proscess can phone Jill Swart at 646-8841.

Lollo gives Sizwe a taste of his food. It might look the same, but it always tastes better from someone else's spoon.

Tragedy of abandoned children

(298) Herald 22/3/86

● TWO of Cape Town's "street children" who are living like beggars in the heart of the City

By DOUGIE OAKES

HE had big, brown begging-eyes and, running from his nose, were two rivulets of snot which he occasionally licked to keep under control. And although he could not have been older than 10, he had already become a prisoner of poverty, degradation and all the evils that go with it.

He stood under the illuminated painting of Colonel Sanders's smiling face, locking his eyes onto those of satisfied customers, before launching into his begging pitch — a simple "Mister?".

It was a bad night for little Chunky, another statistic in an alarming new development — the emergence of the "street child"

And sadly the most chilling aspect of this unfolding tragedy is that more and more children are being abandoned by parents who have long passed the point of caring

ADOPTION

Although social workers have been making valiant efforts to trace missing parents before putting the children up for foster care or adoption — the Cape Herald receives at least four requests a week for help in this regard — there is a feeling that the number of cases which come to their notice may be only the tip of the iceberg

Why do people abandon their children? According to a social worker at the Retreat-based Cafda organisation, a feeling of desperation on the part of the mother is one of the prime reasons.

"We have found that in many cases mothers are forced to flee their homes after horrific batterings by reputed husbands Having done that, however, they are unable to cope with both eking out an existence and caring for their children So they leave them in the care of others — in many cases never to return for them."

CARELESSNESS

The social worker added. "Problem drinking, mental retardation and, sometimes, just plain carelessness are other reasons for children being abandoned."

"Thanks to the help of newspapers, we succeed in tracing many of the 'missing' mothers. But then the real problem begins. For, in most cases, while children are placed under the supervision of an agency, the sometimes extremely difficult task of 'reconstruction' between child and biological mother has to be undertaken

"Sadly, the chances are slim that these children will be able to make a go of things in later life because the damage would already have been done by then It is a fact that the depressed backgrounds of many of these children result in personality changes and stunted emotional growth and many of them turn to joining gangs and starting onto a life of crime.

"It can be very depressing but we do our best to save at least some of them. That is why family agencies are now trying to coordinate their activities — to draw on our collective experience as well as calling in the help of child psychologists — to tackle this problem

But she admitted "We may only be scraping the tip of the iceberg"

Sombre words indeed, if it is considered that hundreds of children, some as young as 10, are living as beggars throughout the Peninsula

And their numbers are growing every day ...

The year of the missing children

WASHINGTON. — In the United States the past 12 months may be remembered as the year of the missing child.

And attempts to tackle the problem have included the proposal, in Congress, of nine laws dealing with missing children

In addition, milk cartons, oil bills and paper bags now carry pictures of missing children, and network television flashes their faces nationwide.

Shepherding these efforts is the fledgling, federally-financed National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, located in a central Washington office building

Its 40-member staff gives information on child protection, trains law enforcement and social services personnel and tracks missing youngsters.

RESOLVE

It says it has helped resolve 1 653 cases since it opened 14 months ago.

"No one else has ever done it. People had no place to turn," said the director, Mr Jay Howell, a lanky former prosecutor and Senate investigator.

More than a million children go missing each year, Mr Howell said. "Most of them come back ... some in 90 minutes," he said.

However, he said surveys of police departments indicated that 20 000 to 50 000 remained missing for a substantial period

Mr Howell said youngsters who left home claiming to have been abused accounted for most of the missing, but about 100 000 to 150 000 were abducted by a parent and 5 000 to 20 000 were kidnapped by strangers or vanished under unknown circumstances.

"If a child is over 12 and voluntarily leaves home, the chances of tracking him down are not good," Mr Howell said.

"We have had children who came home themselves because they saw their picture as a missing child. It's visual proof that someone is looking for them, that someone is anxious about their safety."

RUNAWAYS

Mr Howell said many runaways did not call home because they were afraid their parents would be angry with them.

Even those abducted by strangers often did not call their parents after seeing pictures of themselves on television, Mr Howell said. "They easily buy into the kidnapper rationale: 'Your parents can't afford you and don't want you back. Your parents are dead. If you tell the police you'll go to jail'."

Society had not generally viewed parental abductions as a serious problem, but Mr Howell said studies showed that children subjected to such an experience and then returned had nightmares, could not sleep, cried often and were afraid they would be kidnapped again.

"To the lay public, their first thought is that's a child who's with a parent, so he's not in danger. The facts tell a different story. The kids are often in physical or emotional danger," he said.

"It's a life on the run, hidden away, stay away from the police, don't make too many friends in the neighbourhood. It's a very difficult life for a child

21/3/86 WEEKLY MAIL (298)

Task force to aid detained kids

THE Black Sash has set up a special task force to document cases in which children's rights under the Children's Act and the Criminal Procedures Act were allegedly abused.

And parents have been urged to pressurise the government into ending the legal abuse of children held by the authorities.

A resolution to this effect, formulated at the end of the Black Sash conference in Durban last weekend, followed papers and discussion on "Children in Crisis" during the State of Emergency.

The position of the many children detained or tried during the Emergency and since its lifting was a major concern of delegates. Members from several centres made very similar claims in this regard.

A common theme was the difficulties of parents in tracing children being held by the authorities.

Commenting on the Sash reports, Natal University senior Law Lecturer Nico Steytler told Weekly Mail that the law did not make adequate provision for the protection of children picked up by police. He suggested that monitoring the implementation of existing safeguards be combined with lobbying for improvements.

Under existing laws children should not be brought to court unless parents are informed However, police often say they tried to inform parents but could not trace them.

Police are also not obliged to inform parents when they live outside the magisterial district where the child is held

"This is obviously open to abuse," Steytler said "In Durban, for example, if an Umlazi child is held on suspicion of shoplifting in the city centre, the parents need not be informed because they live in what is technically a different magisterial district "

Nevertheless if existing rights are not honoured by police, parents could have grounds for having a trial set aside.

He quoted the example of a 1977 trial, known as the Khumbusa case, in which there was an eruption of violence at a school. The hall was turned into a court and all the pupils were tried for public violence Once 16-year-old pupil applied, successfully, to have the trial set aside.

The Natal judge said the children had not been asked whether they wanted their parents to be present and whether they wanted legal representation — they had not even been told they were entitled to legal representation This the judge described as "gross irregularity" and squashed the earlier trial.

Steytler believes that the protection of children would be increased if the police had a legal duty to inform parents immediately a child is picked up regardless of where the parents live.

There should be a similar obligation when the case comes to court, and it was also important that parents and child should be informed of their right to legal representation, and the right to legal aid.

It was essential that the law be changed so that it became the duty of a magistrate to tell a child that he or she could apply for bail or to be release into parental custody. At the mom the onus is on the arrested person i begin such proceedings

Changes like these would affe many children According to the Sa resolution on "Children in Crisis", total of 2 106 children between 8 - 16 were held during the Emergency.

In another resolution the Sa accused the government c deliberately provoking violence a promoting disorder in blac townships.

Delegates said they were convinc the government "knowing itself to vulnerable in the face of organis non-violent opposition, knowing its power depends on armed might a knowing that its guns are of no av against a population determined not i co-operate any longer, therefore seek violent confrontation in a delibera attempt to crush all opposition "

Members cited the banning ord imposed on Henry Fazzie an Mkhuseli Jack, whom they said th knew to be "leaders of organised non violent campaigns in opposition i apartheid" as evidence of this.

The issue of removals was anoth major feature of the conference.

A paper by the Transvaal R Action Committee (Trac) traced new development, which they call the "hierarchy of options" used by t state to achieve the effect of removin communities.

"The first option (of the state) physical removal in cases where community is weak or divided. Shou this be resisted there is then the op of redrawing boundaries so as i include the communities within t borders of homelands.

"Lastly the option now exists hand over the administration of areas to homeland governments.

"The communities most likely t affected by this are precisely strongest and most unit communities who will certainly this effort to push them into homeland through the back door".

Police asssault allegations are one-sided — Le Grange

23/3/86 STAR

298

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange has rejected as unsubstantiated, untested and one-sided the memorandum on alleged police assaults on children handed to the authorities yesterday.

But Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order Mrs Helen Suzman said today the only way Mr le Grange could establish the facts was to appoint a judicial commission to investigate whether the police were torturing detainees.

The memorandum was handed to the Minister by the Committee of Concern for Children and the representatives of 12 organisations, including the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

Mr le Grange said last night he was not prepared to comment on the unsubstantiated allegations.

The memorandum contains a series of allegations regarding alleged police abuse, but lacks detail such as places and times of events and names and addresses of complainants.

UNFAIR

"It is unfair that the South African Police should be subjected publicly to such serious allegations against which it cannot defend itself until it has had the opportunity to investigate and evaluate the true facts.

"It is yet another example of how untested, unsubstantiated and one-sided allegations are made public in an obvious bid to discredit the police, not only locally but also abroad," he said.

Mrs Suzman said: "It should be remembered that the one aspect of detention without trial which was not touched on by the Rabie Commission was the question of whether detainees were being tortured during interrogation."

The only sure way to stop such ugly accusations was to return the country to the Rule of Law and do away with detention without trial, she said.

● See Page 11.

Companies to help about 70 000 homeless children

24/3/86 Mercury

298

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Two major companies are joining forces for an eight-week drive to raise R1 100 000 for more than 70 000 children in South Africa growing up without care from parents or a home.

Pick 'n Pay Hypermarkets and Lego Distributors (Pty) Ltd launched a 'tower of friendship' campaign at the weekend in which members of the public will be asked to buy a Lego toy brick for R1 and add it to towers being built at eleven hypermarkets around the country.

A total of 100 000 bricks — 250 kg of small bits of brightly coloured plastic — will be used for each 6 m tower.

Apart from feeling virtuous, buyers of bricks and thus builders of the towers will also be eligible to enter a national competition with prizes that include cars, caravans and overseas air tickets.

It is hoped the campaign will raise enough to start on a R10 million plan for five non-racial centres for destitute children in Cape Town, Pinetown, Bloemfontein, the Eastern Cape and East Rand.

Mrs Helene Visser, regional co-ordinator (Cape) of SOS Children's Villages, with Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, at the launch of the Tower of Friendship project at Brakenfell on Saturday.

Cape Times 24/3/86 298

Tower to aid children

Staff Reporter

TWO major companies are joining forces for an eight-week drive to raise R1,1-million for the more than 70 000 children in South Africa growing up without care from parents or a home.

Pick 'n Pay Hypermarkets and Lego Distributors (Pty) Ltd launched a "tower of friendship" campaign at the weekend in which members of the public will be asked to buy a Lego toy brick for R1 and add it to towers being built at 11 hypermarkets around the country.

A total of 100 000 bricks — 250kg of small bits of brightly coloured plastic — will be used for each six-metre tower.

Apart from feeling virtuous, buyers of bricks and thus builders of the towers will also be eligible to enter a national competition with prizes that include cars, caravans and overseas air tickets.

Announcing the campaign, Pick 'n Pay chairman Mr Raymond Ackerman said: "When you realize that there are enough homeless children in South Africa to fill a large sports stadium, you realize that something has to be done. We all have a commitment to the youth and future of this country."

It is hoped the campaign will raise enough to start on a R10-million plan for non-racial centres for destitute children in Cape Town, Pinetown, Bloemfontein, somewhere in the Eastern Cape and on the East Rand.

Part of the SOS Children's Villages Association, each centre will provide cottage homes for 140 children, nursery and day care facilities for 120 children, a community centre with a clinic, library and social welfare offices, and facilities for tackling social problems at remedial and preventive levels.

One centre already exists at Ennerdale, south of Johannesburg, and another is under construction in Mamelodi, Pretoria.

STAR 25/3/86

298

Le Grange dismisses allegations of child assault

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Allegations of assaults on detained children and other malpractices were dismissed as "unsubstantiated" by the Minister of Law and Order only hours after talks with welfare and women's groups yesterday.

Minister Louis le Grange refused to comment on allegations made in a memorandum presented to him in Cape Town yesterday by a delegation led by the Committee of Concern for Children.

It alleged, among other things, that detainees aged 11 to 18 were physically abused and intimidated.

In an analysis of 40 ex-detainees' statements, the memorandum said 24 claimed they had been assaulted with kicks, sjamboks, fists, canes and slaps. About 20 percent had been made to exercise and had been assaulted when they tired.

The memorandum also said:

- One detainee was held by his arms and legs and dropped repeatedly.
- A rope was put around a 15-year-old's neck and he was lifted "to hang him from a cell door". His screams stopped the assault.
- A detainee was made to hold a hand grenade.
- Two of the 40 alleged electric shock torture.

CHILDREN'S ACT

Police are alleged to have threatened detainees with death, continued detention, "necklacing" or other forms of burning.

The document claimed: "An analysis of the statements does not indicate isolated incidents where one policeman oversteps the mark but rather a consistent pattern occurring countrywide."

Mr le Grange said serious allegations were being made but lacked detail such as places, dates and names and addresses.

The document also questioned the conditions of detention which, it said, were contrary to the Children's Act. Of particular concern was the lack of any provision for visits or access to lawyers — even during interrogation.

The document asserts: "Children should not be detained for indefinite periods or held in solitary confinement."

Mr le Grange stated recently in Parliament that about 2 000 of the 8 000 detained under the state of emergency were 16 or younger.

Supporting the memorandum are: Women's Legal Status Committee, Committee of Concern for Children, Catholic Women's League Diocesan Council, Women for Peace, Union of Jewish Women, World Vision, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Lawyers for Human Rights, South African Association of University Women, Black Sash, Detainees' Parents Support Committee, Department of Paediatrics at the Johannesburg Hospital, National Council of Women and the Transvaal Family Planning Association.

SOWETAN Tuesday March 25 1986

Women take memorandum to Le Grange, Coetsee

GOVT URGED TO END 'ASSAULTS ON KIDS'

A MEMORANDUM calling on the Government to end alleged assaults, intimidation and harassment of children by the security forces and the immediate release of all children in detention was to be presented to two Cabinet Ministers in Cape Town yesterday.

A delegation of women representing 14 organisations, which are supporting the representation, travelled to Parliament to meet and present the memorandum to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The organisations say that in compiling the memorandum "they were horrified by the overwhelming evidence of violence perpetrated by the State."

"In fact at least 68 children have died. Thousands of children and their parents are demanding that the Government listen to their grievances.

"We believe that unless they are heard, the future of our children and South Africa is in jeopardy.

"The punitive response and brutal methods used by the State in an attempt to silence them can only exacerbate the current desperate situation throughout our country."

In an addendum, the organisations say the memorandum was compiled in response to the declaration of a state of emergency and is based on complaints made during that period.

"However, complaints of the same nature were received from areas not subject to the emergency regulations and complaints continued to be received by lawyers and concerned organisations," the addendum says. "The treatment of children remains essentially unchanged."

"Furthermore, we believe that most of our criticisms levelled at the authorities and the law itself also apply to the treatment of children in terms of ordinary criminal procedure and particularly to their treatment under current security legislation."

Sapa.

Charges of police abuse unfair, says Le Grange

Mercury 25/3/80 (298)

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A memorandum was handed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday containing what he described as 'unsubstantiated allegations and claims' of assaults on detained children.

'The memorandum contains a series of allegations regarding alleged police abuse, but lacks detail such as places and times of events and names and addresses of complainants,' he said in a statement.

The document had been prepared by representatives of 12 organisations, including the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the National Council of Catholic Women's League, Women for Peace, the Union of Jewish Women and Lawyers for Human Rights, all calling themselves the Committee of Concern for Children.

The minister accused them of publishing untested and one-sided allegations in an obvious bid to discredit the police.

Most of the allegations were said to have been made by children under the age of 18 who had spoken of 'kicking, sjambokking, fists, caning and slapping'.

Eight alleged that they had been forced to exercise for long periods and were beaten when they stopped. One 15-year-old boy alleged that a rope had been placed around his neck and he had been lifted off the cell floor.

When he screamed he was lowered again, the document claimed.

Among other allegations were complaints of being tear-gassed, forced to lick soldier's blood, forced to hold a hand-grenade, trampled upon, made to sleep in water, given electric shocks and threatened with death or extended detention if they did not become informers.

Unfair

The memorandum also lists what it claims were injuries suffered by young detainees including one who had been shot in both legs, another with both hands broken and several with damage to eardrums, eyes and heads.

Aspects of detention which caused concern were that parents were not informed of a child's detention and whereabouts; that children had no rights to visits by parents or legal representatives and that the food given to them was neither adequate nor balanced.

Mr le Grange said last night he was not prepared to comment 'on the unsubstantiated allegations and claims' in the memorandum.

'It is unfair that the South African Police should be subjected publicly to such serious allegations for which it cannot defend itself until it has had the opportunity to investigate and evaluate the true facts

'It is yet another example of how untested, unsubstantiated one-sided allegations are made public in an obvious bid to discredit the police, not only locally but also abroad,' he said.

(2) No.

(3) Section 18(1)—None;
Section 20(1)—Ten.

Q CR 783
HANSARD 26/3/86
298

Children in prison

102. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) (a) How many (i) male and (ii) female children of 18 years and under in each race group were detained in prison during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) into what age categories did they fall and (c) for what offences were they imprisoned in each case;

(2) whether any prisons have special facilities for children; if not, why not; if so, (a) which prisons (i) have and (ii) do not have these facilities and (b) what is the nature of these facilities in each case;

(3) whether the prison routine for (a) children and (b) juvenile criminals differs; if so, what is the nature of the routine in each case; if not, in what respect does the routine for children differ from normal prison routine?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii), (b) and (c) Statistics as required are not readily available and can only be compiled by way of a special survey involving a considerable manpower input. Such a survey was undertaken on 19 March 1984 and particulars were furnished in my reply to question number 950 of 11 June 1984. The extension and further centralising of the statistical system is presently being undertaken and indications are that more extensive statistics would be available at a central point in the latter half of 1987. The available statistics at this stage is as follows:

(Figures as at 31 January 1986)

		Male	Female
Unsentenced −15 Years	White	1	—
	Black	92	10
	Asian	—	—
	Coloured	61	2
16-17 Years	White	3	—
	Black	217	35
	Asian	—	—
	Coloured	121	7
18-19 Years	White	22	1
	Black	1 007	73
	Asian	5	—
	Coloured	335	24
	Total	1 864	152
Sentenced −15 Years	White	—	—
	Black	6	—
	Asian	—	1
	Coloured	3	—

		Male	Female
Sentenced 16-17 Years	White	6	—
	Black	197	14
	Asian	3	1
	Coloured	134	5
18-19 Years	White	54	—
	Black	1 456	108
	Asian	23	1
	Coloured	978	46
	Total	2 860	176

(2) and (3) During the debate on my vote in the House of Assembly on 5 June 1985, I referred to a project on juveniles. The research into the desirability and feasibility of special prisons for juvenile prisoners in the Republic of South Africa, has been concluded in the meantime. As a result of the findings and recommendations it was decided, as was announced by me on 14 February 1986, to implement a specialised treatment programme for sentenced juveniles. This treatment programme, which will include a literacy programme, class-room education and market orientated training programmes, will be offered on a centralised basis to certain regions. An existing prison at Leeuwkop Prison Command is presently being prepared for this purpose and will be put into operation as a first priority during 1986. The project will in time be extended to other regions according to the need for similar facilities in those regions.

Stock theft

136. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock were reported at police stations at (i) Mooi River, (ii) Kokstad, (iii) Himeville, (iv) Matatiele, (v) Bushman's Nek and (vi) Umzimkulu during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock at each such police station;

(3) how many of the reported stolen animals were recovered in respect of each of these magisterial districts?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(1) (a)	(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(2) (b)	(3) Small Stock	(3) Large Stock
(i) Mooi River	46	34	15	25	70	52
(ii) Kokstad	19	19	6	4	31	9
(iii) Himeville	23	32	9	1	10	45
(iv) Matatiele	33	24	22	8	115	62
(v) Bushman's Nek	6	10	—	3	125	8

Note:
Statistics with regard to Umzimkulu are not available, since Umzimkulu came within the jurisdiction of Transkei.

Statistics with regard to magisterial districts are not kept. The numbers given in (3) are with regard to the station areas concerned.

STAR 26/3/86

Concern not mischief is motivation for protest

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A deep concern for the well-being of children in detention — not a desire to make mischief — had motivated women's groups and service organisations to meet Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange, a spokesman for the Committee of Concern for Children has insisted.

She was responding to Mr le Grange's comment that the memorandum on detention, which formed the focus of discussion, contained unsubstantiated allegations designed to damage South Africa's image.

"It is because of this Government's unwillingness to address real grievances that this country has slid into the state of anarchy that now prevails," the spokesman said.

ALLEGATIONS

She added that responsible leaders of organisations such as Women for Peace, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Lawyers for Human Rights, the Black Sash and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee had joined the 14-person delegation to demonstrate to the Minister their support.

The memorandum lists allegations of assaults and threats to juveniles and children in detention and criticises the application of statutory detention provisions to children.

"The delegation made it clear to the Minister that it believed no child should be detained and that, if a child transgressed the law, he or she should be charged immediately.

"Wherever possible, the child should be placed in the custody of parents. Where this is not possible, a social worker should be responsible for placing that child in a place of safety," the spokesman said

No child should be charged in court without the knowledge of his parents.

Private doctors can see kids in jail —Le Grange

27/3/86 WEEKLY MAIL 298

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange told a delegation of women that the Children's Act protects youngsters even in detention. BARBARA LUDMAN reports

LAW and Order Minister Louis le Grange this week told a delegation of women that he would never refuse permission for private doctors to examine children in prison.

According to a delegation representative, he then added access was not his responsibility but that of the Minister of Health.

The representative said the Minister also assured the delegation the Internal Security Act did not override the Children's Act, which protects them even in detention.

The delegation presented the Minister on Monday with a memorandum alleging ill-treatment of children in detention

A spokesman for the Minister's office yesterday declined to confirm the delegation's version of the meeting. Nor would he enlarge on the Minister's statement, issued shortly after the meeting, in which Le Grange dismissed the allegations because, he said, names, addresses, dates and places had not been provided by the 15 organisations levelling the charges.

"I don't think our credibility is in question," said the delegation representative. "I think it's the Minister's credibility.

"In January he first denied they kept children in detention. A few weeks later he said over 2 000 children children under the age of 16 had been detained."

Charges of maltreatment contained in the memorandum range from physical and mental abuse to inadequate food.

The memorandum is based on allegations "drawn from statements made by former detainees and lodged with attorneys". Although it deals mainly with the fate of Emergency detainees aged between 11 and 18 and detained between September and December last year, an addendum signed by the Committee of Concern for Children notes that "the treatment of children remains essentially unchanged.

"Furthermore, we believe that most of our criticisms levelled at the authorities and the law itself also apply to the treatment of children in terms of the ordinary criminal procedure and particularly to their treatment under current security legislation."

The memorandum charges that "security legislation and the alleged conditions of detention violate the spirit and intention of the Children's Act (which) ... prohibits the ill-treatment or neglect of any child."

Out of a sample of 40 statements, the committee found that 24 children said they had been assaulted by kicking, sjambokking, the use of fists, caning or slapping. Eight had been subjected to forced exercise for long periods and beaten when they tired.

According to the memorandum, one child was forced to lick a soldier's blood, another was held by arms and legs and dropped from a height, several times; a rope was placed around the neck of a 15-year-old boy who was then lifted in an attempt to hang him from his cell door. "When he screamed," the memorandum notes, "his torturers stopped."

According to the memorandum, a number of children were threatened with "necklacing", hanging, or the petrol-bombing of their homes, and pressure was put on some children to become informers.

Among injuries sustained, says the committee, were gunshots, broken hands, impaired hearing and wounds to the eyes, ears and the head.

"An analysis of the statements does not indicate isolated incidents where one policeman oversteps the mark but rather a consistent pattern that is occurring countrywide," the memorandum notes, adding that statements come from Soweto, Mamelodi, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, the East Rand, the Northern Transvaal, Alexandra and Tembisa.

Prison diets were also criticised in the memorandum, and details were listed of the diet and mealtimes at a number of prisons.

At Protea, for example, the memorandum charges children received soft porridge, two slices of bread, jam and black tea at 7am; dry porridge and black coffee at noon; two slices of bread, jam and tea at 5pm. In Modder Bee and Johannesburg Prison (Diepkloof), mealtimes were 7am, 11am and 2pm, which meant children went for more than 16 hours every day without food.

The food they received at Modder Bee, according to the committee, included soft porridge, one slice of bread and black coffee for breakfast, one slice of bread with peanut butter or syrup and a cup of orange drink for lunch and samp or mealies with "pork meat" and carrots for the 2pm supper. At the black section of Johannesburg Prison, where the diet seemed slightly better, if vegetable soup was served at lunchtime no vegetables would be served with the porridge and "one finger (of) pork meat" at supper.

"Children's homes and places of safety have to produce their menus for inspection by the Health Authorities and have to comply with certain minimum standards," notes the memorandum. "Prisons and police cells should also have to comply with similar standards ... The present prison diets for children are unacceptable."

Organisations listed as endorsing the memorandum included: Women's Legal Status Committee, Committee of Concern for Children, Catholic Women's League Diocesan Council, Women for Peace, the Union of Jewish Women, World Vision, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, the Lawyers for Human Rights, SA Association of University Women, the Black Sash, Thabisong, Detainees Parents Support Committee, the Johannesburg Hospital Department of Paediatrics, the National Council of Women and the Transvaal Family Planning Association.

● Asked for comment yesterday, the Prisons Service and the SA Police had not responded at the time of going to press.

Cape Times 28/3/86 298

Figures released on jailed juveniles

Political Staff

MORE than 5 000 children were in South African jails as sentenced and unsentenced prisoners at the end of January this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He said 1 864 males and 152 females under the age of 19 were being held as unsentenced prisoners on January 31 this year.

A further 2 860 male and 176 female juveniles were being held as sentenced prisoners then.

Mr Coetsee, who was replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton), said 87 of the children were white, 34 were Asian, 1 716 were coloured and 3 215 were black.

He said the number of children under the age of 18 years jailed during the last 12 months was not readily available and could only be compiled by way of a special survey.

The extension and centralizing of the statistical system was presently being undertaken and indications were that more extensive statistics would be available in the latter half of 1987.

He also said that research into the desirability and feasibility of special prisons for juvenile prisoners had been concluded and as a result it had been decided to implement a specialized treatment programme for sentenced juveniles.

"This treatment programme, which will include a literacy programme, classroom education and market-orientated training programmes, will be offered on a centralized basis to certain regions," Mr Coetsee said. "A prison at Leeuwkop Prison Command is presently being prepared for this purpose and it will be put into operation as a first priority during 1986."

Life on the dark side...

City P 30/3/86

298

By SINNAH KUNENE

THE Twilight Children's Organisation has started a campaign to establish overnight shelters and rehabilitation centres for abandoned children in and around Johannesburg.

Chairman John de Villiers this week made an urgent appeal for financial support from the public to make the project a success.

"At present we have just over R25 000. That may be enough to start one or two overnight shelters in rented premises, but it is not enough to fund our main program. To get the centre off the ground we need sufficient financial backing to guarantee the salaries of the professional staff," he said.

De Villiers said most of the abandoned children lived in shebeens, transit camps, or abandoned motor cars. Many were addicted to sniffing glue and seldom had a decent meal, he said.

The organisation has groups operating in the Hillbrow/Doornfontein area, Lenasia and Soweto. It can be contacted at P O Box 65473 Benmore 2010, or ☎783-1019.

30/3/86
City P.

Toddler stoned truck — cops

298

By SINNAH KUNENE

A THREE-year-old boy — shot by cops in Pretoria for allegedly stoning a brewery truck — has been presented with a R70 bill by Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

The boy's father, Jackie Motshegoa, said: "I was charged R10 a day for Samuel's seven day stay in hospital. Obviously the police have no right to shoot at children. They claim my son was throwing stones — a three-year-old?" said an angry Motshegoa.

He said his son was playing near his Mabopane home last Monday when a group of youths started stoning a brewery truck. When the police opened fire, Samuel was hit in the chest.

Motshegoa, who intends taking legal action against the police, said his son's condition is improving.

Bop cops say they're investigating.

Rita: mother to Mamelodi's street kids

STAR 31/3/86

298

The new SOS Children's Village being built in Mamelodi this year will not exist in isolation but will actively involve the community, explains the energetic social worker for the village, Mrs Rita Mabusela. AVIS PERKS reports.

Mrs Rita Mabusela brings 20 years' experience in social work, as well as infectious enthusiasm and an outgoing personality, to her newly-created job.

Her mission is not limited to helping the new SOS Children's Village in Mamelodi get off the ground, for she envisages a much wider scope of activities than providing homes for a relatively small number of destitute children.

"It is important for people to realise that the village will be part of the community, and there must be interaction between the two," she says

Partly hidden behind formidable piles of typed pages, she explains that in this preparatory phase — the Mamelodi Village is scheduled to open in October — her priority is to compile a parental education programme

This pilot programme will be used to train the housemothers as well as trainers who will in turn run parental education programmes for parents in the community.

At the end of last year, a workshop was held to help identify the requirements of such a programme, and Mrs Mabusela is using this as her starting-point.

Black student unrest has highlighted the problem of poor communication between adults (parents and teachers) and young people, and a primary aim of the parental education programme is to bridge this gap

The problem is compounded by the fact that parents are often less politically aware than their children, so the programme will give attention to this.

As training co-ordinator she has to recruit "mothers" and "aunts" for the village, as well as parental education trainers.

The 10 housemothers and five aunts (who take over from a mother when, for example, she goes on holiday) selected will gain practical experience at the Ennerdale Village near Johannesburg while the Mamelodi Village is being completed.

To monitor the progress of the parental education programme, Mrs Mabusela will liaise with the Human Sciences Research Council, which will undertake a survey in Mamelodi to evaluate the programme.

"In view of the enormous problem of providing homes and day care centres for black children, accommodating between 160 and 200 children in the village is a drop in the ocean — and we are well aware of

RITA MABUSELA: "Accommodating 160 to 200 children is only a drop in the ocean."

people who can help with the various projects, and co-ordinating offers of assistance

Although SOS is a separate organisation, it would like to co-operate with other welfare organisations There is so much to be done, that with proper co-ordination, different agencies can complement each other's work without duplication or treading on each other's toes, Mrs Mabusela emphasises.

Most of her spare time is taken up with community projects. She was involved in a youth course which Lifeline organised in the townships, and runs a youth group in Mamelodi

An active member of numerous societies, including the National Council of African Women, she also works for the Mamelodi Feeding Scheme

From an early age, Mrs Mabusela never wavered in her choice of career. "My father's cousin was a social worker. I admired her very much and decided this was what I wanted to do."

She grew up in Vryheid, attended boarding school in Newcastle, obtained her diploma in social work from the University of Zululand, and then worked for the

22. Are there any Security problems?

Electronic Yellow Pages
(011) 725-7911

Children held in Parys police cells

3/4/80 Star

298

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Three children facing charges of public violence have allegedly been kept in the cells at Parys Police Station for at least a week.

Police have confirmed that the boys — two of whom are 12 years old and the other believed to be 13 at most — were in the cells yesterday.

Community sources allege they were taken into custody more than a week ago. Police confirmed their first court appearance was last Thursday and they are due to appear again on Thursday next week.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said the Parys case was but one example of how the Children's Act was being flagrantly violated, in spite of assurances by Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange that this Act superceded all other legislation.

She angrily condemned the Minister for "this uncivilised behaviour" by police at Parys. "If children are suspected of transgressing the law they should be immediately charged and released to the custody of their parents. There is absolutely no excuse for keeping them in a prison.

"Prison conditions can only have a negative effect on a child and his attitude to society — this is one of the very things pointed out to Mr le Grange.

She said a delegation to the Minister had pushed for social workers to have access to children in prison but authorities considered this unnecessary.

Cape Times 5/4/86 . 298

145m children work — report

BRUSSELS. — A trade union journal reports that as many as 145 million children work in Third World and industrialized nations, and that child labour exploitation remains shrouded behind "a wall of silence".

The world's largest non-communist trade union group, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), said in the journal published this week that the practice wrecked the children and the economies of developing nations where child labour exploitation was most prevalent.

"By beginning work too early, child workers destroy their chances of becoming energetic, healthy workers," its report said. "No developing country hoping to build a modern economy can achieve its potential growth without an energetic and healthy work force."

