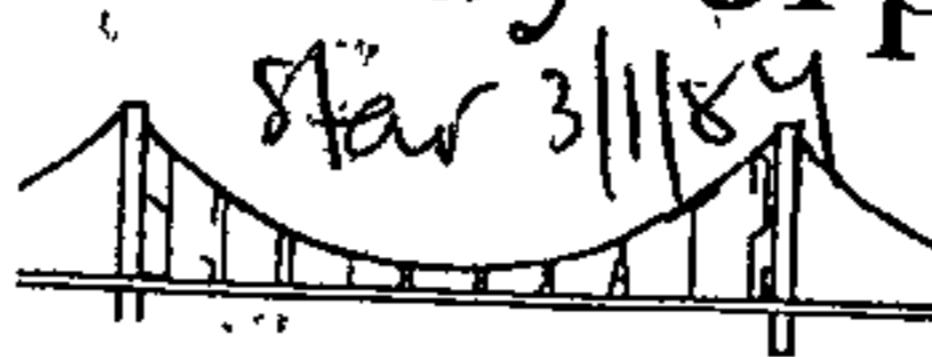


SOCIAL SECURITY
~~SERVICES~~ ~~SECTION~~ - CHILD CARE

JAN. - JUNE
1989

A gift for a needy orphanage

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The Christmas and New Year period is traditionally the season of giving and no one needs more help than the Orlando Children's Home, says the matron, Mrs Maggie Nkwe. Someone who realises the difficulties is Mrs Ronnie Rautenbach, who has two children of her own, five foster children, and has recently adopted a little girl to bring the number of children in her home to eight. And, as if her own challenge was not enough, when Mrs Rautenbach met Mrs Nkwe, she realised just how difficult it was for her to care for and feed the 60 children who depend on her.

The Orlando Children's Home

is subsidised by State welfare, but the subsidy covers only about a third of the monthly financial needs

For the other two-thirds the Orlando home has to depend on donations from private individuals or organisations, but these seldom cover basic needs let alone other expenses.

Conditions at the orphanage have become progressively worse, with most electrical items such as refrigerators and stoves no longer functioning, needing urgent repairs and in

some cases replacement.

Knowing how successful the taxi industry has become in recent years, an appeal went out to Mr Pat Mbatha, chairman of the Soweto Taxi Association, and Mr Alan Prentice, managing director of SABTA Star Taxi Music.

An immediate need for the orphanage was a large urn to boil water and provide for their daily needs.

The urn was handed over at a small ceremony just before Christmas and although being a small contribution, Mr Prentice said it was the least the music organisation could do to help the orphanage to a better start in the New Year.

News in Brief

Gert Wallace 4/1/89
Suspect found hanged

PRETORIA. — A prisoner awaiting trial on charges of indecently assaulting children was found hanged in his cell in Pretoria central prison on Sunday, the Department of Prisons said in a statement yesterday. Mr Gert Wallace was found hanging from a belt. He was to have appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court at the end of January on charges of indecent assault.

Southern African children traumatised — TV show

Stw 4 11/89 By Sue Leeman, The Star Bureau

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LONDON — "In South Africa, as in the Frontline states, the hidden cost of war for children is buried in their minds."

That is a quote from "Chain of Tears", a documentary by South African-born Ms Toni Strasburg made for Britain's Channel 4. It looks at the physical and psychological mutilation suffered by children caught up in the turmoil of southern Africa's many conflicts.

In the programme, broadcast in Britain last night, Ms Strasburg says many of the maimed and traumatised youngsters are victims of attacks by the MNR and Unita. The SA link with both organisations is emphasised.

Within South Africa itself, she says, township children are also under attack by, among others, vigilantes.

Mrs Graca Machel, widow of Mozambique's President Samora Machel, told Ms Strasburg: "A whole generation — thousands and thousands of children — has been traumatised by war. The worst crime of apartheid is the effect of the aggression on children. Most of them are affected either directly or indirectly.

"What South Africa is trying to do is not only deny our generation the chance to build our country, but to prevent our young people from growing up and just being people," she said.

Creche workers get boot

ABOUT 15 employees at a nursery school in Duduza township, near Nigel, have been dismissed because they have joined a trade union to protect their rights.

Workers at Mabel Zozo pre-school said

they joined the South African Domestic Workers Union because they were victimised by the chairman of the creche, Mr S K Tlatse.

The workers, whose ages range between 50 and 60 years, claimed

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

they have been left stranded without their benefits and with no money to support their families.

Mr Tlatse, who is also head of a school in Duduza, yesterday declined to comment on the allegations. He said he had no reason why he did not want to comment.

Sadwu's official, Mr Pat Radebe, said the workers joined the union after they complained

about what they regarded as unfair labour practices at the pre-school.

He wrote several letters to the officials of the creche, but did not get a response. The workers were then made to sign letters wherein they undertook that they will have nothing to do with the union.

"They refused to do so and during December they did not get their salaries and bonuses," Mr Radebe said, adding: "I then took the matter up, but all my pleas fell

on deaf ears."

The workers were dismissed when the school reopened this year

Man fined for sexual assault on boys

A 43-YEAR-OLD Milner-ton man was yesterday fined R3 000 (or 18 months) in Cape Town Regional Court after being found guilty of indecently assaulting two young boys between March 1981 and July 1987 at Brooklyn and Milner-ton, SABC reports.

Kevin Lucas of Koeberg Road was acquitted on two other charges of indecent assault on two young boys.

Lucas was also sentenced to two years' imprisonment on each charge, suspended for five years on condition he receive treatment from a psychologist for the next 18 months.

Cheshire to help black disabled

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Soweto
13/11/89

CHESHIRE Homes has embarked on a project to provide shelter for the disabled of Soweto.

Cheshire Homes was founded by a British war pilot to provide homes for the disabled. Mr Leonard Cheshire was in South Africa last year and expressed a desire to help blacks.

At present the organisation caters for whites and coloureds, according to Mr Guy Horton of the National Association for the Physically Handicapped.

A public meeting will be held on January 31 at 6.30pm at the Shap premises near Mofolo Park to elect a management committee.

The Soweto Round Table has pledged their support and help to get the project off the ground.

note that I for one and I believe many others have the same reservations about our own white education system *without* jeopardising the whole system. Makes you think, doesn't it?

To achieve this goal, huge obstacles must be overcome, - like proper facilities, the schooling of mothers and the grandmothers concerned, transportation, supplying of food etc, but I do not think for one moment that the founders of Nation Building

18/01/89

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Start building with toddlers

SIR — I found the article written by Mr Mabe on education in the *Sowetan* of December 7 1988 most interesting. He described a situation where, in earlier times, the womanfolk attended to the toddlers in peaceful surroundings, teaching them those things that would make them worthwhile citizens later in life.

In my opinion this is exactly where Nation Building should start — with the toddlers. It had been said by great figures of the past that the first 5 to 7 years were the most important formative years of any human being's entire life. There are, however, in my opinion, three important aspects that should be taken into account:

- The demands of the present society differ rather sharply from those of the peaceful environ-

ment mentioned by Mr Mabe.

- Most of the womanfolk must these days take up a fulltime job to help earn a living, disrupting the already disrupted family life even more.

- Because of the changing demands of society, intuition alone is not sufficient any more for equipping the adults-to-be with the necessary skills and attitudes.

What I would like to see then, is a launch of a massive campaign to establish care centres for toddlers countrywide where they will be properly taken care of and be motivated taking into account the above-mentioned aspects.

The mothers and grandmothers that presently stay at home should undergo elementary crash courses where they should be taught how to motivate those

toddlers by means of games, music, storytelling, acting, dancing, etc., taking into account the demands of the present society. The sky is the limit.

In the process they develop an attitude towards formal education that is very important.

The other day I asked an employee of mine why his son is not attending school anymore. He said to me that his son said the books "are hurting his head".

I am afraid that the books are forever going to hurt that poor chap's head because he was being deprived of a stimulating environment during the most important years of his life.

That is why I feel very sorry for the present youths because they are the victims of the past and present transitional period and they should, as a matter of fact, be of great concern to us all because attitudes and potential cannot be changed overnight.

The main goal should then be to isolate the toddlers, by all means, from any negative influences and to bring them up in a communal setting that should "deliver" a new generation of youngsters to the community within the next few years — with good self-images and positive attitudes which will use every opportunity to their advancement, even with the present "inferior" educational system. It is interesting to

did have any illusions regarding obstacles. This could lead to a joint effort from everybody in the household getting people involved that are perhaps at this moment idle to the point of despair.

To summarise, I do not have any doubts in my mind that your toddlers of today will determine the direction in which the society of this country in general will take in the future. The quality of their environment will determine the quality of everybody else's future in this country. I think this is what countries like Japan and China realised centuries ago and their

successes speak for themselves.

And this is also the message that doesn't seem to get through to almost the rest of Africa and the heartbreaking dilemma of these countries tells a lot.

You are, in my opinion, far better off than the Americans in that you do have the manpower, or is it womanpower, that begs to be utilised. On a collective basis you could create an environment where specific or general cultural matters could be addressed, as Mr Mabe idealises, giving the toddlers a sound basis to build on.

There is one point that

I want to stress, and that is that this effort is *not* dependant on political or financial support. It only depends on the following:

- That the people concerned agree that this is the most important way of creating a new society.

- That the people concerned agree that this is the most important
- That the people concerned understand the dynamics involved.

- That the people concerned have the will and determination to put this to practice, immediately.

I think the message we all should get is: Act now or accept the predisposi-

tion of this country forever.

I hope I have not contributed to the "confusion" as Nation Building should address so many different issues at the same time, but in my mind I see but one starting point, the hope that it is not too late already.

I pray that this might be the beginning of a new South Africa for each and everyone. The concept of *and* effort in Nation Building shall go down in history as an act of brilliance worthy of nothing less than a Nobel Prize.

L KIRSTEN

Glenstantia
Pretoria



Concern about lost schoolkids in Soweto

Sowetan 20/11/89

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

THE matron of Orlando Childrens' Home, Mrs Maggie Nkwe, has expressed concern about new Sub-Std A pupils who get lost after school.

She told the *Sowetan* yesterday that since schools re-opened last week, she has had at least two cases — but she believed there could be more.

She said this problem came up every time at the beginning of the year.

As a result, she said, many of these children are either taken to police stations or stay with unknown families for some days while their parents search for them frantically.

"I believe this is a serious problem which needs the attention of the parents, teachers and the community if we are to avoid our children going

through trauma in their first days at school," she said.

To illustrate the seriousness of the problem, she said a family whose child went missing this week, had told her that the child was now afraid to go to school because "it will get lost".

Mrs Nkwe appealed to teachers — although she is aware it will not always be feasible — not to release beginners who stay far, until someone had come to fetch them.

"Education is the key to building a nation and children must be made to look forward to going to school. It is for this reason we need parents to look seriously into this matter," she said.

Ten abandoned babies waiting to be adopted

By Janet Heard

There are 10 bright-eyed abandoned babies, including twins, at the Princess Alice Adoption Home in Johannesburg waiting for families to take them into their loving care.

Ms Zeenith Domingo-Khan, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society social worker, said while the babies were "healthy and happy" at the home, "there is nothing like a mother to give them all the care they need".

She said the babies were often abandoned by mothers at hospitals and sometimes left in shoe boxes at railway stations.

Abandoned

"The twins, Geraldine and Shereldine, were abandoned outside Johannesburg at a hospital. We know the mother had other children and could not cope financially with twins."

The babies, she said, were now nearly a year old.

The home has on average about eight babies in its care. She said some mothers brought the babies in voluntarily for adoption and others, who could not cope, simply abandoned them.

Mrs Marionka Manias, Supervisor of Adoptions with Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, said on Wednesday: "If the Gov-



Six abandoned babies are being cared for at the Princess Alice Adoption Home until they find permanent homes. They are (from left, at top) Ashley, Denzyl, Mark, Michael, and (at front) twins Geraldine and Shereldine. ● Picture by Sean Woods.

ernment subsidised adoptions in South Africa, it would help to solve the problem of abandoned babies, enabling would-be parents who struggle financially to adopt a baby."

She said another problem was

the reclassification laws which required all babies to be classified according to a particular race group.

"Social workers spend a lot of their time with red tape and

waiting for the development of the child in order to determine the classification," Mrs Manias said.

Abandoned babies, she said, required no legal procedure for adoption. "All that is required is

a police report showing the baby was abandoned."

Interested people may contact the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society at (011) 331-0171.

'Child unit' for E Rand

298 By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau

An East Rand child protection unit, which will serve more than 20 local areas including Delmas, Heidelberg and 23 black townships, was launched in Germiston at the weekend.

Police said the unit was based in Germiston because of the city's population density and the fact that it was bordered by Katlehong, with Tokoza and Vosloorus close by.

According to Lieutenant Laetitia Potgieter, one of those manning the unit, a total of 27 arrests have already been made in respect of sexually related crimes against children.

A total of 13 sexually related crimes had been reported in the past month, she said.

A case of child-killing and two cases of child pornography were also being investigated.

Most of the cases reported to the unit involved a family friend, she said.

The emergency numbers are (011) 873-3630/1/2/3/4/5/6. Children can call an after-hours emergency number 10111 and ask to speak to a unit officer.



Was Marule the victim of 'conveyor belt' care?

BEFORE his detention in 1986, Simon Marule, vice-chairman of the Congress of South African Students, was known around the East Rand township of KwaThema as an outgoing teenager who played good volleyball, excelled at school maths and cared about his family and community.

During the last three weeks of his detention, first at the Dunottar police station and later at Modderbee Prison, Marule was plagued by agonising stomach pains, headaches and swelling of his body. Despite being seen by several doctors, not once was he given anything more than a cursory examination.

He was finally admitted to the Boksburg/Benoni Hospital on the night of December 22 1986, where he was misdiagnosed as having grand mal epilepsy. He died, aged 20, the next morning. It took an independent post-mortem to reveal that Marule had been suffering from a rare kidney disease.

As the inquest into his death drew to a close in Boksburg yesterday, an old question mark, revived more than once since the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko more than 11 years ago, hung again above the integrity of doctors responsible for the care of prisoners.

The inquest into the death of Marule, which began in 1987, has been characterised by the forgetfulness of district surgeons who, in evidence, could often not recall examining him at all, but who said that they were certain they had done their best "under the circumstances".

At one point during the inquest, district surgeon Malcolm Fletcher shed some light upon those circumstances. During cross-examination, Fletcher asked rhetorically: "I am reluctant to say this, but did the deceased go to hospital for the purpose of having the annual executive medical check-up — you know, the one they do at the Mayo Clinic?"

"He went there as a prisoner and we were simply asked to record his injuries and complaints at the time of admission. We were not asked to give him the Mayo Clinic examination."

The casualty officer at Boksburg/Benoni hospital, a Dr Joffe, who had attended to Marule when he was admitted in the throes of a fit, said that although he had treated the patient, he had not thought it "terribly important" to establish the cause of the fits.

During the inquest it was also established that at no time were any urine tests, tests which would have led to the diagnosis of Marule's condition, performed.

His symptoms had been mentioned frequently to the prison authorities in the last months of Marule's life. The

An outgoing teenager who played good volleyball dies in detention plagued by fits and swelling of the body.

Was a medical system 'riddled with neglect' to blame? CHARLOTTE BAUER reports

doctor who performed the independent post-mortem at the family's request, said any doctor in possession of the facts of Marule's symptoms would have looked at his kidneys.

By January last year, inquest magistrate Marthinus van Wyk said he had heard enough and turned down an application by the Marule family's lawyers to hear further evidence from a Dr Wiets Steyn, the man who had allegedly examined Marule after an assault on him by police at Dunottar, six months prior to his death.

In October, Van Wyk's decision to go no further was overturned by the supreme court and on Wednesday this week, Steyn gave his evidence.

While Steyn said the most frequent reason for his being called out to see detainees was to attend to them after an assault, he could not remember seeing Marule.

Steyn said that if he had seen him, which he agreed was a possibility, he would have treated him "like an ordinary patient — even more so. I would have done the right thing under the circumstances".