The ICFTU report, called "Breaking Down the Wall of Silence. How to Combat Child Labour", said that in India alone, more than 15 million of the 230 million children worked, or five percent of India's labour force.

In Africa and the Middle East the report set the figure at 16 million.

Statistics for Latin America were not complete but Brazil was expected to head the list with three million exploited children.

"Vicious forms of child labour exploitation are neither isolated or confined to one particular continent or country," the Brussels-based ICFTU said.

In developed countries, the majority are employed in agriculture. In the United States "some 800 000 underaged children survive by harvesting crops with their families across America", said the report.

Despite national legislation in most countries barring child labour, "employers, parents — and in some cases even children — are reluctant to supply information" for fear of losing income.

In the Third World, children work as housekeepers, farmers, hunters and prostitutes, the ICFTU report said.

Often children work up to 15 hours a day In Brazil "nearly half a million children between 10 and 14 years of age work more than 49 hours a week", the report charged.

With its report, the ICFTU, which groups 82 million trade unionists from 99 countries, called upon "governments, international bodies and public opinion to ensure a certain effort is made to eliminate child labour". — Sapa-AP

Deng: Communists should be wealthy

PEKING. — Ten years after his rise to power, senior leader Deng Xiaoping said yesterday that while China must avoid capitalism, Karl Marx never meant communists to be poor.

In talks with visiting Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic, the 81-year-old Deng criticized the radical egalitarianism of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution and said a true communist society should enjoy extreme material wealth.

The official Xinhua agency said Deng noted that during the Cultural Revolution, communist poverty for all was preferred to capitalist riches for a few.

Deng made the comments on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen riot in Peking that signalled his eventual re-emergence in Chinese politics, the downfall of the radical Gang of Four and the end of the Cultural Revolution.

The riot on April 5, 1976, began when police removed hundreds of wreaths in Peking's Tiananmen Square honouring the late Premier Chou Enlai for his moderate views in the midst of the chaotic Cultural Revolution Also among the wreaths were placards supporting Deng, a Cultural Revolution victim of the Gang of Four led by Mao's wife, Jiang Qing. — UPI

	Age Group 20-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	Total
Asians					
1970	24 584	38 475	44 295	9 764	117 118
1980	23 426	49 811	62 062	16 737	152 036
Blacks					
1970	227 507	539 319	807 071	249 509	1 823 406
1980	475 852	584 340	751 234	282 839	2 094 265

		1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
(2) (a)	(i) (aa)	13 457	14 009	13 717	14 192	—
	(bb)	701	—	1 397	1 297	—
	(cc)	65 920	62 372	63 249	72 329	78 202
	(dd)	224 500	254 327	287 900	313 200	309 200
	(ee)	—	—	—	—	—
	(ff)	90 729	99 313	106 768	131 726	150 666
	(gg)	73 131	92 081	108 441	127 329	129 968
	(hh)	41 917	47 364	57 500	56 600	62 800
(b)	(i) (aa)	180 473	228 247	218 747	210 330	—
	(bb)	3 604	—	4 843	7 282	—
	(cc)	5 195	6 502	7 484	10 623	8 762
	(dd)	144 700	183 062	215 100	241 100	234 500
	(ee)	—	—	—	—	—
	(ff)	22 072	30 745	42 227	58 946	70 477
	(gg)	7 979	12 453	19 320	24 149	27 375
	(hh)	17 301	19 028	26 400	27 700	29 000
(c)	(i) (aa)	6 950	5 235	5 130	3 122	—
	(bb)	113	—	5	54	—
	(cc)	674	621	640	831	641
	(dd)	48 200	64 334	81 900	89 000	85 200
	(ee)	—	—	—	—	—
	(ff)	1 293	7 304	8 706	12 221	17 426
	(gg)	6 729	2 233	3 175	4 175	4 806
	(hh)	3 035	3 519	4 900	5 600	6 500
(d)	(i) (aa)	1 100 657	1 391 270	1 195 930	1 010 757	—
	(bb)	1 436	—	2 233	2 216	—
	(cc)	562 308	585 851	568 100	625 259	636 982
	(dd)	496 100	567 198	722 700	768 100	717 400
	(ee)	—	—	—	—	—

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
(ff)	109 193	135 465	114 686	121 815	141 639
(gg)	66 512	78 594	89 312	93 050	96 110
(hh)	104 972	121 383	143 200	134 700	138 000
(2) (a) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ..	—	237 703	269 300	281 713	266 757
Transport and communication	—	147 460	154 901	159 875	158 717
Finance and insurance	—	71 895	84 826	92 428	119 250
(b) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ...	—	68 539	85 432	92 629	92 122
Transport and communication	—	18 386	24 468	32 442	28 268
Finance and insurance	—	3 708	6 514	9 387	14 521
(c) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ...	—	32 771	38 401	39 322	41 240
Transport and communication	—	1 638	2 583	3 090	3 855
Finance and insurance	—	717	2 402	3 928	6 053
(d) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ...	—	281 255	330 306	342 655	355 493
Transport and communication	—	109 549	135 991	149 146	135 091
Finance and insurance ...	—	9 674	13 072	16 270	21 033

Note:

(1) (b) Number of salary and wage earners per age group not available—number of economically active persons shown.

(2) Subdivision (aa) includes forestry.

(2) Subdivision (bb) fisheries only for years 1964, 1970, 1975 and 1979. Data for subsequent years not available.

Prisoners

HANSARD Q COL 965.

465. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

8/4/86 298

How many prisoners who are (a) 18 years and older and (b) under the age of 18 years are serving sentences for (i) crimes against the security of the State and (ii) other crimes?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

On 31 January 1986 the figures were as follows:

(a)
(i) 313.
(ii) 92 807.

(b) (i) None.
(ii) 370.

act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984) which commenced on 1 January 1985, determines that the administrative, clerical, professional, technical and general A divisions of the Public Service from the date of commencement are deemed to be included in the A division. Information in regard to persons employed in the A division as at 30 September 1985 is as follows:

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
46 049	1 740	1 824	479

(b) At 30 September 1985 the total number of persons in the Public Service in each population group were as follows:

Whites	140 199.
Coloureds	35 653.
Indians	6 104.
Blacks	94 842.

Children adopted

582. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

249 (two hundred and fourty nine).

8/4/86 Q COL 972.

Reference books/influx control

HANSARD

596. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1985 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the townships falling under the control of the East Rand Development Board?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	Reference Books		Influx Control	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Kempton Park	374	159	808	316
Alberton	51	4	858	172
Germiston	41	55	99	50
Boksburg	511	130	4 008	445
Springs	180	168	363	223
Brakpan	48	1	243	10
Delmas	69	2	35	10
Benoni	782	87	860	96
Heidelberg	39	11	26	6
Bronkhorstspruit	22	32	41	26
Cullinan	62	21	82	34
Nigel	22	3	35	1
TOTAL	2 201	673	7 458	1 389

Q COL 971.

HANSARD 8/4/86

Removals

600. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1985 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other specified legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) None.

(b) 36.

(i) 29.

(ii) 7.

(2) (a) 36.

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

Q. COL 973.

HANSARD 8/4/86

Citizenship

607. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1985,

(2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b)(i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(1) 4 462 930.

(2) (a) 476 000.

(b)

(i)	(ii)
Zimbabwe	59 400
Other Africa (excluding Zimbabwe)	19 997
German Federal Republic	24 579
Greece	9 165
Italy	17 914
Netherlands	20 413
Portugal	49 159
United Kingdom	225 381
Other Europe	28 329
United States of America	5 416
Other America	3 749
Australia	4 311
Other Oceania	1 462
Asia	5 526
Stateless and unknown	1 199

Estimates based on available information.

Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originate are shown separately.

Q COL 974.

Public Service: posts available

HANSARD 8/4/86

615. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) How many posts were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such posts were vacant as at that date?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(a) Information as at 31 December 1985:

230 268 (A and B divisions plus Non-classified plus Education plus Prisons Service.)

(b) During 1985 savings measures on personnel expenditure were announced and in consequence thereof 47,7% of all vacant posts in the Public Service were abolished. As a result of this, valid figures concerning vacancies in posts in the Public Service are not available. It is estimated that at present about 7% of the posts in the Public Service are vacant.

Children's homes

298

634. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minis-

HANSARD 8/4/86 -

Q. COL 974.

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

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

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) None.

(ii) Nine.

(b) 675 (28 February 1986)

(2) Yes.

(a) For the age group 0-6 years, and children's homes to serve the Orange Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape areas.

(b) Private organisations, that are interested in the care of children in need of care, are encouraged to establish such facilities. A State children's home at Soshanguve, just north of Pretoria, is planned for 200 children and the erection thereof will commence within a year or two. SOS Children Villages is at present erecting a children's home at Mamelodi and another home will be erected during the 1986-87 financial year at Grahamstown.

99-year leasehold scheme

644. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many plots were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1985 with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Transvaal	130 950
Cape	28 396
Free State	52 990
Natal	5 219
Total	217 555

Employees

HANSARD car.9 8/4/86

670. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many residents of each of the (a) national states and (b) four independent Black states were employed in the Republic in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) *National States*

	1983	*1984*	*1985*
Gazankulu	106 218	100 369	104 754
KaNgwane	109 849	117 745	117 544
KwaNdebele	96 525	94 897	101 655
KwaZulu	771 865	766 229	762 089
Lebowa	351 550	329 967	329 235
QwaQwa	80 197	73 349	75 524

(b) *Independent States*

	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Bophuthatswana	588 039	543 899	368 051	374 670	399 251
Ciskei	381 690	342 691	105 395	123 206	113 424
Transkei	544 237	384 072	390 651	387 492	375 413
Venda	86 945	87 186	60 093	59 072	64 320

Information as required regarding the National States is only available as from 1983. Prior to 1983 labour statistics were kept in a form from which the required information cannot be obtained.

Ekangala Township

HANSARD 8/4/86

682. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 25 February 1986, he or any member of his Department or any former Minister or Department responsible for Ekangala Township received any petition or memorandum from any residents of this township during 1985 regarding the possible incorporation of the township into KwaNdebele, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the purport of the petition or memorandum;

(2) whether this petition or memorandum had any signatures attached to it; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) 9 October 1985.

(b) Objections from some of the residents against incorporation of the whole Ekangala into KwaNdebele.

(2) Yes.

1 117 signatures.

HANSARD 8/4/86

Duncan Village community: resettlement

car 978

692. Mr E R MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 18 June 1985, a final decision has been reached regarding the resettlement of the Duncan Village community; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is this decision;

(2) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Duncan Village as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) 30 August 1985.

(b) Duncan Village will be retained as Black township and will continue to exist within its existing boundaries. The whole area will be replanned and upgraded and the 99 year leasehold system will apply. Residents still wishing to relocate in Mdantsane, will be helped to do so but no forced removals will take place.

(2) (a) (i) 6251.

(ii) 4911.

(b) 6279.

Figures are as on 31 December 1984.

Perhaps we need a ministry of childhood, covering both the welfare and the education of the young. Grassroots has adopted a new word, Educare, to get the message across.

ARGUS 15/4/86

TODAY'S WOMAN

298

Getting down to the grassroots

ANNE TAYLOR

IN spite of civil disturbance and tough times the Grassroots Trust goes on growing.

It has published a series of handbooks on how to run a pre-school; new educare centres are planned; the dimension of "home educare" has opened up.

Its policy is to help groups establish their own pre-school care and learning centres, provide equipment and training for personnel, and help develop leadership and management skills for running the centres

The Grassroots handbooks, enlivened by Tony Grogan's cartoons, go right through the process of setting up a new pre-school.

Children at a Grassroots pre-school centre play happily under the supervision of Mrs Warel Abrahams.

Proud

The first introduces the idea that a community, no matter how small or poor, can run a centre The others cover the question of premises, registration and subsidies, looking after money, employing staff, and information on running the centre.

The director, Jinny Rickards, is proud of the books because they have been found useful by a wider audience than anticipated.

"Grassroots is special in the South African pre-school world. We regard autonomous community management as important as providing the school. We don't just give the people what we think best and administer it for them."

Communities like it because this area of education can be controlled by the people it serves. The result is that it is not only left to women.

"We have to convince philanthropists that their money is better spent funding the salary of one educare advisor who can stimulate 10 centres in existing buildings, than putting up one new luxury building"

Exciting extension

The exciting new extension of Grassroots work is its Home Educare scheme.

"We shall never have enough buildings," says Jinny. "And we provide mainly for the needs of children from three to six. Many younger children are in the care of child minders who are isolated and can afford little in the way of equipment.

"Up to the age of three a child is best off in the care of a surrogate mother in home surroundings in a small group. So the woman in her own home is ideal, provided she has support.

"The committee that provides the care of three to six-year-olds in a church hall can include mothers working in their homes — drawing them into the general educare system."

Until last year there was no money for the scheme, but then an anonymous donor gave the trust R175 000 a year for two years to institute home educare.

"A home visitor will train and advise mothers in home educare skills. The homes will be satellites of the educare centres in a network of community controlled childcare. They will benefit from the centre's bulk buying of food and will be able to draw on suitcase libraries of toys and other things," says Jinny.

Some of the planned new centres are beset with problems — but hope springs eternal at Grassroots, and plans are made to be fulfilled.

Argus 16/4/86 (298)

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

All-day symposium in city on child abuse

Staff Reporter

MORE than 70 cases of child abuse, 40 of them reported by the victims, have been recorded in Cape Town's southern suburbs in the past 10 months by the Cape branch of the Child Welfare Society.

The society, which operates only in the southern suburbs, is just one of many organisations dedicated to child care, and the figures give some indication of the magnitude of the problem of child abuse in the Peninsula, according to a society worker.

Many incidents went unreported because of fear, ignorance and feelings of guilt.

New society

Now information is becoming more freely available and researchers are beginning to collate facts and figures for an effective child abuse management programme.

There are still many problems to be solved in the management of child abuse and a multi-disciplinary organisation, SASPCAN (Southern African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect), has been formed.

A Cape branch of SASPCAN will be inaugurated at an all-day symposium in Cape Town on May 3

SASPCAN, launched two years ago in Natal under the chairmanship of Professor R R Graser, head of the department of criminology at the University of Durban/Westville, includes among its members academics, pediatricians, hospital representatives, lawyers, welfare and community health workers and clergymen.

While making a survey on child abuse management, Professor Graser became convinced that available information was not valid in terms of which children were at risk, why and from whom.

His study showed that while some hospitals such as Durban's Addington had fairly high detection rates, others were low.

He also found there was no point importing treatment models from the United States because these would be too expensive to implement here.

This year's SASPCAN congress in Cape Town will investigate the problem of child abuse as a whole and the role of the law and courts in its control and prevention.

Not poor only

Child abuse is not limited to the poor. According to Professor S A Strauss, professor of law at the University of South Africa, "all parents are potential abusers".

"A stress situation may develop in which even 'normal' parents are unable to restrain themselves in their physical reaction to a child's irritating behaviour and it is important for all parents to be aware of this danger," he said.

While numbers at the symposium are limited, a few seats are still available for interested professionals. ☎71-7130

Helen Starke or Chris Giles

Sextuplets' mother dies

The Argus Foreign Service

MUNICH. — A young German railwayman faces the daunting prospect of bringing up six newborn babies after his wife died giving birth to West Germany's first sextuplets.

Mr Martin Mooser, a 28-year-old train-driver, and his pretty wife, Annemarie, 25, were told by doctors at Munich's university clinic to expect a multiple birth.

Halfway through the births on March 24, Annemarie slipped into semi-consciousness and died eight hours later from a lung embolism.

The six babies — three boys and three girls weighing under a kilo each — were healthy.

The death of his young wife was a crushing blow to Martin.

"He's a changed man," said a neighbour who lives close to the Moosers' modest home in the village of Poering near Munich. "They married only a year ago and were the happiest couple imaginable."

Annemarie had a five-year-old son from a previous marriage

Special bank accounts have been opened for the family

SALDRU
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
U.C.T.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

PRICE: JOHANNESBURG, PRETORIA & REEF, EAST LONDON: R1,00 (plus 12c GST) NATAL & ELSEWHERE IN SA: R1,12 (plus 13c GST)

THE PAPER FOR A CHANGING SOUTH AFRICA

Volume2, Number 15. FRIDAY, APRIL 18 TO THURSDAY APRIL 24 1986.

STARTS TODAY
A STRANGER'S EYE ON SOUTH AFRICA
Part One in our series of extracts from the acclaimed new book on South Africa by JOSEPH LELYVELD of the New York Times
• PAGE 12 •

Soldiers accused of kidnap

WEEKLY M. 18/4/86.

298

HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ALLEGES WAR ON CHILDREN

By BARBARA LUDMAN

A DISTINGUISHED American lawyers' organisation has charged that members of the SA Defence Force last year abducted children in Daveyton, incarcerated them in "ad hoc army camps" and tortured them for more than a week.

The allegation was one of many in a 184-page report entitled "The War Against Children: South Africa's Youngest Victims", released in New York yesterday by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, a public interest law centre.

Released at a press conference hosted by US entertainer and human rights activist Harry Belafonte, and with messages of support from former US president Jimmy Carter and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the report charges that children have been "singled out as special targets of state-sanctioned violence".

It claims the existence of a strategy to suppress student organisations and protest by using violence against children.

The report paints a picture of children picked up or shot at random by Security Forces intent on terrorising children as an example to others; of parents whose children have disappeared embarking "on a horrific search, going from police stations to prisons to hospitals and finally to the mortuaries"; of children damaged physically and psychologically by imprisonment and torture.

Even though the State of Emergency has been lifted, the report claims "the serious abuses perpetrated against children show no signs of diminishing".

The report was compiled by the committee's Helen Cook and its deputy director, Diane Orentlicher, based on interviews with former detainees and discussions last year with judges, lawyers, doctors, human rights workers, businessmen and others during two lengthy visits to South Africa.

The report notes its conclusions are based on signed statements or sworn affidavits of victims, families and eyewitnesses, and "wherever possible, allegations ... were checked against official documents, corroborating testimony and other source materials".

The authors charge that "soldiers have maintained a campaign of terror on their own initiative ..."

"In the past year," reads the report, "a terrifying pattern of abuse has emerged in townships with a heavy military presence: soldiers pick up children on the streets, load them into casspirs and hold them for several nightmarish hours. Inside the casspirs, the children are threatened, intimidated and assaulted before being turned out to make their own way home."

The report charges that in other cases children were taken to the veld where they were assaulted.

And in some townships, according to the report, children were abducted by soldiers, kept at temporary barracks outside townships and subjected to torture. Named in the report are barracks outside Soweto and near Daveyton.

On September 19, the report charges, a 14-year-old boy called Joseph and some of his mates were playing football in when soldiers transported them to an army camp outside Daveyton.

According to the report, the boys were terrorised for nine days. Early on, write the authors, soldiers forced them into a hole of filthy water up to their waists and made the boys force each other's heads beneath the water, sjambokking Joseph when he tried to climb out of the hole.

According to the report, Joseph said he was finally removed from the water, whipped with a sjambok and then showed photographs of children. When he couldn't identify them, he

● To PAGE 2

US report accuses soldiers

(293) 18/4/86 WEEKLY M (254)

● From PAGE 1

said, a soldier twisted his arm behind his back and burnt his wrist with a lighter. Cook, who interviewed Joseph, said his wrist still bore the mark, two months later.

Joseph told Cook soldiers then tied a wire around his hand, attached to a box with a handle "like the telephone handle ... One of the soldiers turned the handle of this box a number of times and at the same time water was poured on my hand. I felt a tremendous shock and great pain." Each time the handle was turned, he said, "my body would convulse with the electric shocks and explode from the water. In exploding, it ripped out my thumbnail and took a chunk of flesh out of my thumb." The treatment was repeated, he said, on two other fingers; and he charged that for the next seven days, the electric shock treatment was repeated.

On the ninth day, he said he was taken to Modderbee Prison and held for 13 days, then released. The report claims Joseph still bears the scars of his ordeal: "the fingernails of one of his hands are twisted and blackened."

A large part of the problem, write the authors, is that broad powers granted to the Security Forces during the Emergency, coupled with an indemnity against legal proceedings and restrictions against press reporting of their activities, "granted them a licence to act without sanction or restraint. This resulted in an increase in violence..."

The report charges that children detained by Security Forces suffered the "worst aspects of such detentions — they have been held in solitary confinement, interrogated, denied access to family members or a lawyer, and some have been tortured".

Allegations in the report are based in part on interviews with seriously injured children who claim their wounds were sustained in detention: like Thabo, 17, arrested in Winterveld on February 6 this year, allegedly beaten so badly on his genitals by a policeman that later he had to have a testicle removed.

The authors also spoke to a Cape Town lawyer who said he had been asked to represent two 11-year-olds in October on public violence charges (later withdrawn), but that he was not allowed to see either client until the children appeared in court for the first time.

"Many children are still appearing in court every day without a lawyer."

Sentencing in public violence cases has been severe, say the authors, even for children with no previous record. In the Eastern Cape, they note typical sentences — "even for throwing a stone" — have been between three and seven years' imprisonment. The report criticises the failure of police to inform parents when children are detained.

How vulnerable they are, according to the authors, can be shown by a quote from an affidavit signed by a young girl the authors call Sarah, who said she was arrested in Bellville on September 5.

The report quotes Sarah: "We were taken to a room in the police station where all the police were drinking coffee. A policeman said that we should be given pages to write down the names of those who had thrown stones.

"I was very afraid and began to write down any names I could think of. When I couldn't remember any more one policeman hit me hard with an orange sjambok. I was just putting down any names that came into my head because I was so afraid."

POLICE COMMENT

ASKED to comment on these allegations yesterday, the SA Police Division of Public Relations said:

We reject as untrue the allegations that: (a) members of the SADF ever abducted children in Daveyton (b) children were "picked up or shot at random" by Security Forces (c) children were tortured and/or assaulted by Security Forces within the RSA, as alleged in your telex.

We find it hard to believe that a "distinguished lawyers' organisation" could lower themselves to such an extent as to make allegations that cannot be investigated because of an almost complete lack of detail. Only in two instances some details like a first name only, dates, places etc are furnished. The one, however, refers to Winterveld which is not in the RSA and the other refers to children who appeared in court and where one can therefore take for granted that irregularities, if any, would have received the attention of the presiding officer.

Should anybody however be of the opinion that there is legal cause for complaint against any member(s) of the Security Forces, affidavits can be made available to the police through any of the existing channels, so that the allegations can be investigated and tested against other available evidence. Vague allegations without the necessary detail and made in this manner cannot be investigated properly.

The Security Forces do not tolerate nor condone any abuses or illegal actions against the civilian population.

We would urge the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights to make the evidence they say they have, available to the SA Police, so that a thorough investigation can be launched. We also give the assurance that justice will be done should members of the Security Forces be found guilty of any illegal actions.

As far as press restrictions are concerned, one has only to read the daily South African newspapers to see how few restrictions there really are in terms of this kind of reporting. One also finds it interesting that the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights seems totally unmoved by the fact that from January to 15 April 1986, 211 black people were killed by stoning, burning and other methods by other black people. This should surely give the committee cause for concern, especially as they are concerned with human rights and breaches of human rights.

Child in custody

Weekly M. 18/4/86 298

THE detention of a handicapped child, 11-year-old Isaac van Rooyen, and his mother, Festina van Rooyen was yesterday confirmed by police.

The two are being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, which allows police to detain people for up to 48 hours. This period may, however, be extended by a magistrate.

According to Isaac's father, Patrick van Rooyen, police told the family that the two would be held until his elder son, Desmond, handed himself over to the Security Police.

A family lawyer said Isaac, who is handicapped, was picked up on Tuesday morning.

Early yesterday Mrs van Rooyen was detained under Section 50.

18/4/86 BUDAY

298

Campaign of 'death and torture'

US lawyers: SA youth bears brunt of govt brutality

A GROUP of US lawyers said yesterday that thousands of black children as young as seven had been killed, tortured and detained in a "ruthless campaign to crush all opposition" in SA.

A report by the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights, titled "The War Against Children, South Africa's Youngest Victims", detailed dozens of examples of alleged police and army brutality against children.

It declared: "Far from being spared the brunt of repression, these children have often been singled out as special targets of State-sanctioned violence."

In one case, "11-year-old Fanie Goduka, arrested on a charge of public violence and later acquitted, was refused bail twice and held for 57 days in a cell with adult criminals." The report cited another alleged case in which a 14-year-old, given repeated electric shocks, yanked back his hand in pain and pulled out his thumbnail.

Colonel Vic Haynes, a spokesman for police headquarters, said government was aware of the report and was drafting a response to be issued later. Government has said in the past that youngsters are often in the forefront of the violence, but that care is taken to treat juveniles with restraint.

The study acknowledged that some children had taken part in stonings and rioting in the townships. "Yet the net has been cast so widely and indiscriminately that it is evident that the security forces are using the vaguely defined crime of public violence as a convenient means to control, intimidate and incarcerate those involved in political protest," it said.

The New York-based committee's report, by lawyer Helena Cook, was based on interviews in SA last year, affidavits, news clippings and government statements.

The report provides a summary of children allegedly abused during the past 19 months of anti-apartheid unrest.

It said 2 106 children below the age of 16 were detained under emergency powers from July to March — one-fourth of the total held. It said the percentage of children among 25 000 people arrested on public violence charges in 1985 is unknown.

The report also said 209 children were killed in unrest from January 1985 to mid-February this year.

The US government should abandon its policy of quiet diplomacy with SA, and blacks in SA increasingly saw the policy of "constructive engagement" as "active support for the regime that denies their basic rights". — Sapa.

STAR 24/4/86 (298)

Doctors' link in 'torture' denied

By Joe Openshaw, Medical Reporter

The Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) was not aware of any instances of doctors being involved in the torture of detained children, the Secretary General of Masa, Dr C E M Viljoen, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Viljoen was commenting on claims of torture made in the BBC television programme "Witness to Apartheid" by Dr D Foster, of the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda). He was also replying to charges that doctors, by failing to report evidence of torture, condoned and participated in torture.

Dr Viljoen said involvement by doctors in torture of detainees or failure by them to report evidence of torture was a gross violation of medical ethics and Masa would investigate any cases reported to it.

The South African Ambassador to Britain, Dr Denis Worrall, yesterday acknowledged on the BBC that detainees were occasionally tortured, but said the Government had declared it illegal and the courts had acted to stop the practice.

STANDARDS

Masa appointed two ad hoc committees to investigate the medical care of detainees and Dr S A Strauss, of Unisa's Department of Criminal Law and chairman of one of the committees, reported there was reason to believe torture of detainees had taken place from time to time.

Dr Viljoen said adherence to ethical and moral standards was high in South Africa, but there could be some individuals who failed to uphold these codes.

Dr Bob Dyer, organising secretary of Namda, said in Durban that silence by doctors who found evidence of torture meant they were morally involved and condoned torture.

"District surgeons and doctors should bring evidence of torture to the notice of the courts or the detainee's family in the same way as done by Dr Wendy Orr in Port Elizabeth."

Dr Dyer said in view of widespread reports of torture of detainees, he was surprised other district surgeons had not come across evidence of this.

1/5/86 · BUS DAY ·

● SUZMAN

Detained children abused — Suzman

(298)

CHILDREN detained under the emergency regulations were exposed to abuse because the emergency powers superseded provisions of the Childrens Act, which would have protected them, Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Suzman was starting debate in the House of Assembly on Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange's budget vote.

She said more than 2 000 of the 7 777 people detained during the state of emergency were children under the age of 16 and many more were under 20.

"There are hair-raising stories of children being subjected to all forms of violent treatment — mainly in police cells — and many were held in solitary confinement."

Suzman cited the example of an 11-year-old boy, Ranie Kuduka, who, according to a report by the Child Welfare Society, was arrested, charged with public violence, refused bail and kept in jail for two months.

"He was a psychological wreck when he was finally released to his anxious parents."

She appealed to the minister to take steps against the abuse of children in detention and those about to be charged.

Also, Le Grange should ensure any future emergency regulations would not exclude the protection of the Children's Act

Suzman said earlier it was "common cause" that a very bad relationship existed between the police and the black community.

"Instead of being considered protectors, the police are regarded by blacks as the symbol of oppression."

One of the factors which had led to this was that, over the years, the police had had to enforce highly unpopular legislation such as the pass laws, and curfews.

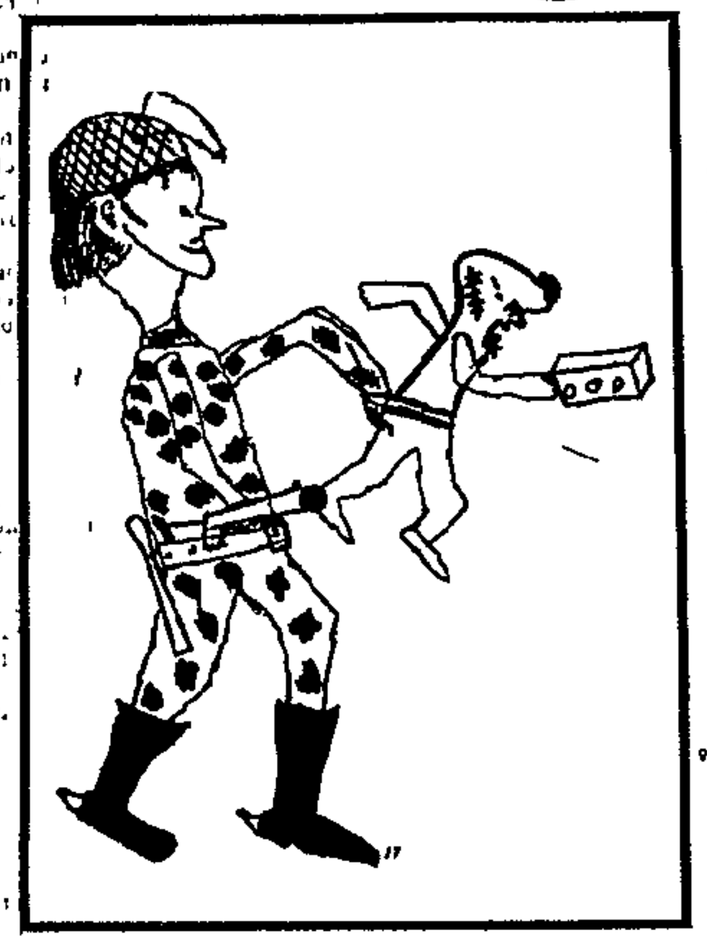
"Now that this major source of racial friction is destined at long last for the scrap heap, the relationship between police and blacks should improve."

However, this would be hindered by other factors, such as the role police had to play in enforcing "totally unacceptable and ridiculous instructions and conditions" for the holding of funerals as well as police participation in forced removals.

"But the main stumbling block is obviously the behaviour of police during the past 19 months, since September 1984 when the first outbreaks of unrest in Sebokeng took place."

Since then there had been "report after report" of police excesses in black and coloured townships throughout the Republic — Sapa.

Picturing black children's world of everyday violence



CAUGHT! By Victor, aged 13.

Kate McKinnell looks at *Two Dogs and Freedom*, a book of words and pictures about life in the townships as seen through the eyes of black children.