Questioned by advocate Eric Dane, for the Marule family, as to why he had made no notes and had kept no records which could have served to refresh his memory, Steyn said he would have treated such a visit "like a house call" and would not have "left a note saying I had been there".

Dane said that according to the evidence of Marule's cell mates, they had been forced to threaten a hunger strike before police at Dunottar would call a doctor out to see him. One detainee who shared his cell further claimed that Steyn had conducted only a superficial examination and had left no further instructions "or medication".

Steyn said he "wouldn't leave a man who was groaning in pain lying on a cell floor", but said he couldn't answer because he "couldn't remember having made the visit anyway".

In argument, Dane said the whole case was "riddled with neglect" and that Marule had been subject to a system of "conveyor-belt examinations".

"No-one kept any notes of examinations making it very confusing to establish what was going on when. The system was so poorly administered," he said.

The magistrate will make his findings on March 3.

Plan to keep youth from drugs and crime

Municipal Reporter

17/4/83 11/2/87 298
CONCERN over teenagers aimlessly "hanging around", abusing drugs and alcohol and turning to crime has prompted a City Council investigation into forming a youth liaison committee to run recreation programmes.

The council accepted a proposal tabled yesterday by Mr Clive Bilski, councillor for Green Point.

"We live in the era of latch-key children, one-parent families, inflation, political uncertainty and a general struggle for existence", Mr Bilski said in his maiden speech.

Council recreation programmes such as "Come and Play" run by the parks and forests department were largely for young children and senior citizens.

SAFE ENVIRONMENT

Amenities were needed for those aged from 14 to 19. "They do not have outlets or venues in which to express themselves or simply be themselves," he said.

"They have no safe and wholesome environment, for the environment in which they presently spend their leisure hours is showing increasing numbers of cases of drug-abuse and illegal alcohol consumption."

Most of these offences took place in pool clubs, video-game outlets and so-

called "teenage nightclubs" where the minimum entrance age of 18 was "never strictly enforced".

He did not advocate banning pool tables or video games. The venues caused the problems.

A lack of facilities — he gave Mitchell's Plain as an example — posed problems of its own. Teenagers spent their time hanging around and were "easily coerced into affiliating with gangs".

PROPERTIES

Centres for the 14 to 19s would cost the city no more than the loss of rent on a building.

Mr Bilski said he had a list of more than 250 properties which could be used.

These dwellings, throughout Cape Town, commanded rents as low as R36 a month. They could be potential youth centres which would serve a large section of the community.

One such property had been used by Fish Hoek municipality to great effect by the Community Recreation Action Group (Crags).

Teenagers were consulted in the planning of this self-help centre, which has pool tables, video games, a restaurant and twice-weekly discos under "unobtrusive" adult supervision. No alcohol is allowed.

By Penny Isemonger

Raising children has been a hit or miss affair in the past, but today more and more parents are looking for professional guidance to help them raise their offspring.

In reponse to this need, the Johannesburg Child Guidance Clinic is running a series of structured courses aimed at making parents more prepared emotionally as well as practically for the realities of child-rearing.

"It is said that a person's house is the most important investment in life, but this comes second to children," says Mrs Joyce McMillan, who recently took over as the clinic's director.

PROFESSIONALS

"Just as people turn to professionals for help with their tax or investments, they should use trained experts if they need advice on bringing up children.

"By working together with parents, teachers, mental health and social workers, one can often prevent all sorts of problems from becoming serious."

The clinic offers a course on emotional preparation for parenthood, aimed specifically at couples (and single mothers) who are expecting their first babies.

The course comprises six evening sessions of one and half hours each covering: anticipated changes in lifestyle and role adjustments post-partum; parenting an infant — the "blessings and burdens"; understanding what an infant knows and feels; understanding oneself and what kind of parent one is likely to be; bonding with and attachment to one's baby; and building one's child's self-esteem and sense of security.

Courses on how to raise your children

It starts on February 7 (R90 a couple, R60 single).

There are post-natal support and discussion groups for mothers with infants and pre-school children arranged in courses of 10

one-and-a-half-hour morning sessions. Mothers get together with an experienced social worker to discuss problems they have and to receive input on most of the developmental stages that come up. These begin on February 8 (R15 a session).

Discussion groups for teenagers run throughout the year.

"We'll form groups of six to eight teenagers of the same sex and similar age and they meet weekly with a trained young social worker," says Mrs McMillan.

"The clinic is also open to requests from professional groups or members of the public and, provided it's within our ambit, we'll try to arrange something here or put them in touch with other organisations which can help."

The clinic also provides counselling and psycho-therapy on an individual basis.

Courses are held at the clinic's premises at 32 Honey Street, Berea, and are open to everyone. For more information, please telephone (011)484-1734.

by van Johnston

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**SOWETAN
Reporter**

members who act as Mrs Mandela's bodyguards led to demands by jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela and the ANC leadership in Lusaka to have the team immediately disbanded.

Service.

to attend school.

Mrs Mandela has been accused of thuggery and last year Mrs Mandela's home was attacked and burnt down by a group of students who appeared to be taking revenge against the team.

The team's actions are said to have enraged imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela who had instructed lawyer Mr Ismail Ayob to probe the club's activities, its continued association with his family and use of his name.

The ANC has confirmed that its call for the disbanding of the Mandela United Football Team had been an embarrassment to the liberation struggle.

But despite Mrs Mandela's claims in a Sunday newspaper's report that the club no longer existed as a result of "state harassment," she was seen with team members at the funeral of

Stompie headed at least 1 500 child activists

Archbishop Desmond

The ANC has confirmed that its call for the disbanding of the Mandela United Football Team had been communicated to Mrs Mandela.



TUTU: Disband

Cape Town's youths prefer scene as it is

By MALCOLM FRIED

CITY councillor Mr Clive Bilski wants teenagers out of nightclubs and in youth centres, but a cross-section of teens seem to like it just where they are, thank you — drink, drugs and all.

Mr Bilski this week suggested that a youth liaison committee be formed to examine ways of occupying children who might otherwise turn delinquent.

Teenagers had no wholesome environment. Places where they spent leisure time were conducive to illegal consumption of alcohol and drug abuse, he said. Council properties could be put to use as youth centres.

Teenagers interviewed in the city centre yesterday noted that not just any club could be popu-

lar. Consensus was that a place had to be "in", "cool" and have "the right feel".

Drink and drugs? They disliked the thought of becoming alcoholics or addicts, but several felt it their "right" to experiment.

"Alcohol is not illegal," said Jeffrey, 17, standing outside a pool club, "so why shouldn't we try it? I would take my own if a club didn't have it."

A 16-year-old in school uniform, "relaxing with a drink after school" in the bar of a hotel, said she knew under-age drinking was illegal, but "I enjoy it — I don't think most of us overdo it".

Her friend said "a couple of drinks are relaxing — they go with music and fashion".

Asked why there was under-age drinking in his bar, the manager said: "They looked 18 to me — there are lots of 18-year-olds in

matric." He told the girls to leave. Teenagers said drug use was common, but not confined to clubs.

"Ja, there's dagga in some clubs, but we get it at school too. And no one's telling us to stop going to school," said Frank, 17, a matric pupil.

Another pupil, Kevin, said dagga experimentation "doesn't lead to most ending up as addicts". Drugs were available "everywhere", he added.

What was needed, said Mr Bilski, was a "controlled" leisure environment. "There is no control at commercial clubs and teenagers do what they want."

He pointed out that Fish Hoek had a "very successful" teen club, with 300 members, where drinking and drugs were forbidden.

Mr Bilski said club-owners either did not want to or could not check on under-age drinking.

SO WETAN

DAILY MIRROR

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1989

MORNING FINAL RSA 40c (36c + 4c GST) OUTSIDE 40c



5 pieces of Chicke

You ain't taste
you've tasted it

Child of five is expelled because of coloured blood

South African
SOUTH Africa was moving very close to Nazism when a five-year-old child was expelled from his Kraaifontein Creche near Cape Town because he was found to have "coloured" people in his family, the Progressive Federal Party's spokes-

man on Home Affairs, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said yesterday. Commenting on reports about the expulsion of the child, he said the National Party government should take the main responsibility for this state of affairs while it retained racist

legislation on the statute books and built its support on racial prejudice. "This cruel action against a child to satisfy the vile racist attitudes of a few whites in Kraaifontein enjoys the full support of the local mayor, Mr Sarel van Deventer. "Mr van Deventer's attitude cannot be reconciled with Christian principles of decency and he should be ashamed of himself for taking such a disgusting position," Mr van der Merwe said.

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SHOWBIZ

Women's group invites entries for children's art contest - winning entries will be auctioned

WOMEN For Peace, a multiracial

women's group, has organised an art competition for children whose theme is *A Land Of Peace*.

Organised in conjunction with Christie's of London, the national child art competition portrays Women For Peace's objectives to promote awareness and communication between children of all races and language groups in South Africa.

Besides a tremendous

BY VICTOR METSOAMERE

response, says a Women For Peace statement, the standard of work received, particularly from the black schools, revealed art to be a totally neglected area in child education.

This neglect was noted in a previous competition. This year, Women For Peace member Dailanah Khoza, has set up an art group in her own home in Naledi, Soweto, using material supplied by her organ-

sation

The move has been gratifying and the women would like to extend the scheme by setting up more groups, training and getting interested people to teach these groups.

This year's competition is open to children in Standard 1 to young people under 21. The closing date for entries is February 28.

The competition has been divided into four

groups: children in Standard 1, Standard 2 to those in Standard 4; Standard 5 to those in Standard 8, and young people under 21.

World famous auctioneers, Christie's of London, who are sponsoring the competition, will auction the winning entries and the proceeds will be used to set up a child art development fund.

The auction, to be conducted by Christie's director John Lumley, will be held at the Everard Read Gallery in Rosebank on March 15. This

will be the first auction to be conducted by Christie's in South Africa.

These works will be exhibited from March 13 at the gallery in 6 Jellicoe Avenue, Rosebank, until the auction evening.

Entries should be delivered to Women For Peace offices in Gordon Hill, off Federation Road, Parktown. Or they can be posted to Women For Peace, PO Box 87233, Houghton 2041.

For more details please telephone Yvonne Wilson at (011) 783-6830 or Harriet Giffilligan at (011) 783-0303.

2981 505
save for 21/2/89

Killers to hang

TWO men were each sentenced to seven death sentences in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, SABC Radio news reports.

The hearing stems from the killing of seven school children from KwaMashu in March

1987 by a group of armed men from Lindelani.

Passing seven death sentences each to Emmanuel Khanyile (34) and Bhekani Wilfred Phewa (31), Mr Justice Broome said he and two assessors had unanimously agreed that the crimes were committed deliberately.

He also said that it was an efficient, well organised manner of manslaughter in that the deceased were forced to walk in pairs holding hands to the place where they were massacred mercilessly.

Sentence on the other five men charged with kidnapping the school children will be passed today. — Sapa.

Star 9/12/89

(298)

East Rand firm opens multiracial creche



By Winnie Graham

Boys and girls of all races are playing together in harmony at a new creche started by an East Rand firm for the children of employees.

The creche was built with the approval of the Transvaal Provincial Administration and, eventually, Alberton Town Council.

The joint managing directors of Van Reenen and Nicholls, a major steel concern at Alrode, say the creche is a "thank-you" to all members of staff who have contributed to the success of their business.

NO DISCRIMINATION

"There is no discrimination in our firm," Mr Pat Nicholls said. "Men and women of all races are treated equally, so we had no intention of opening a creche for the children of only one section of our staff."

The cost of living made it imperative for women to contribute to the family income, he said, but they could do so only if adequate facilities existed for the care of their children.

"A creche near the mother's workplace makes it possible for her to spend the lunch hour with her child. In addition, she is close by



Boys and girls of different races play together happily at a privately run creche at Alrode in Alberton.

if the little one is not feeling well."

He described the multiracial creche as "a whole new ball game" which was encouraging communication.

Mrs Debbie Marcisz, the principal of the creche, takes her two children to work with her each day.

"The children start arriving at 7.30 am and leave again at 5 pm," she said. "We have babies, too, so if a new mother

wants to return to work within a few months of her confinement she can happily leave her baby with us."

A staff of four looks after the 14 children at the creche. Mrs Ruth Plulas does the cooking. Mrs Glenda Bateman is a trained nursing sister and Ms Catherine Mabana is experienced in child care.

The creche, which is set in the garden environment of the steelworks, is in two sections.

one for children under three and the other for children over three.

They start the day with breakfast, have a snack mid-morning, a lunch comprising fish or chicken, and a drink and snack mid-afternoon.

Mrs Marcisz is keen to see the creche service eventually extended to include an afternoon centre for schoolchildren.

"That would really ease the

working mother's mind. It's something to consider."

Mr Nicholls added, "If you think of it, providing a creche for mothers is actually self-interest. We get to keep our women staff even though they are fulfilling their natural function, too!"

Starbridge was launched to close the gap between the races. If you know of ways in which this can be achieved, write to Starbridge, P O Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Child abuse

unit has
146 cases

Crime Reporter

The East Rand police Child Protection Unit has handled 146 cases since the unit began operating early in December, a spokesman said.

But not all the cases involved sexual molestation because a full range of crimes against children was probed, said Captain Chris Blignaut, national co-ordinator of the child protection units.

"The bare statistic of 146 cases could create the impression that we have 146 suspects. This is not so.

"A large number of these cases do involve sexual molestation but range from murder, abduction, assault, rape, sodomy, contraventions under the Sexual Offences Act, Child Care Act and missing persons."

The East Rand Child Protection Unit is commanded by Lieutenant Letitia Potgieter.

Child Welfare ²⁹⁸ minibus hijacked

Star B/2/82
Trouble came in twos for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society when its minibus was hijacked last week — the second of its vehicles stolen in six months.

The white High Ace, registration No MVL067T, was hijacked in Jeppe. Two men threatened the driver with a knife and forced him out of the cab.

Bought new when the society's previous minibus was stolen in August, the vehicle was fitted with an alarm and immobiliser. "But there's nothing you can do about a hijack," said a society spokesman.

The bus is used to transport about 40 children from the society's various homes to 16 schools and day-care centres.

"We also use it for buying supplies, food — everything that's needed for the different homes," said the spokesman.

"Without the minibus it's really difficult for our children to get to and from school. We're really devastated."

Reporter recalls his detention as . . .

SABC screen film

on children in jail

Sowetan 15/2/89 - 298

ON February 4 SABC TV screened a film titled "Prison for Children." It was a story of children put in jail due to minor crime emanating from faulty family backgrounds.

It showed how keeping children in jail for prolonged periods, especially with hardened criminals eventually hardens the child. It was a beautifully made piece with moving scenes which almost brought tears to my eyes.

For right there on a government - controlled screen, for all the public to see, was an indictment of an authority that jailed children. I could not help wonder at the irony of it all as I wandered back to children I shared detention cells with. Some of whom are still there today - almost three years later.

11-year-old

I thought of the 11-year-old boy from Mahwelereng who was brought to the Pietersburg Prison in June 1986.

The boy came in in short khakis with no change of clothing and indeed nothing else. A week after his arrival I was transferred to Zebediela police cells for allegedly organising people in jail. My crime, I was told, was to organise a committee to collect money from all detainees to buy extra food to supplement prison diet.

But Zebediela proved a more challenging place as more young boys were brought there. One of these boys was Paul

By MATHATHA



"Radiphuthi" Mathathathole of Tembisa and is still in jail today.

Paul came in on the afternoon of July 1 and was fifteen at the time.

He was a talkative young boy and we became friends. We shared many stories and experiences and he believed that he would be home on July 14 1986 as his detention warrant stipulated 14 days.

No release

When July 14 came and went and he was not released, Paul became very gloomy. On days he would not respond to early morning greetings

or calls for story telling. When July 14 came and he was not released, Paul became very gloomy.

On days he would not respond to early morning greetings or calls for story telling.

He had high hopes of going back to school to complete his junior certificate and then matric.

He dreamt of going to Turfloop. He would pour out his griefs and hopes to us . . .