There are no little square houses with perfect windows and flowers growing outside, no smiling faces — instead there are burning buildings, stoned buses, camouflage-clad men chasing and shooting

The scenes black South African children are drawing could not be further removed from the creations their white counterparts gaily churn out

Last year, as an everyday project, a teacher at the Open School in Johannesburg asked black pupils to draw and write about life in the townships The results, now published in a book, *Two Dogs and Freedom* (Ravan Press, R6,50), are deeply disturbing, the psychological implications horrifying

The material was never intended for publication But outsiders, shocked by the violence and intensity of emotions expressed in the pictures, felt it should be made known what black children are experiencing and feeling

HARSH

The drawings are childlike, but there's no mistaking the feelings behind them Take for example a harsh profile of a gun-wielding man — deeply etched lines beside the cruel, downturned mouth as he chases a fleeing youth

The words, printed in the children's handwriting, complete with grammatical and spelling errors, express indignation, distrust, fear

"These army troops pretend to be our friends while on the other hand they are killing us like dogs They play football with us in order to get us unaware I am not going to trust my killers they are enemies to me"

"I feel very scared about what is happening when I go to school Every day the police come to school and check that you where not absent If you are a girl they rape you and arest you for some days until your parents come"

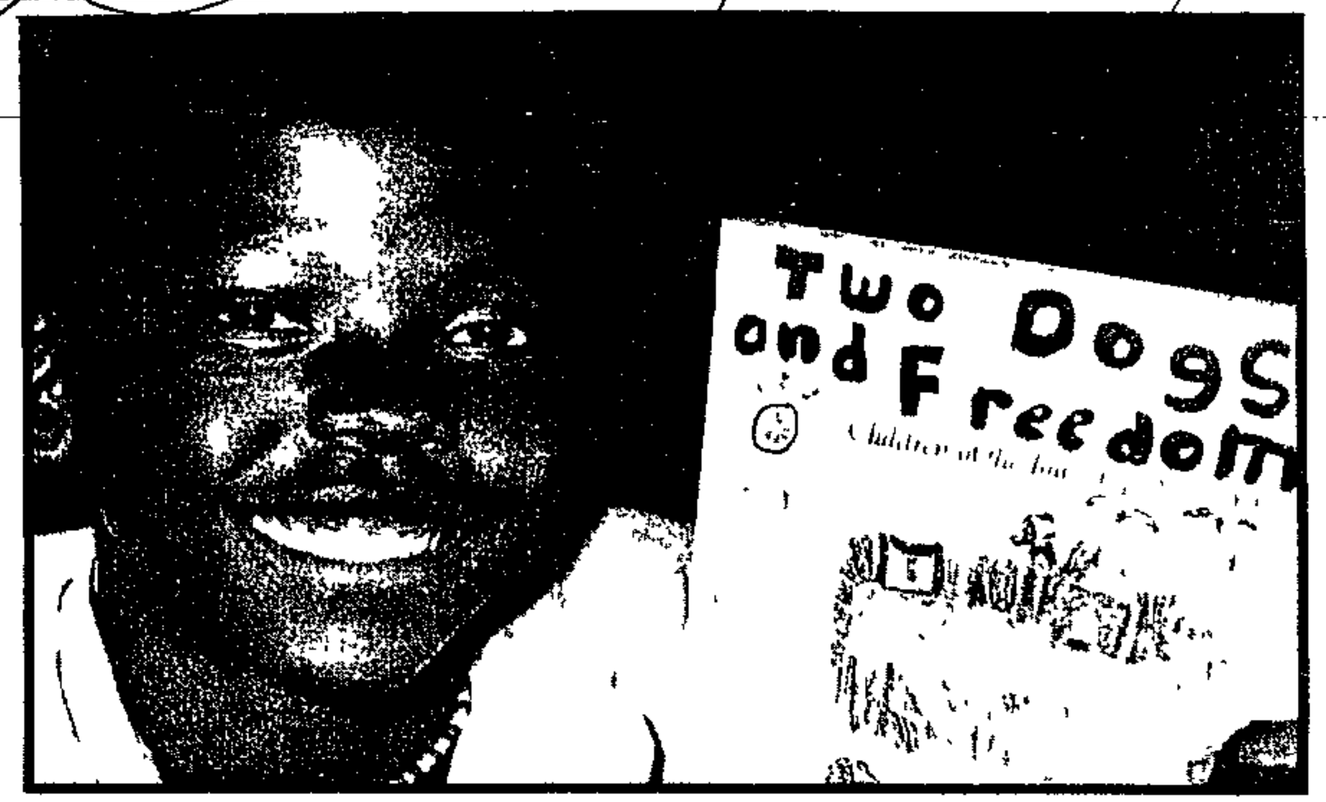
The Open School, where the children wrote and drew about their experiences, runs a cultural education programme with workshops in which children are encouraged to talk and write about experiences and feelings

Mrs Dolphine Smuts of the Open School says the writings which make up *Two Dogs and Freedom* came out of a routine workshop and were spontaneous and unprompted

The children's writing shows a mature political awareness and understanding

There is sadness "Life in nowadays is like a sick butterfly To many of us it is not worth living when it is like this"

But there is a surprising absence of bitterness, and the possibility of living peacefully in an equal society in South Africa is mentioned sincerely by many of the children



VICTOR MOGOTSI "We wrote about everyday happenings."

"We must all work hard to keep Azania shining we beatiful things, and we must help one another as one nation"

Two Dogs and Freedom has a clear voice of hope calling for for peace and freedom

"When I am old I would like to have a wife and two children, a boy and a girl and a big house and two dogs and freedom"

Some of the children read out what they had written at the launch of the book, shy but eager to talk about themselves

"What would I draw if I was given the chance? "Probably them carrying around a severed head at school last week," are the disturbing words Mokgethi Kgala leaves you with

In reply Pretoria police spokesman referred yesterday to a speech made by the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange in which he said previous allegations involving children had been proved false

"If anyone has grounds for complaint it must be reported to the police and a charge should be laid However, police cannot investigate vague claims made in a book," he said

Text shows children's 'insecurity, confusion'

SATHS COOPER: "Need to express guilt and anger."

By Kate McKinnell

An extremely deep seated sense of insecurity and confusion comes through in the pages of "Two Dogs and Freedom", says psychology lecturer Mr Saths Cooper.

Mr Cooper, a psychology master's student and lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, is presently completing a thesis on certain psychological aspects of South African children.

He says the writing of these children from the Open School shows a feeling of dislocation from stable roots related to the very real trauma to which they have been subjected over the last couple of years

"But there is a sense of hope that I believe could carry these children through and enable them healthy, functioning individuals.

"The human spirit is remarkable in its ability to overcome obstacles that could lead to negative growth," says Mr Cooper

He says the strong coping resources in young black children may also be related to their living in a society where they are forced to grow old while still very young — as small children they have to start fending for themselves

Mr Cooper believes the experiences of children today will definitely leave a marked impression

"We can't predict what the effects will be — hopefully there will not be a blunting of emotions

"How much these children are affected depends on how well society helps children to cope with the problems it has created," says Mr Cooper.

He says these children need a caring, understanding atmosphere, where they are free to express guilt and anger.

"The absence of naked anger and revengeful feelings in the book may be because the Open School children have had more support, as well as the opportunity to express themselves.

"Drawing and writing about their situation has an extremely therapeutic effect as it allows the children to let out the feelings that have been damming up inside," says Mr Cooper

He fears that other children are becoming socialised in the norms of violence — there is a small gap between witnessing and experiencing violence and behaving violently

EL CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPANA

ANUNCIA A TODOS LOS ESPANOLES QUE HAN SIDO CONVOCADAS LAS ELLECCIONES A LAS CORTES GENERALES Y AL PARLAMENTO DE ANDALUCIA QUE SE CELEBRARAN EL DOMINGO 22 DE JUNIO DE 1986
CON DICHO MOTIVO HAN QUEDADO EXPUESTAS EN LOS LOCALES DE ESTA REPRESENTACION (2, ST GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN) LAS LISTAS DE LOS INSCRITOS EN AL CENSO ELECTORAL CON RESIDENCIA EN SUDAFRICA. CUALQUIER PERSONA QUE DESEE PESENTAR UNA RECLAMACION SOBRE SU INCLUSION O EXCLUSION EN DICHO CENSO PUEDE HACERLO EN LA CITADA DIRECCION HASTA EL DIA 5 DE MAYO POR LO QUE SE REFIERE A LAS ELECCIONES GENERALES Y

CUP FINAL SPECIAL

IF YOU HAVE A VIDEO OR TV YOU WANT REPAIRED QUICKLY AT A PRICE THAT WILL LEAVE YOU SMILING -USE OUR

"CARRY-IN"
'CUP FINAL SPECIAL'
A LABOUR CHARGE OF
R35.00 PER REPAIR, IRRESPECTIVE OF TIME SPENT (PARTS & GST EXTRA)
Bring it in before 9 am and collect it by 4,30 pm the same day!

Detained kids were abused - Suzman

2/5/86 SOWETAN 298

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — More than 2 000 of the 7 777 people detained during the state of emergency were children under the age of 16 and a "good many more" were under 20, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said this week.

Starting debate on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange's Budget Vote, she said children had been exposed to all sorts of abuse during their detention because the emergency powers superseded provisions of the Children's Act, which would have protected them.

"There are hair-raising stories of children being subjected to all forms of violent treatment — mainly in police cells — by security police, and many were held in solitary confinement."

Mrs Suzman cited the example of an 11-year-old boy, Fanie Kuduka who, according to a report by the Child Welfare Society — "(they are) certainly not a gang of radicals" — was arrested, charged with public violence, refused bail and kept in jail for two months.

"He was a psychological wreck when he was finally released to his anxious parents."

She appealed to the Minister to take steps against the abuse of children in detention and those about to be charged.

Also, Mr Le Grange should ensure any future emergency regulations, "which he is no doubt contemplating," would not exclude the protection of the Children's Act. — Sapa.

ARGUS 5/5/86

298

Plight of children in detention

A UNANIMOUS motion of protest at the plight of children in detention was passed at the National Annual General Meeting of SASPCAN held at the UCT Medical School on Saturday.

SASPCAN (Southern African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect) is a multi-racial, multidisciplinary organisation under the chairmanship of Durban criminologist, Professor R Graser, and comprises representatives of all the professions involved in the detection, management and prevention of child abuse.

Members passed a resolution protesting at the conditions under which children are kept in terms of the Internal Security Act as well as under the Criminal Procedures Act — conditions which expose them to sexual and emotional abuse from adult inmates and deprives them of family contact.

The Director of the Child Welfare Society in Pinetown, Mrs P McKay told the meeting her society had evidence of imprisoned children being misused and sodomised while in detention. Political detainees were being held prisoner for long periods. In one instance an 11-year-old boy was held in detention for 57 days before being released by the court on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

In terms of the resolution an urgent application will be made to the the Ministers of National Health and Population Development and of Law and Order urging them to take immediate steps to have children offered the protection of the Childrens' Act while in detention.

SASPCAN asks that children be brought to trial as soon as possible and have access to their parents, school and medical care and that they should not be detained in the same quarters as adults.

Just the tip of the horror iceberg

ARGUS 5/5/86 (298)

Child abuse

SPECIAL REPORT by GILL TURNBULL

INCREASING numbers of children under the age of 12 are being treated for sexually transmitted diseases indicating that sexual abuse has taken place.

This was revealed at an all-day SASPCAN Child Abuse symposium held on Saturday at the University of Cape Town Medical School.

Professor Chris Molteno, paediatrician at the Red Cross War Memorial Childrens' Hospital, emphasised the difficulty of diagnosing abuse. He said a child could be severely traumatised without showing outward signs of abuse but increasing numbers of very young children with sexually transmitted diseases led doctors to believe they were being sexually abused. The investigation unfortunately stopped there.

Professor W Loening, head of child Health at King Edward Hospital, Durban said in SA we are seeing only the "tip of the iceberg" and that internationally the figure for girls who were exposed to some form of sexual abuse was one in four.

THE Saspcan symposium was attended by 150 delegates from all parts of SA with a panel of 10 representatives from the clergy, social welfare, medical, legal and education professions.

The aim was to devise more effective strategies for the detection, referral, investigation, protection and treatment of vicitms of interfamilial non-accidential and sexual abuse and to strengthen inter-disciplinary co-operation.

A blissful scene — mother and child. But internationally the figure for girls who were exposed to some form of sexual abuse is now one in four.

Also present was a police representative whose brief was to collect as much information as as possible on police procedures with a view to improving the system.

There was general recognition that SASPCAN, formed two years ago by Professor Graser, has given an impetus to the practical management of child abuse which was previously lacking in South Africa.

Each branch was urged to identify its own specific goals and priorities and members were asked to make regular written evaluations of all aspects of their work which could contribute to better information on the outcome of treatment

INFORMAL discussion and was held in atmosphere of mutual trust which allowed critism of the methods adopted by some professions. Clergymen were gently rapped by welfare officials for not referring cases to the authorities, preferring to do the counselling themselves, and frustration was expressed about ineffectual court procedures.

A senior public prosecutor— made practical suggestions and gave explanations which clarified many aspects of the legal process.

TOWARDS the end of the meeting a young woman identifying herself as an ex-child abuser who had subsequently undergone psychiatric therapy called for community self-help groups to be set up so that other parents who were at risk of becoming abusers could find support and sympathy.

A parent in trouble could relate more easily to someone who had been there themselves, she said.

Consensus was reached on many important issues:

- THAT children should not be removed from the home if at all possible because the parental bond is so strong that almost nothing could make up for the trauma of separation.
- ABUSE is a relative term, relative to the community. A psychologist told the meeting that South Africa was the only Western country in which corporal punishment was regarded as discipline rather than abuse
- WHILE white areas have school clinics, teacher psychologists and school doctors to identify and refer abuse victims, the black community, where abuse is widespread, is in many cases even without school nurses.
- PREVENTION could be achieved by parenting education at schools and by religious counsellors and community self-help groups should be encouraged to help those at risk.
- TEACHERS who can play an important role in detection and referral are often reluctant to become involved in legal investigation. They can remain anonymous by contacting the Child Welfare Society or Life Line.
- DETECTION officers must start their investigations by taking clear, precise statements and recording injuries on a body chart so these can be entered as legal evidence if the case comes to court. Many cases of blatant child abuse are thrown out due to lack of evidence.
- WHILE medical officers are adamant that children are generally truthful, courts are dragging their heels in accepting this. Research is being done in Pietermaritzburg on The Child as a Witness
- IT was pointed out that police officials were generally reluctant to become involved in reports of interfamilial child abuse and it was noted that those in charge were aware of the problem and were planning to review the system.

CAPE TIMES 15/5/86 298

Focus on children in crisis

Staff Reporter

YOUNG offenders should be diverted away from the criminal justice system and other options explored, a director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders said last night.

Miss Linda Christiansen was speaking at a panel discussion on "Children at Risk" at the Civic Centre to an audience of social workers, members of the judiciary, police and others involved with young offenders.

"Nicro feels that corporal punishment, suspended sentences and warnings are not effective, we want community-based sentences and more treatment centres," she said.

The deputy City Engineer, Mr Neville Riley, said he believed that the acute shortage of housing was a root cause of "the crime problem". He said in the coloured community alone there was a waiting list of 42 000 people

"Crime is an indicator of the failure of our society to meet it needs," he said.

Mr Wilfred Scharf of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town said "the nuclear family no longer provided the sort of support for children they needed", which led them to adopt other structures such as gangs

He said about 9 000 children on the Cape Flats dropped out of school annually before the age of 16 and joined street gangs or became "strollers".

Ms Mikki van Zyl, of the criminology institute, said there was an erroneous idea that "the family" was not to be interfered with.

"Child abuse was only focused upon 25 years ago and abuse of women a decade ago," she said

Social re-education, social law and agencies recognizing the limits of family were required. Adequate child-care facilities, safe places, legal and social protection were also needed, she added.

STAR 23/5/86 (298)

Nowhere to turn for black crisis children

By Kate McKinnell

Black children in crisis have no-one to ask for help, said Ms Sebolelo Mohajane, a member of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee and director of the Soweto Careers Centre.

Ms Mohajane was speaking at the conference "Apartheid and Mental Health", organised by the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa (OASSSA).

She described the frustration and uncertainity of township life today, where schools had become a battleground, murders and "necklacing" were rife and the number of detained students was increasing.

Parents, faced with unemployment, poverty and lack of housing, were unable, physically or emotionally, to provide sustenance and supervision to their children.

Parents were not in control of their lives, and were rejected as role models by their children.

This meant 90 percent of black children were not receiving the parental support they needed.

Said Mrs Mohajane: "We see the frustration of young black people who feel they needed equality yesterday, and this frustration leads them to make rash decisions.

"They may take merciless action against people they see as being in the way of liberation.

"What effect will there be later in life when they consider the violence they may have witnessed or enacted?"

She said they needed facilities where children were safe to visit and share their problems.

Recognising this need, the Soweto Careers Centre had moved its focus away from career counselling and job placements.

DECISION

It was now providing emotional and practical assistance to children in crisis.

"We have to leave our comforts and make the decision to contribute.

"Volunteers should not come with a paternalistic attitude, but should come to share the problems.

"Our role is to make people feel they have the strength to help themselves and to set up their own helping structures and facilities," said Mrs Mohajane.

SEBOLELO MOHAJANE: "Black children are not receiving the parental care they need."

DD 30/5/86 (298)

Violence breeds violence

EL children in acute state of anxiety?

On Sunday (June 1) the international community celebrates Children's Day. But what are the problems South Africa's black and white children face today?

HELENE STEPHAN reports.

Half the children in South Africa are in adolescent crises

This is the opinion of Mrs Merle Fisher a trained psychiatric nurse and committee member of the EL branch of Black Sash

Mrs Fisher who had also trained in child and family therapy said the crises were directly related to anxiety and the fact that no firm guidelines had been established "Parents and other institutions opt out of their responsibility and that leads to alienation of children ' she said

She supported her statement and said that not only in SA, but also in the rest of the world, adolescent suicides were on the increase and the rate of suicides in the 15-24 age group had trippled since 1950

"I am suggesting that half of the children of EL, black and white, are in an acute state of anxiety due to many factors — like separation because of detention, and I suggest that we are not aware of it

"I'm saying, let's wake-up and do something about it — let's reflect on what is happening to our children," Mrs Fisher said

She pointed out that many SA children today were suffering from identity confusion and emerged from adolescence with a negative identity In turn this negative identity led to deviant behaviour and chaos

The blame for this confusion must be placed on the shoulders of the adults, Mrs Fisher said — the do as I say and not as I do-syndrome "Children model themselves on adults, like soldiers, and if a child sees the soldier using a gun on someone, he then models himself on this behaviour '

Another aspect which tied in closely with the role model, was the reality of violence in South Africa today, Mrs Fisher said

"Violence breeds violence and I would like fellow South Africans to realise the imprinting society has on a young child and that a child's personality is already formed at the age of five

"It is like personality bricks which have already been laid and only need to be cemented

"If Daddy drags Mom through the house and they fight all the time, violence becomes the reality for the child instead of pleasure," she said and quoted examples of studies which had been conducted in Northern Ireland which showed very young children already nurtured a hatred of the Catholics

"I am just wondering if this could not be applicable in South Africa? '

Education and employment were other factors which were the cause of anxiety to the youth, Mrs Fisher said

"What is the point of being educated if there are no jobs?"

In the UK analytical figures show that only 4 per cent of all children who go to school, can look forward to obtaining employment

Another factor which caused strain was the fact that children grew up physically much more rapidly than emotionally — puberty starts 3 months earlier every decade — and Mrs Fisher pointed out that there were no facilities to help children cope "What form of education is there for children to prepare themselves for parenthood?" she asked.

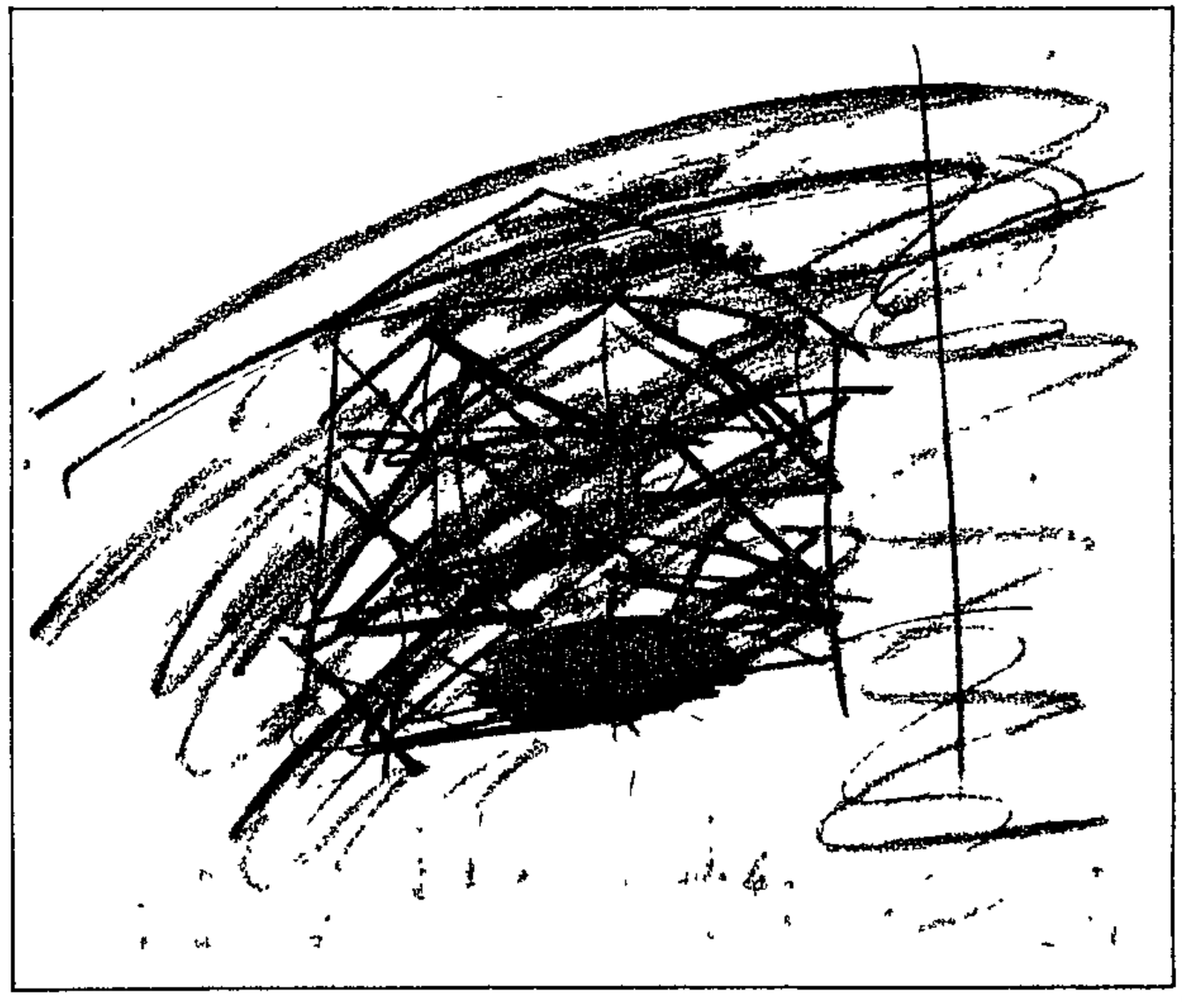
"Or where can young white and black children receive counselling when they have to cope with anxiety problems stemming from peer pressure like — should I go to the army or should I throw that petrol bomb?

"It is high time that we take the whole subject from under the carpet, and say, let's discuss it.

SHE

Mrs Fisher suggested that parents should examine themselves closely and honestly and ask themselves the following questions

- Are we putting too much pressure on our children?
- Do we give them unconditional love and not only love them if they do well at school or in sport?
- Is the generation gap not from our side? — as we desperately try to stay young the child comes home to a mother or father competing with a young person instead of loving parents
- Do we listen properly to what they are saying?



A drawing by a child of his house — note the explosion, darkness and closed-in-look.

MAKING AN IMPRINT

...ny yesterday despite having a broken left arm.

Professor says SA crisis mocks children's rights

STAR 2/6/86

298

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The treatment of children in South Africa makes a mockery of the Declaration of Children's Rights to which this country is a signatory, says Professor Walter Loening, professor of Maternal and Child Health at the University of Natal.

He has called for the establishment of a Ministry of Child Welfare.

Professor Loening said this was needed to co-ordinate all aspects of children's physical, mental and emotional care.

"If we consider the situation, especially since the emergency, it doesn't appear that any special protection is being given to children," he said.

More than 2 000 children under the age of 16 were detained during the emergency and many children were killed. He said there was evidence of abuse of children under security legislation.

Many were detained without the knowledge of their parents and kept in cells with adults.

Professor Loening said the treatment evident during the past 18 months should be seen against a background of long-term disregard of children's rights.

Among the areas in which children's rights were abused most were:

- Schooling: Pre-school and school facilities for the majority of children were very poor.
- Health. Most deaths among children were caused by preventable diseases, including malnutrition, pneumonia and measles.
- Welfare: The amount of money spent on black children in need of care was a third of that spent on whites, yet their problems were often far more severe than those of their white counterparts.

The black child's world of hate and violence

STAR 3/6/86 298

By Joe Openshaw, Medical Reporter

Black children have no roots, no past and precious little present and there is little to live for if things do not change, Dr C W Allwood, chief psychiatrist at Baragwanath Hospital told a symposium on "From Violence to Healing" in Johannesburg yesterday.

He addressed the symposium — held under the auspices of the Johannesburg Hospital Board and organised by the hospital chaplains of the NGK in the Southern Transvaal — on "Psychological Violence and Healing".

He said it was necessary to look at the violent effects of a discriminatory society where black children were bewildered and humiliated.

HATE SMOULDERS

He said the black child saw her father degraded and humiliated when he was called "boy" in her presence. He spoke of the violence involved in controlling, moving, disrupting and displacing people.

"Anger grows, hate smoulders. The traditional child-rearing practices of black society have broken down. Illegitimacy has soared and children know little stability, love or security.

"They have grown up in a society where their parents have no rights and no power over their lives.

"The children have nothing to lose by following their instinctive drives of sex, love and hate — all for immediate gratification and excitement.

"Having no roots, no past and precious little present there is little to live for if things do not change."

Survey on police and children

3/6/86 STAR (276)

CAPE TOWN — A memorandum detailing the suffering of children at the hand of authorities has been released in Cape Town by the Black Sash

The memorandum, based on affidavits from children, contains allegations of torture by electric shocks, sjambokking, beatings and unprovoked shooting by the police.

The Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria denies that children in custody are assaulted or abused

The memorandum concludes that not all children abused and maltreated are necessarily innocent

The memorandum has been published as part of a focus on children to coincide with International Children's Day — Sapa.

Urgent call for probe of children in police custody

298

Durban — The National Council of Women has called for an immediate in-depth inquiry into the conditions under which children in police custody are being held, especially those being held under the Internal Security Act.

The request, addressed to the State President, was presented as an urgent motion at the NCW's 50th annual conference in Durban yesterday and called for special emphasis on the need for access to children in custody by social workers.

Also, it asked for an investigation into the use of existing buildings as emergency places of safety, as required under the Children's Act, so that children would not have to be detained in police cells and that a central register be kept of all children detained, so that parents and guardians could "quickly and easily" establish where children were being held.

"We are concerned about conditions under which children are being held under the Internal Security Act. Complaints of ill-treatment of children in police cells continue to be received by lawyers and concerned organisations," said Mrs Elinda Bramwell, NCW's liaison officer with the Committee of Concern for Children.

Mrs Bramwell referred to a recent memorandum submitted to the Minister of Law and Order by the Committee of Concern for Children.

VIOLATED

This stated security legislation and alleged conditions of detention violated the spirit and intention of the Children's Act.

Mrs Bramwell said a distinction should be made between children in prisons and children in police cells awaiting trial.

"What we are dealing with here are children in police cells, which are being used instead of properly instituted places of safety.

"The State President owes it to the country to institute an inquiry into these conditions, to make adequate provision for children being held under security legislation and to improve machinery for keeping parents informed," she said.

Referring to a recent survey of prisons in the Cape, she said it seemed most alleged intimidation of children was taking place in custody. — Sapa.

SOWETAN

Child detainees: Call for probe

5/6/86

298

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

THE National Council of Women has called for an immediate in-depth inquiry into the conditions under which children in police custody were being held, with special emphasis on those being held under the Internal Security Act.

The request, addressed to the State President, was presented as an urgent motion for resolution at the NCW's 50th annual conference in Durban on Tuesday and called for special emphasis on the need for access to such children by social workers.

In addition, it requested an investigation into the use of existing buildings as emergency places of safety, as required under the Children's Act, so that children would not have to be detained in police cells and that a central register be kept of all children detained, so that parents and guardians could "quickly and easily" establish where children were being held

"We are concerned about conditions under which children are being held under the Internal Security Act Complaints of ill treatment of children in police cells continue to be received by lawyers and concerned organisations," said Mrs Elinda Bramwell, NOW's Liaison Officer with the Committee of Concern for Children

Referring to a recent memorandum submitted to the Minister of Law and Order by the Committee of Concern for Children, which stated that it was believed that the security legislation and the alleged conditions of detention violated the spirit and intention of the Children's Act, Mrs Bramwell said that in submitting the requests, a strong line of distinction should be drawn between children in prisons and children in police cells awaiting trial.

Survey

"What we are dealing with here are children in police cells, which are being used instead of properly instituted places of safety. Allegations of child abuse by police are severe and becoming more and more frequent. The State President owes it to the country to institute an inquiry into these conditions, to make adequate provision for children being held under security legislation and to improve machinery for keeping parents informed," she said

Mrs Bramwell referred to recently released results of a survey of prisons in the Cape, on the invitation of the Director of Prisons, saying it appeared that the majority of incidents of alleged intimidation of children were taking place while they were in police custody

"The Minister of Law and Order, in a recent Press statement, denied what he referred to as unsubstantiated allegations and claims and said that it was unfair that the South African Police should be subjected to such serious allegations and asked that they be stopped.

"These allegations are too widespread and too serious to be ignored. It is in the interests of the whole country, including the police force, that there be an open investigation, particularly where women and children are involved," she said.

Plan to fetch children held captive

EVE. POST 9/6/86

298

JIMMY MATYU

RESIDENTS, and mothers in particular, of Kwanobuhle township in Uitenhage are planning to march to Khayelitsha township near Kwanobuhle to fetch children they claim were abducted and forced to join a tsotsi gang.

This was disclosed by the chairman of the Areas Committee, Mr Sam Haas, at a mass funeral of three unrest victims held in Kwanobuhle on Saturday. He would not say when the march would be held.

Major Eddie Everson, South African Police Press liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, today confirmed that Mr Haas had consulted Lieutenant-Colonel M A Gerber, District Commandant of Police in Uitenhage, on Friday about problems with a tsotsi element.

He said parents had complained that their children had been abducted and there was a call by parents and street committees for children to be fetched.

Mr Haas said that during the past weeks UDF activists had been raided by strange people at their homes during ungodly hours and threatened with death.

He alleged that several young people, including women, were being held against their will.

"We have information that these children are held as hostages and threatened with the worst consequences if they escaped," he said.

Mr Haas said that last week a delegation of residents from the Uitenhage Residents Civic Organisation first met the township authorities and later the police to advise them about the peaceful march.

They also discussed the problem of "certain elements" from Khayelitsha attacking residents in Kwanobuhle.

"We told the authorities that we knew who these people were, where they lived and assured them that our march would be peaceful," he said.

Mr Haas said they told the authorities they would appeal to these people to stop attacking residents in Kwanobuhle and, if possible, to disband.

He said they appealed to the authorities to prevent another Uitenhage massacre by keeping both the police and the army at bay during the march.

Fears for detained children

(298) STAR 12/6/86

By Estelle Trengove

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has strongly opposed proposed new security legislation, saying 180 days' detention could be devastating to children.

Altogether, 2 016 children under the age of 16 were detained during the state of emergency from July last year until February this year. Some were held with adult criminals, some in solitary confinement and many were beaten, abused and intimidated, Mrs Elaine Walker of the Child Welfare Society said.

"Detentions are breeding a generation of children who are violated, angry, defiant, militant and frightened," said the assistant director of the society's Johannesburg section, Miss Jacqui Michael said.

Under the Public Safety Amendment Bill, the Minister of Law and Order could confer emergency powers on anybody and protection under the Children's Act fell away.

The manager of Soweto and Alexandra's social work services, Mrs Shirley Mabusela, said some children who had been detained during the state of emergency had to be admitted to hospitals for psychiatric treatment, because the experience had been so traumatic.

She had also received reports that children were held in solitary confinement.

"Solitary confinement creates a great deal of anxiety in children," she said.

Some children had adjustment problems after they were released. One mother reported that her daughter had become extremely moody and was sometimes withdrawn and forgetful.

She would, for example, send the child shopping, but after a while the child would return forgetting what she had set out to do.

Because there were no facilities for children, they were treated like adults. Detention violated children and could expose them to all kinds of emotional problems, she said.

Ideally, children who were arrested should be placed in the care of their parents who would be responsible for the the children appearing in court, Miss Michael said.

The society would also like courts to recommend that a social worker be informed of such cases. "It goes against human rights to detain children," Miss Michael added.

NCW to help detained children

STAR 13/6/86 (298)

By Kate McKinnell

Children in detention will be a focus of Mrs Elinda Bramwell's energy in her new role as National President of the SA National Council of Women (NCW).

Her recent election to the three-year position was unexpected, and she is still trying to adjust to her new role. But her concern for South Africa, particularly its women and children, should well qualify her for the work.

"Our greatest worry at the moment is about children in detention and the flood of allegations about their mistreatment," says Mrs Bramwell.

Security laws

She says the Children's Act states that children should not be held in prisons, and that they should always have access to social workers. It also provides that parents should be kept fully informed about their children.

"But the security laws have pushed these provisions aside," she says.

She says the NCW has and will continue to petition the Minister of Police to provide for the safety of children in detention.

Places of safety where children can be held are urgently needed, and the NCW suggests that already existing buildings should hastily be converted to house detained children

Mrs Bramwell says that with the acute crisis in South Africa at present, women's organisations can no longer stay out of the political field.

"The NCW has been known as a very moderate organisation, but at the moment there is no time for being moderate. We will try to listen, and in this way find out how and where best we can serve the community," she says.

Mrs Bramwell, who now has 10 grandchildren, has been involved in child welfare since she first started work as a social worker and probation officer for young girls out of control.

Then in 1979, she joined the NCW to head a Year of the Child committee, which later became the Committee of Concern for Children, and worked in day care.

Under Mrs Bramwell's guidance, the committee produced a detailed booklet on day care facilities in South Africa.

"There is a desperate need for care of children with working mothers in the white and particularly in the black communities," says Mrs Bramwell.

As a member of the national executive of the South African Association for Early Childhood Education, she stresses the importance of high quality pre-school education for children from disadvantaged homes.

ELINDA BRAMWELL: "Women's organisations today cannot be non-political."

Many children sexually abused in SA

(298)

W/E Post 21/6/86

By BARBARA ORPEN

ONE in every five girls and one in every 10 boys in South Africa is interfered with or sexually molested before the age of 15.

This was one of the horrifying statistics revealed by Miss Juliette Abel when she spoke at a meeting arranged by women of the Insurance Institute of the Eastern Cape.

Miss Abel, who is the owner of a security firm in Johannesburg and who specialises in safety for women and children, said child abuse was a major issue in South Africa, but was regarded as a "frightening and taboo" subject.

Stressing the need for awareness on the subject, she said: "Our country is at least 10 or 15 years behind other countries in community and educational programmes which address the issue.

"The majority of teachers and parents have no idea of the behavioural and physical symptoms of sexual abuse."

Miss Abel said most parents taught their children to stay away from "strangers", but 80% of the cases of child abuse involved people the children knew or who were within the family circle.

Speaking on sexual violence directed at adult women, she said 99% of women in South Africa had no idea how to use their bodies defensively and aggressively.

"We have been brainwashed into believing we are the weaker sex — gentle, passive and defenceless.

"The truth is that for centuries women have been taught to shy away from violence and have looked to their men to provide protection.

"That is not only how women see themselves, but how men see them, which makes them a very vulnerable target for crime.

"But things have changed now and it is up to women to take a stand and to be in control of their own protection. We simply can't adopt the attitude: 'It won't happen to me'."

Miss Abel said the youngest and oldest cases of rape in the country involved a six month old baby and a 92-year-old woman.

"Rape is an act of violence and is not comitted out of a desire for sexual satisfaction. The need to rape is out of anger, a need for violence and a need for the man to prove himself.

"Nearly a third of the men who have been invloved in rape cases have been married."

She said a rape attack was probably one of the most traumatic experiences that could happen to a woman.

ness ★★★★★, violence ★★★, greed ★★★, pride ★★★, drug abuse and drug trafficking moment and the [illegible]

Plea to restrain Lekoa council men is backed by torture affidav

Boys say police set feet alight

298 STAR 21/6/86.

By Jenni Tennant

Two Sebokeng schoolboys, whose hands and feet were allegedly sprinkled with petrol and set alight by members of the Lekoa municipal police, yesterday filed affidavits in support of an urgent application to the Rand Supreme Court.

These and other allegations of torture, assaults and damage to property have been made against members of the Lekoa Town Council's municipal police.

The application was brought by four Sebokeng residents, Mr Richard Mokolo, Mrs Jane Sidzumo, Mr Bethel Sidzumo and Mr Isaac Kgokolo, against the Town Council of Lekoa.

Mr Justice J F Ludorf granted an interim order interdicting and restraining the Lekoa Town Council police from unlawfully detaining or arresting the four, from assaulting, threatening, harassing or intimidating them, and from unlawfully entering homes and unlawfully damaging immovable property of the four.

The order was made by consent and the return date is August 26.

A 14-year-old boy alleged that on June 10 he was taken by the Lekoa municipal police to Residensia, where petrol was poured on his fingers and toes. A policeman then took a match, set a piece of paper alight and then set the boy's fingers and toes alight.

Whipping allegation

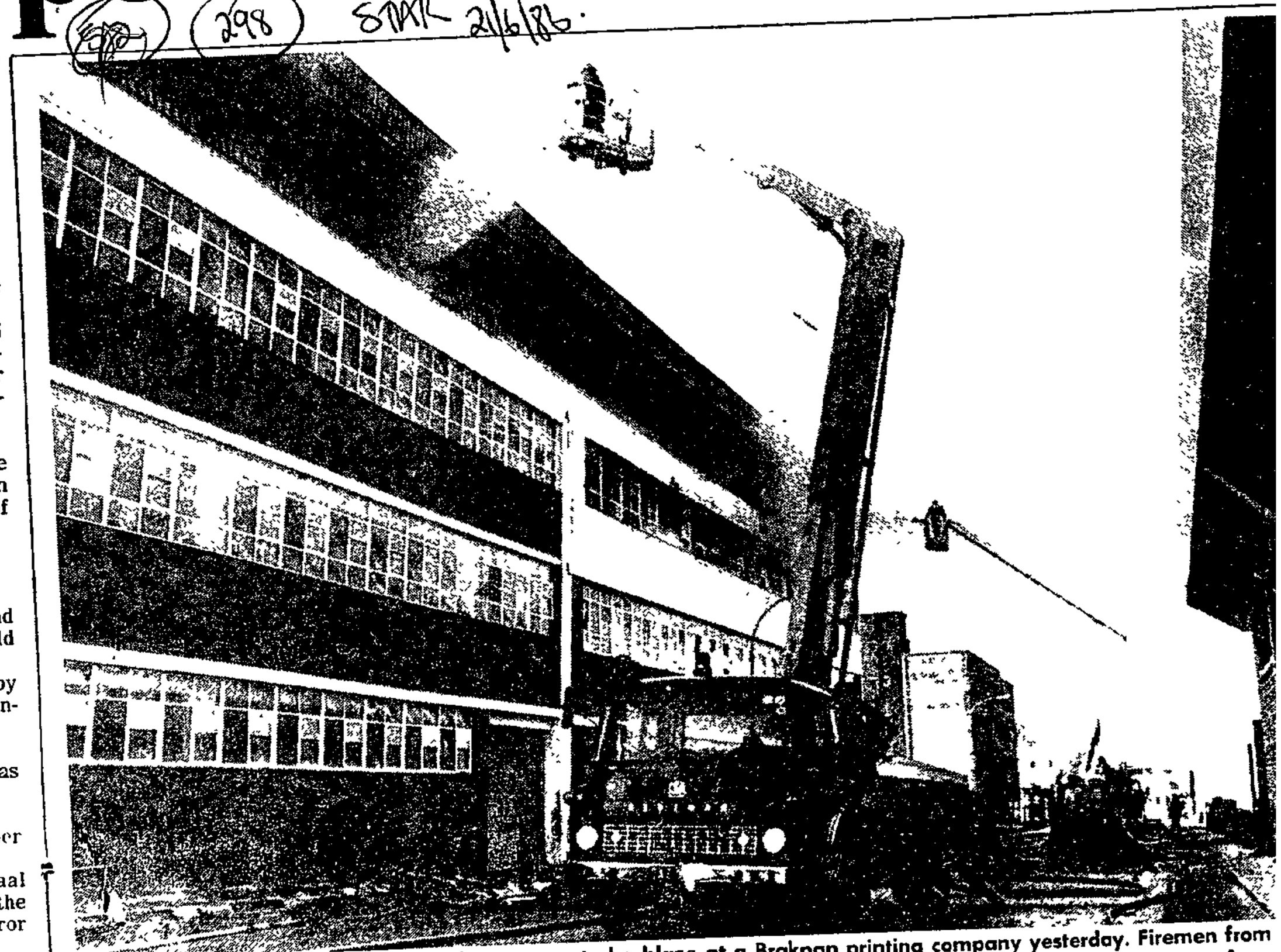
He said he managed to put out the fire by rubbing his hands and feet on the ground. Other allegations in his affidavit were that cold water was poured over him and he was whipped with a baton.

The 15-year-old boy said he had also been taken to Residensia by the Lekoa police on June 10. His allegations against the police included:

- That he was whipped with a sjambok
- A piece of plastic was stretched over his mouth while he was being interrogated about the whereabouts of petrol bombs.
- He was put into a bath of cold water
- The police poured petrol on his fingers and toes. Strips of paper placed between his fingers and toes and set alight

[illegible]man Catholic Church lay preacher and chairman of the Vaal Parents' Crisis Committee, Mr Richard Mokolo, alleged that the municipal police had, since May 29, launched a campaign of terror against members of the Sebokeng community.

He said he had been arrested on June 9 and interrogated about firearms and petrol bombs. Assaults by the town council police included being shocked, kicked, punched, hit on the head, put in a bath tub, and hit with rifle butts, he alleged.



Fireman battled for more than four hours to control a blaze at a Brakpan printing company yesterday. Firemen from [illegible] and seven fire tenders were used to fight the inferno. The roof of the third storey of the building in Kingsway Aven[illegible] fire spread to the second floor. ● Photo[illegible]

Detained kids now under Le Grange

27/6/86 WEGKLM M. (298)

By FRANZ KRUGER in East London

AN East London psychotherapist has been told detained children fall under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Law and Order and permission to visit them should be sought from him.

This appears to contradict earlier reports which said they fell under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health and Welfare.

Merle Fisher, a Black Sash member, said she wrote to the Minister of Health and Welfare (House of Assembly), Dr George Morrison, to express her concern at the position of children detained under security legislation.

Her letter was sparked by reports of a memorandum that was presented to the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, alleging ill-treatment of children in jail.

The memorandum was handed to Le Grange by a delegation of women. They later said he told them he would never refuse permission for a private doctor to visit children in prison.

Access was the responsibility of the Minister of Health, Le Grange told them, and he gave the women the assurance that the Internal Security Act did not override the Children's Act.

Fisher wrote to Morrison for clarification on a number of points. These included whether parents of a detained child had access to him or her under the Criminal Procedures Act, whether they were entitled to have the child seen by a doctor of their own choice and under whose jurisdiction such children fell.

Pointing to the deprivation children can experience when separated from their parents, the letter voiced concern "that children in our country may be suffering such emotional deprivation and that even their physical and nutritional needs are not being met".

The letter was handed on to the director-general of National Health and Population Development, J J Reynders, who said permission to see a detained child should be obtained from the Minister of Law and Order or the Commissioner of Police.

Parents could also request that their children be seen by a doctor of their choice. This should not involve any extra cost to the State.

Finally, the letter said: "Children detained under the Internal Security Act are under the jurisdication of the Minister of Law and Order."

townships.

Society vice-chairman Didi Ruderford told me that as people left South Africa in increasing numbers, many of their dogs were unwanted and were being given to maids or gardeners who had been "so good with our animals".

"Obviously people do not realise under what vastly different conditions their erstwhile pets have to live — often to spend the rest of their lives on a chain," she said.

"Our fieldworkers find it heartbreaking to see a bewildered and lonely dog with hopeless eyes waiting for a master and mistress who will never return.

"The dogs *never* adjust to the to-

Circumpass

The lift indicator at the practice of a Harley Street (London) cardiologist is marked floor one, two, three and bypass.

Showdown

Advertisement for Last Outpost show, "Tribute to Al Jolson". "By public demand — final performance."

Ron Graham

Stoep Talk

A button in time helps save face

When the elasticised waistband of a reade ma pants suddenly went slack recently, he quick decision which enabled him to finish

utoBel

Doctors see effects on young detainees

Shock report on jails calls for release of all children

STAR 7/7/86.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — South African prisons should be emptied of children, according to a report compiled by two doctors who went on officially approved visits to South African jails.

"Have we abandoned all the laws that protect those too young and weak to do so for themselves?" paediatricians Professor

'COPS TORTURED AND ASSAULTED MY SON'

298

SOWETAN Reporter

TALES of torture and assault on schoolboy detainees — some as young as 12 — emerged in the Durban Supreme Court this week.

The father of one of the boys said in papers before the court that when he visited his 18-year-old son in Westville Prison the boy cried and said he had thought he was going to die when police put a rubber mask on his face.

Linda Mkhize, a security officer at Maydon Wharf, asked the judge to stop police from assaulting, interrogating or employing undue pressure on his son during his detention.

Mr Justice Didcott granted the order, a rule nisi, against the Minister of Law and Order, the Commissioner of Police and the commanding officer at Westville Prison, giving them until July 16 to show cause why they should not be interdicted.

It is understood that this is the first court action during the present state of emergency brought on behalf of a detainee. The emergency regulations stipulate that the security forces are immune from prosecution if they acted "in good faith".

But Mr Mkhize said he believed their actions were not in good faith and amounted to "an unlawful criminal assault".

He said his son, Graham "Madoda" Mkhize, a pupil at Charles Sabelo Memorial High School, was detained on June 24 after armed defence force and police members surrounded his house.

Hippo

Mr Mkhize said in an affidavit that a Sergeant Jordaan, in command of a Hippo armoured vehicle, told him they were rounding up members of the African National Congress and the "comrades".

He denied his son was involved and said Graham always came straight home from school.

He said he also saw two young Umlazi schoolboys, Reginald Mkhize and Innocent Mgwenwe, both 12, in a police van.

He said his son was then taken to Westville Prison. After approaching the Legal Resources Centre, he was allowed to speak to his son in prison.

His son told him the police wanted him to admit to making and storing petrol bombs and throwing bombs at houses and shops, Mr Mkhize said in an affidavit.

"He told me that when he refused to admit to these crimes he was assaulted repeatedly by policemen.

Surgeon

"The most disturbing aspect of his experience which he related to me was a form of torture whereby a rubber mask had been attached to his face and his breathing had been restricted"

The judge ordered that a district surgeon visit the boy and submit a report to the court

Free the children - Doctors

SOUTH African prisons should be emptied of children, according to a report compiled by two doctors who went on officially-approved visits to South African jails.

"Have we abandoned all the laws that protect those too young and weak to do so for themselves?" paediatricians Professor Norma Saxe and Dr Margaret Elsworth asked in their report.

The doctors visited St Albans prison in Port Elizabeth, prisons in George and Worcester and the Victor Verster prison at Paarl after a Committee of Concern for Children delegation discussed child prisoners with Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange. The visits were arranged by a prisons official.

"Should no alternatives be found to this present system, our society is faced with the chilling prospect of a generation of black juveniles who no longer believe in the way justice is practised by authority," the doctors warn.

"Children should not be in prison. If they have been sentenced, they should be in a place of safety. If they are awaiting trial, they should be returned to the custody of their parents or guardians. If this is not possible they should be kept in a place of safety."

The report found that the four prisons visited from May 20 to May 22 were "efficiently run by professionals; firm discipline is balanced by the strong vocational sense of many staff, some who show compassion beyond the call of duty.

"There was no evidence of abuse of any prisoner"

But the report concentrated on the plight of children in the jails and concluded: "It is a totally unacceptable situation to have children incarcerated in prisons."

The doctors said their impression was that the country's prisons were "experiencing a phenomenon unique in history, namely that, in comparison with both "first" and "third" world figures, we have inordinate numbers of children incarcerated."

In Parliament this year, Mr le Grange announced that 13 556 of the 18 966 people arrested for unrest-related offences in 1985 were under the age of 20.

Children seen by the doctors in the prisons ranged in age from 10 years to 20. Many were being held on charges of public violence.

"Three juveniles were seen who had been awaiting trail for 11 months. There were others, not seen, who were in a similar position."

"Many had been awaiting trial for over two months. Our impression of conditions for awaiting trial juveniles was that one week in some prisons would be enough to engender permanent psychological effects, deep resentment, habits of criminality and loss of faith in the system of justice."

MINISTER of Law and Order . . . Louis le Grange.

All the prisons they visited were overcrowded.

The St Albans prison maximum security section was 153 percent full during May while the medium security section was 105 percent.

During last year's state of emergency, cell occupancy in the medium security section at this prison rose to 236 percent.

The George prison was about 140 percent full at the time of the doctors' visit.

The Prison Service's Brigadier EC van Zyl, who accompanied the doctors said: "Overpopulation is dealt with by the deconcentration of prisoners at prisons with a high population to prisons with a lower concentration."

Rights

Few children knew their legal rights.

"Some had no knowledge that legal representation was possible to arrange."

Turning to medical care, the doctors found "when large numbers of prisoners have to be seen, examination is likely to be cursory."

They recommended that medical staff "refuse to be hustled by the pressure of work to a standard of medical care which is professionally unacceptable."

They also said "the follow-up of notification of injuries sustained while in police custody is not thoroughly pursued."

Brigadier van Zyl responded: "All injuries are recorded, treated and investigated by the SA Prisons' Service and, where necessary, by the police."

Diet

If, on admission, a prisoner was found to be injured, or alleged he had been assaulted, a written report and the medical officer's finding were handed to the SA Police.

The doctors also questioned the prison diet.

"The diet calculated for adults is inadequate, for instance, for teenage boys and their rapid growth spurt."

They concluded that conditions for detainees and awaiting-trial prisoners were generally worse than those of sentenced prisoners.

Lawyers support call on jailed children

10/7/86 STAR

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

A number of leading lawyers and criminologists have endorsed a recent call by two doctors for children to be removed from South Africa's prisons.

They have also criticised the legal system for not making legal defence mandatory in juvenile cases.

And they have warned that a youngster who is jailed often continues offending on his release — leading to more jail sentences.

On Monday, *The Star* carried the findings of paediatricians, Professor Norma Saxe and Dr Margaret Elsworth, who visited jailed juveniles between the ages of 10 and 20, many of whom were being held on charges of public violence.

The doctors criticised the system for not protecting the young — and warned that if no alternatives were found the country could face a generation of juveniles who no longer believed in the way justice was practised by authority.

The doctors added they believed sentenced children should be sent to places of safety. Those awaiting trial should be returned to their parents or guardians, or to places of safety.

But the doctors found no evidence of child abuse in the jails they visited.

Johannesburg attorney Mr Fink Haysom, who has studied prisons, said a study by Amnesty International had shown that prison could evoke various neurotic responses in children, including mental and stress disorders.

South Africa's lack of an effective legal aid system meant a child had no guarantee of legal defence. "They are at the mercy of the juvenile courts."

Sentences for such things as public violence are often harsh, such as that of a 16-year-old who recently received an eight-year sentence for this offence.

Another Johannesburg attorney, Miss Fiona McLachlan, said it should be mandatory for children to have legal representation.

She said interviews she had conducted with children who had come out of jail had shown a number had become hardened and some believed they had no chance of a fair hearing.

"Many of them are picked up time and again by the police, who have no other alternative."

Miss McLachlan said children needed to go into homes or places of safety rather than jails.

Criminologist Mrs Mana Slabbert said a study she had done among 500 young offenders had shown they often fell into a pattern of returning to prison.

It had been shown that prison had a negative effect on youngsters, who were very vulnerable to such things as breaks in contact with their parents.

Neuropsychologist at Wits, Professor Leon Holdstock, said children could develop hardened criminal attitudes while in jail and sometimes became suicidal.

A Prison Service spokesman said it was the ideal to incarcerate young offenders in separate institutions.

"Although some juveniles can be classified as hardened criminals ... the vast majority are more receptive to influence and change than adult transgressors. It is fair to protect them from hardened criminals by means of separate detention."

However, where incarceration in adult facilities is unavoidable, the prison authorities always try to prevent youngsters from being "contaminated by the influence of hardened criminals" and to provide for the special needs of the young.

It is policy to allow prisoners to maintain contact with families and friends. Visits and letters are therefore permitted.

The spokesman pointed out that the Department of Justice had set up a working group to look at strategies and programmes for juveniles.

Hawkers' runners to be banned from CBD

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Hawkers' runners — children who sell goods on behalf of hawkers and who have been accused of harassing people outside supermarkets by forcing their goods on reluctant buyers — are to be banned from the central business district (CBD) here from Monday.

But licensed hawkers will be allowed to move about the CBD to sell their goods.

This is the gist of an agreement hammered out at a meeting in the city hall yesterday between a delegation from the city council and more than 100 hawkers.

The hawkers agreed that any children found hawking in the CBD could be arrested and charged.

The suggestion to act against the runners came from the chairman of the hawkers' committee, Mrs Evelyn Matyeshana, and her deputy, Mrs Monica Mbubi, after the meeting heard that the runners were "out of control".

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Donald Card, warned that the council did not want solutions to cause problems for the hawkers, but if the total ban was acceptable to the hawkers, the city council would "clap hands".

The meeting started with a plea from Mr Card that the council did not want any confrontation with the hawkers but that the hawkers themselves had to advise the council on how to sort out the problems.

The problems included:

- Blocking of entrances to supermarkets by runners;
- Obstruction on pavements by hawkers displaying their goods; and
- Littering.

Mr Card said he had inspected the entrance to a supermarket in Caxton Street last Friday at 5.15 pm and found 38 runners "harassing" a couple who were trying to get out of the supermarket with their child:

"The goods were being pushed under the noses of the couple by at least 19 runners who were constantly being told by the couple that they did not want any of the goods I heard the husband shout to his wife to be careful of her purse," Mr Card said.

He said this was the type of complaint being received. He reiterated that it was illegal to sell in the CBD but that the council and the police had turned a blind eye because they respected the right of the hawkers to try to earn a living.

"But we are inundated by complaints from people and when there is a complaint the police have to act. You must tell us how we can solve this problem because they are your runners and you are ultimately responsible for their control," he told the hawkers.

Mrs Matyeshana said the hawkers' committee had discussed the problems, and elderly hawkers had said they could not move around to sell and needed the children to help them.

Another hawker, Mrs Joyce George, said she agreed with the solution to ban children from the CBD but asked for the decision to be implemented in a month's time

Mrs Mbubi suggested that the runners be banned but that elderly hawkers be allowed to move around and sell in the CBD.

She was backed by Mrs Thelma Moshoeshoe who said elderly hawkers had more manners and would obey the laws.

Mr Card said the suggestions would be tried for a month, starting from tomorrow, but explained he still had to report to the city council. The system would have to be approved by the council.

Mrs Matyeshana asked that the hawkers be given until Monday to withdraw their runners. She said they had employed them for the week and should be allowed to make money to pay them at the end of the week. The suggestion was accepted.

Three orders against assaults

11/7/86 WEEKLY M. (298)

By CARMEL RICKARD, DURBAN

THREE urgent applications restraining police from assaulting teenagers being held under Emergency regulations have been granted over the last week by the Durban Supreme Court.

At the first of the three applications, Justice John Didcott said if police assaulted a detainee it could never be held they acted in good faith. Therefore in spite of the indemnity clause in the Emergency regulations, the court was entitled to hear such applications.

Didcott said he or one of the other Natal judges would visit the detainee involved in the application and take from him a sworn statement about what happened.

He said judges were already visiting detainees following a request by the Minister of Justice that they should do so and he saw no reason why during such a visit an affidavit should not be taken.

This decision by the judge will raise a new legal point, as Didcott asked to hear argument on the return date on the principle of whether the statement should become part of the record.

He said counsel for the Minister would have to argue on the issue without beforehand knowing the content of the statement.

The applications were all brought by the Durban Legal Resources Centre. In all three cases a district surgeon is to visit the detainee and perform a detailed medical examination. The report on this examination is to become part of the court record.

Linda Mkhize brought two applications, one for each of his two teenage sons.

He told the court when he visited them in Westville Prison the older boy, Madoda, was weeping and seemed very afraid.

Madoda allegedly told his father he had been severely assaulted when he refused to "admit" to having made and thrown petrol bombs.

Mkhize said the worst form of assault described by his son was that police attached a gas mask to his head, completely cutting off his air supply. He said this treatment made him feel he was dying and was repeated "on many occasions".

His other son Hamilton claimed he was slapped repeatedly by police.

The third application was brought by Elizabeth Mkame on behalf of her 16-year-old schoolgirl granddaughter, Smyley.

Mkame said when she visited Smyley in Westville Prison she found her underweight, crying and distraught. She told Mkame she had been "severely beaten" by the police on the first two days of her detention and she feared for her future well-being.

In each case a police officer was alleged to have been nearby during the visit, but appeared unconcerned by the allegations made by the detainees.

Court order protects schoolgirl detainee

(298) STAR 15/7/86

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A judge here yesterday granted a temporary interdict restraining police from assaulting or unlawfully interrogating a 15-year-old girl allegedly detained after being found wearing a June 16 T-shirt.

Mr Justice Didcott granted the interim interdict after an urgent application by the girl's grandmother, who is also her guardian.

The Minister of Law and Order, the Commissioner of Police in Durban and the commanding officer of Westville Prison must show cause on August 5 why they should not be interdicted and restrained from assaulting the teenage detainee or interrogating her in any way other than that prescribed and permitted by law.

Medical examination

A district surgeon was also requested to visit her and give her a detailed medical examination.

Mr Chris Nicholson of the Legal Resources Centre, who appeared for the girl's grandmother, said while the respondents did not consent to the order they did not oppose it.

In her affidavit, the guardian said she and her granddaughter had attended a church service in Claremont on June 16. After the service she had gone home and her granddaughter left with schoolfriends.

Minutes after getting home some of her granddaughter's friends rushed in to tell her her granddaughter had been detained

They told her members of the South African Defence Force had asked her to open her jacket to show what T-shirt she was wearing.

Her granddaughter had been wearing a June 16 T-shirt.

The girl's guardian said that evening a Special Branch policeman had phoned to tell her her granddaughter was being detained under emergency regulations at Westville Prison.

She had been allowed to visit her on July 1 and had spoken to her through a glass screen in the company of policewomen.

The grandmother added: "She was very distressed and was crying.

"She said she was asked where she got the T-shirt and if she was a 'Comrade'. She said that in two days of her detention she had been severely beaten.

"She expressed grave concern for her future wellbeing in prison She was in a very emotional state. She looked exhausted, underweight and very afraid."

The child's guardian said she was too concerned for her granddaughter's safety to question her about the beating in the presence of the policewomen.

A newspaper report about a Mr Mkhize who had obtained a court order preventing the authorities from assaulting his son while in detention prompted her to approach the Legal Resources Centre.

Border facing hunger crisis says Frasca

DD 17/7/86

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Over 66 000 children in the Border area face hunger each day in spite of efforts by welfare organisations to alleviate the continually increasing problem.

The regional director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Roselle Frasca, said this figure was based on applications received requesting aid for food. There were more requests from the rural areas but funds were not available to respond to them, she said.

"We are already feeding 150 000 children daily in Border, Transkei and Ciskei and approximately 30 000 adults, mainly elderly people."

She said the Eastern Cape and the Northern Transvaal were among the two worst hit areas in the country affected by hunger, aggravated by drought and the recession.

The chairman of Hungerelief, Mr Gordon Stanford, said a crisis situation was approaching as a result of increasing unemployment.

He said his organisation, which gave food parcels weekly to 125 families in East London and Mdantsane, acted as a bridging aid for those people who were trying to help themselves.

The Border regional director of the Red Cross, Mr A. H. Johnson, said he did not believe there was a hunger crisis in the Border.

He said his organisation did not get involved in general feeding schemes but was involved with disaster and crisis situations such as Crossroads in Cape Town.

He said about 150 people, mainly children, were fed on a weekly basis but the numbers were restricted depending on the funds available.

Plan for children's soup kitchen

Mercury 16/7/86

298

Mercury Reporter

THE Phoenix North Civic Association is planning to run a soup kitchen in the township to help children of the unemployed

Mr Sham Maharaj, the association's president, said they were looking for donors to sponsor food and volunteers to man the soup kitchen at the Anglican Church in Kylemore Close, Unit 17, Phoenix.

The association had written to various local business houses for support and the initial response was favourable.

'We have the support of local doctors and other concerned individuals,' he said, adding that the association had decided to run the soup kitchen after a recent survey had found that a large number of children went to school on an empty stomach.

'Many were from homes in which the breadwinners have become unemployed, and these children were under-nourished and therefore performed badly in the classroom,' he said.

Depending on the success of the first session on July 23 between 12 noon and 2 p m, consideration would be given to running it on a daily basis

The association is calling a meeting of all interested persons at the Stanmore Library in Phoenix on Friday at 7 30 p m to discuss the proposals.

DD 16/7/86 (298)

The chairman of the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, Mrs Emy Colquhoun, left, and the society's director, Mrs Laura Muller.

Third emergency home for children in EL

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The East London Child and Family Welfare Society is planning to open the first emergency home here for white children.

The society's finance committee chairman, Mr S. Whitfield, said yesterday the closest emergency home for white children was in Port Elizabeth.

He said the society had received two donations from service clubs totalling R17 000 and the society had committed R50 000 from its own funds towards the project — estimated to cost about R100 000.

Mr Whitfield said the money would go towards buying a house in Belgravia — which would keep a maximum of six children at a time — renovations to the house and maintenance.

He said it was hoped the home would be in operation by the end of the year.

In her director's report, Mrs Laura Muller said emergency homes provided an important, supportive and essential service. There were two such homes for black and coloured children, in Parkside and in Duncan Village.

The homes enable social workers to assess the problems and to decide which steps to take to reconstruct the family or to place abandoned children in foster care.

She also said the the emergency home in Pefferville had been closed after many people moved from the area. It was hoped to re-establish it in Buffalo Flats.

● The past year at the Clarissa Newman Creche and pre-primary school has been challenging but happy and rewarding, with the staff, parents and the East London Child and Family Welfare committee working together in harmony and creating a feeling of security and belonging in each child, Mrs Muller said.

She said the creche had cared for 100 preschool children and 40 babies housed in two separate houses.

She said in August last year, the Social Welfare inspector, during his annual visit, commended the creche.

"Despite careful budgeting, we have again had a heavy year financially due to the spiralling cost of food, equipment and repairs.

"It was found necessary to erect a fence around the whole of the creche grounds, equipment had to be replaced and our buildings maintained," Mrs Muller said.

She said volunteers from the coloured community continued to control the managemenet of the Parkside Play centre. The 140 children who attend the centre were being prepared for primary school so that they, in turn, will be

Children drawn to the soup kitchens

DD 17/7/86

298

From MAUREEN JOHNSON in Johannesburg

For the first time since the 1930s, white children are lining up at soup kitchens for free meals in working-class suburbs of big cities.

Resentful and increasingly insecure, the ranks of South Africa's poor and unemployed whites are swelling as political uncertainty and threats of economic sanctions batter the economy.

"We've always had some whites with financial problems But it is only now that it is becoming very bad," said the Rev Leon de Koker, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church

Mr De Koker started a soup kitchen 15 months ago in Johannesburg's Jan Hofmeyr suburb, a bleak district of public housing for whites

The children in the bread lines are the offspring of parents who are semi-skilled or without skills Such families are vulnerable not only to the fierce recession but also to the crumbling of apartheid laws and practices that for decades kept blacks out of jobs reserved for whites

"We have had children who were fainting at school because of lack of nourishment There is awful poverty, real need," Mr De Koker said

The Department of Manpower said white unemployment is rising, but still only 2 per cent — a figure regarded by analysts as almost as inaccurate as the official estimate of 8,4 per cent black unemployment

Sanlam said in its latest economic review that at least 18 per cent of urban blacks were jobless University of Stellenbosch researchers estimate white unemployment now running at 6 per cent, with 188 000 urban whites now looking for work, compared with 105 000 a year ago

Poverty among whites does not compare to the plight of millions of blacks in segregated urban ghettos and tribal homelands

But white poverty is real, growing and helping fuel support for the ultra-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging The movement's supporters have broken up four meetings of the National Party, saying it is caving in to black demands

Mr De Koker's soup kitchen, which survives on food donated by store owners and cash gifts of R1 500 a month, started with about 100 primary and high school children coming every lunchtime

There are now 211 — mainly children from families drawing unemployment insurance fund grants of R164 a month for adults and R49 for each child After six months, even this stops unless recipients can prove weekly they are trying to find work

Mrs Johanna Swanepoel, a warm, matronly janitor's wife known in Jan Hofmeyr as "Tannie Swanny" organises the soup kitchen and is its tireless fund-raiser

During current strikes by blacks at dairies and retail outlets to protest at the detentions of union leaders under the state of emergency, Mrs Swanepoel packed unemployed whites into her car to do the blacks' jobs on occasional shifts

She complained managers paid the men R20 for a seven-hour shift instead of a promised R30 "They treated them worse than blacks"

Mrs Swanepoel, a supporter of the AWB, blamed the present troubles partly on a government "that has let the blacks get out of hand".