The long spell in jail took its toll and last year, his will to survive in there snapped and he attempted to escape.

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He had high hopes of going back to school to complete his junior certificate and then matric. He dreamt of going to Turfloop. He would pour out his griefs and hopes to us.

I left Paul in Zebediela in September 1986 and he was later transferred to Pietersburg Prison. The long spell in jail however took its toll and last year, his will to survive in there snapped and he attempted to escape. He was arrested without leaving the prison grounds. This was confirmed by the prison authorities at the time.

He was subsequently transferred to Sun City (Diepkloof) where he is still being held to date. He is about 18-years-old now and he has spent almost three years behind bars without being charged.



MRS Priscilla Jana, detainee Paul Mathathathole's lawyer, confirmed he was still in Sun City and had been visited regularly.

Presently more than 150 Sun City detainees are on hunger strike. It is

obvious that detention for a longer period of time has taken its toll on the hunger strikers.

Is the young boy from Tembisa among the more than 150 Sun City detainees who have decided to go on the Bobby Sands way by refusing to eat? How has he coped with the strains of detention all this time? What are the psychological effects of this long spell on him? If he is among the hunger strikers, did he have any other choice to draw our attention to his plight as he sits in there day in and day out ageing?

What kind of government is this that has to incarcerate a 15-year-old boy nearly three years to maintain its hold on the country? What will Paul be like when he eventually comes out of jail?

Irony

All these thoughts came cascading through my mind as I watched the film. I wondered whether those in power realised the irony of the situation.

The star in the TV film is eventually whisked out of jail in an inside job escape to rescue him from the fate of becoming a hardened criminal. He starts a new life on a farm with his fellow escapee.

For Paul Mathathathole however such a relief is an impossibility. He will sit there and grow as his understanding of the struggle of his people hardens and sharpens. His continued incarceration stands as an indictment on the regime that put him there.

Meeting

• The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok has received a telegram from detainees' parents and was considering their request to see him yesterday, Sapa reports.

A spokesman for the Minister confirmed yesterday morning that a telegram from the parents had been received.

"The matter is under consideration," he said.

Mr Vlok was in the process of seeing legal representatives of the detainees in line with his public undertaking given on Monday that he was prepared to see them, religious leaders and any other interested parties who wished to make representations.



The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly.

Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Conciliator / Registrar, SA Media Council, P.O. Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone (021) 461-7117. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663 Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

With tears in my eyes . . .

Star 17/2/89

On February 4 SABC-TV screened a film titled "Prison for Children". It was a story of children put in jail due to minor crime emanating from faulty family backgrounds.

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But Zebediela proved a more challenging place as more young boys were brought there. One of these boys was Paul "Radi-phuti" Mathole of Tembisa and is still in jail today.

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When July 14 came and went and he was not released, Paul became very gloomy. On days he would not respond to early morning



The hunger strike by emergency detainees has once more focused on detention without trial. A recent programme on SABC-TV on detained children has prompted Sowetan reporter **MATHATA TSEDU** (left) to reflect on his contact with detained children. Tsedu has been detained twice — once in solitary confinement. He was first detained in June 1982 and released after 300 days. He was detained again for about four months from June 1986 and spent most of his time in solitary confinement.

3 years pass⁽²⁹⁸⁾ and jailed boy waits in vain

greetings or calls for story telling

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Pictures: WILLIE de KLERK Weekend Argus

Some of the pupils at the Noluthando School for the Deaf in Khayelitsha are busy building a house.

School is ray of hope for deaf Khayelitsha kids

By VUYO BAVUMA
Weekend Argus Reporter

AMID the sand-dunes in Khayelitsha, there is a beacon of hope for deaf children in the under-privileged squatter camp.

The project, the first of its kind in the Peninsula townships, teaches skills to the deaf children so that they have a brighter future.

The school also tries to "arm" the pupils by instilling a sense of self-productivity among them.

This is because in the labour market employers are wary of employing people with such a handicap.

Started in November 1987 with 10 pupils, the school — aptly called Noluthando or simply love — is now being run by four teachers.

They are full of exuberance and love as they teach the pupils the basics of communication.

Bright rooms

The classes are held in a three-roomed structure which is decorated with colourful pictures on the walls. Pictures of the pupils with their names below also add to the rooms' classrooms.

The school, housed in a pre-fab structure owned by the Cape Provincial Administration, is co-ordinated by Mr Richard Nieder-Heitmann, a former head of the school for the deaf in Lebowa.

It is a brainchild of Mfesane, a Christian organisation which is involved in uplifting community projects.

The school is registered with the Department of Education and Training.

The daily programme kicks off just after 7am when a kombi fetches the pupils from their homes.

An hour later, they start lessons which include sign language and lip reading.

From 2pm the three teachers — Mrs Sheila Sontange, Ms Joyce Mgquba, Mrs Lulama Swartbooi — catch up on sign language.

Before the pupils are admitted, they are sent to either Tygerberg or Groote Schuur for tests.

Outlining the aims of the project, Mr Nieder-Heitman said "The aim is to help carve out a career for the pupils. We realise that they cannot compete in the labour market on even terms with other people.



Sipho Dlambula, five, of Khayelitsha, comes to grips with the art of learning a language.

"However, we hope that in the end, with our training, they won't have much difficulty in filling a post."

This week, the first stage of an estimated R7-million project, which will be financed by Department of Education and Training and Mfesane, was approved.

Mr Nieder-Heitmann said "We want to set up our own quarters where we can run a fully-fledged school. In April, we will employ three more teachers and there after we will admit 30 more pupils."

He added that the first stage of the new complex included setting up a sewage system and building pavements.

When completed, the centre will have several workshops, hostels for boys and girls and a para-medical centre.

Appeal

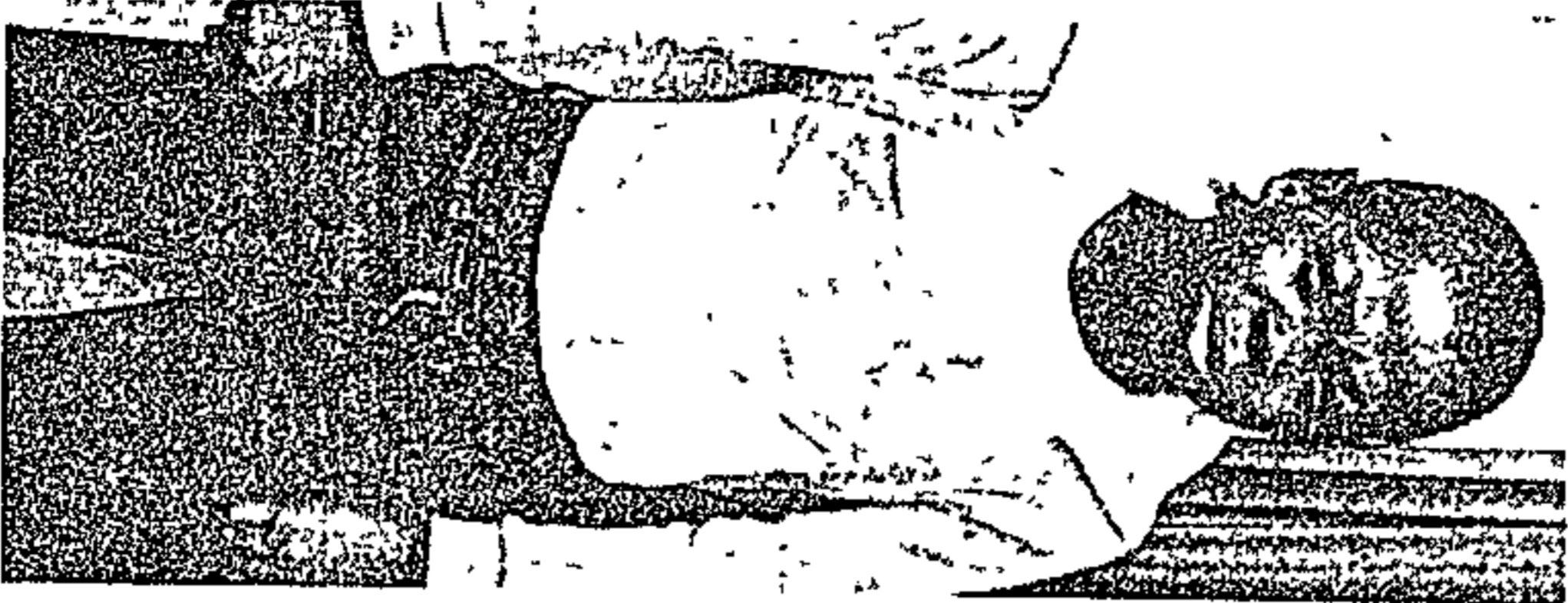
Mr Nieder-Heitman said "The community seems to experience some difficulty about reaching us. Some parents seem to be hiding their deaf children. Others don't know about the school."

"We would like to appeal to all parents who have children with such a handicap to come forward."

He added that they needed funding to ensure that their projects would succeed.

NEWS

Stompie: ghetto's young general who led 1 500 children



STOMPIE MOKHETSI:
Refused to give in.

CHILD activist Stompie Mokheisi — whose murder is at the centre of the rumour surrounding Winnie Mandela and her "football team" — was not unlike thousands of township children who battle their parents with their persistent and stubborn determination to fight for their political rights.

Fourteen-year-old Stompie, whose given names were James Seipei, headed an activist group of an estimated 1 500 ghetto children that were called the "Under Fourteens".

His children's army — the youngest of whom was eight years old — had a mission to protect the residents of Tumahole from vigilante hit squads and were known to have engaged in physical battles with the "green beans" or municipal police.

During an interview at the age of 13 he told a journalist, "I'm likely to die in the struggle. But the struggle will go on."

An activist at 10, he earned his nickname — which means the toughest part of a tree — for his stubborn fearlessness.

Born on August 20 1974, in his short life Stompie became a legend in his Free State home township of Tumahole near Parys. But it seems his "unborn stubborn-

IN THE history of Tumahole township, he will go down as a hero. A boy who led an army at the age of 10, he was the kind of person myths are made of. When most children his age are just beginning to come to terms with adulthood, he was dead. The hero was no more. He was a boy born out of wedlock. His father died just six months after his birth. Stompie epitomised so much of the tragedy that goes with being black and underprivileged. He was a child without a childhood.

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ness", praised by his fellow "commanders", led him to the grave. According to lawyer Priscilla Jana, he was a likeable child and employees at her legal offices "sort of adopted him".

He strongly believed his children's army was more effective than adults and said "Children are better than adults because they are not afraid. Adults run away when the police come."

He addressed a mass meeting at Wits University in 1987 and recited the Freedom Charter by heart, according to Professor Merwyn Shear, vice-chancellor at the university. Students claimed he could also recite chapters of Karl Marx's writings.

This week, his body — at first unidentified — was found at Diepkloof mortuary. Apparently police

found the body between Soweto's New Canada and Noordgesig stations on January 7 after an anonymous tip.

His body showed signs of a savage beating before his death, caused by severing of the jugular vein. It was in an advanced state of decomposition, but Stompie's mother, Mrs Joyce Manankie Seipei, identified shoes and bits of clothing.

The first Mrs Seipei heard of her son's fate was when she attended a court case on January 12 in which Stompie was due to appear on a charge of inciting a boycott of municipal elections.

She said the child was in the Rev Paul Verryn's care at the Soweto Methodist church home when he was allegedly abducted

by members of the "soccer team". Recalling episodes in Stompie's short life, she said his father died six months after his birth.

As a single parent, she struggled to raise her son by herself. When he reached school age she sent him to the local primary school, but he was expelled in 1986. (Friends say he was thrown out for preaching radical politics.)

He was detained in July 1986 for 11 months — his mother said he was 11 at the time — and had been in and out of prison ever since.

Not long after his 12th birthday, he was acquitted on charges of public violence. His mother said thereafter she lost count of the number of times her son had been held by police.

After being expelled from the

Personality

STOMPIE MOKHETSI

Written by:
PAT DEVEREAUX

local school in Std 2 he would borrow books from friends in a bid to keep up with his studies. He loved chess, which he had learnt to play in detention.

Dubbed "the young general", Stompie's profile as an activist made him realise he was a target for detention and could be under threat from right-wing vigilantes so he decided to move to Soweto late last year.

He visited his mother on December 1 after he had been in Soweto for almost a month. Giving her the only money he had at the time, he informed her that the Rev Paul Verryn was the person responsible for his schooling.

"That was the last time I saw him alive," said Mrs Seipei.

In the past fortnight a horrific account of Stompie's last hours has emerged. Mrs Mandela admitted to one newspaper that he and three other youths had been taken to her home by former football coach Jerry Richardson. He was reportedly assaulted, but she denied being home at the time.

According to those who witnessed Stompie's final beating, the youth stubbornly refused to admit being sexually abused by Mr Verryn — though in this way he could have avoided further punishment.

Even when he was beaten almost unrecognisable, he refused to give in.



Pictures: WILLIE de KLERK, Weekend Argus

Some of the pupils at the Noluthando School for the Deaf in Khayelitsha are busy building a house.

School is ray of hope for deaf Khayelitsha kids

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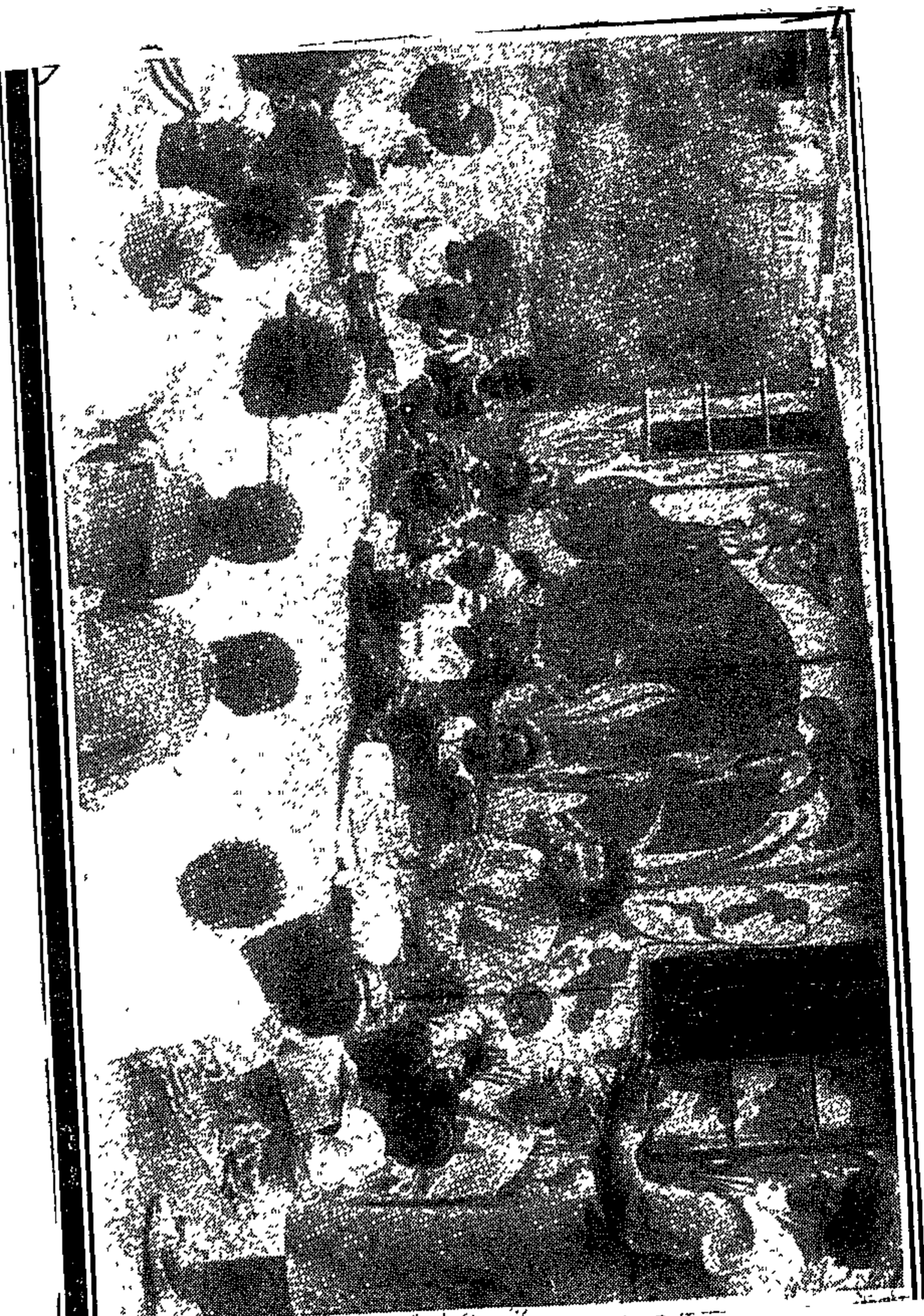
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Appeal

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"We would like to appeal to all parents who have children with such a handicap to come forward."