"The more you give them, the more they burn," Mrs Swanepoel said of 22 months of anti-apartheid unrest.

But among many whites battling to get by, politics appears to be a less consuming issue than for wealthy white liberals, with their dinner party debates, or seething youth in the black townships

In the Barnard family — nine people spanning three generations living in a sparsely furnished three-bedroom house political questions draw little response

Mr Frederick Barnard, 33, last worked when he had a three-month stint this year painting street lamps and weeding Johannesburg city parks under a state-funded job programme

The government allocated R600 million for a nationwide job programme this year — open to all races The pay is R15 a day

The Barnards don't have a black servant But some other poor whites do — living in shared economic degradation, with the social divisions dictated by race still firmly intact

Mrs Magdelena Lombard's 54-year-old husband, a former miner and their son, a house painter with a matric are out of work and have been rejected by the welfare department for benefits The family income is a R180 disability pension she receives because she suffers chronic emphysema

Out back in the tiny yard, living in a storage shed, is a black domestic servant and her two children

"I need the native girl I don't pay her anything, but I would if I could," Mrs Lombard said "She's prepared to work just for the room She gets porridge and other food from her church — if I haven't got anything, she shares it with me" — Sapa-AP

(298)

New home 'lekker', say city street boys

ARGUS 21/7/86

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN city street boys have given their new home the thumbs-up.

Patrick's House in Hope Street — not forgetting the food — is "lekker", they say.

At the opening the new centre for street boys on Saturday, the Deputy-Mayor, Mr Peter Muller, praised the work and dedication of the staff of the Homestead, the organisation which runs the centre.

Places like Patrick's House were vital to keep children off the streets and make them feel useful members of society able to realise their full potential, he said.

A University of Cape Town study last year found that more than 300 boys slept on Cape Town's streets every night.

"We have the facilities to accommodate only a fraction of that number," said Homestead social worker Mrs Ann Ntebe.

"There is no provision for girls. We don't have the finance or the staff to handle an extended project. But we're very excited about our new premises and what we can do for our boys."

Patrick's House, which can accommodate 30 boys between 11 and 18, will operate as a second-stage home. Boys straight off the street will be housed at the Homestead's other centre in New Church Street, which has space for 15.

Of the 18 boys at Patrick's House 15 attend school and three have jobs.

The boys are cared for by two house fathers, a house mother and a small domestic staff Contact with families is encouraged and from time to time boys return home.

Patrick's House is rented from the Catholic Church for a nominal sum.

about this dust menace," says Mr Pengelley.

Bureau wants child day-care centres for all

Mercury: 24/07/86

Municipal Reporter

THE Women's Bureau of Durban is to lobby the City Council for an amended by-law requiring child-care facilities for all races in suburb and township developments, public buildings, new office blocks and flats within the next five years.

The Durban Bureau, a 3 000 member non-racial apolitical organisation, suggests that the amenities could then be rented out to entrepreneurs

The bureau's request claims the 'world-wide tendency obliging women to assume the dual responsibility of child-care as well as work' is exacerbated in Durban by the high divorce rate and deteriorating economy.

'The shortage — and the prohibitive red tape for those starting up facilities — creates hardship for everyone from factory workers to executives,' said a bureau chairman Jane Tarr.

'We want it recognised that the general well-being of the community, as well as its overall productivity, will be improved by more child-care centres'

Manco chairman Sybil Hotz has asked the medical officer of health, Dr Muriel Richter, to investigate the letter and report back.

'I agree that there aren't enough day-care centres — it is desperate in the black areas — but over-legislation may not be necessary, or even enforceable,' she said.

bowlers in brance parade

national chairman of MOTH, rolled the symbolic first wood of the tournament.

The bemedalled bowlers, accompanied by the band of the Royal Natal Carbineers, then assembled for an annual remembrance parade down Church Street from the library to the Memorial Arch on the corner of Church and Longmarket streets.

A remembrance service was conducted at the Memorial Arch by the Rev Brian Fennel and a wreath was laid by the chairman of the tournament committee.

The traditional two-minute silence was observed before a bugler played the Last Post and Reveille.

The tournament, which begins on Monday, will see MOTH teams from all four provinces, Transkei and South West Africa in action at 13 venues throughout the Pietermaritzburg area.

Each team will play two games daily, with the finals

died following the poisoning of a Chatsworth family who ate food cooked in concentrated vitamin D. She was Lekha Singh, 14.

FORM OF PAYMENT: All cheques (n
ALL VISA AND MASTE

THE ISRAEL PERSPECTIVE '86
Join our tour to the Holy Land
September 15 — October 1, 1986

LIQUOR
BARGAINS GALO
53 QUEEN STREET — DURB
PHONE: 3060776

The Natal Mercury

'blast pipeline

...—Mozambique's ...e rebels said yes... that they had blown destroyed a section ...line which carried the port of Beira to ...we ...mbican National ...nce spokesman Mr Correia said in a ...nt telephoned to news agencies in Lisb that section 66 of the pip line, which is Zimbabw main source of fuel, w still burning after the sa tage last Thursday at meg in central Sofa province.

There was no indep dent confirmation of claim. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Hard-up parents abandoning children, says welfare society

STAR 24/7/86 (298)

By Jackie Unwin

Desperate parents hit by the recession and unable to feed and care for their children are abandoning them, says the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

Field worker Mrs Marie Kruger reports that parents are approaching the society in increasing numbers asking to place their children in foster care because they can no longer provide for them.

The society says that if the grant for black children was raised to that for white children, hundreds more foster homes could be found.

At present a monthly allowance of R124 is paid for the care of white children, R85,50 for coloured and R48 for black children.

"It is a vicious circle," said Mrs Kruger. "A lot of people are losing their jobs. They cannot afford to take care of the children and plead for them to be placed in foster care. Often due to economic pressures the mother has to start working and cannot afford day-care facilities so the children are left on their own.

"We do our best to offer some kind of help such as organising cheaper or free day-care, or attempt to get a maintenance grant for the family.

"There has been an upsurge of couples who have come to the end of their tether and dump their children. Then we have no alternative but to place the children in care."

Mrs Jackie Loffell, manager of foster care and adoptions for the society, said: "It is terrible for the child — and agonising for the parents.

"We are getting more families in this situation coming to us all the time — far more than six months or a year ago.

"There is much more real, material need now than we are used to dealing with — and families suffering hardship are right across the board, black and white."

The society has a sponsorship scheme. Individuals, service clubs and business organisations help to fund foster care in two ways.

Some pay towards the support of a particular child and receive an annual report on that child.

Others pay into a pool which is administered monthly to children who are in particularly serious need — especially black children receive a smaller monthly grant.

There is also a group of sponsors paying into a fund to prevent babies having to go into institutional care and help provide the individual attention they need.

298

EVE Post 24/7/86

Home for destitute children on cards

Post Reporter

SOS VILLAGES, the international organisation which builds centres for destitute, homeless children, will open a complex in Port Elizabeth — if contributions from the area are forthcomming.

This assurance was given by Mr Dave Jackson, director of SOS Villages in South Africa, who yesterday disclosed that he had firm commitments from four Port Elizabeth companies — Goodyear, General Motors, Otis and Philips Carbon Black.

SOS Villages plan to open a centre in Grahamstown next year with a R1,5-million Government loan, and funding from the private sector.

Far from being merely a children's home, the SOS Village includes a community centre and a pre-school educational centre.

From this will evolve satellite child care schemes, women's groups, adult education schemes, soup kitchens and other self-help schemes.

The children will live with foster parents in groups of 10 a house in each village, which caters for children of all races.

Each village will cost R1,5 million to complete.

DD 25/7/86

G'town SOS village will be country's third

(298)

GRAHAMSTOWN —Grahamstown will become the third centre in South Africa and the 501st worldwide to have an SOS village, the Phalo SOS Children's Village, it was decided at the Phalo Children's Home annual meeting this weekend.

A mandate was given to the home's board to conclude a final agreement with the SOS Village Association (SOSVA), to adjust the constitution, appoint representatives to the SOS national board, and continue negotiations with architects and building contractors.

The Phalo village, with pre-school and after-care centres, should be ready for occupation in 1987.

The board was given a wide mandate for swift action, when instant decisions were needed.

Sketching the background of their "joining hands", the chairman of the Phalo Board, the reverend Johann Els, said, "Since our first application was submitted in June 1982, we have experienced long periods of elaborate, frustrating negotiations, to raise a loan and find an acceptable body to stand surety"

In December last year, the East Cape Development Board (ECBD) agreed that Rhini Town Council would undertake surety and the ECDB would build. The cost in rent and to service the loan, would be R5 042 a month.

At that point the Phalo board decided to investigate alternatives. At a special meeting it was decided SOSVA be asked to become involved.

"Only this month did SOS report back indicating sufficient funds had been found and the international body approved the project," Mr Els added.

"We have the site allocated by Rhini, SOS will be the agent and it remains for us to inform Rini and the Grahamstown City Council, as the relevant authorities," he said

A Phalo board and SOSVA member, Mrs Thelma Henderson, said there were more than 70 000 children in South Africa in "desperate need", plus thousands of others whose family life had disintegrated and who were growing up without security or social skills There were 73 state homes for white children, 26 for coloureds, 18 for Indians and nine for blacks.

"It is obvious the need for homes for blacks is most urgent. In the East Cape, 67 per cent of black children are illegitimate, while 55 per cent grow up without a proper family environment," Mrs Henderson added.

Funding the Phalo village would be three-tiered government subsidy, local authorities and the private sector, including "ordinary people" who formed friendship families and adopted children

The cost of an SOS village was between R1 and R2 million

"If Phalo joins hands with SOS, the board will receive the blessing of the national and international body. All the ground work achieved by the Phalo committee will come to fruition," Mrs Henderson added.

The meeting's invited guest speaker, the national director of SOSVA in South Africa, Mr Dave Jackson, was unable to attend.

● The SOS movement sprung from the compassion of a German who was moved by the plight of destitute children, during the immediate post-war years

He started the first SOS village in the Tyrol in 1949. By last year there were 500 projects worldwide in 78 countries.

South Africa's first SOS village was established south of Johannesburg. — DDR

W/E Post 26/7/86

(298)

Need for children's home is desperate

By CATHY SCHNELL

THERE was not a single children's home for young Africans in the Cape Province and the increase in the number of abandoned babies underlined a desperate need for a such a home to be built.

Consequently urgent support was needed to establish an SOS Village — a centre looking after needy children of all races — in Port Elizabeth.

These were the views of various child care experts who addressed a meeting held by the National Council of Women (SA) in PE this week.

Mrs Enid Smuts, director of the Child and Family Welfare, said there was a home for coloured boys in PE but no home for coloured girls or African children in the entire Cape Province.

There was one children's home in Mdantsane in Ciskei, as well as a reformatory in the Ciskei. "This means that little children have to be sent away to other provinces where they don't even speak the child's home language," she said.

The economic recession, attendant eroding of the traditional extended family system and the increase in the number of single-parent families, had contributed to the increase in the number of abandoned children.

The Rev G Phenga, of the Saint Barnabas Church in Kwazakele, said many babies were found abandoned in dustbins and many mothers did not claim their children after treatment at the hospital.

Some school drop-outs who could not find work became vagrants and street urchins.

Dr A Freeman, a paediatrician at Livingstone Hospital said: "So many of the cases are tragic. How can a child grow up a normal, healthy person if he is hungry and is sharing a single room with at least 20 other people?"

Mr Dave Jackson, national director of SOS Villages in SA, said a village would be established here if funds were forthcomming from the PE private sector and so far he had firm assurances for such support from some business concerns.

Building the complex at R1,5 million was no problem. There were Government loans to do this. The problem was to ensure continued funds for running the complex and for food for the children so funds would have to come from the PE community itself.

The SOS — literally meaning 'Save our Souls' — is more a village complex than a children's home.

Mr Jackson said such a complex could house between 120 and 200 children, but its influence would spread to up to 800 children as well as adults and older youths.

The centre is divided into the village housing cottage complex (with 10 children and a house mother in each cottage), a community centre and a pre-school centre.

These centres in turn would lead to the emergence of women's groups, youth groups and satellite child care schemes like creches and nursery schools.

There are plans for an SOS village in Grahamstown.

The SOS Villages is an international organisaton with similar villages worldwide.

Finding foster homes 'an impossible task'

W/E ARGUS 26/7/86

298

The rejected ones

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Babies, some only a few days old, are being dumped by their mothers at the casualty ward of the King Edward VIII Hospital, where 250 cases have been handled in the past six months.

Others have been found in dustbins wrapped in black plastic bags, under bridges or left at the side of the road.

Finding adoptive parents and foster homes for abandoned children is almost an impossible task for social workers, who are unable to cope with this ever-growing problem.

Mrs Linda Motsemme, supervisor of the Durban African Child and Welfare Society, said that most of the unwanted children were placed in the Othandweni Infants' Home in Lamontville.

"We try to find their parents but in most cases we have absolutely nothing to go on. Once the child is in the infants' home we can only hope we can place him in a foster home or find adoptive parents."

But Mrs Motsemme said that in the present economic climate and with the high rate of unemployment not many people were prepared to take on an extra mouth to feed.

Not found

"A State grant of R48 a month a child is received by families prepared to act as foster parents. This is not enough, so there is little chance of any of the children finding homes."

Velaphi — as he has been named by social workers at King Edward VIII Hospital — is an eight-month-old boy who was left at the out-patients section when he was three months old.

His mother cannot be located and he is soon to be sent to Othandweni Infants' Home.

Salena is seven years old and mentally retarded. She was admitted to the hospital in 1984 by her mother under the pretext that her daughter was ill. The mother has never visited the bedridden child.

Thandeka was nine days old when she was found abandoned by police in Isipingo. She was admitted suffering from neonatal jaundice. Now she is seven months old and there had been no trace of her family.

But she is one of the lucky ones — a childless couple wants to adopt her.

New soup kitchens to feed Helenvale hungry

Post Reporter

THERE has been a marked increase in malnutrition among the children of Helenvale and eight new soup kitchens are to be started there in August.

The secretary of the Help Our People Eat organisation (Hope), Mr Edward Anthony, said it ran soup kitchens in the area with the help of mothers and served soup to about 800 children daily.

Last week new executive and fund-raising committees were formed to keep up the good work, he said.

Evening Post 29/7/86 (298)

Post Women's World

Centre enriches lives of pre-schoolers

298

By JENNY CULLUM

PRE-SCHOOL care can enrich a child's life whether it is as informal as "child-minding" or as organised as an educare centre with qualified teachers.

The Early Learning Centre in Port Elizabeth, which caters for all those involved in the world of the pre-school child, has recently moved to its own premises in Campbell Street, Central, after outgrowing its space at its parent body, the Urban Foundation.

Mrs Lally Viljoen is director of the centre, which offers resources and advice and runs training courses and workshops in pre-school skills.

Mrs LALLY VILJOEN

Pre-school care for children up to the age of six years includes anyone from the grandmother who looks after a child during the day while the mother is working, to teacher-aids, creche assistants, playschool, day care and educare staffs.

The centre caters for all races.

Lack of pre-school skills was seen by the De Lange Commission as one of the main reasons for the high drop-out rate in black schools. Children started attending school without basic skills such as knowing how to control a pencil correctly.

The idea of pre-school care is to stimulate and guide the child, by developing his physical, social, emotional and thinking processes.

Since 1977, the foundation has spent about R500 000 on pre-school facilities in the Eastern Cape

The centre acts in response to requests from the community when a need for pre-school care exists They help both in establishing new pre-schools and maintaining existing ones

Mrs Viljoen said that an important part of the centre's work was organising training programmes, both elementary and more advanced Some courses are held at Emthonjeni Training Centre.

Thousands of children have benefited directly and indirectly through the centre.

Child-minding groups are trained at the centre so that mothers or others looking after children can offer more than just custodial skills

Art and music are among the interests which can be introduced, to enlarge the child's horizons.

Creative play can be used to stimulate the child's imagination.

Learning how to interest pre-school children in arts and crafts is one of the skills gained by students at training programmes and workshops at the Early Learning Centre. This group found the subject absorbing.

Instead of just "looking after" a child at home, a child-minder can "teach" them through creative activities such as play with sand and water, music and movement

In both rural and urban areas, the centre holds courses for groups of pre-school teachers

The centre's course for assistant teachers informs them on child development, activities, organising the playroom, infant health care and nutrition, administration and general methods.

About 21 pre-schools have been helped with physical improvement to their premises from 1978 up to last year.

The training programmes helped 171 students in 1983, 239 in 1984, and 212 last year.

The centre hopes to make simple educational toys available at low cost to pre-schools There is also a small "shop" where basic pre-school requirements such as paint and glue are sold.

Next month, a workshop will be held on music and in September the subject will be making educational equipment. Anyone interested is invited to attend

The centre's telephone number is 563644

A basic pre-school training programme is held regularly at Emthonjeni Training Centre and is intended for students who have no previous training in pre-school skills

The course is free and lasts three weeks At the end a certificate is given to students An intermediate course is also run

"Commerce and industry are showing great interest through the Urban Foundation in pre-school education and are becoming involved," said Mrs Viljoen Proper child care centres free workers of worry about the welfare of children left at home.

A leading Port Elizabeth industrialist said that industry should be financially supportive of pre-school care, channelling its efforts in contributing to its social responsibilities through the Urban Foundation which was established by the private sector. This ensured a disciplined approach to the problem of disadvantaged children

Child held for nine days

Cape Times 31/7/86

298

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A nine-year-old boy from New Brighton was held in police cells here for nine days after being arrested for allegedly stealing a bicycle.

His aunt, who had been "frantic with worry", learnt on Monday of his arrest after the Black Sash had traced him to the divisional police headquarters at Louis le Grange Square.

Police, however, say they tried to reach the family to inform them of the arrest but without success. They say the boy, who may not be named, was kept alone in the cells and did not mix with criminals.

The boy went missing on July 19.

He has already appeared in court. The case was postponed until August 4. He was granted R10 bail.

His aunt said they had thought he was being held under emergency regulations.

Major Eddie Everson, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said juveniles were held in cells all by themselves, which is why the boy had been transferred to Louis le Grange Square where there are "modern facilities".

DD 1/8/86 (298)

Home to place children in suburban houses

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The East London children's home, Malcomess House, was trying to move away from the "under one roof" care concept which had often proved inadequate in fulfilling the needs of the children, the director, Mr Barrie Lodge, said yesterday.

To do this, the home intended placing children in suburban houses and had already acquired one house.

"This will provide a more natural environment closer to where they would go after leaving the home," Mr Lodge said.

Up until about 10 years ago the accepted concept of caring for children was the village system of a cluster of separate cottages on one piece of ground.

English and American organisations moved away from this and had achieved marked success following their decisions to place children under care in "normal" houses in the community.

Because of an increase in the number of children it had to care for, Malcomess House was faced with the option of developing existing ground or looking for houses in the community.

"We decided on the latter but would still like to develop the plot by building cottages for the children who needed the anonymity of a children's home within the walls of a campus.

"Some children are not ready to be placed into a community," he added.

The home's first house was bought last year and had proved a success, Mr Lodge said.

"Thanks to the Port Rex Lions, we are in the position to look for another house," he added.

The Lions had been approached to help raise funds because the home's administration "felt they were losing ground with a group of children and could not wait for money to be arranged through the normal channels."

They were, however, looking at buying another five or six houses during the next few years but would be approaching the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works for financial assistance in the form of a low-interest loan.

The department had indicated it was willing to support development in this direction, Mr Lodge said.

"Track-record has shown that Malcomess House is a forward-looking and thinking organisation but, like every other children's home in the country, is still forced to live with the daily problems of meeting its running costs, which is the difference in what the state gives us per head and what it really costs for the care of the children."

In an effort to try and maintain running costs they were planning to open a charity shop in mid-August.

W/E Post 16/8/86 (298)

New system helps mend broken lives

By CATHY SCHNELL

HOMELY surroundings mend children's broken lives.

Nothing proves this more dramatically than the successes experienced by the EP Children's Home and the Protea Home of Safety.

Since the introduction of the cottage system at the EP Children's home, children there have shown a marked improvement in their school work, there have been no runaways and, for the first time this century, two children are aiming for tertiary education.

Before the cottage system was introduced last year, three children were transferred to schools of industries when the home found they could not serve their needs.

This year, no child has needed to be transferred.

The principal, Mr F G Wells, describes the change in the children as "fantastic".

He expects the "turnover" of children to increase from 20% this year to 30% next year.

In 1983-84 the turnover rate was only 15%.

"The turnover rate means that a child has been emotionally healed and has been sent either to foster homes or to their parents — if the parent home situation is satisfactory.

"With a waiting list of 34 for the home, this means more children can be healed and returned to the community"

The cottage system — with a house mother, father and another helper sharing a cottage with 10 to 12 children of different ages and sexes — offers a family-type lifestyle with 24-hour child care.

This is a far cry from the impersonal dormitary system the home used to operate.

This intensive care is coupled with care from social workers and psychologists.

Children at the Protea Home of Safety in Forest Hill have also benefited emotionally from structural changes introduced to the home.

Wooden partitions have been built between beds in the dormitaries, resulting in more privacy for the child.

Each "room" has a chair, a bookshelf and a bed. The home now has a swimming pool, donated by Lions.

Mr J Stander, regional Director of the Department of Health Services and Welfare, Administration House of Assembly, said the next step was to construct a recreational hall with one-way windows where child-care experts could study the children.

Mr Stander said the home was extending its influence on a community level with the introduction of a toddler play group at the home for children from the area.

The strong emphasis on the emotional nurturing and assessment of the child can be seen in the staff complement, which includes social workers, a nurse, a clinical psychologist and an occupational therapist.

"The children are sent to us by the courts. When they get to us they are at their most vulnerable.

"They have just been taken from their homes and are raw with hurt — emotional and often physical."

"It is up to the home to decide where the children would be best suited to go — either to a children's home, to foster parents, to be returned to their natural home under supervision of a social worker, or even to an industrial school if they show behavioural problems."

Mr Stander said the average stay of a child was about six to eight weeks.

The intake fluctuated constantly, but at present there were 42 children, including two babies and three toddlers.

The home can accomodate about 50 children.

DD 18/8/86 (298)

Release children call by academics

CAPE TOWN — Fifty-two professors and associate professors from the University of Cape Town faculty of medicine have called for the immediate release of detained children and for the urgent reconsideration and repeal of the "drastic detention regulations".

In a letter published in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal, the 52 said imprisonment without charge or trial, especially of children, "degrades our society, heaps injustice on injustice and reflects callousness and inhumanity which are anathema to all who respect the Western principles to which our country claims to subscribe".

The letter noted that over recent weeks many people, including young children, have been detained — for potentially longer periods than in the past.

"These detentions are often made without sufficient evidence to bring charges in a court of law. Basic rights such as bail facilities and a trial, which are granted to suspected murderers, are denied to these detainees.

"The adverse effects on health, particularly on mental health, especially that of children (the future of this country) and their parents are incalculable," the letter said.

In another letter to the medical journal from the executive of the Society of Psychiatrists, concern was expressed at the detention of children, saying any but the briefest period of detention for essential investigation could be harmful to them.

The letter, signed by Professors O. Ben-Arie and Eleanor Nash on behalf of the society, said prolonged imprisonment meant separation from the child's family and from society and could lead to "impairment of healthy development and maturation, particularly in young children at a sensitive phase of their development."

The society recommended that children who had been detained and who showed signs of psychological disturbance should be assessed by experts as soon as possible.

Release women and children from jail — PAC

18/8/86 SOWETAN 298

THE United Nations' Special Committee Against Apartheid last week adopted a statement calling on the international community to demand the unconditional release of women and children from jail and to increase the level of assistance to victims of apartheid.

The statement was adopted at a meeting held in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the struggle of women in South Africa and Namibia. The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) was represented by MrsNontathu Mzothane, women's representative in Lesotho, who said the 30th anniversary of women's protest against passes was remembered as the day Azanian women rejected in unequivocal terms the imposition of passes on them by the South African Government.

Mrs Mzothane told the meeting that "those laws separated women for months on end from their husbands who toiled in the white areas".

She praised "the mothers of Azania" who have stood by their children in their glory. A call was also made on the women of the world to support the Azanian struggle.

Mrs Mzothane said: "Do not be deceived by the so-called reforms by Botha. When I say they are meant for your (international community) consumption to avoid pressure of mandatory economic sanctions, while maintaining the apartheid structure itself — some type of sugar-coating to enable our people to swallow suppression and humiliation — I know what I am talking about. I come from there. I am not a Mrs Thatcher."

- Meanwhile the United Nations Educational Training Programme for Southern Africa has offered scholarships to several South Africans, among them is Thandeka Ncube, who was chosen for her outstanding performance in high school in spite of a tragedy that befell her and her family. She will be attending at the City University of New York.
- This article has been heavily censored to comply with security legislation.

Low foster care grants intensify plight of black children

By Lesley Cowling

The plight of children needing foster parents has reached alarming proportions.

At a recent seminar on fostering, a foster care supervisor said there were only five foster mothers available who would take coloured children "in need of care" — all other facilities were full.

"We need hundreds more younger foster parents — many of our existing parents are pensioners or ill," Mrs J Palanyandi said.

The situation is worse for black children. Social workers had to make double placements to temporary foster homes because there were no more foster parents available, and Child Welfare's Soweto family care centre, Othandweni, and the four other children's homes in Soweto were full.

The fact that grants to people fostering coloured and black children were so much smaller than grants for white children, did not help the situation. Foster parents to white children received grants of R122 a child each month. Coloured foster parents received R85,50 and black foster parents, R48.

State grants were stopped when a black child reached 16 or a coloured child reached 18, while white children were subsidised until they left school, said Mrs Palanyandi.

This meant that foster parents, most of whom were pensioners, could no longer afford to keep the child in their home after the grants were stopped.

The child then relied on a welfare organisation to seek sponsorship or re-apply for State grants to assist with education — a move which could take six months to show results.

The agency knew of only one black child whose grant had been reinstated.

Ms Jackie Loffell, Child Welfare's manager of foster care and adoptions, said foster care parenting gave children the chance of receiving individual adult attention and learning how healthy families worked. Social workers ultimately aimed to re-unite the child with its natural family, she said.

Foster homes were considered suitable for children whose birth parents could not look after them, but who could not be adopted as they remained legally and emotionally tied to these parents, she said.

Reasons for this included family problems such as illness, emotional breakdown, marital problems, single parenthood, child neglect or abuse or alcohol dependency — all often compounded by financial or accommodation problems, Ms Loffell said.

Children were placed in foster care either by an order of the Children's Court — as was often the case with very young children — or by a Children's Home, the route usually of older children who first get to know their foster parents through being hosted at their homes at weekends and during holidays.

She said the differing standards did not save the Government money.

"Ultimately they have to pay for the institutional care of an unemployed, uneducated person," she said.

Types of foster parents needed were:

- Those who could offer a home, on a long-term basis, to children who could not be reunited with their families.
- Those who could cope with children needing 24-hour care — ideally mothers should have time to spend with the children and have their own accommodation.
- Emergency foster parents who could provide a bed until a suitable placement could be found.
- Those who could cope with children with special emotional needs or severe problems.

Interested parties should contact the Johannesburg Child Welfare, foster care department at 836-5381.

Bold new move to aid city's twilight children

1.9.86 STAR (298)

By Janine Simon

"Twilight Children" plans to set up a complete rehabilitation centre for street children — a move which, if successful, will re-write South African social work rule books.

There are no regulations covering this sort of child, said director of Twilight Children, Mr John de Villiers, in his annual report.

The organisation works with all children found sleeping without adult care in back alleyways and dustbins of Johannesburg and surrounding areas.

REHABILITATE

Its envisaged centre will operate on a utility basis, to rehabilitate the children and then channel them to suitable homes, Mr de Villiers said.

This centre, and existing shelters for these children, could not be classified as institutions under the Children's Act as the act did not cover temporary rehabilitation centres. Children's homes care for young people until they reach the normal release age of 18 or until they leave school.

"Should Government agencies, using the existing rule books, try to oversee a children's home created specifically for the needs of street children the project would fail," Mr de Villiers said.

For example, the organisation would be put to considerable expense to establish a centre complying with present government requirements compared to the cost of setting up its envisaged utility centres.

It would take years to raise the funds for these higher costs.

And, as government departments had not yet replied to their requests for disability grants, Twilight Children would have to rely on private sector financing for their rehabilitation centre, Mr de Villiers said.

● Twilight Children was formed 23 months ago and now holds regular weekly meetings with children in Hillbrow, Soweto, Lenasia and Rosebank

The children attending these rehabilitative group sessions have responded very positively to the obvious caring of the adult volunteers, he said.

Cou

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he feel that an identity document without a photograph is an effective means of controlling the situation in schools?

The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, these matters are decided at local level and the people have to decide at those levels which measures are the most effective.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, has he received any complaints from teachers who are having to act as security guards and are resenting the fact that they have to fulfil a dual role?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the reply is "no".

Q col 2507

Zambia: detention of South Africans

HANSARD 2/9/86

*29 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(1) Whether he has had any communications with the Government of Zambia in connection with the alleged detention of certain South Africans in that country; if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on these communications; if not, why not, if so what was the (a) nature of the communications and (b) response of the Government of Zambia?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) and (b) In view of the sensitivity of the matter it is considered inadvisable to make details of these communications public.

Restrictions on students/scholars

*30. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department recently issued any notices regarding the alteration of the restrictions placed on students/scholars in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, (a) how many, (b) when were these notices issued and (c), what were the contents of each notice;

(2) whether there were any differences in the wording of these notices, if so, (a) what differences and (b) why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) Falls away

Q col 2508

Child Care Act

HANSARD 2/9/86 (298)

*31. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 872 on 13 May 1986, a date has as yet been set for the commencement of the Child Care Act, No 74 of 1983; if not, why not; if so, what is that date?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Yes—1 December 1986

Development and Housing Board

HANSARD

*1 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works.

(1) (a) What are the names of the members of the Development and Housing Board established in terms of the Development and Housing Act, No 103 of 1985, (b) how were these members selected for appointment, (c) what (i) are the qualifications and (ii) is the experience of each of these members in this regard and (d) what remuneration do the members of the Board receive;

(2) whether nominations for members of the Board were requested from the United Municipal Executive of South Africa; if so, how many nominations were received;

(3) whether any of the nominees were appointed, if not, why not; if so, which nominees?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works) (Question laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) (aa) Mr W J van der M Marais (Chairman)

(bb) Mr J G M van Straten (Vice-Chairman)

(cc) Mr J N Swart (Member)

(dd) Mr S B Myers (Member)

(ee) Mr R B Viljoen (Member)

(ff) Mr J van Zyl (Member)

(b) During the discussion of the Development and Housing Bill on 19 June 1985, I indicated (p 8319 of Hansard No 20) that it is the intention to find persons who are experts in the field of housing for appointment to the Board and that members of the private sector will also be appointed. In the interest of continuity it was also considered important that at least two of the members must have a sound knowledge of the activities of the Community Development Board, and the National Housing Commission, respectively.

(c) (i)

(aa) B.Sc. (Eng. Civ.)

(bb) Matric

(cc) Cape Senior Certificate

(dd) B.Sc (Eng. Civ)

(ee) Dip (Proc)

(ff) B.Com.

(ii) (aa) Chairman of the National Housing commission, who was appointed on account of his knowledge and experience of the activities of the said Commission.

(bb) Managing Director of Urban Management Company (Pty) Ltd, executive member of the Board of Estate Agents (Chairman from 1980 to 1982), member of SAPOA as well as various Committees of SAPOA, member of the South African Institute of Estate Agents and member of the South African Institute of Valuers On account of his knowledge and experience in the field of housing and related professions the member can be regarded as an expert in this field.

(cc) Vice-Chairman of the Community Development Board who was appointed on account of his knowledge and experience of the activities of the said Board.

(dd) Civil engineer and registered town and regional planner; retired General Manager of Garden Cities Housing Utility Company and an acknowledged expert in the field of housing.

DD 12/9/86 (258)

Child haven battle goes on

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The five-year battle to establish a haven for destitute children in Buffalo Flats is continuing.

The Coloured Management Committee has been informed that the House of Representatives is still investigating the matter.

In 1979, the CMC considered the need and desirability of establishing the haven and the matter has been investigated consistently since then.

State Health services, through a schoool nurse operating in the area, carried out the investigation which showed that poverty was prevalent in East London and the neighbouring districts. This placed children at a great disadvantage.

A sub-committee was later elected to pursue the matter and the MP for Border in the House of Representatives, Mr Peter Mopp, was also asked to take it up.

The former chairman of the CMC, Mr Johannes Temmers, discussed the matter during talks with government officials in Cape Town last year.

He was told the matter was still being investigated and the CMC was informed this week that no further action had yet been taken.

UNDS PRICES!

SHF 14
INCLUDES DOUBLE TAPE-DECK AND CABINET
■ 2-band FM stereo tuner
■ tape-to-tape recording facility
■ battery/mains

699.00

Deposit 70.00
Monthly 34.55
*Over 24 months

National RXF 25
STEREO RADIO-CASSETTE
■ 4-band FM stereo tuner
■ fine-tuning on SW ■ auto-stop
■ battery/mains

349.00

72
ECORDER
1 button recording.
battery/mains

249.00

LUDE GST

OK

More hedging over camps ties

BUS DAY 298 16/9/88

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

OF THE two "outside consultants" linked to the Department of Education and Training (DET) "re-absorption camps" for ex-detainees, one group denied yesterday that it had any links and the other went to ground on the matter.

Drickus Botha, administrative manager at Adult Education Consultants (AEC) — one of the groups allegedly linked to the camps — yesterday contradicted his colleague, former lecturer Johan van der Westhuizen, on AEC's involvement.

Van der Westhuizen — who could not be reached yesterday — denied at the weekend that the AEC was "involved" but confirmed it was "linked" with the camps. Botha would not comment on Van der Westhuizen's statements.

DET spokesman Job Schoeman said AEC had no connection with the camps but refused to identify the groups involved or to divulge the camps' locations.

Meanwhile, Sedley Berger of the Human Resources Institute (HRI) in Bedfordview, who admitted HRI offered "a two-day training session in the DET's many day programmes", said government officials requested that he be "on standby" until they arranged a tour for journalists and politicians to one of the camps.

□ The Azanian Student's Movement has called for the immediate closure of government's "re-absorbtion" centres and for the re-opening of schools closed by the DET.

Food scheme for Indian school pupils

Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Delegates, Mr Ismail Kathrada, yesterday announced the introduction of school feeding schemes for Indian children in some schools where parents were facing hardships because of unemployment.

In a statement to the Mercury, he said that many years ago feeding of schoolchildren was stopped because of the economic situation.

'In view of this there was no provision in my budget for a scheme of this nature. However, I concede that there is now a pressing need for relief for children attending school where parents are unemployed and are experiencing hardships because of the present economic climate.

'It has been agreed by the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates to provide assistance for the children

'However, it will be necessary for school teachers to identify children in need of this service. Only children from families in financial and social distress will qualify and the family will be assisted through the department's public assistance schedule wherever necessary.'

Mr Kathrada said it was considered 'that, for psychological reasons, the feeding of school children en masse needs to be avoided.

'The parents of children identified by the school personnel for assistance must apply through my regional office for assistance,' he added.

La Boheme — the camp that hit headlines

(298) STAR 17/9/86

By Sol Makgabutlane

There is nothing Bohemian about La Boheme in the Western Transvaal. It lies amid dry thorny bushes and sandy soil that is kicked high in the sky when a car goes past.

At first it is not easy to spot it behind the high security fence that spans its 1 000 ha. It is also not easy to miss the kudus, ostriches, zebras, warthogs, impalas and blesboks which skirt the scorched landscape that stretches into the distance.

La Boheme, a youth education farm located about 40 km north of Rustenburg, recently drew headlines when it was revealed that batches of detainees were sent there upon their release to undergo courses aimed at rehabilitating them back into the community.

However, other groups, among them the Progressive Federal Party, said they had information that the real purpose of such camps was to indoctrinate and brainwash.

The Star, visiting the camp yesterday to investigate the claims, found the interns already sent home a few days before, although fresh recruits were expected to arrive soon.

The camp's manager is Mr Peet Grobler, a tall, muscular man who wears running shoes and a pair of shorts.

He was startled when asked to comment on accusations that former detainees were being brainwashed at the camp and asked to be police spies.

He said: "Some of those people enjoyed their stay so much that they have been phoning me to find out if they might come back.

"One of them, from Soshanguve, even wanted to visit me so I could give him the plan of one of the chalets so he could build it at his home."

Mr Grobler, however, said he had little to do with the programme offered and speculated that those teaching there might have come from private enterprise.

Mr Peet Grobler ... the manager at La Boheme's.

"I was not involved. I was told that 'such-and-such a people would be coming and take care of them'. So I prepared food for them and generally looked after their welfare."

He said the camp was previously owned and run by the West Rand Development Board and served independent youth clubs in Dobsonville, Soweto, Diepmeadow, Kagiso, Bekkersdal, Munsieville and Mohlakeng. Courses offered included community development, nature conservation and leadership. He was appointed a lecturer and manager at the camp about 18 months ago.

"Then the camp was taken over by the Department of Education and Training. About four weeks ago new lecturers and youths started arriving."

He said that, as far as he could ascertain, the ex-detainees were being offered the same courses as the youth club members.

The visitors' day, he explained, starts at 7 am when they have breakfast, followed by lectures until lunch.

Then the rest of the day is taken up in sports games.

There is a soccer field and courts for netball and volleyball. Work is underway to build two swimming pools.

Visitors who are sent to the camp spend an average of three days, and usually between 50 and 55 people attend.

"Their freedom of movement is not restricted in any way, and they are not forced to attend lectures. Others have actually left the camp on their own and no one stopped them," said Mr Grobler.

"For recreation, we have a television set, video machine and cameras, slide machines, a hi-fi set and a table tennis set which the visitors can make use of.

"For those who are interested, this camp has several archaeological items that were used by ancient Tswanas in this area in the 1800s which they can study."

18/9/86 (298)

S A's children becoming healthier

CAPE TOWN—The health of South African children was improving quickly in spite of negative reports sent abroad, Dr E P Retief, director-general of the Department of National Health and Population Development, said yesterday.

He was opening the 17th biennial congress of the South African Pediatric Association in Cape Town.

'Hunger is part of the Third World and the African scene and is also found in South Africa — but children are not dying of acute starvation in large numbers here,' said Dr Retief.

The Ethiopian horror was simply not relevant to the South African situation, he said.

'But we have a malnutrition problem and must give sound nutritional advice to mothers through municipal and rural clinics.'

Statistics showed the infant death rate had decreased since 1980 among all population groups. This rate was a sensitive indicator of malnutrition and general socio-economic development.

Dr Retief said his department had subsidised skimmed milk powder and food supplements.

The recession had increased nutritional problems and the Government had tried to ease them by allocating R10 million for nutritional needs, said Dr Retief. — (Sapa)

A brief for children

Appearing in court as a witness can be a traumatic experience for a child. Three Pietermaritzburg academics are working to change the system.

A CHILD is a victim or a witness of rape or violence in the family. He or she is traumatised, a victim of child abuse, directly or indirectly.

Then the child has the further traumatic experience of giving a statement to the police, followed — sometimes months later — by having to give evidence in the harsh and hostile atmosphere of a courtroom.

Psychologists rate these harrowing experiences as further child abuse.

Three academics from Natal University's Pietermaritzburg Child and Family Centre have been researching the project, 'The Child as a Witness', from the beginning of the year, have discussed the problem with the Attorney-General of Natal, and hope to influence changes in the present procedure, so that children are spared much of the agony

Prof Gustav Fouché, head of Educational Psychology, Prof John Hammond, head of the Department of Psychology, and his wife, Dr Jean Hammond (a research fellow) are being funded by the HSRC in the project, the only one of its kind undertaken in South Africa

Questions

'Our legal system is adversarial,' says Prof Fouché, 'so a child, already stressed by the procedure in a harsh courtroom, can be browbeaten by a lawyer to produce the required answer

'Often proceedings are held in a closed court, but this doesn't lessen the trauma of a child being asked to give evidence against its own parent, or even being cross-questioned by its own guilty father

'We decided to analyse actual court cases and came across one recently in which the magistrate allowed a child to be questioned by a lawyer for three hours.'

The group is also studying the circumstances under which a child has to give the initial statement to the police, very few of whom have been specially trained to handle such matters.

One specialist in this field is Det-Const Grant Robertson at C R Swart Square in Durban He is a trained psychologist and hopes to join the research group and read a paper at a symposium based on the results, to be presented at next month's Psychological Association of S A conference in Johannesburg.

Dr Jean Hammond has received welcome co-operation from the Courts and was given special permission to sit in closed courts

'In July,' she said, 'along with three members of the Addington Child Abuse Unit, including chairman Dr Bill Winship, I discussed our problems with the Attorney-General, who was very interested and sympathetic.

'My memo to him was passed on to the Department of Justice and we are hoping that our final report and recommendations will result in legal reforms.'

Dr Hammond said that Scandinavian countries and Israel had a specially trained 'youth interrogator' at police station level, who would go to court with an affidavit, saving the child from giving evidence.

And in Israel courts have an adjoining room with a one-way screen, where the child is questioned by the youth interrogator, with the child unable to see the courtroom.

Dr Winship has just returned from a congress on child abuse in Sydney.

He says that 27 American states are presently amending legislation on the subject and 20 of them allow children to be questioned on closed-circuit TV, to avoid their being exposed to the stresses of the courtroom.

'But unfortunately, the law tends to look backwards and bases everything on precedent It is difficult to get the legal profession to look forwards.'

Dr Hammond is also examining the possibility of having video tapes and recorded evidence universally accepted by the Courts. At the moment it depends on the ruling of the individual magistrate or judge, and they can be swayed by defence counsel

Limit

She has also suggested to the Attorney-General that there should be a limit to the period between the initial report to the police and the date of trial.

'It is the worst possible thing for the child to be kept in a state of anxiety while this waiting period drags on,' she says.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Dates are easily chopped up with a heated knife
When frying fish add vinegar to batter for extra crispness

Dingy and yellowed nylon, terylene and orlon underwear, jerseys, shirts and blouses, table cloths, net curtains and bowling dresses will become snow white with
NYWITE
Super Nylon Whitener.

Yellowed woollen garments? Snow white in an instant with
DROOMWIT
Super wool Whitener
Safe to use on baby clothes and wool mixtures

From your Chemist or P O Box 125, Claremont 7735

BARKER McCORMAC CAPE TOWN 0373

WORLD FAMOUS HISTORIAN
DAVID IRVING
WILL LECTURE
"THE FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY + THE MARCH OF COMMUNISM"
AT
MANSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL
68 MANSFIELD ROAD
DURBAN
19 SEPTEMBER 1986
7-00 PM.
ADMISSION: R5-00
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TEL: 301-2175 EVENINGS
or (011) 646-9617

19/9/86 WEEKLY MAIL

Mounted men arrested child, say witnesses

By PAT SIDLEY

298

A DIEPKLOOF child, aged about nine, was carried this week between two cantering horses mounted by members of the Security Forces before being placed inside a Security Force vehicle and driven away, eyewitnesses said.

The witnesses supplied the registration number of the vehicle which began with "R".

Flabbergasted witnesses were told they could not ask the child his name so they could tell his parents what had happened.

Shortly after the incident, a dog broke loose from its chain at a nearby house, rushed between the horses and was shot twice by one of the riders.

"Had the dog rushed out earlier, and caused the horses with the child to bolt, heaven knows what would have happened," one witness said.

Two witnesses to the incident told Weekly Mail the child had been picked up from among a group of children near the Holy Cross School. Earlier in the day, students at the high school had been sent home, according to one witness.

Another witness described how uniformed horsemen had moved around the streets of Diepkloof stopping to question groups of youths.

It was in one such group that the child was picked up. He was lifted from the ground between two horsemen and taken a distance, described as about two blocks.

"I was told he had thrown a stone and he must be questioned," a witness said.

Another said she had seen the child being picked up and had not seen anything like stone-throwing preceding the incident.

● According to the Bureau for Information, "The Security Forces have now confirmed that a nine-year-old was taken to the nearest police station after he had thrown stones at Security Force horses yesterday (Wednesday) morning in Soweto.

"The Security Forces confirmed that while the Security Force was continuing its patrol task, a dog attacked their horses. The riders tried, with no success to chase it away. The owners of the dog were repeatedly warned to control it and when they ignored this shots were fired at the animal. The dog ran away and disappeared up a street some distance from the scene of the incident. The owner of the dog is welcome to make a formal complaint to the SA Police."

Khayelitsha children 'stunted'

Cape Times 22/9/86

298

By ANDREW DONALDSON

ALMOST half of the pre-school children at Khayelitsha's Site C site-and-service squatter camp are nutritionally stunted and suffering from chronic malnutrition, a survey has found.

The nutrition survey was conducted over three weeks in March by Dr C T Hugo-Hamman and Professor M A Kibel, of the University of Cape Town's Child Care Unit and the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, and Dr D Yach, of the Medical Research Council's Institute of Biostatistics.

And the situation was likely to have deteriorated substantially in view of the devastation of Crossroads in June, which left an estimated 60 000 homeless, Dr Hugo-Hamman said yesterday.

The survey also found that there were relatively low levels of acute malnutrition, with 14 percent of children underweight by weight for age and only one percent underweight by weight for height, he said.

"Percentages can be misleading. These one percent of children are at risk of death from malnutrition-related disorders and in a community with an estimated size of 60 000, this would amount to about 100 children."

It was also "alarming" that only 42 percent of children had an available immunization and health-record card.

"This is clear evidence that the growth of these children is not being monitored and raises serious doubts about the efficacy of immunization programmes," he said.

There was a need for continued nutritional surveillance by authorities to identify children with severe acute malnutrition and the State should be made to relieve the burden of privately funded organizations like the Cape Nutrition Education Project's Nutrition Clinic at Khayelitsha.

"Secondly, there is as ever a need to promote health and prevent disease," he said The plethora of health authorities in the Cape Peninsula was a "serious constraint" in achieving this.

"Finally one cannot but express pessimism about the possible success of any intervention in the absence of major structural political and economic reforms."

Youth camps: Eglin says DET must end links with security

22/9/86

STAR

298

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Education and Training should not be linked with State security functions, according to a statement from Opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin.

He was reacting to a recent disclosure that the department was running "camps" to train young detainees, and after it had taken politicians and journalists to visit Roodewal camp near Bloemfontein.

He had spoken to Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ken Andrew (both PFP MPs) after their visit last week and had evaluated information about the camps

The department, he said, needed more trust and credibility to be able to play a meaningful role in education. So it was against its interests to be linked with the security functions of the state.

Mr Eglin said it was appropriate for the DET to initiate and organise youth camps — where youth leadership could be promoted — as part of its general function but a new dimension had been added by the security connection.

Whether or not the detainees had been coerced into the camps, he said, decisions taken by people in detention without trial could not be truly voluntary.

He said this was borne out by the two people Mr Andrew was allowed to interview. They did not understand their choice was to attend the course or to go home but rather that they must attend the course or stay in detention.

It appeared that a number of other detainees who "volunteered" to attend the camps were not released but were transferred to other jails in the Free State.

"The DET is already facing major difficulties," Mr Eglin's statement said. "In the interests of education and itself the DET should stop having anything to do with a course for detainees.

"Better still, the whole system of detention without trial should be scrapped." — Sapa.

MP tries to save children's shelter

STAR 25/9/80 (298)

By Adele Baleta

The PFP MP for Hillbrow is hoping the deputy Minister of Constitutional Development will help him prevent the imminent demolition of a home for more than 40 abandoned children.

Mr Alf Widman, accompanied by the chairman of the Twilight Organisation, Mr John de Villiers, inspected the streets of Hillbrow last week to assess vagrancy in the area.

"I came across only five children roaming around. I am now satisfied that by keeping 43 children off the streets of Hillbrow, the building on the corner of Kotze and Joubert streets is serving an important function and should not be demolished," he said.

SANCTUARY

He said the deputy Minister, Mr Piet Badenhorst had promised to assess the situation. Mr Widman said he had appealed to the Public Works Department not to demolish the building until another venue for the children had been found.

The Twilight Organisation offers sanctuary to children who usually sleep on pavements.

Mr Widman said the building had been rented from the University of the Witwatersrand, but the ground on which it stood belonged to the Public Works Department who intended building a health clinic. A spokesman for the department this week said he was unable to comment.

Bread hike's high cost

CAPE TOWN — The bread price increase would raise the Peninsula School Feeding Organisation's bread bill by about R65 000 a year, the chairman of the organisation, Mr Bren Jackson, said yesterday.

He said his staff were now feeding about 162 000 needy children in 345 schools as far afield as George.

The organisation's bread bill was now R435 000 and would rise to more than R500 000 after the increase.

Mr Jackson said that, in the past three months, the organisation had helped an additional 50 schools.

He appealed to the public for help. "We are concerned that we could run into difficulties," he said.

The scheme provides brown bread and enriched soup to schools in need. — Sapa

Children's aid group grows

STAR 8/10/86

By Janine Simon

248

The problems of children in detention and in police custody have dominated the activities of the Committee of Concern for Children.

But, said chairman Mrs E Bramwell in her annual report, the committee should widen its horizons to include other problems affecting a greater number of children. A major concern should be the problems of black children, who comprised more than five million of the children in the country.

Research in urban areas showed that about one third of black, Indian and coloured children were underweight and stunted for their age.

The CCC would publish a "children's charter" regarding children's rights. Problems it planned to tackle included day care, after-school care, school feeding and corporal punishment.

298

Sowetan 8/10/86

Bread price hike: kids will starve

HUNDREDS of malnourished children on the Witwatersrand are facing starvation following the Government's 12 percent increase in the price of bread.

Mr O S Graupner, secretary of the African Children's Feeding Scheme, which feeds more than 17 000 black malnourished children on the Reef a day, said the organisation would need an additional R15 000 a year to meet the rising costs of bread.

He said the scheme spent about R120 000 on rations last year. After the increase in the price of bread this year, he said, the costs would rocket to R135 000.

"It's a pity that prices of basic food items are always going up. It will be a pity if we are forced to reduce the number of children we feed," Mr Graupner said.

Children's aid group grows

SMR 8/10/86 (298)

By Janine Simon

The problems of children in detention and in police custody have dominated the activities of the Committee of Concern for Children.

But, said chairman Mrs E Bramwell in her annual report, the committee should widen its horizons to include other problems affecting a greater number of children. A major concern should be the problems of black children, who comprised more than five million of the children in the country.

Research in urban areas showed that about one third of black, Indian and coloured children were underweight and stunted for their age.

The CCC would publish a "children's charter" regarding children's rights. Problems it planned to tackle included day care, after-school care, school feeding and corporal punishment.

Apology saves SA from expulsion

(292) 13/10/86 Mercury

CAPE TOWN — South Africa will be expelled from the International Rugby Board if it stages another rebel tour.

Mercury Correspondent

This follows an apology by the South African Rugby Board over the controversial Cavaliers tour and a decision by the IRB to take tough steps to prevent any further rebel tours.

The IRB, at the end of its meeting in London on Saturday, issued a statement and yesterday Dr Danie Craven pledged that South Africa would not invite any more rebel sides

This could rule out a Wallabies visit to South Africa next year. Speculation about the Australians coming has mounted since their victory against the All Blacks in New Zealand seven weeks ago

The Wallabies want to be considered as world champions, but can't do so until they have met — and beaten — the Springboks

However, the SARB could still invite players as individuals. Dr Craven confirmed this on his return from London and said it would do so if the Australian Government opposes an official Wallaby tour

This could provide South Africa with a loophole for international tours on an unofficial basis

It means that even if a Wallaby, Lions or All Black side cannot visit South Africa under its national colours, it could come here as, say, a 'Five N..'ions team, as Dr Craven suggested in an interview yesterday.

The IRB statement said Dr Craven and his deputy, Prof Fritz Eloff, had made an apology to the board about the Cavaliers trip.

'On behalf of the SARB, Dr Craven and Prof Eloff unconditionally and irrevocably gave a solemn undertaking that there will not be a recurrence of any such unauthorised tours,' said the statement.

Undertaking

South Africa's apology is likely to have saved it from explusion from the world body. South Africa were let off lightly after the emotional outbursts over the Cavaliers tour at the time of the team's visit to South Africa. Dr Craven's standing in international rugby must also have helped South Africa's case.

The committee found that.

'There was a breach of the board resolution that tours b" teams not directly unde' 'e control of a union 'ld not be approved.

'The ' was inconsistent i' 'terpretation of the t' 'nd resolutions of th' as'

'The B exercised insufficient supervision and control over the Transvaal Rugby Union in permitting a tour of such magnitude to take place.

'The emergency committee's decision confirming that the tour should be stopped was not obeyed'

The IRB statement added. 'The board, having considered the report, resolved to insist upon a solemn undertaking from the SARB that there will not be a recurrence of any such unauthorised tour.'

Dr Craven admitted yesterday that he had faced a 'very tough' session of questioning over the whole Cavaliers issue.

'I gave that undertaking (on rebel tours) to them, but only with the proviso that we remain members of the IRB and still receive international competition,' said Dr Craven

Reacting to the furore which erupted over statements made by Cavaliers coach Colin Meads that the Kiwi 'rebels' had received 'generous donations' from a 'team fund', Dr Craven said. 'The IRB delegates agreed that the report was a deliberately planned attack on South Africa.'

Home unions

Regarding future tours, and specifically the proposed tour to South Africa by an Australian side next year, Dr Craven said that it would have to 'be along official lines'.

'We will certainly go ahead with our plans if the Australian Rugby Union approves the tour.

'If the Australian Government tries to stop it, we will have to invite them to come out as individuals.'

However, Dr Craven ruled out the possibility of official tours from the four Home Unions or by an official British Lions side

'The only way to stage such a tour would be by inviting the individual players to form a Five Nations team.

'But we would like New Zealand and Australian sides to come out here as representative sides, if not as official teams, then as individuals,' said Dr Craven.

Sash warning in torture memo

EVE. POST 14/10/86 (298)

JOHANNESBURG — The Black Sash has warned against the effects on children of alleged torture by security forces.

A 33-page "Memorandum on the suffering of children in South Africa" was compiled in April when South Africa was not under a state of emergency but only released now.

The last state of emergency was lifted in February and the current one imposed in June.

"The ill-treatment ladled out to children is a frightening symptom of a disease which may have already progressed beyond cure," according to the memorandum.

Containing more than 30 statements and affidavits from children aged 12 to 18, adults and witnesses, the Sash document called urgently for the disciplining of the police force, no more detention of children and the abolition of apartheid.

The Sash based the memorandum, containing accounts of alleged torture, on statements made by children. Some statements were signed, many unsigned, perhaps for fear of retribution, the Sash said.

It was not a premise of the memorandum that all the children allegedly abused and maltreated were innocent of any misdeeds. There was no doubt that stones were thrown, arson was committed and people were subjected to the "necklace" treatment, the Sash said.

Others were "coerced with varying degrees of violence to participate in boycotts, work stoppages or to join the 'comrades' ".

"Most of these deeds are perpetrated by young people and it is one of the tragedies of this country that they are being brutalised in this fashion and, in their turn, brutalising others," the Sash said.

The Sash said: "Our children are revolting against years and years of differentiation, discrimination and oppression."

The document said that in February, 1986, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament that 2 016 children under 16 were detained; none was released into the custody of parents.

Action taken by the South African Police in unrest from January 1, 1985, to February 10, 1986, resulted in the deaths of 209 juveniles, and 703 juveniles were injured, he said. — Sapa

SOME of the children at the official opening of the Orlando Home at the weekend. Among the visitors were Miss Alexis Bloom, daughter of Mr Tony Bloom and Mr Guillermo Montt.

Kids' Home opens

THE Orlando Children's Home, which has been home for scores of orphans for many years, was officially opened in a glittering ceremony at the weekend.

The opening was attended by many prominent personalities including Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, lawyers Mr Godfrey Pitje and Mr Raymond Tucker, Anglican Archdeacon of Johannesburg West Reverend David Nkwe and the Home's matron, Mrs Maggie Nkwe.

Plaques were unveiled by Mrs Gisela Bloom, wife of Mr Tony Bloom, Mr Pitje, on behalf of Mrs Kathy Waddell, wife of Mr Gordon Waddell, of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, Mrs Nkwe and two of the Home's graduates, Miss Nomqhibela Ndaba and Miss Alicia Hoko.

N/M 21/10/86 (248)

Helping hand for Childline

Californian model Claudia Bowen-Campbell of *L'Agence Talent* took time out on a trip to Durban to model Sandy Day's polished chintz and zebra print crepe de chine dress, to be auctioned for funds for Childline next month.
Picture: Richard Shorey

Childline, the telephone counselling service for abused children, has found a new home at St Augustine's Hospital. And to help cover its running costs, five Durban women have come together to organise a special dinner.

IN the four months since Childline started operating in temporary premises in Addington Hospital it has handled 532 calls from desperate girls and boys, many of them sexually assaulted by fathers, uncles and relations.

A month ago after being asked to leave Addington Hospital premises (where the switchboard was overloaded), Childline found itself homeless

Disturbed at the prospect of losing the service, five Durban women have rallied together in a bid to raise R10 000 for its continuation

To this end an exclusive Out of Africa dinner has been arranged at the new Leipoldts restaurant at the old Station Master's Home, site of the new Workshop complex, on November 8

HERS Woman's page

Guests to the dinner, which will feature a magnificant Out of Africa menu, will be asked to wear black ties, medals and tiaras Pre-dinner cocktails will be accompanied by a string quartet on the old Platform 1, and singer Judy Page will be the guest performer

Company managers will be invited to be patrons of the fund and pay R200 towards the dinner and this will get their names inscribed on a special board outside the new Childline premises

Now that Childline has been offered new premises at St Augustine's Hospital, proceeds from the evening will go towards running costs

At the dinner two magnificant garments by designers Sandy Day and Anne Miller-Smith (under the label Anna di Firenze) will be auctioned to help raise funds

Both garments will be on display at Finesse Boutique, Musgrave Centre, where tickets to the dinner will be available

Anyone who wishes to become a patron of Childline and buy tickets to the dinner can contact Sandy at ☎ 847413

The Childline number, operational 24 hours a day, is ☎ 222222

Cottage Industry Development Unit
Telephone 210533

POST, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBI

(298) 22/10/84

800 more pupils to be fed

Eve Post

Post Reporter

THE Port Elizabeth School Feeding Fund decided at a meeting last night to extend its work to an additional 800 pupils at five schools in Alexandria.

This brings to 86 the number of schools and to 33 000 the number of hungry children which the fund feeds daily in the PE area, its organising secretary, Mrs Valerie Hunt, said today.

Emphasising that despite boycotts at black high schools the fund was still feeding this huge number of children at primary schools, she called on the public to give generously during the street collection in PE on Saturday.

The fund feeds children at 32 junior schools in the PE townships, 20 farm schools, 29 coloured schools and the five schools at Alexandria.

The fund delivers 1 350 loaves of bread a day, as well as peanut butter and soup, she said.

(k) the book value, capital expenditure, revaluation, loss by fire and depreciation classified under the headings land, buildings and works, vehicles and craft, and machinery, equipment, furniture and other operating equipment;

(l) particulars of the number of vehicles and craft in use and rented out at the end of the financial year;

(m) particulars of the number of passengers transported and the gross income from transportation of passengers during the financial year by type of craft or vehicle;

(n) particulars of metric tons transported and gross income from the transportation of goods by road, air or sea transport during the financial year by type of article transported;

(o) the names, addresses and activities of the branches, including the main branch if there is one, and the date on which business commenced there;

(p) the name and address and activities of the head office and the date on which business commenced there.

Penalties for failure

5. Any person in charge of a transport and allied services establishment who, without reasonable cause, fails to comply with the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R1 000 and, in the case of a continuing failure to comply therewith, to a fine not exceeding R50 for every day during which such failure continues.

Withdrawal of regulations

6. The regulations published by Government Notice R. 1928 of 19 September 1980 are hereby withdrawn.

(k) die boekwaarde, kapitaaluitgawes, herwaardering, verlies deur brand en waardevermindering, ingedeel volgens grond, geboue en werke, voertuie en vaartuie, en masjinerie, toerusting, meubels en ander bedryfstoerusting;

(l) besonderhede van die getal vaartuie en voertuie in gebruik en verhuur aan die einde van die finansiële jaar;

(m) besonderhede van die getal passasiers vervoer en die bruto inkomste uit die vervoer van passasiers volgens soort vaartuig of voertuig gedurende die finansiële jaar;

(n) besonderhede van metrieke ton vervoer en bruto inkomste uit die vervoer van goedere deur middel van pad-, lug- of seevervoer volgens soort artikel vervoer gedurende die finansiële jaar;

(o) die name, adresse en werksaamhede van die takke, met inbegrip van die hooftak, as daar een is, en die datum waarop met besigheid aldaar begin is;

(p) die naam, adres en werksaamhede van die hoofkantoor en die datum waarop met besigheid aldaar begin is.

Strawwe vir versuim

5. 'n Persoon in beheer van 'n vervoer- en verwante dienste-inrigting wat sonder redelike oorsaak versuim om aan die bepalings van hierdie regulasies te voldoen, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R1 000 en, in die geval van 'n voortdurende versuim om daaraan te voldoen, met 'n boete van hoogstens R50 vir elke dag waarop sodanige versuim voortduur.

Intrek van regulasies

6. Die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1928 van 19 September 1980 word hierby ingetrek.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No. R. 2180 (298) **24 October 1986**

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

I, Petrus Johannes Badenhorst, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, do hereby, 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. 156 of 30 August 1985, further amend the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1086 of 22 July 1960 with effect from 1 April 1986, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

Substitute the following regulation for regulation 62 (4):

"(4) Under regulation 46 (1) (f): Grant-in-aid in respect of the maintenance of a pupil or child in a registered children's home or a child cared for in a registered children's home as a place of safety: To a maximum of R143,00 per child per month.".

P. J. BADENHORST,

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELING EN BEPLANNING

No. R. 2180 **24 Oktober 1986**

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960

Ek, Petrus Johannes Badenhorst, Adjunk-minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning, wysig hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 156 van 30 Augustus 1985, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, met ingang van 1 April 1986, welke datum in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is.

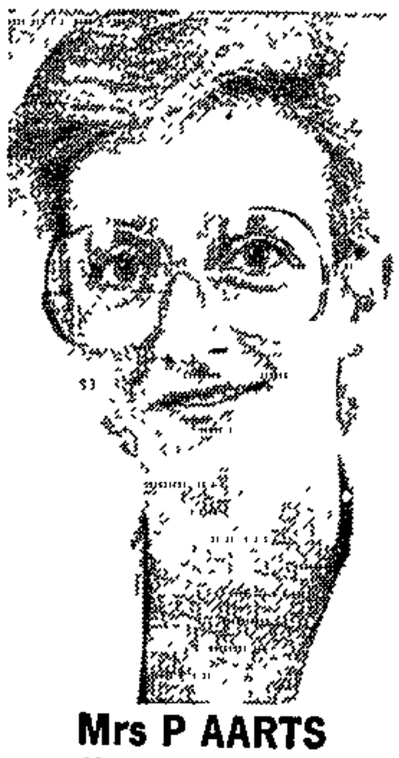
Vervang regulasie 62 (4) deur die volgende regulasie:

"(4) Kragtens regulasie 46 (1) (f): Toekenning ten opsigte van die onderhoud van 'n leerling of kind in 'n geregistreerde kinderhuis of 'n kind wat in 'n geregistreerde kinderhuis as 'n plek van veiligheid versorg kan word: Tot 'n maksimum van R143,00 per kind per maand.".

P. J. BADENHORST,

Adjunk-minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning.

298 W/E Post 25/10/86



Mrs P AARTS ... "young girls escape families who don't understand".

Mrs E SMUTS ... "a child who runs away is crying out for help".

Mrs R VAN DER MERWE ... "many cases are never reported".

Tragedy of the desperate girls who run away

By YVONNE STEYNBERG

TEENAGE girls are more apt to run away from home than boys, and they often run away in pairs because they develop a deep loyalty to each other to compensate for attention lacking at home.

More than 80% of cases of runaway teenagers in the Port Elizabeth area are not reported to the police. The girls are often seen at "suspicious" places late at night and when picked up by the police are found to be runaways.

"We know that only about 20% of runaways are reported to us," SA Police liaison officer Major Eddie Everson told Weekend Post.

He said that of the 25 runaways reported during the year ending last month, 80% were girls.

But many girls whose disappearances were not reported were found by police patrols.