He added that they needed funding to ensure that their projects would succeed.



LEFT: It is meditation time for the Duduzile Ananda Marga Creche children. The session is led by Devish (left), Dadaji and Mrs Ethel Thami.

PIG: PAUL TSHABALALA

Two charged with 'Stompie' murder

Mr Jerry Richardson and Mr Jabu Sithole appeared in the Soweto Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with the murder of "Stompie" Mokhetsi James Seipei, and the alleged abduction and assault of Stompie and youths who were with him, a police spokesman said.

The hearing was postponed until February 28 for further investigation.

Two youths detained at the same time as the accused were not charged and are to be released into the custody of their parents. Until this is done they will be dealt with in terms of the Child Care Act. — Sapa.

Boys run sex ring, court told

AR645 23/2/89 298

By GILL TURNBULL, Court Reporter
YOUNG boys are running a child-sex ring in the Brooklyn area, it was claimed in Cape Town Regional Court today by the defence lawyer in a hearing before Mr J D Huggett

Attorney Mr G Etsebeth was arguing in mitigation of sentence for George Watkins, 39, of Coronation Road, Maitland, who has been convicted on five charges of committing indecent or immoral acts with young boys and two alternative charges of attempting to molest two boys.

Watkins pleaded guilty.

Mr Etsebeth said that all the complainants' names in Watkins's case had appeared on the charge sheet of another man.

PROCURING

"The children are running the circuit by procuring boys for money. I believe the ring was exposed only because of a police investigation, not because of complaints."

Mr Etsebeth argued that the court could not cure Watkins's homosexuality, only try to contain it so it did not affect the wrong people

Earlier probation officer Miss M van Rensburg said Watkins claimed

to have been raped twice in childhood by his uncle and once in adolescence by another man.

Miss van Rensburg said Watkins was now married for the second time and the couple had four children

Watkins was fond of children and had not intended molesting the boys.

"The offences and the subsequent court appearances seem to have strengthened relationships and enhanced communication between family members."

LOCATIONS

She said the offences were committed at different locations and money was offered to "less fortunate and deprived male victims".

Watkins had shown remorse and his willingness to accept responsibility and to deal with his problem indicated a strong possibility of successful rehabilitation.

Miss van Rensburg recommended a fine or community service.

Mr Huggett said he would like to hear evidence from the investigating officer and the victims.

(Proceeding)

Mr W Badenhorst appears for the State.

won the Fleur du Cap Theatre The award for best actress nette Kell



NO KIT, NO GAME . . . Members of the Adderley Gang display the scant equipment that prevents them from getting on to the soccer field with opposing gang members. With them is Major Johan Kleyn who is trying to get regular weekend soccer tournaments under way.

Picture: ALAN TAYLOR

Boots needed to settle score

Crime Reporter

DONATE a pair of old soccer boots and help boot gang-fighting out of township life.

This is the appeal being made by Guguletu detectives, who are trying to start up regular weekend soccer tournaments between opposing township gangs.

The soccer matches are an attempt to cement a month-old truce between members of the Adderley and Ntsaras gangs, whose two-year war has claimed more than 20 lives.

"The problem at the moment is that not all the players have boots. We are also looking for two different sets of T-shirts or shirts for the players to wear as well as any old socks or pants," the Guguletu branch commander, Major Johan Kleyn, said.

He added that the tournament would also need some sort of trophy to offer the winning team.

"We must have something for the teams to play for."

Anyone who can help is asked to telephone Major Kleyn at 633-4463.

Ex-sheriff sues movie makers for \$8m

JACKSON.—A former Mississippi state sheriff. Mr

Barnard birth

MRS Karin Barnard will

South African 21/2/87

WOMAN

'Jail all child molesters'

BAIL for accused in cases of alleged child abuses should be much higher and there should be a mandatory prison sentence, without the option of a fine, for persons convicted of such offences, the Bloemfontein branch of the National Council of Women of South Africa unanimously decided at a meeting in Bloemfontein.

The branch is to ask its national headquarters to press for urgent attention to be given to amendments to the Children's Act, to safeguard child witnesses in cases where child abuse is alleged.

The meeting also agreed that there should be an investigation into the backgrounds of offenders, to establish what had caused them to molest children and to endeavour to prevent further molestations after the persons were released from custody.

The incidence of child molestation had not increased in Bloemfontein but the number of reported cases had increased enormously since the Child Protection Unit was formed in the Free State, Sergeant A J Pienaar and Constable L van Biljon, investigators for the unit, told the meeting.

The Orange Free State Unit is only active in the Bloemfontein area at present, but is in close contact with members of the Narcotics Bureau or local detective branches designated to investigate cases in the rural areas.

In cases of incest, once an accused was identified he was handled in the normal procedure for an accused, but the CPU had had excellent co-operation from women, who would stand by their children.

Where women had encouraged husbands in the molestation of their children, the women would also be charged if there was enough information and evidence.

Often it was found, however, that there was not enough evidence, the police officers told the meeting. — Sapa.

New child protection unit is formed

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

Police are forming a Child Protection Unit (CPU) in Soweto, bringing the city in line with other big urban areas such as Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

The unit is also believed to be the first of its kind to be established in a black area.

Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Leon Wessels announced the formation of the unit at a gathering attended by Soweto businessmen and

other leaders at police headquarters in Protea yesterday.

He said the new Child Protection Unit was being formed in close co-operation with the Baragwanath Hospital, clinics and social and health services in Soweto.

Mr Wessels assured the gathering of the continued support of the SAP.

"Only by combining our expertise as members of a team can we achieve our common goal — to make South Africa and, in this case, Soweto, a community where crime is the exception rather than the rule," he said.

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Star 2/3/89

Mrs Tame shows care for the children of Kliptown

Sowetan
2/3/89
298

THE Ananda Marga Creche in Klipfontein is a tribute to the determination of residents to improve their lot.

The creche is run by Mrs Ethel MaThabo Tame. It has 45 toddlers housed in a one-room pre-fabricated shack.

Mrs Tame moved to Kliptown in October, 1987 after living as a tenant in her sister's home.

"There was a committee here trying to prevent shack demolitions," Mrs Tame said.

"I joined the committee and was asked to be Sr Jean's interpreter. During this time I met Mr Daves. He used to bring food for the children three times a week. He suggested that we start a creche for the children."

The creche really began when the South African Council of Churches donated a building and some blankets. The committee experienced a lot of problems because it had no constitution and

By NTHABI MOREOSELE

lacked experience. Mr Daves was asked to run the creche for a time and the creche was affiliated to Ananda Marga.

"We have our eyes on a more solid structure which will accommodate 60 children. The land we are on at present belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. Although we follow the Ananda Marga pre-school system, religious affiliation does not matter to us. We use meditation to calm the children and make them used to class discipline."

"This creche has made the community look forward. The project has increased our self-worth. We have a school committee and we are going ahead by leaps and bounds."

"The creche has a place in the community

because we help look after the children of young girls who want to go back to school or to find a job. Right now I am trying to organise a garden club in the yard to feed the children and also help the women who will work it."

Mrs Tame is a single parent and has had enough experience after bringing up 10 children of her own.

Mrs Tame was born in the Transkei. Her husband took her to the Free State where she learned handcraft skills and market gardening. These skills helped her support her family. She also started a self-help club before she left the area in 1987.

Mrs Tame's son, Vusi painted the walls of the shack with elephants, giant beanstalks, daisies and palm trees to brighten up the place for the children. He also teaches them how to form numbers and letters.

"I am a woman of prayer and I belong to the Methodist Manyano. I also belong to the Masisizane Club. We help out at funerals and generally look out for each other. Last week we buried two people from the shacks. Their families did not have money and we paid for the funerals."



Woman of the Week

Mrs ETHEL MaThabo Tame

Cape Times 2/3/89

City man tells of child sex

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

A 46-YEAR-OLD man, convicted of committing immoral acts or indecently assaulting 11 boys between the ages of 13 and 16 at his Zeekoevlei home, described in Wynberg Regional Court yesterday how he picked up the boys at their homes with their parents' knowledge.

Richard John Celento, of Gardens, had pleaded guilty and was convicted on seven counts of soliciting or enticing a boy under the age of 19 years to commit immoral acts and on four charges of "indecent and lascivious assault" by touching boys on their private parts. The acts took place between 1982 and 1988.

He had previously been convicted of indecent acts with boys in 1971.

Celento said he had lived with Mr Eric von Gericke, 59, in Zeekoevlei, and that they had both abused boys. Mr Von Gericke committed suicide while charges against him were being investigated.

He later lived with Mr Michael Birch, 44, in the city, and they also both abused boys who used to come to their home. Mr Birch was at present in Britain, Celento said.

Celento said that Mr Von Gericke had a swimming pool, a snooker table and video games at his home and the boys were entertained with these.

He sometimes fetched the boys at their homes and told their parents he was taking the boys on "an outing", or to watch videos and to swim. The parents sometimes visited his home.

He said he thought the boys knew well in advance that they would be approached for sex.

Celento said he had been a scoutmaster in Johannesburg and had also been an assistant cadet officer with St John Ambulance. He had also belonged to a model railway train society in Cape Town, but denied ever abusing any boys in these organisations.

He said he had seen several boys whom he had abused in prison and had realised that by abusing them he may have turned them to criminal activities.

Clinical psychologist Mr Johannes van Zyl said Celento still had fantasies about young boys but this could be inhibited with counselling and treatment.

The hearing continues today and Celento was remanded.

'Club will bring joy to youth'

Seafden 31/7/84 298

By SIZA KOOMA

YOUTHS were treated to an afternoon of fun and entertainment when *True Love* magazine launched its Teenage Club at the weekend.

The club, which is open to girls aged 14 to 20, is a response by the magazine to the "deprivation of the joys of childhood in present day youth".

"We are merely responding to a need that we see in the community prompted by parental concern at the problems our children have," said Mrs Bessie Tugwana, the magazine's editor.

"We believe that if we help our children enjoy a fulfilling childhood, we are also assisting them to grow into responsible adults and thereby ensuring our own future."

"We chose to deal with girls only because our publication is specifically directed at women but above all we also think that if you teach a woman you are developing a nation. They are the mothers of tomorrow. If we impart knowledge to them they will in future give it to their own children."

The club, which has nationwide membership, will cater for the children's social needs. It will address problems at

school and social development, provide career and social guidance and organise educational tours among other things.

"We will be addressing ourselves to the social aspects of a child's development only because we feel that there are many other organisations that are already handling other issues."

"This does not mean that we will ignore what they do. We just do not want to be seen as competing with them but as complementing their work."

Running

Mrs Tugwana said that the children will have more say in the running of the club. They will give advice on what they want.

"We are going to encourage their full participation. We will only be there to guide their activities."

"Speakers who are well-versed on the subjects that the children want discussed will be invited to a seminar and workshops will be run on the topics to have practical involvement."

About 500 teenage girls attended the launch. They were entertained to a movie, a fashion show

and music by Rebecca Malope who also shot to fame as a teenager Seipati Sothoane of *Sarafina* and Lebogang Chanza of the youth

newspaper *Early Times* each gave a speech. Miss Chanza left her compatriots with a thought-provoking message about their involvement in community work. She said that the '80s

had been a challenge to teenagers, who were faced with overpowering problems, but that did not mean that they should let go of their dreams and aspirations. She encouraged the

youth to involve themselves in community work. "We cannot say there is nothing to be done, not in South Africa especially," Miss Chanza said. "We should not allow

ourselves to be inhibited by the decisions adults take. We should serve our communities and contribute whatever service we can, be it sports or community work."



LEBOGANG Chanza (in black jacket) with friends.

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Child sex abuser jailed

By GILL TURNBULL, Court Reporter

A 47-year-old insurance broker has been jailed for two years by a Wynberg Regional Court for sexually molesting 11 teenage boys

The court heard that Richard Celento, formerly of Zeekoevlei, had sexually abused boys aged between 13 and 18 for the past 25 years.

Celento was yesterday sentenced to four years in jail with two conditionally suspended for five years.

Earlier, Celento told the court he was a homosexual with a preference for young boys.

He admitted that while living with Mr Eric von Gericke, 59, in Zeekoevlei, they had enticed young boys to visit them.

Mr von Gericke had a swimming pool, snooker table and video machines and they would give the boys money for sex

The court heard that Mr von Gericke committed suicide after being ar-

rested in connection with child abuse allegations.

Celento said he moved to Mr Michael Birch's flat in Skyways, Cape Town, where they both abused boys

Detective Sergeant Leon Isaacson of the Cape Town Child Protection Unit told the court the unit had kept Celento's Zeekoevlei and city addresses under surveillance for a month, during which "a steady stream" of boys, mainly from deprived backgrounds, had come and gone.

Mr Francois van Zyl, counsel for Celento, argued that there was no evidence that the boys had been physically assaulted or psychologically damaged or that Celento had organised a child-sex ring

Mr Ben Julus for the State said Celento had a previous conviction in 1971 for the same offence.

In sentencing Celento the magistrate, Mr M S Knox, said he was as "near a paedophile as 25 cents was to a half crown".

Mr van Zyl was instructed by Carse, Muller and Visser.

NEWS

Heardbreak hunt goes on

Feb 4/3/89

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THE fate of a number of missing youngsters may never be known.

According to police liaison officer Lieutenant Eugene Opperman, there are no "centralised" official statistics of the number of children who go missing each year kept in the central databank of the South African Police.

Asked why there were no centralised figures he said: "It is not police policy to give out statistics but if necessary we could collect figures from reports of missing children made to police stations all over the country."

He added: "In terms of the Child Care Act it is an offence not to report a missing person under the age of 21. Once a docket has been opened it has to be thoroughly investigated before it can be closed. The investigating officer has to satisfy his superior that all avenues have been explored before this can be done."

Even when, as in the case of Rosalind Ballingall who disappeared 20 years ago, the file will remain open until the person is found.

But there is little con-

PAT DEVEREAUX

solation for the parents of missing children who wait and hope.

"A death of a family member you can come to terms with — but the most traumatic thing is the pain of not knowing where or how your child is," said Mr Paul Scott Crossley, father of the Randburg schoolgirl, Tracey-Lee, who was last seen at the Randburg Cresta Centre in August last year.

"Although the police have been working on the case — things have got quieter and we have run out of funds for private investigators," he added.

The parents of Maritzburg's Fiona Harvey were forced to remember her 12th birthday without

Forlorn parents can only wait and hope, sometimes for years

her last month. The schoolgirl went missing on December 22 last year after going on an errand for her mother, Mrs Eve Harvey, to a shop just over half a kilometre from her home. She has not been seen since.

"We started searching for her within half-an-hour of her disappearance. But so far there have been no leads," said the girl's father, Mr Richard Harvey.

In George, Mrs Britha Wood this week said she would never give up hope that her son Glen (15) was still alive. "Glen went missing from our home on July 19 last year. If he had been killed in an accident or something they would have found the body but there are still no clues. Until they do I

can only assume he is still alive," she said.

Mrs Joanna Lawrence of Bellavista, Johannesburg, said her 13-year-old daughter Debbie Burke has been missing for nearly seven months. "I think she is still alive as there have been rumours from schoolmates that she was seen near her school. I found a note under the door the day after she disappeared saying she had gone on holiday with a friend," said her mother.

However, Michela "Mickey" Peixoto (15) reported missing in last week's Saturday Star has returned home safely.

Not so regularly reported are the frequent disappearance of black children.

Some of the most puzzling disappearances over the years have been:

- On August 17 in 1969 Rosalind Ballingall went for a walk in the Knysna Forests. The 21-year-old University of Cape Town drama student never returned. Remains at first thought to be hers found about a year ago, have been proved not to be so.
- On 24 September 1967, Kobie Hammond (2½) went missing at a picnic spot near Port Elizabeth.
- In October 1981 Winston de Bruyn (17) went missing on the Clanwilliam road in the Cape.
- On July 19 last year 15-year-old Glen Wood went missing from his home in George and has not been seen again.
- On August 1 1988, Randburg schoolgirl Tracey-Lee Scott Crossley

(13) disappeared. A R10 000 reward has been offered for information leading to her whereabouts.

● August 24 last year Debbie Burke, 13-year-old, Bellavista schoolgirl went missing after she left for school.

● Eleven-year-old Fiona Harvey disappeared on December 22 last year. There has been no sign of her since, despite a reward of R50 000 for information leading to her safe return.

● Mamokithi Johanna Mosele (18) has been missing from her Soweto home since February 12 this year. Anyone with information on her whereabouts can contact her parents at (011) 984-9231 or 984-9212.

● Carltonville schoolboy Michael Ndlovu (12) is also missing. He attended Vunelani Primary School in Amersfoort. His family can be contacted through social worker Mrs Joyce Diakavu at (011) 692-3818 ext 6.

R48-millionibus probe

CRIME REPORTER

THE director of a company at the centre of a R48 million Johannesburg police investigation into a minibus fraud has contacted detectives, police confirmed yesterday.

Mr C van Dyk (55) contacted Commercial Branch investigator, Lieutenant Colonel Louis Esterhuizen by telephone, a spokesman said.

However he could not confirm that police raided premises in Brixton and seized documents on Thursday.

The alleged fraud involves the buying by whites — allegedly including teachers — of minibus taxis as fronts for black operators.

Boost for Khayamnandi

Weekend Argus Reporter
FROM a hole in the wall of the Liesbeeck River canal to a place in the heart of a major British charity organisation.

This is the success story of a small band of Cape Town urchins who once depended on the erratic goodwill of Rondebosch shoppers to feed their tummies and support their glue-sniffing vice.

At night they would huddle together in a hole in the canal wall, seemingly unaware of the stifling stench and threat of disease.

Local resident Mrs Rose McKenna highlighted the young boys' plight in Weekend Argus and launched a major campaign for a better home and life for the "hole-in-the-wall gang".

Before long, various welfare, charity and church organisations were helping to change the waifs' plight.

Three years have passed since, and now the boys are accommodated in the Khayamnandi Home for Boys in an old

w/e Argus 4/3/89 298
wing of the single quarters of the Langa barracks

Khayamnandi, meaning "sweet home", houses 28 homeless youngsters, but soon this will increase to 70, thanks to a R41 500 gift from the Peninsula 77 Round Table organisation whose contribution has been matched by an equal amount from the British charity TEAR fund.

The money will be used to renovate two sections of the Khayamnandi complex consisting of four buildings. Three staff flats housing a family each will be built.

Round Table chairman Mr David Elston said "Khayamnandi first opened its doors to homeless children on July 1, 1986. It provided a home for boys who lived on the streets in Rondebosch.

"In 1986, all the children were refused admission to schools because they were not ready to be educated. They are all at regular schools now and in some cases doing very well.

"This attests to the success achieved by the Khayamnandi Home for Boys in rehabilitating these children.

"Peninsula Round Table has assisted with the development of the home since the start. In July 1988 funds were donated for the purchase of the 99-year leasehold rights on the property now occupied by the home.

"The property consisted of a renovated building and three unrenovated buildings, which

originally served as barracks each housing about 60 migrant workers."

The home is run by the Western Province Baptist Association

through a board of trustees. Professor Jack Kloppers is chairman of the board and the Rev George Ngamlana is the new principal.



FLASHBACK: In 1986 a concerned resident highlighted the plight of the "hole-in-the-wall gang". Today 28 homeless boys are housed in Khayamnandi, and soon this will increase to 70.

New book will be an aid in ²⁹⁸ custody cases

Custody battles — potentially traumatic experiences for parents and children — can cost up to R200 000 and take up to three months to resolve. A new book looks at the relevant issues in custody cases and so "fills a gap which exists in the medico-legal field regarding custody". **PAULA FRAY** reports.

Advocate Mr Brian Pincus met his co-author, Mr Anthony Hoffman, during a "fairly lengthy" custody case several years ago.

The two were struck by the vagueness regarding what the relevant issues were in custody cases and the lack of inter-action between medical witnesses and the legal profession in what was needed in court.

So began a relationship which bore fruit this month. Their book, "The Law of Custody" (Butterworths, approximately R34), will be released this month and will be sold in legal bookshops as well as local stores. It looks at the privileges afforded to the custodial parent and the factors which the authors believe a court should concern itself with in the placement of children.

According to the authors, it is intended to assist the medico-legal profession in the preparation of a trial relating to custody as well as parents going through a divorce and subsequent custody suit.

Mr Pincus says the book aims to fill a gap that currently exists in the medico-legal field in regard to the matter of custody.

They identify 14 points which should be considered when a child is being placed.

These include the value of an adequate support system for the parents; the child's cultural and religious environment; the importance of not subjecting the child to unnecessary moves; the importance of not separating siblings and the importance of not undermining the child's image of either parents.

The 14 points are discussed in detail and the authors look at various custody cases with relevant judgments.

According to the authors, there is a need for closer collaboration between the professional groups. They say there is often a great deal of misunderstanding in regard to the question of how to prepare for and conduct a custody dispute.

This problem is often directly related to the fact that the medico-legal team often meet only on the eve of a trial, they add.

The book is an attempt to bridge the barriers which do exist and promote a greater understanding of the need of children and the suitability of their parents in regard to custody and access disputes.

violence against Coloureds and 5 for crimes of violence against Blacks. No Coloureds were executed for crimes of violence against Indians

(d) No Indians were executed.

Group Areas Act: applications for exemptions granted

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

Whether any applications received in 1988 by his Department or any provincial administration for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises were granted; if so, how many persons from each race group were granted permission to reside in areas reserved for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black occupation in each province?

B182E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No. Rest of question falls away.

Group Areas Act: applications for exemptions refused

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

Whether any applications received in 1988 by his Department or any provincial administration for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises were refused; if so, (a) how many persons from each race group were refused permission to occupy premises in areas reserved for (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black occupation in each province and (b) for what reasons in each case?

B183E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No. Rest of question falls away.

Buffer strips separating various population groups

87. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether there are any buffer strips separating areas for the various population groups in the Cape Peninsula, if so, (a) where is each such

Coloured males
Black males

38
76

(ii) No females were executed during 1988.

(b) Murder

103

Murder and rape

7

Rape

3

Murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances

2

Murder and attempted robbery with aggravating circumstances

2

Death sentences commuted

109. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1988?

B261E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

37 Black males

1 Black female

5 White males

4 Coloured males

2 Indian males

Own Affairs:

Teacher/pupil ratios

20. Mr J B DER VAN GEND asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What teacher/pupil ratio was applicable in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each of the provincial education departments as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B206E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) (b)

Cape 1:19.7 1:16.4

Natal 1:21.2 1:16.3

OFS 1:22.6 1:16.2

Transvaal 1:23.2 1:17.0

This information is as at the 10th school day of 1988.

Mrs T Hughes: presentation of programme on sexual abuse

21. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether the Cape Education Department received any written and/or oral requests from (a) schools and (b) individuals for a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to be allowed to present a programme dealing with the problem of sexual abuse of children; if so, (i) from what schools and individuals, (ii) what was his Department's reply in each case and (iii) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person submitted her programme to any official of his Department; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what is the name of this official;

(3) whether this official communicated to the person in question his Department's attitude to her presenting the said programme at Departmental schools; if so, (a) what was the content of this communication and (b) on whose instructions did this official act?

B235E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes,

(i) Sea Point Primary School,

(ii) the request was refused,

(iii) Mrs T Hughes,

(b) no,

(i), (ii) and (iii) fall away;

(2) yes,

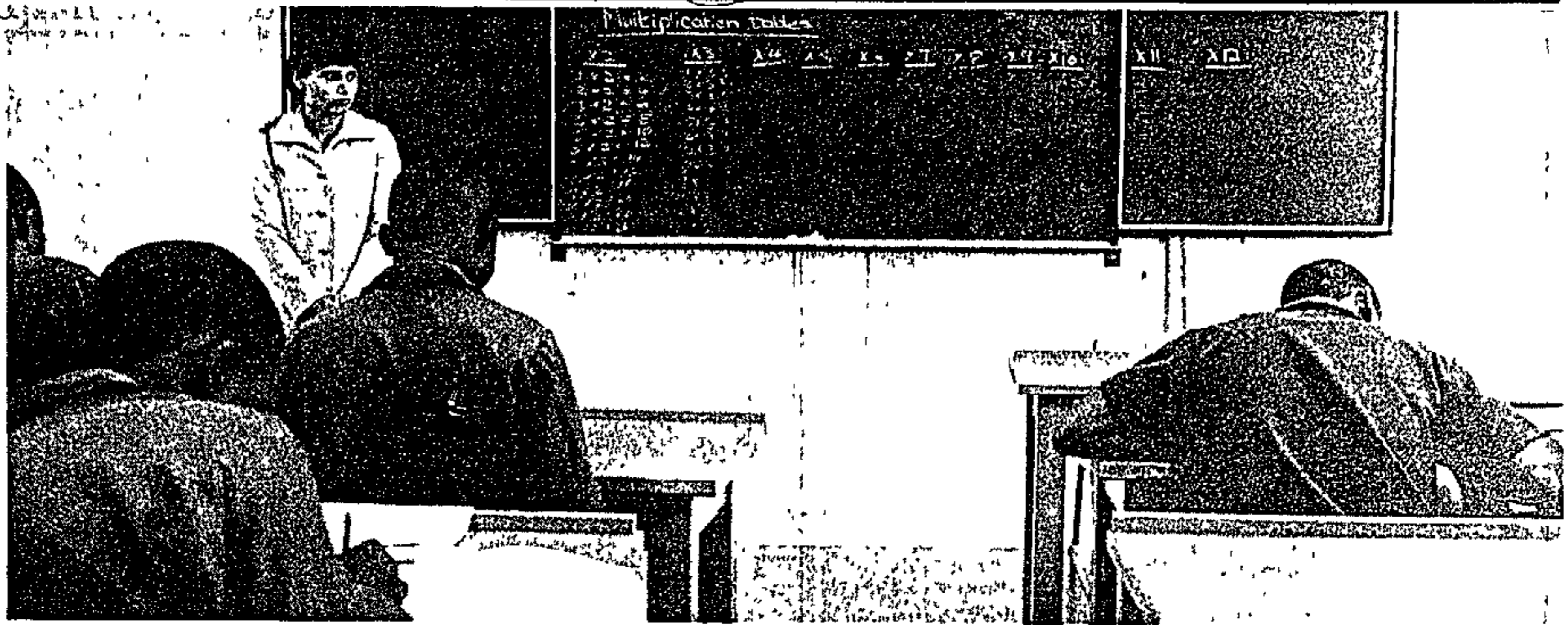
(a) 21 July 1988,

(b) Mr B Olivier, Chief Superintendent of Education, School Psychological Service;

(3) yes,

(a) departmental policy with regard to presentations by outside people to pupils during school hours was explained to Mrs Hughes,

(b) on behalf of the Director of Education as head of the School Psychological and Guidance Service



Students learn mathematics at the Leeuwkop Prison school. The curriculum is set by the Department of Education and Training.

It was a visit to a place that everyone wants to avoid — but which you cannot escape as conditions portrayed behind those walls are shown almost daily on television screens.

For some, prison is a place where time stands still, but for others there is a chance to rehabilitate and to make something of their lives.

The Star was given the opportunity to go through the gates of Leeuwkop Prison, a sprawling complex covering 1 000 ha of land, just outside Johannesburg. It was at our request and the visit was sanctioned by Colonel DJ Immelman, the deputy director of liaison services for the SAPS.

Irish-born Colonel D Ingram, the prison's public relations officer, said Leeuwkop Prison was well known for its "security and discipline".

Leeuwkop is one of 16 farm prisons in South Africa and is divided into four sub-prisons — a maximum security facility, two medium security units and a juvenile prison.

Colonel Ingram admitted that prisons were generally faced with the problems of overcrowding and staff shortages. He said this was a common phenomenon throughout the world.

Different world

Entering Leeuwkop was like entering a different world. It's a world of clanging gates and clanking keys.

But the cleanliness of the place was impressive, the floors shone and despite the height of the windows, they seemed to glisten.

We were told that juvenile prisoners have since February 1986 been given an opportunity to improve themselves through a special school on the premises which has a syllabus set down by the Department of Education and Training (DET).

At least 495 student prisoners have enrolled for courses ranging from languages to biology and mathematics.

Students who are illiterate first undergo literacy classes and are then promoted to a preparatory course equivalent to Std 2.

They then progress to course 1 (Std 4) course 2, (Std 5) until they reach course 5 (Std 10).

The school's headmaster is Lieutenant HG Thomas, who has a Bachelor of Commerce degree, and is in control of a staff of nine qualified teachers.

The student prisoners are allowed a week's break in April and in June do half-yearly exams.

Registration, tuition fees and books are paid for by the Prisons Service.

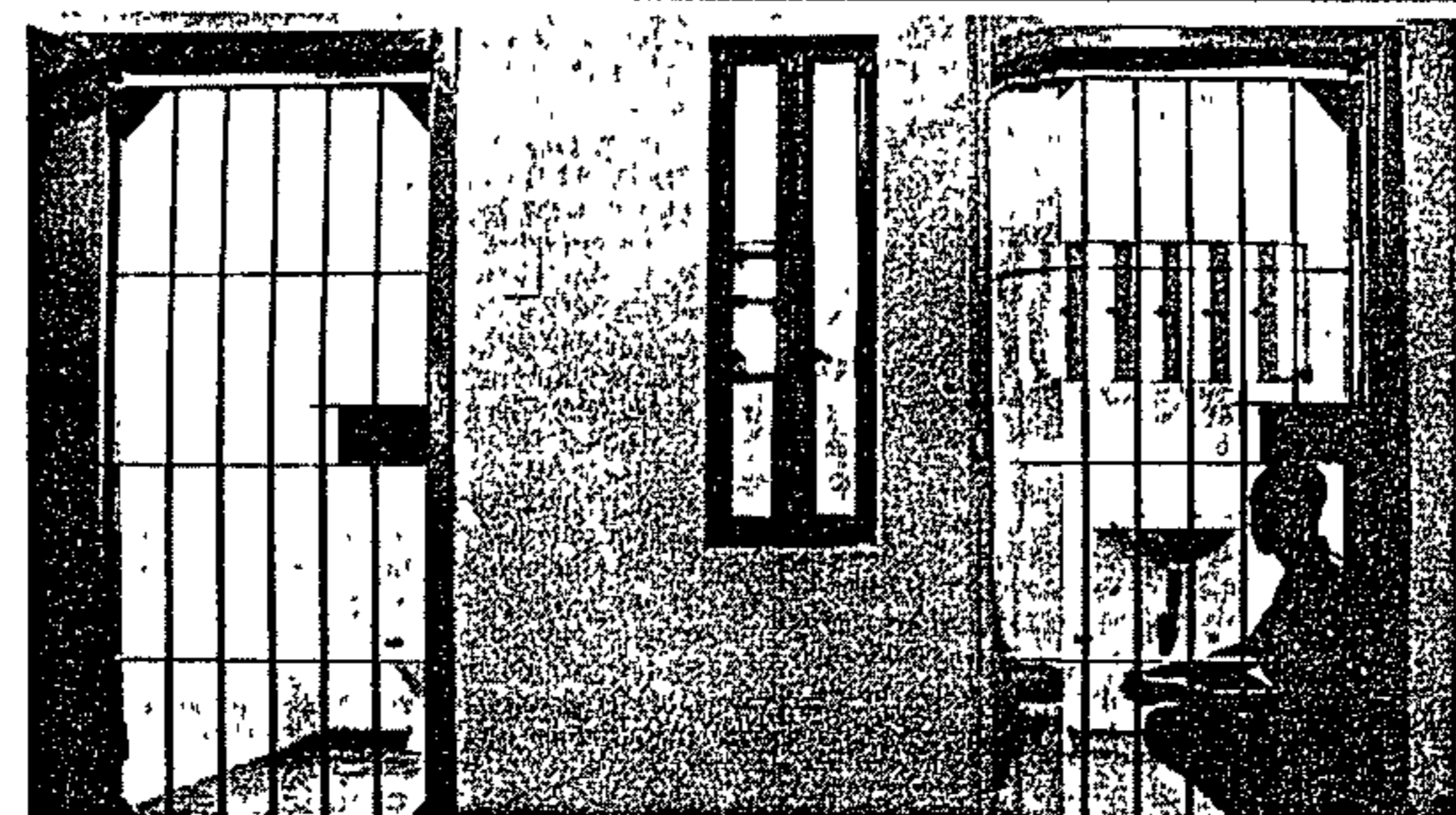
'Leeuwkop's aim is to rehabilitate'

A look at one of SA's farm prisons

The SA Prisons Service has once again unlocked the steel gates of Leeuwkop, one of 222 prisons in the country. There are currently 4 050 adults and 780 juveniles serving sentences there, ranging from two years to life. Reporter STAN HLOPHE and photographer SEAN WOODS, accompanied by

prison officials, visited the Youth Project School and workshops, library, kitchen, hospital, recreational facilities, communal and single cell quarters.