"They are desperate, and hitch-hike late at night from lonely spots on the highways, or we find them on beaches or in late-hour nightclubs.

"When they are picked up we learn they have run away from home," he said.

Major Everson said many desperate girls would do anything for money. Dagga was usually the first drug to enter the scene

He said runaways were not confined to any income group or area For this reason the police would not divulge where reports were received from.

"A child who runs away is actually crying out for help," said Mrs Enid Smuts, director of the Port Elizabeth Child and Family Welfare Society. "It is trying to say: 'Parents, please hear me and understand me.' "

She said there was no other reason why teenagers would give up the things which mattered most to them — shelter, food and love.

Parents these days expected far too much from their children, putting pressure on them to be best at everything. This, combined with pressure from schools, could lead to the child seeking an "out" by running away, she said

Mrs Smuts said the economic pressures which forced so many women to work full time contributed greatly to the lack of parental communication with children.

Mr W J Slabber, of the Christelike Maatskaplike Raad (CMR), said his organisation's experience was that unhappy family conditions were mostly to blame for children running away

WHERE do teenage runaways hang out while on the run?

Social welfare workers told Weekend Post:

- **Runaways usually hitch-hiked to get as far away from home as possible, but seldom had a clear idea of where they wanted to go. Durban and Johannesburg seemed to be favourite destinations.**
- **Girls invariably teamed up with a male friend to whom they could look for protection.**
- **Many girl runaways who went to large cities almost immediately became involved in drug-taking.**
- **Girls often ended up in communes, sometimes turning to prostitution as a means of survival.**
- **Some girls who ran away had plans and appeared to choose places where they could make contact with men.**
- **In many cases, girls hide out with families of friends in the city, pretending they have their parents' permission.**
- **Many such parents of friends fail to establish whether the girls have permission, which points to a general lack of parental concern.**

"They do not get the attention and help they need," he said.

CMR case histories showed that many children tended to abscond at the beginning of the new school term after the December or June holidays.

The number not wanting to return to institutional care where they might have been placed — also owing to lack of a stable family life — was also higher at that time of the year.

Mrs Retha van der Merwe, senior regional representative of the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging (ACVV) in the Eastern Cape, said she believed many cases of teenagers disappearing from home were not reported

"By reporting the child missing the parents admit they cannot control the child, or that their family life is not a stable one This could lead to the child being placed in institutional care, so they remain quiet about disappearances," she said.

She said missing children were often brought to their attention when schools noted non-attendance.

Social workers prefer to know of such cases as soon as possible so they can trace the child to give counselling and help.

Mrs Penelope Aarts, regional organiser of the Family Planning Association of SA (FPA), said the average age of runaway girls was about 15. Often they feared punishment at home because of bad school performance — or suspected pregnancies.

She said runaways came from all economic and suburban groups, not necessarily from lower-income group homes

"They basically have nobody to talk to at home," she said.

All the experienced welfare workers I interviewed said a closer-knit family circle could prevent many teenagers from running away

Why do more girls run away than boys?

Probably because boys are traditionally tougher, Mrs Aarts said.

Because they believed that "cowboys don't cry" they might tolerate an unhappy home situation until a later age — when they could still crack

TEL. 9012121
ELL
rket
eat
BEST QUALITY
BLUE RIBBON
BEST VALUE

Argus 30/10/86 298

CITY/ COURTS

Conditions in child institutions bad, says UCT report

Staff Reporter

AN URGENT call to streamline institutions for children has been made in a report which claims that corporal punishment is rife and that children are held in solitary confinement.

The report, *Children· Their Courts and Institutions in South Africa*, was compiled by Miss Fiona McLachlan of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town.

It was written for Defence for Children International, a children's rights organisation based in Switzerland, and deals with children's courts and the institutions in which children may be placed by child commissioners.

Interviews

It was compiled from interviews with principals of institutions, social workers, prosecutors, child-care workers and children.

Miss MacLachlan was involved with 10 different Government departments dealing with children's institutions while compiling the report

She found there was an urgent need for a minimum number of efficient multiracial departments which would rectify many of the system's problems and setbacks.

"This should decrease the present financial waste," she said.

She said the shortage of funds was responsible for many problems — the most important of which was probably the lack of suitably qualified staff caused by low salaries, career status and long working hours.

During interviews with staff and children, Miss MacLachlan found that corporal punishment was rife throughout all reformatories, "child-care" schools, places of safety and detention and many children's homes.

"Lock-up cells are also found. These cells are usually small rooms with tiny high windows. Generally, there are exceptions, the child is given a mattress, a blanket or blankets and possibly a bucket as a toilet.

"Children may be locked up in solitary confinement for anything from one hour to more than a month, depending on the institution," Miss McLachlan said.

Many children were placed in institutions that practised archaic methods of "caring" for children, she said.

She said that these punishments often went against the recommendations of the De Meyer Commission of inquiry into child-care.

Gun ring broken

CARACAS — The army has detained 18 civilians belonging to an arms trafficking ring which supplied guns to Colombian guerrillas — Sapa-AP.

STAR 31/10/86

Report slams SA's treatment of child offenders

STAR

Staff Reporter

298

CAPE TOWN — An urgent call to streamline institutions for children in South Africa has been made in a report which claims that corporal punishment is rife and that children are held in solitary confinement.

The report, "Children: their courts and institutions in South Africa", was compiled by Miss Fiona McLachlan of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town.

Written for Defence for Children International, a children's rights organisation based in Switzerland, it deals with children's courts and the institutions in which children may be placed by the child commissioner

It was compiled from interviews with principals of institutions, social workers, prosecutors, childcare workers and children.

Miss MacLachlan was involved with 10 different Government departments dealing with children's institutions while compiling the report.

She found there was an urgent need for a minimum number of efficient multiracial departments which would rectify many of the system's problems and setbacks.

SHORT OF FUNDS

"This should decrease the present financial waste," she said.

She said there was a multiplicity of facilities, resources and manpower, yet a shortage of funds was repeatedly given as the reason for inadequate conditions in children's institutions.

There was a waste of staff resources and of the benefits of the exchange of ideas and experiences among the staff of various organisations.

The shortage of funds was responsible for many problems, the most important of which was probably the lack of suitably qualified staff caused by low salaries, career status and long working hours.

"The principal of a (black) reformatory said that he could not send his staff on childcare courses because their education was so basic they would not cope with the English lectures, let alone the required reading."

During interviews with staff and children, Miss MacLachlan found that corporal punishment was rife throughout all reformatories, "child-care" schools, places of safety and detention, and in many children's homes.

"It appears that only white girls in schools of industry and in the reformatory have recently been excluded from this form of punishment.

"Lock-up cells are also found These cells are usually small rooms with tiny high windows. Generally (there are exceptions) the child is given a mattress, a blanket or blankets and possibly a bucket as a toilet.

"Children may be locked up in solitary confinement for anything from one hour to more than a month, depending on the institution," Miss McLachlan said.

Many children were placed in institutions that practised archaic and Dickensian methods of "caring" for children.

W/E ARGUS 8/11/86 (298)

WEEKEND FOCUS

The twilight kids

Few ways out for Cape Town street urchins

By VIVIEN HORLER
Weekend Argus Reporter

A MAN appeared in court this week accused of committing sodomy with six young boys in an abandoned railway carriage. Four were street children, and he had offered them a place to sleep, they said.

The appearance of Niklaas Jeftha, 51, known as Grysie, has emphasised the plight of the hundreds of Cape Town street children — or "strollers" as they call themselves — many of whom make a precarious living from prostitution.

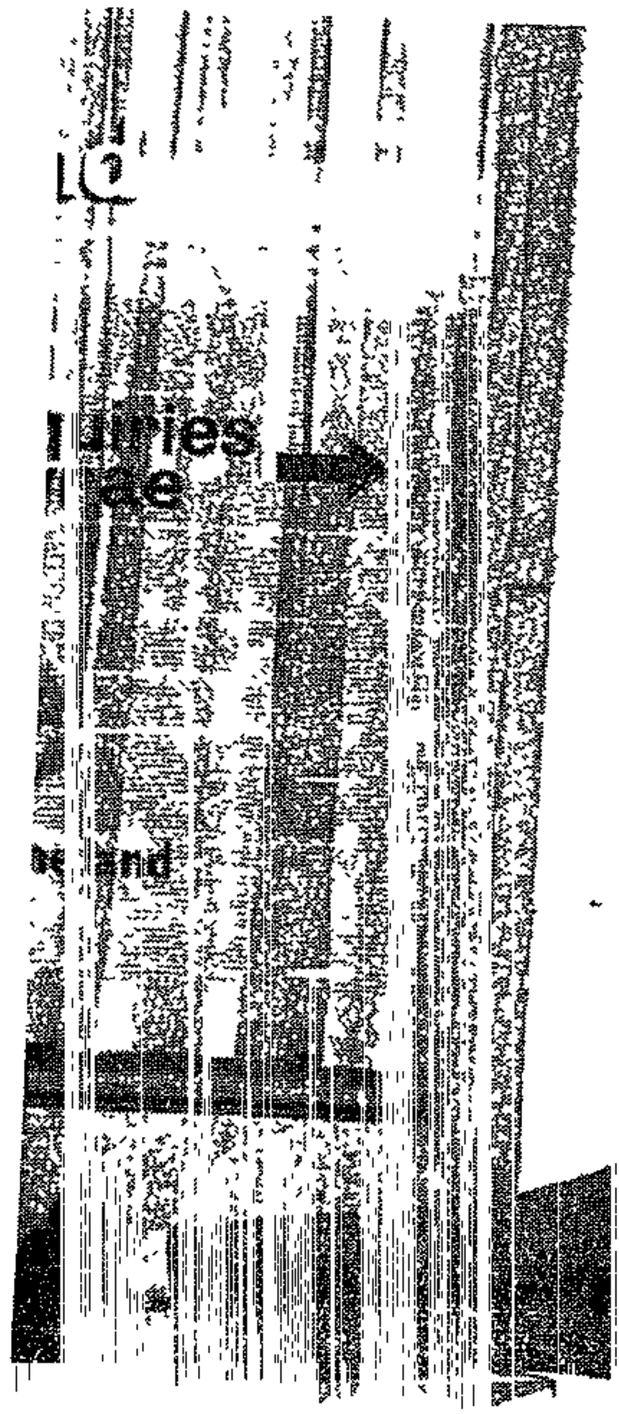
The case against Niklaas Jeftha has yet to be concluded, but its outcome is unlikely to affect the lives of his six accusers. Two have returned home and another three have sought a haven at a children's shelter

The last, nine-year-old Andrew, is still on the streets.

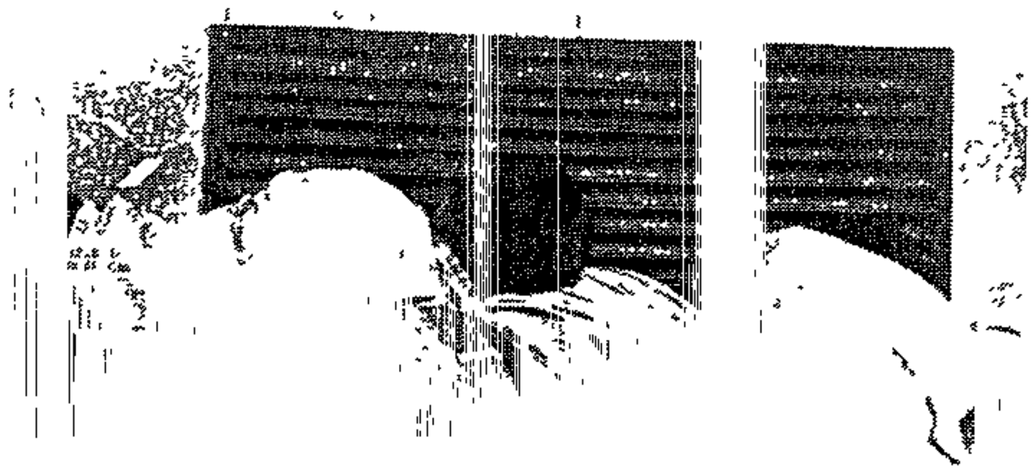
He is barefoot, grubby, small for his age and dressed in tattered clothes. His hair has been shaved back from a jagged stitched gash which runs the length of his head.

"Chased me out"

The wound was caused by a fall, he said. Directing a car into a parking place



UTILITEITSBOUMAATSKAPPY
UTILITY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY



arrest for offences such as begging, spitting, sho lifting and theft.

The strollers move in loose groups of betwe four' and six, usually sharing what money the have and offering support if one is ill or hurt. B they are not bound to these groups, and ofte switch from one to another

Door-to-door begging

After dark the strollers based in the city centr often move into nearby suburbs such as the Cit Bowl area or Green and Sea Point to beg fro door to door.

Other methods of obtaining money include park ing cars and pushing supermarket trolleys.

But their most lucrative way of earning cash i through prostituion

A social worker told Weekend Argus she knew o a seven-year-old, now at a shelter, who claimed t have worked as a prostitute. In the UCT study al but four of the 28 male strollers said they ha earned some of their money through prostitutio with "bunnies" (men) or "sugarmommies" (women)

The children are also vulnerable to offers o "protection" from men interested only in sex. The children are desperate for affection, says social worker Jane Keen, and and some of this need is met through sexual contact

Only source of sex

Miss Keen, social worker at The Homestead, says she fears that as the killer disease Aids spreads, diseased people may turn more and more to the strollers as the only source of sex available. Strollers are also vulnerable to contracting VD.

Most of the strollers interviewed in the UCT study said they did not want to stay strollers for

concrete edge of the Liesbeek Canal.

Andrew lived with his mother, father and five brothers and sisters, ranging in age from nine months to 13 years, in a depressed area of Elsie's River He left home about six months ago because, he said: "My father hits people. He chased me out.

"So I came to Cape Town. I sleep on the street with the strollers and ask people for money or food I tell them I'm hungry".

His monther confirmed his story. She said she needed a letter from someone telling her husband to let the child live at home.

"Otherwise must I hear one day he's dead in Cape Town?"

Looked near tears

Andrew nodded But he looked near tears when asked if life was better on the streets.

"Look at him," his mother said. "He sniffs benzine. See how his mouth is swollen".

He muttered sullenly. "I don't."

But he probably does. Strollers don't use conventional intoxicants such as alcohol or dagga — they prefer to sniff glue, paint thinners, benzine or even petrol They use what they call "pineys", fruit juice cartons containing a rag soaked in the stimulant of their choice.

"Die Kaap is lekker. A stroller is someone who don't sleep by his house — he sleeps in the street. He don't eat by his house — he eats by the bins. A stroller is someone who thinks he is free. He do what his mind says. It's a nice name for us".

This was an account of the strolling life given by a stroller to researchers from UCT's Department of Criminology who last year interviewed 31 children — all under 16 — as part of an extensive research project.

Shopping centres

Researchers Wilfried Scharf, Marlene Powell and Edgar Thomas found there were about 300 strollers at the time, although this figure may have doubled since, owing to the schools crisis of 1985, the State of Emergency and the destruction of homes at KTC and near Crossroads earlier this year. About 30 were girls.

Most live and operate in central Cape Town but a number are centred on the Athlone-Gatesville shopping areas. Others operate at shopping centres in the Southern Suburbs, from Mowbray to Wynberg.

The researchers found strollers were rarely members of gangs Unlike gang members, they generally lose contact with their families, are concerned only with their immediate day-to-day life, move in loose, supportive bands, do not have the macho tendencies of gang members, and avoid confrontations with authority

THIS SAYS IT ALL: For the city's street children, a house is as remote as the moon.

THREE'S COMPANY: These three urchins are cold, hungry and dirty — but, they insist, they're free.

Unfettered freedom

Most strollers come from families that have had some major upheaval — such as death of a parent, a divorce or the loss of a home. The parents often fight and drink too much The housing is usually inadequate.

The strollers usually have had trouble at school, and Std 3 was the average attainment of the children in the UCT study Thirteen-year-old Winston told Weekend Argus. "I used to be able to read and write, but I don't think I can any more."

According to the researchers, strollers most often handle conflict by escaping. They distance themselves from the norms and values of society and replace these with what they see as unfettered freedom.

Freedom from control is possibly the most important aspect of their way of life

One child said "On the streets it's easier 'cos I'm my own boss No one can tell me what to do. I do what I like"

But to remain "free" they have learn to manipulate the truth so as to elicit sympathy, food and money Manipulation of adults becomes an essential survival skill

They also have to avoid the police as they are vulnerable to being picked up for loitering and to merous vagrants are not grown-up strollers.

The strollers indicated they wanted to get married and raise families, live in proper houses and hold down jobs such as bricklayers, traffic police, lorry drivers, and even policemen and magistrates. They did not want their children to become strollers.

But Miss Keen believes unless the strollers abandon their way of life they are likely to end up, by their late teens, in Pollsmoor Prison for theft, assault or even rape.

There are escape routes, but they are pitifully few.

The Child Welfare Society runs The Homestead, a shelter for children off the street, but it has room for only 16.

If they settle, give up sniffing glue and start going to school, they can move to another hostel, Patrick's House, where they can stay until they are 16. But Patrick's House has room for only 30 children.

Pick and choose

Child Welfare hopes to open another long-term home in Lansdowne early next year. There is also Kyamundi in Langa, a hostel for about 33 African children

There is not one State-aided childrens' home for Africans in the entire Cape Province and those for coloured children are so crowded the authorities can pick and choose who go to them

"Street children are a Third World problem, but the South African political situation has made it worse here," says Miss Keen. Group Areas removals destroyed many extended family networks, while the housing shortage, violence, unemployment, over-crowding and alcoholism here is chronic.

"Of course you also get runaway children in places like the United States, but those children tend to be 13 at the youngest Here they're five".

And the UCT researchers say "It is a glaring demonstration of the material and educational inequalities in South Africa that no white strollers are to be found in Cape Town"

From next year Miss Keen's job at Child Welfare will be to advise private bodies how to go about setting up small hostels for children in need.

● Material from the UCT researchers is to form a chapter in a book called *Growing Up in a Divided Society The Experience of Childhood in South Africa* by Sandra Burham and Pamela Reynolds, to be published by Ravan Press on November 24.

Campaign to free young detainees

Eve Post 17/11/86

298

Post Reporter

"FREE THE CHILDREN" — a national campaign to have children detained under emergency regulations released before Christmas — has been launched by the Black Sash.

Mrs Audrey Coleman, of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, said about 8 000 children had been held since the state of emergency began on June 12.

At least 284 young people were being held at St Albans Prison, Port Elizabeth, a Black Sash spokesman said today.

Of these, 121 are under 16.

However, she said, this figure was a gross underestimation.

Not all detainees were reported and the ages of those who were reported were not always given.

There were children in other prisons in the Eastern Cape, but the total number in detention was not known.

"If we don't succeed with the campaign by Christmas, we won't stop trying. Children belong at home, not in jail," Black Sash's regional president, Mrs Ethel Walt, said at the launch.

A clinical psychologist warned that a generation of children suffering serious psychological trauma as a result of detention was emerging.

"It is known that battered children often become abusing parents.

"There is a possibility that the problems of the psychologically battered ex-child detainee will face our nation in the future."

Organisations supporting the campaign include the Union of Jewish Women, Women for Peace, the DPSC, the UDF, Child Welfare, Lawyers for Human Rights, Concerned Social Workers and the Committee of Concern for Children as well as educational, legal and religious groups.

ε 7
τ 7

Schoolboy shot in back sues Minister for R100 000

Supreme Court Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order is being sued for R100 000 by a 15-year-old schoolboy hit in the back by a rubber bullet fired by a policeman in Bellville last year.

It is alleged in papers that the boy, who was 14 at the time, had an eight-hour operation for the removal of the bullet from his spine.

His left foot is paralysed and he is unlikely to recover, it is alleged.

In an affidavit the boy said that on his way from his grandmother's home he walked past a group throwing stones at vehicles.

"IN PANIC"

"I saw a police van approaching and I heard the group of youths behind me starting to run in a panic.

"Impulsively I also started running. The policemen got out of the van, started shooting and shot me in the back."

The Minister admits in papers the boy was shot by Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, of the South African Police.

He claims the boy committed or attempted to commit an offence in the policeman's presence and fled when he realised he was going to be arrested.

The shot was necessary to prevent the boy fleeing and was therefore lawful, it is claimed.

(Proceeding)

Mr Acting Justice Viljoen is on the Bench. Mr M Donen, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appears for the boy. Mr A F Smit, instructed by the State Attorney, appears for the Minister.

The *FM* has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Information may therefore be distorted, incomplete and misleading.

F/M MAIL 21/11/86

EMERGENCY DETAINEES

No child's play

Launching its "Free Children Campaign" last Friday, the Black Sash stated "That children can be detained and held in prison — like adults — under severe conditions without any special protection, is cause for deep shame and a blot on a country and a people who profess to be civilised."

The campaign is aimed at urging the authorities to heed the Child Care Act by releasing all detained children, who range in age from 12 to 18

The civil rights organisation estimates that 8 000 children have been held since the present emergency began on June 12. This is significantly more than the 2 016 detained in last year's emergency. In 1982, eight children were held under the Internal Security Act, and nine were held in 1984. Statistics have been drawn from reports compiled mainly by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) and the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring Group.

In terms of the Child Care Act, a child is anyone under the age of 18. The Act calls for places of safety for convicted children, and specifies that convicted children in prison should not come into contact with adult prisoners. However, there is no such provision for children in emergency detention who are not covered by the Act.

Ethel Walt, Transvaal president of the Black Sash, explains that organisations supporting the campaign include the Union of Jewish Women, Women for Peace, the DPSC, United Democratic Front, Child Welfare, Lawyers' for Human Rights, Concerned Social Workers and the Committee of Concern for Children.

Christmas is the target date by which the Black Sash hopes to have all children in emergency detention released. "If we don't succeed by then, we won't stop trying. Children belong at home, not in jail," says Walt.

Rehabilitation

Adds former Black Sash president Joyce Harris: "Some of these children in detention may well be guilty of vandalism or stoning or burning or worse. Sadly, such acts occur. However, their guilt, if any, must be proven and not assumed. They must be charged in a court of law, and under the protection all civilised communities provide for their children. If they are found guilty, they must be placed in institutions which cater specifically for the needs of children. From there, they can emerge rehabilitated and hopefully into a reformed society which will no longer brutalise them. They must be rehabilitated and should not be in jail."

The National Medical and Dental Association (Namda), an alternative professional organisation to the Medical Association of SA, views detention as psychologically harmful to children as they are often subjected to violence and abuse and are separated from families, friends and schools. It says that cut off from sources of support, they have to face the rigours of imprisonment alone; they can no longer play, exercise normally or interact socially.

"But the psychological effects vary depending on the age of the child and the type of child, his/her background and the specific nature of the detention experience. Many children develop disabling psychological symptoms like lack of sleep, concentration and inability to mix with other people; some become withdrawn, depressed and even have suicidal thoughts," says Namda.

Black Sash's Harris . . . detained children should be protected

Other, less obvious, effects detention can cause, Namda adds, include loss of faith and trust in adults, authoritiy, their friends and associates, and distortion and deformation of personality development.

NATIONAL

Children turned into criminals — report

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Children in South Africa, far from being protected by the State against "the brutality of criminal procedure", were being criminalised and used as targets for oppression, a memorandum on Children Under Repression states.

The memorandum, released yesterday by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC), adds that the intended, and extensive, protection of the Children's Act has been overridden by emergency regulations.

It is impossible to say how many children have been charged with politically related activities as most are charged with public violence — "treated on a par with any routine criminal charge", the report states.

"Reporting of these cases often depends on the presence of either defence lawyers or the Press, both of whom are too rarely seen in the rural areas

"Experience has shown that, especially when lawyers are present to conduct that defence, public violence charges are very often withdrawn, and if contested, lead to the acquittal of the accused.

"On June 16 1986, nine children playing soccer kicked the ball into the road and ran after it. These children, aged 11 to 16, suddenly found themselves surrounded by members of the security forces, were arrested and charged with public violence. After several postponements and a full day's trial, all were acquitted"

Mass arrests of children are not unusual, the report continues. At Hlengiwe High School in Soweto, a teacher told under oath of the entire school body of about 1 200 children being detained under emergency regulations An urgent Supreme Court application finally led to their release.

"Declared war"

● "The Government has declared war on its children. I can't think of a parallel in history," Dr Max Coleman, spokesman for the DPSC, said yesterday.

Introducing aspects of the memorandum, he said children had become "prime targets" of various types of repression, particularly under the state of emergency

Dealing first with detention, the memorandum states that by November 3, 407 children — most between 13 and 18, but including children as young as 10 — were emergency detainees in the Witwatersrand.

These children, not treated any differently from adult detainees, were often held with hardened criminals and exposed to their "harsh and brutal

"There have been recorded instances of child abuse in the cells, including rapes," the report states.

Detention seems to be aimed at trying to instil a fear of involvement in anti-apartheid activities "We have witnessed the security forces acting almost indiscriminately against children."

"State doctors are supposed to see every detainee at least once a week and definitely on request, but this has not been happening."

Other children who were not in detention were sometimes caught up in the process, the report says Families were in some cases "taken as hostages."

"Early one morning (in Soweto) the police arrived to detain the 18-year-old son. On being told he was not home, they promptly arrested the entire family including a one-month-old baby and four children aged five, six, 10 and 15."

Children's fund nears record

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch Children's Fund, now standing at R8 735, is just over a R100 short of breaking the 1983 record of R8 890.

So far this year the fund has topped the total for the same period last year by R3 179,60.

The amount collected for the same period last year was R5 556,20.

The present total for this year stands at R8 735,80.

The recipient of the fund, the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, uses the money collected to bring joy into the homes of the needy during the Christmas season.

Founded by Lady H Crewe in 1916, the society has received the money from the children's fund for 68 years.

Her husband, Sir Charles Crewe, the then proprietor of the Daily Dispatch, started the fund in 1918.

Donations are accepted throughout the year and all contributions are acknowledged in the newspaper.

● The director of the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, Mrs Laura Muller, yesterday expressed her "delight and gratitude" at the public response to the Daily Dispatch Children's Fund.

She said the R800 anonymous donation made this week was "fantastic and greatly appreciated"

R200 000 to help needy children

(298)

W/E Post 29/11/86

Weekend Post Reporter

ONE of Port Elizabeth's largest companies is to give a R200 000 boost to pre-school education for needy children.

Pilkington Shatterprufe, which employs 1 500 people in the city, has budgeted the money in the year of its 50th anniversary celebrations.

This was announced by managing director Mr Chris Murray, who said the company wished to play a more meaningful role in the community

Mr Murray said the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) had been involved at shop steward committee level in apportioning the money and in pinpointing areas where pre-schools were most needed.

The Urban Foundation is also playing a role in the establishment of the pre-primary schools.

Mr CHRIS MURRAY

Mr Murray said management had spent a lot of time deliberating about what it should do as part of its social responsibility programme.

Having considered numerous alternatives, pre-primary education was favoured, because the widely accepted De Lange report on education stated that the main reason for vast numbers of blacks being unable to cope with primary education was the lack of development of pre-school skills.

"The reported need for pre-primary schools is very great with present facilities in PE being able to accommodate only approximately 2 000 black and 1 500 coloured children.

"Further, the schools are also likely to be used as after-school care centres and adult training centres.

"Health and nutritional needs of the children are also expected to be met. The company particularly recognises this need and is presently supporting a feeding scheme"

As regards its own employees, Mr Murray said the company was trying to rid itself of paternalistic practices and offer instead a package of benefits negotiated with the employees' representatives

"Besides providing a fair rate for the job and the normal pension fund and medical aid facilities, this package is aimed at supporting employees' aspirations in the essential fields of housing and education."

Mr Murray expected a better year in 1987, hoping to maintain exports and expecting that the motor and building industries would pick up again early next year.

"We are not too pessimistic about next year I feel that if a company survived 1986 it can survive the future," he said.

29/4/86

Black children 'bear brunt of repression'

BUS DAY (298)

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

SOUTH AFRICA'S black youth have become the major target for the security forces, says a report compiled by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

It says student and youth organisations are bearing the brunt of action by the authorities, and lists numerous allegations.

The report claims: "The young provide the fragile potential of a nation, and we witness in SA a generation of children whose young experiences consist of pain and brutality."

Children are also frequently victims of rightwing vigilante action, the report claims.

They are being deprived of proper legal representation, and for them the Children's Act consists merely of words and never plays a role in protecting their lives.

These findings are to be presented by two DPSC members to an international conference on children, to be held in Sweden next week.

Announcing this yesterday, Max Coleman of the DPSC said it was appalling how many children, some as young as nine, were in prison. Some had been detained for the past five months.

The report, drawn up by organisations which include the DPSC, the Legal Resources Centre, the National Education Crisis Committee, Concerned Social Workers and the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda), aims to highlight the plight of children in what they term "the most severe period of State repression and people's resistance in the history of SA".

Recent court cases have witnessed evidence of a dramatic increase in assaults and torture, often against children, the DPSC claims.

The Black Sash, the DPSC and Namda have called for the release of all children from detention and for the provisions of the Child Care Act to be used to protect them from security force action.

The DPSC report says mass arrests of children are not unusual.

Children are often brought to court without warning to their parents or legal representatives. Neither the courts nor the police authorities are obliged, in terms of the law, to advise a minor's parents that the child is to appear in court, the report says.

Children are being released suddenly from detention, taken to court and being charged without prior warning to themselves or their legal representatives.

Says the DPSC: "The ruthless apartheid regime is sowing seeds of destruction, the whirlwind of which will be reaped by generations to come."

□ A Bureau for Information spokesman said yesterday he could not comment on detainees but asked that a copy of this story be telexed for possible comment today.

Comment had not been received from Prisons Services at the time of going to press.

(298) CITY PRESS 30/11/86

The kids who know no love

By SOL MORATHI

THEY are dressed in rags. Their beds are sheets of cardboard wherever they can hide from the police. At night they huddle together in corridors and on pavements for "warmth" and protection.

They are the homeless kids of South Africa's cities and towns.

They struggle to survive – doing menial jobs, running errands, begging or stealing.

They pass time by fighting, smoking and gambling.

Some are as young as five. Most are boys, but girls now and then join them – many resorting to prostitution to survive.

Some have been abandoned by families unable or unwilling to take care of them. Some, having been beaten and abused by their parents, chose to leave.

The tragic stories of these thousands of abandoned kids is played out in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, Marabastad in Pretoria, and hundreds of places countrywide.

Thabo Khumalo, 9, from Mamelodi, says he ran away to Hillbrow four months ago because his mom and stepbrothers ill-treated him.

"I couldn't stand it any longer. I won't go back home. I'd rather die here than endure the pain of staying with people who don't love me," he said.

Simon Maponya of Alexandra says he'll only go home after he has bought "new shoes."

"I want to stay with my family. But they can't do anything for me. I think this place is better for me – I can get what I want for myself," says Simon, sipping beer from a "dumpie."

"For years I pleaded with my parents to buy me things – such as new shoes. They kept promising me – but nothing came of their promises. I had to go away."

Lolo Mchisani, 10, found wandering along Hillbrow's alleys sniffing glue from a plastic container, says he comes from Diepkloof.

But his is a different story. He ran away from home in "search of adventure, and will only go back home "when I have had enough."

Lolo, like most of the kids, refused to be photographed because he didn't want his parents know where he is.

● Poppy Baloyi, a supervisor at the Mamelodi Child and Family Care Centre, says the situation has recently worsened.

Baloyi feels the phenomenal rise of urban abandoned kids is largely caused by the population explosion and rural-to-urban migration.

She says usually the homeless kids have been abandoned by families too poor to care for them

In other homes, she says, the father has left and family strife starts when a stepfather moves in.

In the end the atmosphere becomes unedurable and the mom has to choose between the partially supporting stepfather and her kids.

"Too often it's the children who must go," says Baloyi.

She says single mothers face an even worse choice. "If she goes to work, she may have to leave some of her kids on the streets. But if she doesn't work, they will not survive."

28

Children retarded by hunger

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Between 15 and 25 percent of children in six Mozambican provinces show signs of growth retardation because of malnutrition, according to Mozambique's Trade Ministry.

In a report, the ministry warned the figures could be much higher. Its information had been collected through a network of health units but these covered less than in 50 percent of the population.

The six provinces named are Gaza and Inhambane in the south, Sofala, Manica and Zambezia in the centre and Tete in the north west.