This article is published subject to the condition that facts are verified by the Prisons Service and prisoners cannot be identified in photographs.



Leeuwkop is divided into four sub-prisons — a maximum security facility, two medium security units, and a juvenile prison with communal and single cells.

Students who fail their exams and who are still interested in studying are given the opportunity to do so. However, students who fail and show over a period that they are not interested, will no longer be accommodated in the free study programme.

If they do, however, want to continue studying they have to foot the bill themselves.

They are also visited by a social worker, psychologist, and where necessary, an external psychiatrist.

The school also offers non-academic courses such as plastering, bricklaying (six weeks) and welding (14 weeks). The lessons cover safety measures, theory, and practical work.

They are also given the opportunity to visit the library, take part in recreational and physical training and religious services. The students are given time to study between 5 pm and 8 pm.

In the juvenile section there are communal and single cells.

There can be up to 24 beds in the communal cells. Each prisoner has his own cabinet.

Some have attempted to make the place more like home with pictures of family members, cards and posters.

Their loneliness can be best be illustrated by the way in which they twist their blankets into shapes. On one bed you may find a flower, on another an aeroplane or a boat.

The prisoners get piped music in their cells from 8 pm until 10 pm when the lights are switched off.

The prison kitchen is manned by a qualified caterer, assisted by six "specially selected" cooks — all prisoners — who first undergo medical tests to check if they have any contagious diseases.

We were given the opportunity to sample the food. On the menu was chicken, samp, soup, onion and tomato. The fried chicken was just as finger lickin' good as the one cooked by the

famous Colonel. I was jokingly reminded, by Colonel Ingram that it was an offence for an outsider to eat prison food.

He said prisoners had a balanced diet which included pork, red meat, pap and fish.

Food may not be sent to the prison but money sent by relatives and friends is safely deposited. The prisoner may use this money for monthly purchases and eventually can withdraw it on his release. Prisoners may also receive a nominal monthly fee — known as a gratuity — for good work.

Colonel Ingram differentiated between short-term and long-term prisoners (sentences of two years and longer). Short-term prisoners do not participate in the intensive training programmes which are available to long-term inmates because their period of detention is too short.

Depending on available facilities, the length of the prisoner's sentence and his abilities, pris-

oners can become waiters, wine stewards, shoemakers, tractor drivers or butchers and can learn the rudiments of many trades.

Juveniles do not perform these duties as some of them attend school or other non-academic courses or programmes such as welding or building.

Classifying a prisoner is a serious business.

They first have to appear before an Institutional Committee, which consists of the head of the prison, the prison secretary, a hospital orderly, an educationist, a psychologist, a disciplinary staff member, a social worker, and a religious worker. Colonel Ingram pointed out that some of these officers are black.

The idea is to assess the prisoner's ability, educational background, previous records and capabilities.

"Once he is fully assessed he is then classified according to one of the four privilege 'notches' (previously known as A to D classes). Prisoners can earn privileges by means of good behaviour and adaptation."

In the case of Notch 4 prisoners, a maximum of 30 visits from relatives is allowed each year. Notch 3 prisoners get a maximum of 25 visits. Notch 2 prisoners get 20 visits a year and Notch 1 prisoners have 12 30-minute visits. Not more than one visit is allowed a month.

Notch 4 prisoners are allowed contact visits.

In-fighting and disobedience are regarded as serious offences punishable by isolation in the single cells.

While making our rounds we saw one prisoner who had been stabbed in the back by a fellow prisoner with a spoon. He said the attack was unprovoked.

Cleanliness, discipline and responsibility are instilled in the prisoners.

Shortcomings

Colonel Ingram said, "We have our shortcomings and have been criticised from time to time, but we cannot afford to allow our standards and treatment of prisoners to deteriorate. Sporadic mishaps do occur now and then but we do our level best to maintain standards."

What we saw at Leeuwkop was impressive on the surface. If the conditions we saw on a pre-arranged date — and there was no apparent cover-up — reflect a normal prison day, it is not surprising that the prisoners appear content.

Colonel Ingram summed it all by saying, "The idea is not to punish but to rehabilitate and to reduce the crime rate as much as possible."

Yogis teach children at creche to deal with stress

Meditation in heart of slum

By Sue Olswang

The children of the Duduzile Ananda Marga Creche, housed in a modest prefabricated building in the heart of the Kliptown slum area, are among the youngest meditators in the world.

Meditation has long been associated with stress and problem relief methods and these children, who live in a poverty-stricken area, need every bit of relief they can get.

It's a heart-warming education to hear their strong, young voices joyously singing the words 'Baba Nam Kevalem' ('Only the Name of God') under the guidance of a group of dedicated and selfless yogis who are teaching the children to deal with stress through meditation.

Orange robes

Led by the Ananda Marga yogis, who are easily identified by their orange robes (a colour which represents sacrifice and dedication), the Duduzile children have learnt how to do the simplest forms of yoga, including exercises, "innerises" and physical training.

"We teach them deep relaxation in the most basic form of meditation. We sing the words 'Baba Nam Kevalem' over and over again until the tune is buzzing in their minds," says Dadaji,

an Ananda Marga monk who is the overall convenor for education, relief and welfare in Africa.

"We then quieten the children because it has been proven that for a few minutes, depending on your experience with meditation, everybody finds tranquility after singing these words."

Devish, a young novice who runs the Ananda Marga social services in Soweto, says the children are not expected to understand the concept of meditation but have nevertheless found it to be beneficial in their underprivileged circumstances.

"We've seen a definite improvement in many children," he says.

"They seem to be more confident and at peace and they are certainly far more disciplined than when we first met them. However, this discipline comes from within, from love. We do not impose things on them and the discipline does not come from a sense of fear."

The Duduzile creche presently accommodates close to 40 children and was started by the Ananda Marga yogis about five months ago. "We had operated a feeding scheme in Kliptown for more than a year when

we noticed the extent of poverty and the total lack of facilities," Devish says. (The area, with an estimated population of about 2 000 people, has only one tap for drinking/washing).

"There is no waste disposal system and parents, many of whom are unemployed, struggle to find someone to care for their children. Our motto is 'self realisation and service to mankind' and the deep suffering experienced by Kliptown residents appealed to our inner feeling to help selflessly."

Child care training

The Duduzile Creche is run by Mrs Ethel Thame, a Kliptown "shack" resident, who has basic training in child care. The Transkei-born mother of 10 is battling to survive herself (on R200 a month) but she is a kind-hearted soul who could not bear to see young children running in the streets.

"Mrs Thame, a devout Christian who thanks God for providing the Kliptown

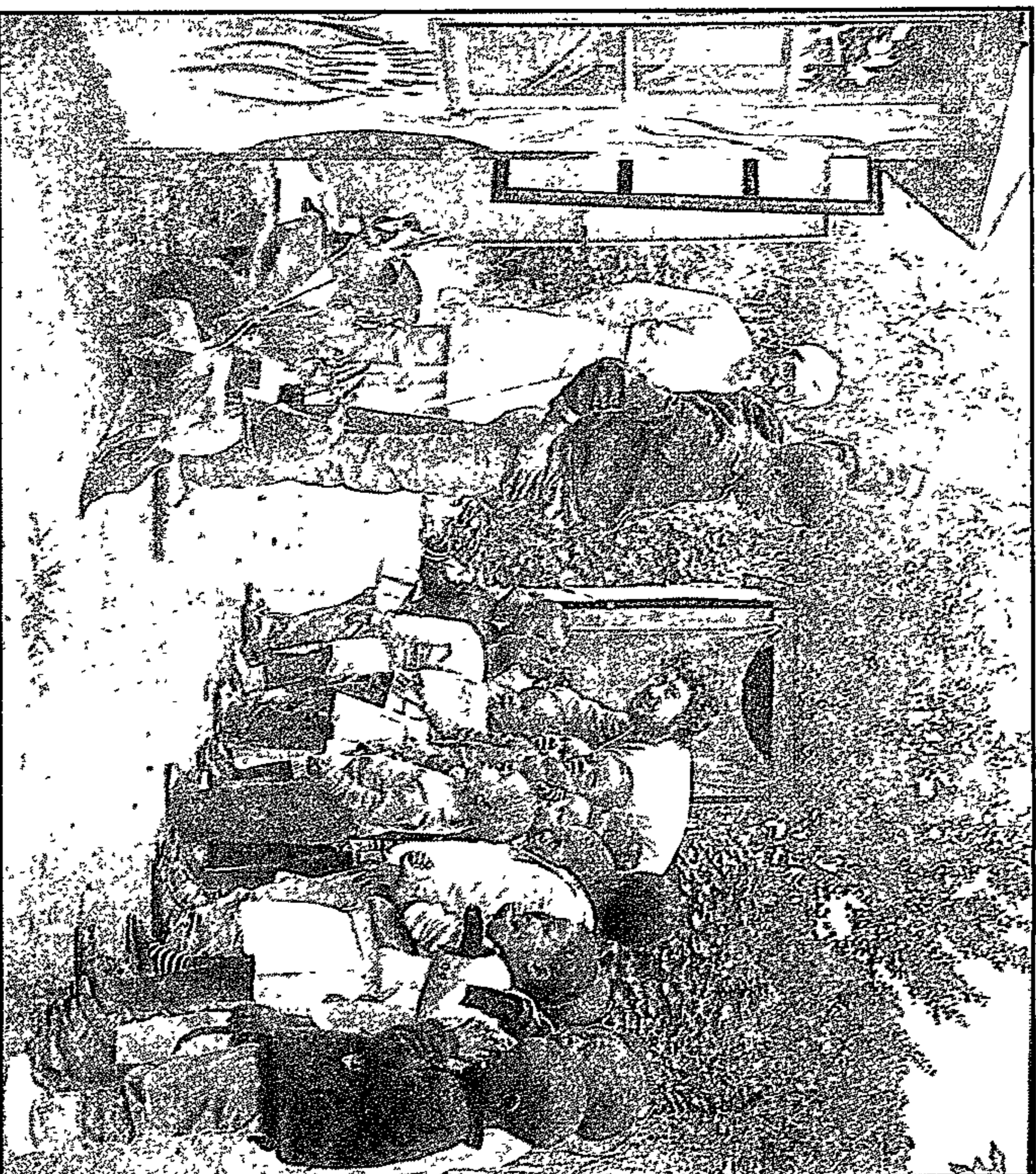
area with a creche, teaches the children basic reading and writing skills with the aid of illustrations and demonstrations.

The small single-roomed building which serves as a classroom, kitchen and playroom (the "toilet", a very basic wooden outbuilding, was only recently installed) was donated by the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and the Ananda Marga yogis.

The yogis, who provide all the food and educational material at the Duduzile Creche, operate more than 250 schools of this type all over the United States and Africa.

"We rely entirely on donations but if we could raise enough money, and get co-operation from more societies, we would be able to help upgrade other places faced with poverty," said Devish.

● There are more than 5 million Ananda Marga members worldwide. For more information on the creche or the movement, telephone (011) 615-8729.



Dadaji (left), an Ananda Marga monk, and Devish, a young novice, have brought some welcome relief to the poverty-stricken Kliptown slum area where they are teaching young children to cope with stress through meditation.

● Picture by John Hogg.

City project helps children make leap

Progressing from Streets to School

8 Apr 10/3/89 298

By Janet Heard

Patrick Mokhamo (16), who for many years lived on the streets of Hillbrow and washed cars for a living, is now in Std 5 at St Ansgars boarding school in Roodepoort.

Patrick's street life took a turn for the better two years ago after he voluntarily began attending classes at Street-wise, an educational centre in Berea, Johannesburg, for homeless children.

Two years ago, he could not speak a word of English and had never attended school. He had lost contact with his parents, who were divorced.

Merit awards

Last year, he entered Std 4 and he and four other Street-wise children from the school received merit awards for constant application and hard work.

Although Patrick has no great plans for a career at this stage, he said he would like to be able to help other street children who do not have the opportunity to attend school.

"I think I would be good at this because I understand the life they lead, but I do not have the money or the power to help them," he said

Patrick is among an increasing number of

street children who have been placed at schools after undergoing education at Street-wise. This year 11 children entered schools.

Street-wise founder Ms Jill Swart said the educational project had up to 85 children at one time.

"All children who come to the project have often lived on the streets for up to six years. We first make up the gaps in schooling and then bursaries are found for those capable of entering school," she said.

Children who could not enter school were given basic job training to enable them to seek employment.

She said about 50 percent of the children who came to the project were illiterate, many of them experiencing severe learning problems. A body of teachers was employed and a number of trained voluntary workers prepared the children for a return to school.

The project has also been successful in helping a few children to return to their original homes, while others had been placed in foster care.

Street-wise, presently located at the Catholic Cathedral, is hoping to buy two houses in the area.

Anyone who would like to assist the project is asked to contact Ms Swart at (011) 837-5089.



Saving the children . . . parish priest Father Bill MacCurtain and some of the Street-wise kids who have been given a new chance in life.

Computers can help emotional stress

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COMPUTERS can play a major role in assisting children suffering from emotional problems such as caused by a broken home or the loss of a parent.

This is the belief of Mr Julian Visser, managing director of the Pretoria-based educational software company, Mikro-lab. He formerly headed a mathematics department at a leading Pretoria high school for eight years.

He said as a maths teacher, he found that whenever a normally well-adjusted child began to fail maths the cause could be traced to an emotional problem such as the child's parents divorcing.

Illogically, he says, the child feels in some way to blame for the parents' separation and experiences a lack of security in the home.

Solution

"This results in loss of self-confidence which manifests itself in a deterioration in the child's schoolwork, usually in maths.

"Although there is no easy solution, I have found that by putting the child in a computerised teaching laboratory environment — where the child can be taken back to a level that is comfortable and that is understood — that the child's self-confidence is gradually restored and the improvement in schoolwork is very noticeable," he says.

Mr Visser also believes that any qualified teacher can do as well if sufficient time can be devoted to one pupil.

"The computer, using properly designed educational software, treats each pupil on an individual basis and lets that pupil find his or her own level on which to build," he says.

Trauma follows tragedy for victim of child abuse



Telling her story to a doll may help a victim of child abuse to relax.

Existing legislation against child abuse is designed to protect the offender, says Dr Thomas, who believes court proceedings make it difficult for an offender to be found guilty.

"The accused hire smart lawyers who argue, for instance, that the child is making up stories or is exaggerating. There is a tendency by the public in general not to believe a child's story and it is time a child's version of events was taken seriously."

She says that when a child reports to a relative that he or she is being abused and is not taken seriously, the child closes up and refrains from speaking about the experience. "If they are not believed by their relatives, they will be too scared to report it to anybody else."

"This tendency for disbelief is reinforced in court. Through cross-examination, the child is often made to feel guilty or to blame."

Other problems include the physical en-

The Johannesburg Children's Protection Unit was established more than a year ago to crack down on child abuse offenders. It resulted in many cases of child abuse being reported, but many offenders have not been prosecuted. In an interview with JANET HEARD, Dr Adele Thomas, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, explains some of the difficulties involved in bringing a case of child abuse to court and the trauma the child experiences in the courtroom.

vironment of the court room, which Dr Thomas says alienates the child. "The court-rooms, although small, are cold, unfamiliar and bleak."

"Children usually have to give oral evidence in court and the perpetrator is often present. The investigative stage is difficult for the child and a parent may not want to put him or her through the trauma involved."

"An additional problem is that policemen dealing with child abuse cases are often untrained and inexperienced."

"Social workers find it difficult to arrive at the doorstep of a home to investigate a case of child abuse without hard evidence."

"It is difficult to obtain evidence at times, unless medical evidence of abuse can be produced, or unless there are witnesses."

However, Dr Thomas says the establishment of the Children's Protection Unit has helped to prosecute some offenders. It has also raised the level of awareness amongst the public.

The Child Care Act of 1983, promulgated in 1989, has also helped in getting cases reported. It requires doctors, nurses and health care workers to report suspected child abuse cases.

"Where a perpetrator is sentenced, a purpose is served, but the problem is not al-

gether solved because the South African Prison Service is not equipped to rehabilitate offenders, and they often learn to be better criminals from their prison experience."

Dr Thomas says various changes in the law would assist in ensuring the prosecution of offenders. A list of recommendations has been submitted to the legislatures, which includes allowing abused children to give evidence on a video tape recording in a relaxed environment so that the child will not have to appear in court, and allowing a child access to legal representation.

Other general improvements Dr Thomas suggests include:

- The breaking down of apartheid, which would relieve stress and relieve the level of violence in society generally.
- A greater emphasis on community awareness programmes for the benefit of both the abused child, and the public generally.
- Rehabilitation programmes for offenders in prison, and family support programmes.



14/03/89

There are dangerous drugs in your cupboards

A 16-year-old Northern Transvaal boy died recently after apparently inhaling a corrective fluid thinner. Thinners are commonly abused by teenagers in South Africa — as are many other apparently harmless household substances. **Toni Younghusband, The Star's Medical Reporter**, describes these cheap but dangerous "drugs".

For many South Africans, the drug abuser is a downtrodden person hunched in an alley with a dirty needle protruding from his arm or a highly strung young woman popping multicoloured pills.

In reality, there are thousands of undetected teenagers abusing substances we seldom recognise as addictive drugs.

Those seemingly harmless household substances found in most kitchen cupboards are being used increasingly by South African teenagers as cheap, easily available drugs.

Stove cleaners, insecticide sprays, lighter fuel, paint and paint thinners, glue, spot remover fluid and even nail polish remover are commonly abused substances.

Popular

As they are easily attainable, not generally recognised as "drugs" and cheap to buy, they are popular among younger children, even those in primary school.

Glue sniffing, for example, is particularly common among children between the ages of six and 12 years.

Acute abuse of these substances leads to feelings of "drunkenness", weightlessness, light-headedness and drowsiness. The inhaler feels numb and experiences a state of unreality.

Experts believe it is this feel-

ing of unreality which prompts substance abuse among the poor. Many of the children living on the streets in our major cities are addicted to glue and have said the effect of inhaling glue takes away their feelings of hunger and cold.

There are various ways of inhaling or sniffing these substances, sometimes directly from the container. However, some abusers will first spray the substance into a plastic or paper bag, hold it around his mouth or nose and inhale. Or they will spray or pour it on to rags, tissues or a handkerchief.

These substances are extremely addictive, psychologically and physiologically.

Chronic dependence on inhalants can be difficult to break.

There is deterioration of the brain and other nerve tissues, and kidney, liver and lung damage are common.

According to drug expert Dr Sylvain de Miranda, sudden death after the abuse of inhalants can occur as a result of heart stoppage. This is probably owing to an acute irregularity of the heartbeat, brought on either by a sudden fright or physical exertion while sniffing or by choking while inhaling through a plastic bag. Sometimes the abuser may die as a result of a severe spasm of the air passages brought on by the freezing effect of many aerosol propellants.

Humard.

407

WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 1989

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- (2) (a) since when have special constables been employed in this area and (b) until when is it anticipated that use will be made of their services;

- (3) whether special constables in this area have the power to (a) enter and (b) search premises; if so, (i) on whose authority and (ii) what other powers do they have;

- (4) how many of the special constables originally deployed in this area had (a) absconded from the Police Force, (b) been discharged for misconduct, (c) been re-trenched, and (d) been (i) arrested on criminal charges, (ii) convicted and (iii) sentenced, as at the date referred to in paragraph (1)(a) of this question?

B38E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) to (4).

Special constables form an integral part of the South African Police and it is anticipated that their services will still be utilized in the future. When they are on duty in terms of section 34 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958) they have the same powers, as permanent members of the Force.

Since 29 February 1988 until 9 February 1989 336 special constables have been employed under the command of the Commander of the Divisional Riot Unit, Pietermaritzburg. They are primarily used in the combating of crime in black residential areas and their presence there is welcomed by the vast majority of law-abiding citizens.

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written questions 58 (Hansard Col 907 of 30 March 1988) and 815 (Hansard Col 969 of 13 June 1988). As I indicated then, strict supervision and control is exercised over special constables.

Since then the services of 137 special constables in Pietermaritzburg have been terminated. The services of three (3) of these persons were terminated due to misconduct, while thirty-two (32) were dismissed as a result of criminal charges that were lodged against them. Fifteen (15) of the persons who were

charged criminally, were convicted and sentenced. The services of the remaining one hundred and two (102) special constables were terminated because, for various reasons, they no longer wanted to serve in the Force.

Sandton: arrests for suspected offences

61. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1988 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

B160E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

2425 Persons were arrested during 1988 on a variety of charges, inter alia:

Robbery

Attempted murder

Housebreaking with the intent to steal and theft

Theft from motor vehicles

Theft of motor vehicles

Shoplifting

Fraud

Bribery

Theft

Possession of dangerous weapons

Possession of suspected stolen property

Assault with the intention to do grievous bodily harm

Offences in terms of:

The Liquor Act, 1977 (Act 87 of 1977)

The Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969

(Act 75 of 1969)

The Abuse of Dependence producing substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971 (Act 4 of 1971).

Vagrancy/drunkenness: males/females arrested

85. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1988 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in the (aa) Milnerton, (bb) Maitland and (cc) Pinelands police station areas?

B187E

Humard.

409

WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 1989

410

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(a) (b)

(i) (ii) (i) (ii)
(aa) 9 992 14 505
(bb) 14 2355 14 976
(cc) 0 333 0 23

Separate records of the race of the persons are not kept.

Detainees on hunger strike placed on intravenous infusion

91. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many detainees who are or have been on hunger strike have been hospitalized;

- (2) whether any such detainees have been placed on intravenous infusions, if so, how many;

- (3) whether all detainees who are or were placed on intravenous infusion consented to this being done; if not, how many did not give their consent;

- (4) (a) how many detainees are currently on intravenous infusions and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B211E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 60 persons.

- (2) Yes, 44 persons.

- (3) Yes.

- (4) (a) 17 persons.

- (b) 28 February 1989.

Youths awaiting trial

94. Mr J VANECK asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Black awaiting-trial youths were being held in (i) prison cells, (ii) special children's cells at prisons, and (iii) other specified categories of cells, as at 31 December 1988,

- (2) how many (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Black awaiting-trial youths had been held in safekeeping or custody as at the above date for (i) less than two weeks, (ii) between two and four weeks, (iii) between

four and eight weeks, (iv) between eight and twelve weeks and (v) more than twelve weeks?

B234E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

- (1) (a) under 18 years:

- (b) under 18 years:

- (c) under 18 years:

- (d) under 18 years:

- (e) under 18 years:

- (f) under 18 years:

- (g) under 18 years:

- (h) under 18 years:

- (i) under 18 years:

- (j) under 18 years:

- (k) under 18 years:

- (l) under 18 years:

- (m) under 18 years:

- (n) under 18 years:

- (o) under 18 years:

- (p) under 18 years:

- (q) under 18 years:

- (r) under 18 years:

- (s) under 18 years:

- (t) under 18 years:

- (u) under 18 years:

- (v) under 18 years:

- (w) under 18 years:

- (x) under 18 years:

- (y) under 18 years:

- (z) under 18 years:

- (aa) under 18 years:

- (ab) under 18 years:

- (ac) under 18 years:

- (ad) under 18 years:

- (ae) under 18 years:

- (af) under 18 years:

- (ag) under 18 years:

- (ah) under 18 years:

- (ai) under 18 years:

- (aj) under 18 years:

- (ak) under 18 years:

- (al) under 18 years:

- (am) under 18 years:

- (an) under 18 years:

South African Police with a view to keep awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.

- (2) (a), (b) and (c), as well as (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) These statistics are not centrally available and can only be obtained through a costly and manpower intensive survey.

Group Areas Act: persons prosecuted/convicted for contraventions

96 Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) How many persons were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of occupying premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in 1987 and 1988 respectively, and (b) in the case of how many of these convictions did eviction orders form part of the sentence;

- (2) how many dockets of the South African Police on alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act (a) were still with the respective Attorneys-General for consideration on 31 January 1989 and (b) had been disposed of at the above-mentioned date with a decision that no prosecutions would be instituted?

B240E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics in respect of prosecutions for the unlawful occupation of premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), are not available separately. The statistics furnished in the reply to (1) relate to all offenders against the Group Areas Act, 1966, and not only to occupiers.

1987 1988

- (1) (a) (i) 3 98
(ii) 2 10 (There is at this stage still a great number of partly heard cases)

(b) 0 4

(2) (a) 77

- (b) It is not economically feasible to furnish the required information for the period before 1 April 1988, since a great number of dockets would have to be scrutinized to obtain it. The

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

Between 17 June 1987, and 15 March 1989 the total cost incurred was R455 653, 52.

Pinetown: offences reported

139. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported in 1988 at the Pinetown police station in the Durban West police district?

B338E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m)
30 — 52 263 37 191 1044 101 49 1242 381 —

NOTE: Para (j): Since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated.

Legal training branch: persons attending/ completing courses

145. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) attended and (ii) successfully completed courses in functional and legal training, respectively, provided by the legal training branch of his Department in 1988?

B344E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

FUNCTIONAL TRAINING

- (a) White (ii) 966
(i) 966
(b) Coloured (ii) 8
(i) 8
(c) Indian (ii) 7
(i) 7
(d) Black (ii) 7
(i) 7

- (i) 472 (ii) 472
(a) White (ii) 153
(i) 193
(b) Coloured (ii) 3
(i) 3
(c) Indian (ii) 3
(i) 3
(d) Black (ii) 4
(i) 4

Legal training courses: participants

146. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons participated in legal training courses organized by his Department in 1988, (b) how many such persons were (i) White, (ii) Black, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian and (c) in which courses did these (i) Black, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian persons participate?

B345E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 1656
(b) (i) 1 159
(ii) 476
(iii) 11
(iv) 10

- (i) Assistant Masters 1
Diploma in Registration of Deeds 6
Traffic Officers 196
Other Departments — Legal Courses 45
Regional Magistrate Magistrate Criminal Court 1
Magistrate Civil Court 60
State Prosecutors 13
Clerk of the Court 83
B Jurs 67
Diploma Jurs 2
(ii) Diploma in Registration of Deeds 1
Magistrate Criminal Court 1
State Prosecutors 3
Estate Controllers 3
B Jurs 2
Diploma Jurs 1

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Educare meeting in Welkom

16/3/87 Staff Reporter (298)

A conference to launch the Free State and Northern Cape branch of the South African Association for Early Childhood — Educare — is to be held at Welkom on Saturday.

The association, which has been in existence for 50 years, is concerned with improved education and care of pre-school children.

The Star's Woman of the Year, Mrs Jane Evans, of the Ntataise Farm Nursery School project, has been involved in discussions about the formation of the branch.

Also involved has been Ms Matty Strydom, pre-school co-ordinator for the Urban Foundation's Free State region, representatives of pre-school regional liaison committees, the Kutloanong creches, the Thabong Playgroups Society, and Kroonstad creches

Involve yourself in your child's education

I READ an article in Funda Forum by Mr Lebamang Sebidi on parental involvement in education. He cited three occasions in which parents got involved in education. This was at the beginning of the year when they were desperate to register their children

at school, at the end of the year when emotions ran high over poor matric results and when classes were suspended by education authorities. To me this is no involvement at all. My advocacy of parental involvement in education derives from a strong belief that as parents, we have a moral obligation

and a divine mandate to teach our children. Attending parents meetings to discuss class boycotts or to demand the opening of schools is peripheral involvement; it is crisis involvement. Another thing I find disturbing is that of parents who only point fingers criticising the Government and its

stoooges without themselves doing anything constructive. If you hear of the existence of a problem or that your house is on fire, you first acquaint yourself with the nature of the problem. The next step will be to work out a solution.

Build yourself up for the culprit, your next step will be retribution or revenge. This could start a fight and in the meantime, the house will be burning and by the time the fight ends, the house shall have been reduced to ashes.

This is the nature of our struggle in South Africa. We spend all our time tracking down stooges and sell-outs and blaming whites or the Government for this and that. We have in fact, reduced our struggle to a perpetual witchhunt.



school committees, parents, teachers associations or any such structures, saying their involvement will amount to supporting the Bantu Education system.

As a political standpoint, I appreciate this, but I find it full of contradictions. Imagine a situation where at the beginning of the year I become hysterical when moving from school to school trying to find a place for my children.

After a while at school, the children come home expressing their reservations about their treatment at school and about the system of education itself.

Then the children hear me saying all sorts of negative things — which may be true — about the teachers, the school and that I will not serve in any structure created to address education problems.

What I will be suggesting is that they go to be educated under a system I find too abhorrent to involve myself with — even if to correct it. Yet when they decide to assault their teachers, to boycott classes or to burn down their schools, I get

horrified. Refusing to serve in structures created to address problems experienced or caused by our children is a dereliction of duty. It is surrendering our rights to be leaders or to exercise any authority over our children. By implication, we in fact, endorse their own brand of immature and undisciplined leadership which is often more destructive than constructive.

Father R Randolph in *Church and State in Rhodesia 1969-1971*, makes some interesting points to illustrate the role of parents in their children's education. He says, "The child belongs to God by fact of creation. It owes an allegiance to Him."

"This allegiance is paid through the Church. The parent's right is based on the family's right. Parents have, by nature, the right to instruct their children."

There are people who might want to argue that there is little they can do in education because of Government control.

An American friend of mine defined Government as "the agreement to engage in the science of character and community development and the activity and instruments that derive therefrom."

What I understand this definition to mean is that as soon as the Government fails to engage in the science of

character and community development, it nullifies its own rights to rule and parents assume the right to take over the education of their children.

And this is what Nation Building is all about. We must start doing ourselves that which the Government has failed to provide for us.

Sovereign

Father Randolph defends the rights of parents by saying: "Their rights cannot be surrendered. They are prior to any right of civil society or of the State. Therefore they may not be infringed by any power on earth."

He states, "Although the state has sovereign rights in its own sphere, the individual and the family are not only anterior to the State, but are in a very real sense, far more important than it. The human person comes into the world through the family and has an eternal destiny, the State has not."

The takeover I am suggesting is meaningful involvement in all structures through which we can influence decisions and programmes designed for our children's education.