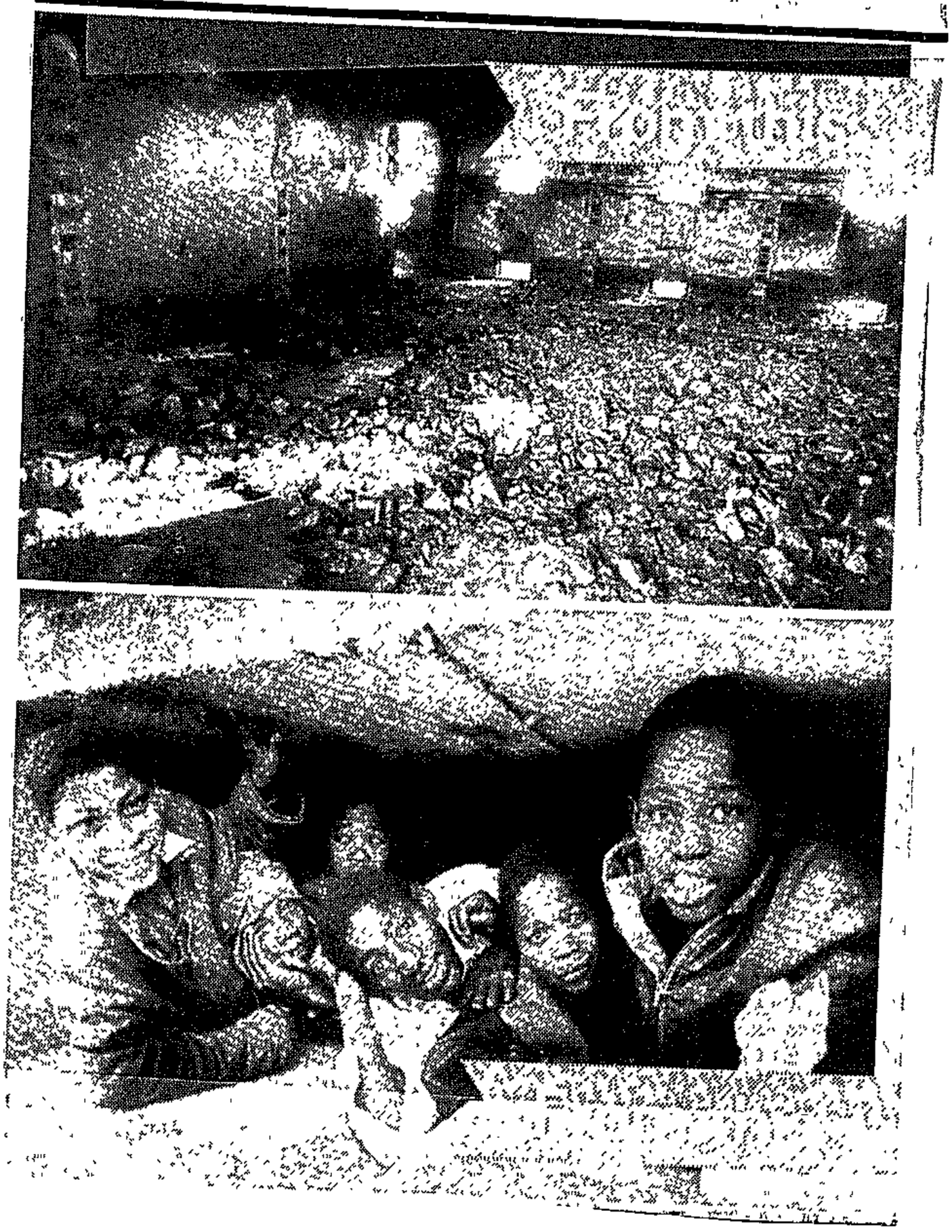
In the district of Changara, in the southern part of Tete, it was estimated that from now until March "80 percent of families may have to face a total lack of basic food products".

The department has announced that the State's marketing board, Agricom, expects to purchase only about 61 000 t of grain this year, an all-time low for marketed grains.

The report said the most productive areas in the country are under constant attack by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

In addition the board's transport fleet has been almost totally destroyed in the provinces of Zambezia, Tete and Niassa.

The Star Thursday December 4 1986



STAR 4/12/86

298

Hole-in-wall urchins face whole new life

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A photograph of glue-sniffing urchins published in a sister paper of The Star has helped turn a tale of woe into a fairy tale come true.

That photo was part of a Press campaign to highlight the plight of homeless black children who roam Cape Town's streets begging.

It helped focus attention particularly on the so-called hole-in-the-wall gang — a group of urchins who lived in a hole in the wall of the Liesbeeck River canal behind The Fountains shopping centre in Rondebosch.

Their hole-in-the-wall refuge was swapped for a bare, but infinitely preferable home in one wing of the old single-quarter barracks at Langa. That home was massively upgraded and now it could quadruple in size, with the prospect of help for not a few urchins, but more than 100 unwanted boys.

It was learned this week that three more wings of the barracks may be added to the burgeoning project

The first wing is already home to 20 boys, some from that original hole-in-the-wall gang, and is called Khayamnandi — Sweet Home.

A feasibility study is being undertaken into renovating, furnishing and financing the other wings.

It will cost R250 000 to make the additional blocks habitable, but the old buildings look sound and are perfectly situated to complement Khayamnandi. More than 100 boys could then be taken care of.

Khayamnandi owes its existence to Mrs Rose McKenna of Rondebosch who first discovered the hole-in-the-wall gang. She, her band of never-say-die crusaders and persistent coverage in the *Weekend Argus* triggered action.

With the help of Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud of the Administration Board, the gang was given its initially windowless, doorless, floorless, roofless, waterless wing of Langa Barracks.

It was accepted with alacrity and pictures of the pitiful little building were published. Results were stunning.

Host of sub-contractors

One of the largest building construction firms in the Cape, Besterecta, took over. With the support of a host of sub-contractors, Khayamnandi was born.

Argus readers gave bunk-beds, linen, curtains, a dining room suite, stove, fridges and other items.

But funding was the biggest worry. However, Western Province Baptist Association came to the rescue, laying on cash support, based on R160 to R175 a month a boy, from Baptists in the United States.

The management of the home, which caters for boys between seven and 16, is in the hands of board of trustees who leave day-to-day running of the home to a house committee

A house father, the Rev Oswel Tshuka, from the Baptist Bible Institute at Debe Nek, has taken charge of the boys and a month ago Miss Moira Jones took over as full-time social worker. There are three other

The boys follow a strict routine, attend classes, mend their clothes and take part in a programme of afternoon activities.

Professor Tim Noakes's students teach the boys soccer and physical fitness and the Red Cross lectures them on drugs.

The Baptist Church organises weekend leisure activities and outings, and the boys are encouraged to visit their parents.

At the end of next June the financial assistance from America runs out and the Western Province Baptist Association has launched a Khayamnandi Child Support Scheme to rally members of the public to support a child for a definite period.

The Church has also approached some embassies, hoping they can be persuaded to establish a library. It also wants to lay out a soccer field. Improved staff quarters are urgently needed.

There's a lot to be done, but already the transformation in the remaining members of the hole-in-the-wall gang is staggering. It is hard to believe that a year ago they had no future at all.

Mrs HELEN Suzman.

Mrs HELEN Joseph.

Rev PETER Storey.

Sowetan 4/12/86

More concern for animals than kids,

SAYS SHEENA DUNCAN

FOCUS

SOWETAN Correspondent

THERE is more concern in South Africa over cruelty to animals than over cruelty to children, according to the past president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan.

She this week addressed a meeting which was part of the Black Sash "Free the Children" campaign, aimed at securing the release of children in detention so that they can be home for Christmas

According to the Black Sash's latest figures, between 1800 and 1300 children under 18 are in detention nationwide About 400 were being held on the Witwatersrand, Mrs Duncan said

Many of them were under 16 years old and often their parents were not informed that they had been detained or where they were being held

Mrs Duncan quoted some case histories of the detentin of children from the files of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee

"Civilised countries don't detain people without trial and they don't detain children

"I am ashamed that my country is not a civilised country," Mrs Duncan said.

"We demand the freedom of the children and we will continue to work until that has been accomplished," she said.

Human rights lawyer Mr Geoff Budlender, of the Legal Resources Centre, described the conditions of children in detention

They are not allowed to see their parents unless the authorities permit it They can only write letters, study or receive reading material other than a Bible if they get permission.

They have only one hour's exercise a day and must clean their own cells.

If they sing, whistle or are a nuisance, it is a criminal offence

"There is only one way to describe it — it is barbaric," Mr Budlender said.

He urged people to say to the Government that they were ashamed and disgusted with the detention of children. Everybody should reject it openly and as often as possible.

The past president of the Methodist Church, the Reverend Peter Storey, said that the detention of children was an "obscenity", an offence to God and was the deepest shame that South Africans have had to live with

"Any society is judged by the way it treats the most vulnerable of its people — the poor, the widowed, the orphaned and every child The kingdom of God belongs to the children," Mr Storey said

Two Kagiso parents of children in detention said that they were too upset to say much Mr M Molefe said that his 13-year-old daughter was in detention

Last week a 14-year-old Kagiso girl was released and was just "dumped" outside Diepkloof Prison with only R1 on her, he said She took a taxi to Baragwanath Hospital and then she had no money left, so she started walking It was already 7 30pm and eventually she had to ask a petrol station attendant if she could sleep there for the night

Mr Molefe said he was worried that the same might happen to his daughter

"The children are fetched from their homes Why can't the Government take them back to their homes again?" he said.

The speakers at the meeting were joined by a number of representatives of other organisations, individuals and church leaders, who had added their support to the Black Sash "Free the Children" campaign

Veteran

They included veteran anti-apartheid campaigners Mrs Helen Joseph and Mrs Helen Suzman, human rights lawyer Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, Anglican Provincial Liaison Officer, Bishop John Carter, Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, the general secretary of the United Congregational Churches, the Reverend Joe Wing, representatives of the National Education Crisis Committee, End Conscription Campaign and Nusas

Mrs SHEENA Duncan.

Bishop SIMEON Nkoane.

4/12/86

STAR

Reprieve for 'street children' of Hillbrow

298

By Adele Baleta

A three-month battle between the organisation Twilight Children and the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs ended yesterday when an order to demolish the "street children's" sanctuary in Hillbrow was cancelled.

More than 45 boys have sought refuge in the wooden structure on the corner of Joubert and Kotze streets since August, when the University of the Witwatersrand let the building to Twilight Children.

The struggle to preserve the shelter began in October when the university was told to demolish the building by January 1.

This order came from the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, which said it owned the land and intended building a health clinic there

But this week the department made it clear the property would not be required before 1988.

'VICTORY OF COMMON SENSE'

Twilight Children chairman Mr John de Villiers said this change of heart was "a victory of common sense

"It recognises that the boys are there because of circumstances beyond their control and that society has a responsibility to deal with abandoned children, or those who have had to take to the streets to survive," he said.

A volunteer worker at Twilight Children said the move ended the uncertainty of youths's future.

"Every decision we have made has been weighed against whether we would have the building," she said.

The group now intends to build showers, repair walls and install electricity in the dilapidated building

Contributions towards their activities would be welcomed and can be sent to Twilight Children, Box 650473, Benmore, 2010. Contact Mrs Jane Prichard at (011) 783-1011 (mornings only) for further information.

ita Lutheran churches

FM 5/12/86

DETAINED CHILDREN 298

Ages shrouded

Although the number of children (under 16) who have so far been detained under the State of Emergency has been estimated by civil rights organisations at 8 000, precise statistics on the range of ages are unavailable. If there are children under the age of, say, 12 in custody no official confirmation or rebuttal is available.

Civil rights leaders and Opposition politicians believe that these statistics are unavailable because detentions are almost always shrouded in "secrecy."

Beverley Roos, PFP chairman of the Groote Schuur constituency, explains: "Officials are unwilling to give information unless you know the name of the child, the home address, and if you are patently acting on behalf of parents of the child in making your inquiry. Otherwise, you get no help."

Roos points out that, according to *Hansard* of February 11, a total of 2 106 children under the age of 16 were detained between July 1985 and January 1986. In the same period, she tells the *FM*, 201 children were killed and 571 injured.

She also observes that about 97% of all children in prison are often not legally represented when they appear in juvenile courts because they either have not been able to contact parents or, because of mistrust, are reluctant to seek police help. In some cases, the children simply do not know what to do to get assistance.

Primitive

Roos — whose motion calling for the immediate release of detained children and termination of the practice of detention was unanimously adopted at the PFP conference in Johannesburg last week — describes detention of children as primitive. "SA is a signatory to the UN charter on the rights of children. But it unashamedly violates these rights. Unless we change course, SA must tear up its signatory status."

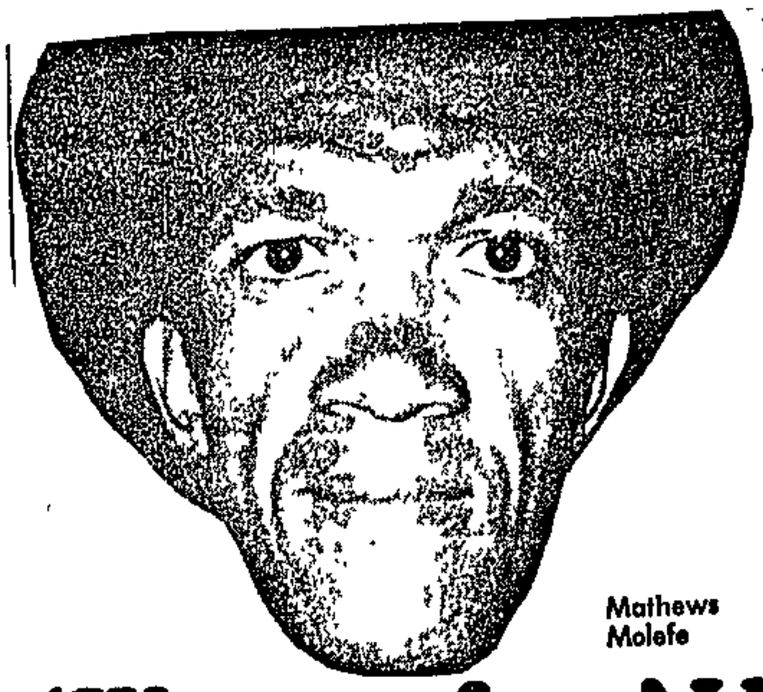
The Black Sash, supported by other civil rights and women's organisations, has launched a campaign urging government to release all detained children (*Current affairs* November 21.) ■

CALL TO SAVE THE CHILDREN

This Christmas in South Africa hundreds of children are in jail

free the children

By MONO BADELA



Mathews Molefe

PRESIDENT PW Botha is expected to be flooded 30 000 more Christmas cards than usual this season.

The cards are part of the Black Sash's *Free Children* campaign calling for the release of thousands of children believed to be in detention The campaign is aimed at getting children under the age of 18 out of detention to spend Christmas at home

Black Sash's Ethel Walt said the first batch of 20 000 Christmas cards have been snapped up in 10 days "We had to print a further 10 000 this week because of the enormous demand"

The Black Sash estimates that there are up to 1 500 children, some as young as 12, being detained in jails Thousands of the cards have been snapped up by [illegible] and organisations in Holland, Sweden, England and the United States, according to Walt

Besides the Christmas cards, which are distributed free of charge, the Black Sash also plans to organise [illegible] meetings *Free the Children* car stickers have also been printed.

The Black Sash campaign – launched three weeks [illegible] – has now developed into a broad alliance of concerned individuals and organisations Their presence at a lunchtime meeting at the Central Methodist Church Centre in Johannesburg this week "is a signal of strong support for the campaign", said Walt

A Kagiso parent who has a child in detention, Mathews Molefe, said he was very concerned about his 13-year-old daughter Cleopatra, in the Johannesburg prison near Baragwanath Hospital

"At home we all feel terrible Every time we have a meal, especially in the evening, we miss her very much We find it difficult to eat At night we do not sleep, we are worried whether she is sleeping in jail"

Molefe said he had visited his daughter and [illegible] she always complained about the conditions [illegible] which she and other children were being detained

Human rights lawyer and Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre director Geoff Budlender described the conditions under which young children were being held as "barbaric"

He urged people to tell the government that they were ashamed and disgusted at the detention of children

Former Methodist Church of Southern Africa president Rev Peter Storey said the detention of children was an "obscenity and an offence against God"

Black Sash Advice Centre director Sheena Duncan said people in SA were more concerned about cruelty to animals than about cruelty to children

'We care for ALL kids'

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has always protected the interests of children, including detained children, on "humanitarian and not political grounds", according to the acting director of the society M Dobie.

She said she did not know anything about the society defying a ministerial order to keep out of politics and that it had allied itself with the campaign to free child detainees by Christmas, as reported in a Johannesburg newspaper

Dobie said the society's objective was to look after the interests of all children. She added that the society investigated cases when it heard children were in detention "We help parents trace their children and arrange visits"

She added that social workers' duties were humanitarian and not political.

"The sooner children get out of prison, whatever the reasons, the better"

Better provisions should be made for detained youngsters and they should not be jailed, she said – Sapa

'Children need love'

By MONO BADELA

THE National Medical and Dental Association this week slammed the continued detention of children under the state of emergency and said detention could permanently damage children psychologically

"Their personality development can be permanently distorted and they may lose faith and trust in adults and authority, and become incapable of trusting their friends, associates and even one day their own children," Namda says in a statement

According to doctors, children now in detention could develop smouldering bitterness and a thirst for revenge which could lead to future violence

They may be unable to control their own feelings and behaviour and act in an anti-social manner Children need peace, stability and love, the statement said

● The PE branch of the Black Sash has the names of 284 youths held in St Albans Prison during the first week of November A total of 121 of the 284 youths held are believed to be 16 years of age or under On October 16, the Black Sash in Grahamstown reported that of the 418 known detainees, 69 were juveniles under the age of 18 The youngest detainee was reportedly 12 years old

In South Africa

N/M 9/12/86 (298)

SOUTH Africa has 'one of the best Children's Acts around,' says Gertrude McMillan, director of the Durban Child and Family Welfare Society.

Its crux is that children have rights, which are protected — but anti-spanking laws and children being able to divorce their parents are 'ludicrous measures' and would not be countenanced.

She believes the answer to much child abuse lies in effective parenting, and her society offers courses on this on Monday evenings from 7 30 to 9 30 pm at 119 Windermere Road.

From next year a special course will be launched for parents of teenagers, with the emphasis on the importance of living in mutual respect, of giving responsibility and expecting responsible behaviour, of listening carefully, of talking with and not at teens, and of caring for the things they hold important.

For details of these courses, contact Joan Deare on ☎ 239313.

Annetjie Esterhuysen of Durban's 'Childline' was adamant that the service was not open to abuse by children, such as was feared of its British equivalent.

'When a child reports being abused by its parents, our trained counsellors refer the case to the relevant authorities, like Child Welfare, for investigation.

'The child and his whole set-up are examined extremely carefully — his birth history, his clinic, school and family histories. And even if the child asks to be taken away from his parents, like that Melbourne lad, the case must still be taken before the Commissioner of Child Welfare before it is decided.'

Annetjie suspects those parents who are worried about Childline in Britain are being defensive: 'If they were sure of their relationship with their children, they would know their children would never use the service against them.

'When I think of that Melbourne boy, I can only conclude that for a 14-year-old to have such an attitude towards his mum and dad, there's something very, very wrong with the parenting he's been given.'

The Childline number, operational 24 hours a day, is ☎ 222222.

GH

10 000 families each miss person — DPSC

10/12/85 STAR

Political Reporter

At least 10 000 families will experience the absence of a family member because of detentions under security laws and the state of emergency, says the latest report issued by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

The DPSC's report for October and November said an estimated 20 000 people had been detained in terms of emergency regulations. This was "quite apart" from detentions under other security legislation which have reached 2 800 and could exceed 3 000 this year. Of these security law detainees 262 were still in custody.

The report noted a further death in detention in the last two months.

There were two out-of-court settlements by the Minister of Law and Order to families of people who had died in police custody.

In November, a Daveyton widow was paid R27 000 by the Minister of Law and Order after her husband, Mr Mphiwa Abel Ngwenya (31), died on November 22 1984 after being held for one day in police custody in the East Rand township of Daveyton. The police said at the time he had died of an epileptic fit.

This month, the family of trade unionist Mr Andries Raditsela (29) was paid R33 800 in an out-of-court settlement. Mr Raditsela died on May 6 1985 after being held for two days in police custody in Tsakane on the East Rand. An inquest is being held.

Dangerous children should be properly charged — Helen

(298)

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Children who were considered to be too dangerous to be let loose on the public should be properly charged and removed to special places of safety, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said in Pretoria yesterday.

She said that while she remained implacably opposed to detention without trial, she was not suggesting there were no young people capable of being irresponsible or that such children should be let loose on the public.

"They should be committed to places of safety by magistrates on the basis of evidence properly brought before them, and where parents have had the opportunity to provide defence.

"Having gone through due process, they must afterwards be detained away from adult prisoners in special places of safety," she said.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said at the weekend that 256 children under the age of 16 were currently in detention.

Mrs Suzman said Mr Vlok's statistic did not take into account children between 16 and 18, and there were presumably hundreds of children in detention in this age category.

She called on the Minister again to release the names of children in detention so discrepancies in statistics might be cleared up.

The Black Sash estimates there are 1 800 children below the age of 17 in detention.

Mrs Suzman added she was not surprised at America's strong criticism of the Government's detention of children.

One of the major issues concerning South Africa was the lack of due process in this country, she said. The anger about this was compounded when children were involved.

The senior social workers at Child Welfare, Monica Brown, Ivy Nhlopo and Betty Richter, with the toys donated to them by Hudson Park pupils.

DD 10/12/88 (298)

EL school donates toys

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Twenty large boxes of toys together with a cheque were handed over to the director of Child and Family Welfare, Mrs Laura Muller, by Hudson Park High School yesterday.

A teacher from Hudson Park, Mrs Anne McGladdery, said the pupils had collected 1 304 toys which they hoped would bring joy to underpriviledged children at Christmas time.

Mrs Muller said the toys would be packed into the Christmas hampers which the Child and Family Welfare Society had prepared.

The proceeds from the Hudson Park Primary and High schools Christmas Carol Service, totalling R410, were also presented to the organisation.

Mrs Muller said the cheque would be put towards the Christmas hampers.

Elsewhere in the city, Father Christmas yesterday paid an early visit to the children at Frere Hospital.

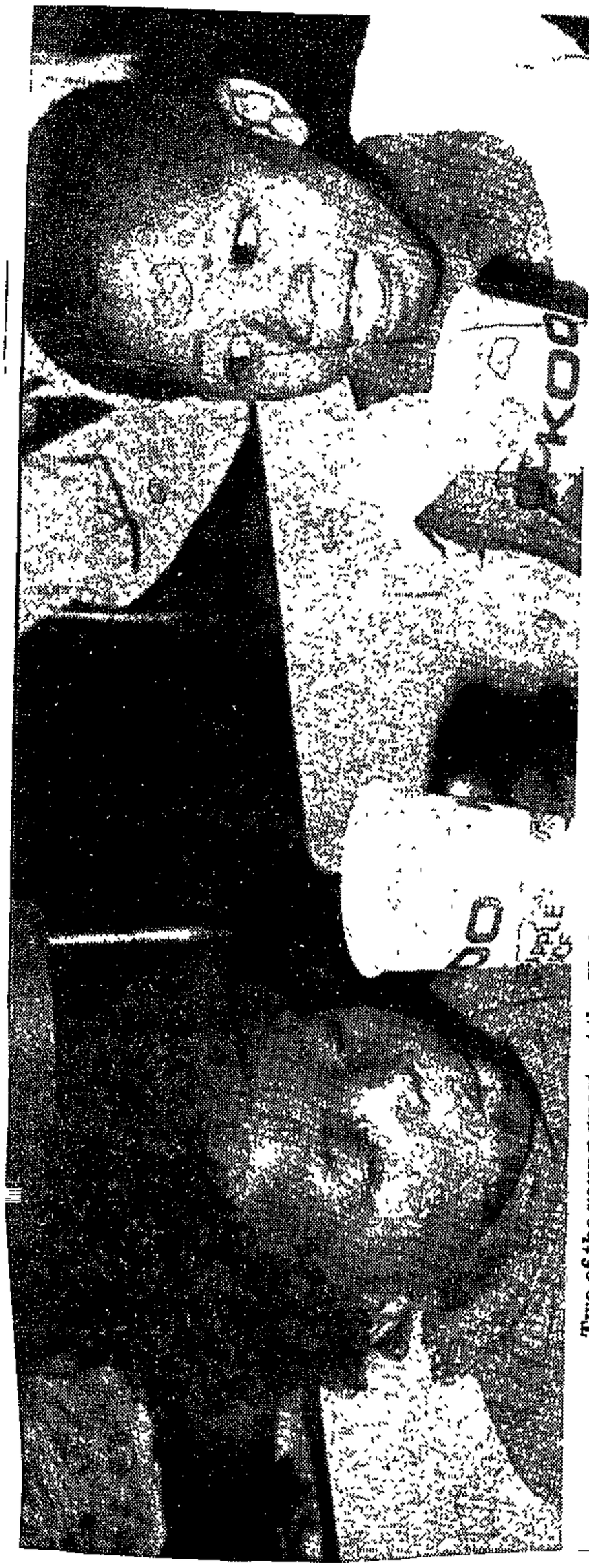
The Christmas party, which was organised by the Friends of the Frere Voluntary Aid Workers in conjunction with the Hospital Board, is an annual event.

The co-ordinator for the Friends of the Frere Voluntary Aid Workers, Mrs Jenny Weintroub, said the "sunshine ladies" had handed out sweets and cooldrinks at the party.

She said the children had received presents and that five wards had been visited.

Mrs Weintroub said the "sunshine ladies" worked in close co-operation with the hospital and tried to make a weekly visit to each ward.

The wards were decorated with Christmas trees which were arranged by the sisters of the hospital and various church groups.



Two of the young guests at the Christmas party for destitute people at the Parkside Community Centre hall, enjoy large tubs of juice.

Christmas cheer for homeless children

DD 21/12/86 p 298

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Hundreds of homeless children enjoyed a little Christmas cheer at the Parkside Community Centre yesterday.

The destitute children, who are mostly from the Second Creek squatting area, happily lined the tables and feasted on hot dogs, mince rolls, cool-drinks and sweets.

Some clapped, sang and danced while others, too tired or old, simply sat and enjoyed the occasion.

The man behind the Christmas party was a teacher, Mr Henry Kroutz.

He was assisted by Operation Hunger, St John Ambulance, the Lady Lions Club and several bakeries and supermarkets.

"A lot of these children had never seen a sausage or a bread roll before," Mr Kroutz said. "Most of them rarely see a cooked meal."

He said the biggest tragedy was that after their brief spell of happiness, they had to return to the bush.

The guest speaker at the party was Mr Johannes Temmers of the Coloured Management Commitee, who said many organisations were trying to get a children's home built in that area, but had been unsuccessful.

He said the Mayor's Outreach project had managed to secure a piece of land upon which a home could be built.

"Children must be cared for," Mr Temmers said. "Otherwise they will grow up as outcasts, bearing a grudge against society."

He explained that the "bush children" were not really children at all. Their situation had forced them to fend for themselves, to bear responsibilities no child should have to cope with.

He believed that their childhood had been taken away from them.

Childline service flooded with calls

(298) 13/12/86 N/M

London Bureau

MORE than 10 500 children a day are calling the Childline telephone service set up six weeks ago to help abused and distressed children, television presenter Esther Rantzen said yesterday.

But the advice line can only deal with 500 calls a day and most of the children hear a taped message telling them to try again.

Childline is taking on 300 voluntary and professional counsellors to answer the calls, but Miss Rantzen said demand was so much greater than expected that R6 000 000 a year would be needed to finance the service.

In its first three weeks, the phone bill was R150 000 and she said she did not know where the money was going to come from.

Childline already has 3 911 cases on its books. The youngest caller so far has been aged six.

The vast majority of calls are from children who say they are being sexually abused. Most of the 1 336 cases are girls.

There have been 637 cases of physical abuse, 211 complaining of being bullied, 596 about problems with parents, brothers or sisters and 58 cases of emotional abuse.

Calls have ranged from children distraught at losing pocket money to girls complaining of being raped by their fathers.

Four people have been arrested as a direct result of calls and other arrests are thought to have resulted from children making official complaints after speaking to Childline.

298

'Security Act no security to kids'

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE Internal Security Act offers "no protection at all for children" held under the emergency, according to Dr Oliver Ransome – a senior paediatrician at Wits Department of Paediatrics and Child Health.

Ransome was addressing a meeting of Lawyers for Human Rights on Wednesday held at Johannesburg's Methodist Hall, and proposed a new code for the protection of children.

The code – prepared by the SA Paediatric Association, the National Council for Child and Family Welfare and academics from different universities, defines the responsibilities of the State to children in detention and made the following recommendations:

- The arrest of children – if this has to be done – should be with utmost discretion and gentleness by someone who is aware of the trauma that arrests bring forth.
- Awaiting trial children should by released into the custody of their parents.
- Children should never be interrogated without a parent or social worker present.
- Children should always be tried in children's courts and should always have legal representation.

"Present legislation is hopelessly inadequate for the protection of children who fall foul of the law," said Ransome.

He slated government legislation as making provision for children held in detention without being followed in practice.

"The Criminal Procedures Act allows alternatives to pre-trial detention, which in practice are not taken advantage of," he said.

Also, he cited that a juvenile court may convert the trial of a child into a children's court inquiry, but this was seldom done.

He slated the Internal Security Act as "offering no protection whatsoever for children."

The code also addresses itself to physical conditions in places of detention, medical facilities, health personnel, nutritional requirements, discipline and punishment and the inspection of institutions and investigations of complaints.

- The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said detentions under security legislation have reached approximately 2 800 and could exceed 3 000 this year

"This is quite apart from emergency detentions, which are now over 20 000. As Christmas approaches, thousands of families will experience the absence of a family member from their homes," said the report.

WEEKEND POST, DECEMBER 20, 1986

Child welfare 'fighting a losing battle'

298

By RAYMOND HILL

FEARS that welfare organisations may be "fighting a losing battle" against increasing child neglect were expressed this week by the retiring head of a leading Port Elizabeth organisation

But Mrs Enid Smuts, who has been director of the Child and Family Welfare Society since 1983, is already planning to step up efforts to combat the rising problem

A local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect will be formed in February, and she is also arranging a seminar next year to discuss ways and means to eradicate the problem.

Reviewing her term as director of Child and Family Welfare, Mrs Smuts said this week: "I sometimes think that we are fighting a losing battle. Children in the city are being neglected more and more.

"The neglect is mostly of an emotional nature, and has been caused by the economic situation that has resulted in higher unemployment here."

While worried about the rise in child neglect among all population groups in the city, 39-year-old Mrs Smuts — who will continue to help the society as part-time public relations officer — indicated her greatest concern was the rise in cases among the black community in Port Elizabeth.

She decribed this community as the "most poverty-stricken and deprived" in the city, and, quoting from her most recent report to the Community Chest, added that unrest and school boycotts had worsened the plight of township residents.

"Social work services are rendered by the three social workers in the black division.

"The problem is characterised by escalating unemployment, slum housing, over-populated housing, insufficient 'educare' centres, inadequate and insufficient community facilities, child abandonments, family disintegration, unwanted teenage pregnancies and unprepared single parents."

Mrs ENID SMUTS ... child neglect is increasing in Port Elizabeth.

The problems are worsened by unrest and school boycotts, which affects the "morals and morale" of the youth.

According to the report, the present circumstances in the townships will result in a "spin-off" of an "overwhelming" inflow of people seeking social work services from an already "overburdened" professional staff.

Social workers were "overburdened" and there was a dire need for essential facilities in the townships.

As a step to countering the problem, Mrs Smuts is already planning a top-level seminar in August aimed at educating the public on combating child abuse.

This week, Mrs Smuts spoke of her love for social work and said she was leaving to devote more time to her family.

She is in charge of 21 social workers and the society is looking for somebody to succeed her.

Mrs Smuts, a mother of four, joined the society in 1970 and returned in 1980 after a spell with another social welfare agency, where she also dealt with children.

After leaving her present job at the end of January, she will have enough time to study for a master's degree in social science.

Her thesis will deal with children suffering from a genetic disorder.

She helped to establish the Liebenhause centre for the rehabilitation of young beggars in Gelvandale this year.

And she says the public has been very generous, despite the economic situation.

Other plans in the pipeline for next year include the services of the society's day-care mothers' project being extended in Algoa Park and a seminar on foster care.