There are many such structures. Some have a bad track record which cannot correct itself. Our duty is to take them over, transform them and use them to advance the people's cause.

Allegiance

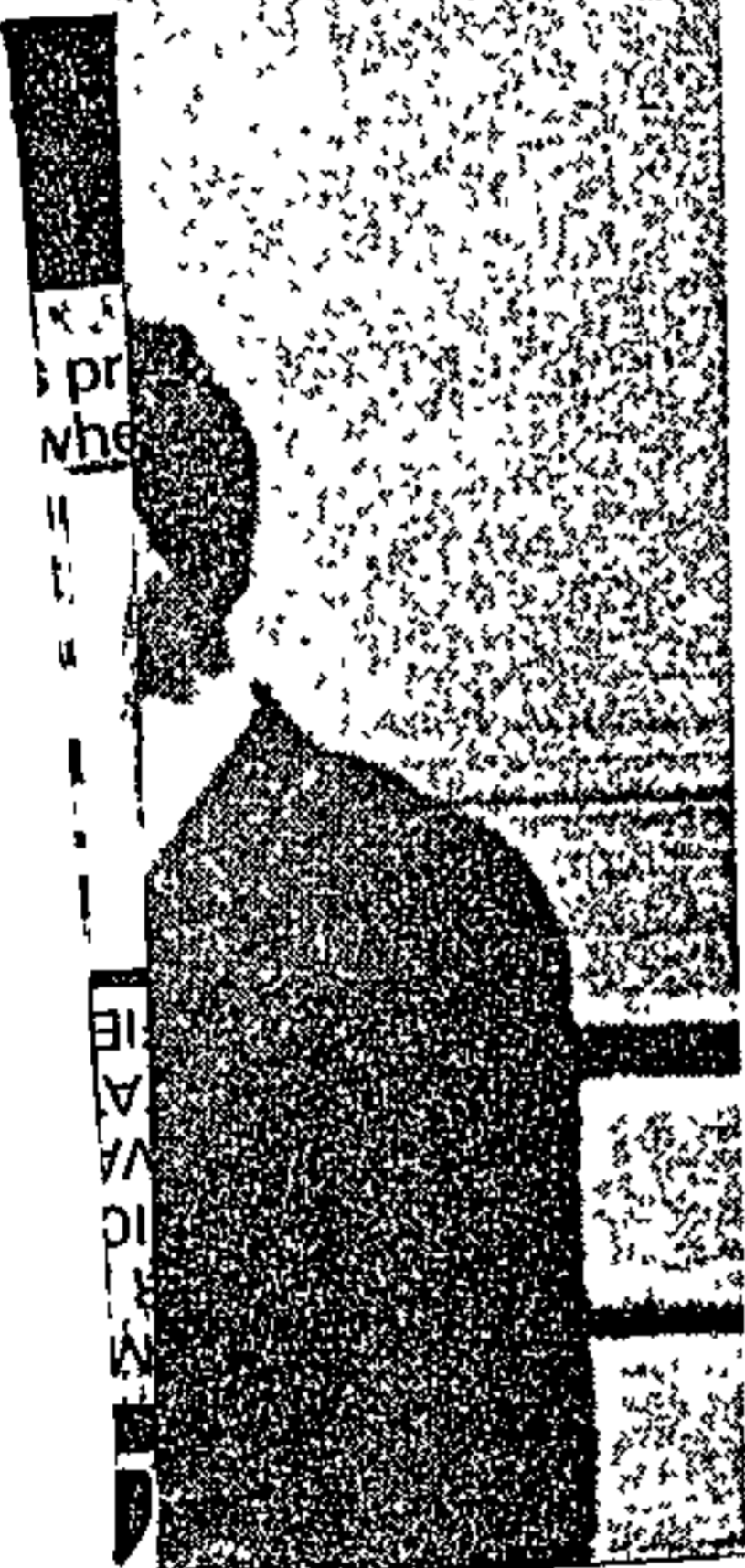
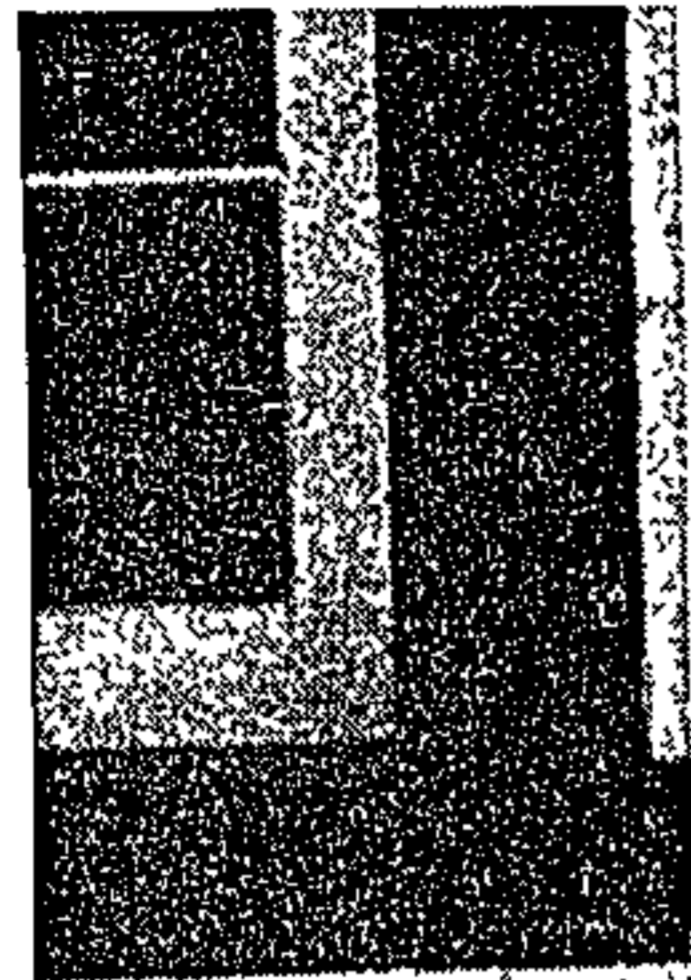
What I will be suggesting is that they go to be educated under a system I find too abhorrent to involve myself with — even if to correct it. Yet when they decide to assault their teachers, to boycott classes or to burn down their schools, I get

horrified. Refusing to serve in structures created to address problems experienced or caused by our children is a dereliction of duty. It is surrendering our rights to be leaders or to exercise any authority over our children. By implication, we in fact, endorse their own brand of immature and undisciplined leadership which is often more destructive than constructive.

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Guys



Trainer tells of affair with teenage girl

Cape Times 16/3/89

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By YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

A TABLE VIEW racehorse trainer, Mr James Godfrey Lighthouse, 46, gave a 15-year-old girl he is alleged to have had sex with 13 times, a horse and a watch as gifts, Cape Town Regional Court heard yesterday.

Mr Lighthouse, of Dunbar Street, pleaded not guilty to 13 counts of having intercourse with a girl under the age of 16 in Milnerton between December last year and February this year.

The state prosecutor, Mr J M Koen, handed a statement to the court which Mr Lighthouse had made to a magistrate soon after his arrest on February 15.

In the statement, Mr Lighthouse allegedly said he and the complainant's family were close. The girl came to his business after school and during the school holidays she spent the entire day there. "She's quite a big girl."

"The girl and I were very close. She

saw me all day. We were alone most of the time. We had sex. It was going on for a long time. She was always willing. I never forced her.

"The parents of the girl found out about the relationship," Mr Lighthouse had allegedly stated.

The parents of the girl, who may not be named to protect the girl's identity, told the court that Mr Lighthouse had given their daughter a horse which could not be registered in her name as she was under 16.

He also gave her a watch for her 15th birthday.

The girl is receiving psychological treatment with a clinical psychologist, her mother said.

Under cross-examination by defence advocate Mr D Uys, the girl's father conceded that his daughter looked older than her years and had on occasion been present at racecourses where people under 18 were not allowed.

The hearing was adjourned to May 25 for further evidence.

Mr P J Putter was the magistrate. Mr J M Koen prosecuted. Mr Uys was instructed by Mr J Kudo.

Pup killed to eat

Cape Times 16/3/89

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'War games' in Natal

DURBAN. - Childhood is brief in Maritzburg, where 354 sq kilometres of killing fields harvested more dead than in all Lebanon last year, according to unrest monitor Wendy Leeb of the University of Natal.

"Psychologically damaged" township kids "turn into adults when they are five or six years old," she said on the opening night of the Black Sash national conference in Durban.

These children's toys are corpses and their games include "visiting neglected dead bodies to see the degree of decomposition".

For young comrades who "seek out those who threatened them," the stress of being afraid becomes "too much".

Maritzburg whites watched the Afghanistan tragedy flickering on their television sets, but the state of emergency blinded them to the "South African tragedy" mere kilometres away, said Leeb.

Nursery school for Wits students and staff

Sowetan 17/3/89
THE University of the Witwatersrand is to open its own nursery school for the benefit of students and staff next month.

A spokesman said the Aletta Sutton Centre at 3 Jubilee Road, Parktown, has operated as a creche, catering for children

between the ages of six months and three years, for some time and will now be expanded to incorporate a nursery school.

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'Offenders more protected than children in abuse cases'

ARGUS 11/3/89 298

JOHANNESBURG. — Existing legislation against child-abuse is designed to protect the offender, says Dr Thomas, who believes court proceedings make it difficult for an offender to be found guilty.

"The accused hire smart lawyers who argue, for instance, that the child is making up stories or is exaggerating. There is a tendency by the public in general not to believe a child's story and it is time a child's version of events was taken seriously."

She says that when a child reports to a relative that he or she is being abused and is not taken seriously, the child closes up and refrains from speaking about the experience.

"If they are not believed by their relatives they will be too scared to report it to anybody else

"This tendency for disbelief is reinforced in court. Through cross-examination, the child is often made to feel guilty or to blame"

THE Johannesburg Children's Protection Unit was established more than a year ago to crack down on child-abuse offenders. It resulted in many cases of child-abuse being reported, but many offenders have not been prosecuted. In an interview with Argus Correspondent JANET HEARD, Dr Adele Thomas, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, explains some of the difficulties involved in bringing a case of child-abuse to court and the trauma the child experiences in the courtroom.

Other problems include the physical environment of the court room, which Dr Thomas says alienates the child. "The courtrooms, although small, are cold, unfamiliar and bleak

"Children usually have to give oral evidence in court and the perpetrator is often present. The investigative stage is difficult for the child and a parent may not want to put him or her through the trauma involved.

"An additional problem is that policemen dealing with child-abuse cases are often untrained and inexperienced.

"Social workers find it difficult to arrive at the doorstep

of a home to investigate a case of child-abuse without hard evidence.

"It is difficult to obtain evidence at times, unless medical evidence of abuse can be produced or unless there are witnesses."

However, Dr Thomas says the establishment of the Children's Protection Unit has helped to prosecute some offenders. It has also raised the level of awareness among the public.

The Child Care Act of 1983, promulgated in 1989, has also helped in getting cases reported. It requires doctors, nurses and health care work-

ers to report suspected child-abuse.

Dr Thomas says various changes in the law would assist in ensuring the prosecution of offenders. A list of recommendations has been submitted to the legislatures, which includes allowing abused children to give evidence on a videotape-recording in a relaxed environment so that the child will not have to appear in court, and allowing a child access to legal representation.

Other general improvements Dr Thomas suggests include:

- The breaking-down of apartheid, which would relieve stress and relieve the level of violence in society generally.

- A greater emphasis on community awareness programmes to benefit the abused child and the public generally.

- Rehabilitation programmes for offenders in prison and family support programmes.

Actor 'untroubled by sex acts'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Actor Mr Don Lamprecht might not have realised that committing indecent acts with young boys was morally wrong, because his actions didn't trouble him, a clinical psychologist told a Johannesburg Regional Court.

The psychologist gave evidence in the trial of the 48-year-old actor who was yesterday found guilty on charges of committing indecent acts with four boys, ranging from 11 to 17 years, two counts of sodomy and possession of pornographic material.

"Mr Lamprecht gets emotionally

very involved with people," the court heard.

The psychologist said that with the four boys, Mr Lamprecht converted an emotional relationship into a sexual one.

"I am of the opinion that he did not know where to draw the line," the court heard.

He said the sex with the young boys had not been an over-riding factor in Mr Lamprecht's life.

The psychologist said Lamprecht had become very motivated to change after his arrest.

Youth, 17, tells court of torture

By AYESHA ALLIE
A BONTEHEUWEL youth, aged 17, claimed in the Cape Town Regional Court that he had been strangled with a scarf and kicked in the stomach and ribs while in detention in October 1987.

The youth, who was sent for 30 days mental observation to Valkenberg hospital, previously pleaded not guilty to 10 counts of public violence alternatively arson and of malicious damage to property in Bonteheuwel during 1986 and 1987.

He told the court that when he was arrested, the police had assaulted him by strangling him with a scarf and by kicking him in his stomach and ribs.

'BMW'

The youth, an alleged member of the "BMW" (Bonteheuwel Military Wing) organisation, told the court: "While the other policemen mishandled me, Sergeant Ilmar Pikker was protective of me."

He said Pikker started to buy him sweets, drinks and cigarettes and told him to give his full co-operation.

The youth was 14-years-old and in an adaptational class at a primary school in Bonteheuwel when the alleged crimes were committed.

Captain L V Brakel told the court that the youth had taken the police behind a mosque in Bonteheuwel to point out where the weapons were buried.

He said the police had dug at several spots but had found no weapons.

The hearing was adjourned to April 10.

NEWS

Sex with boys: Plea for 'crucified' actor

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Actor Carel Trichardt handed a petition signed by members of the acting profession to a magistrate asking that Don Lamprecht be sentenced with mercy because "his pound of flesh has been given".

Mr Trichardt gave evidence yesterday in the trial of Lamprecht, 48, who was found guilty of committing indecent acts with four young boys, of sodomy and of possessing pornography.

Among those who signed the petition were director Lucille Gillwald and actors John Kani, Vanessa Cook and Claire Stoppard.

The petition read: "We, as actors, believe that he has been sufficiently punished as a result of the extensive media coverage that his case received."

"We have noted that he has been crucified by the media. We wish to point out that actors thrive on public adulation and we are of the opinion that the effect of the extensive publication of this case has been that Don has become totally rejected by society."



Don Lamprecht

During cross-examination Mr Trichardt said Lamprecht's case had received more prominent media coverage than similar cases.

They were not condoning Lamprecht's actions but were asking that he be treated humanely.

Actors Louis van Niekerk and Lerina Erasmus also attended court.

The hearing continues.

Teacher on 19 molesting raps

by GILL TURNBULL, Court Reporter

A PRIMARY school teacher has pleaded not guilty in Wynberg Regional Court to 19 counts of molesting young girls.

Mr Albert William Walters, 51, of Pehmina Road, Westridge, Mitchell's Plain, was charged with 18 counts involving indecent acts and one of attempted rape.

Investigating Officer Sergeant Christian Hunsinger of the Cape Town Child Protection Unit said a Mitchell's Plain primary school principal gave him reports and letters of complaints against Mr Walters concerning 30 girls.

He opened dockets for 12 girls.

Mr Vernon Africa said he had been Mr Walters's colleague since 1980 at two primary schools.

Last November, after reports in The Argus about child-abuse, he discussed the subject with his Standard 5 guidance class. Two days later a group of girls visited his office.

One was in tears as she told him that while helping Mr Walters tidy the art room he fondled her and touched her in a way that made her embarrassed. Others made similar allegations.

By Sue Olswang

Mrs Joyce Levinsohn, a prime mover behind The Children's Theatre, which she co-founded 13 years ago, is a super-achiever who packs a great deal of energy into her diminutive, graceful, ballet dancer's body.

She has, without tiring, devoted much of her life to children's theatre and she fully intends to keep doing just that for many years to come.

Her latest production, "Heidi", at the Windybrow theatre, is due to open next week.

Mrs Levinsohn hails from a legal background ("every member of my family is a legal something") but chose to go against family tradition at the age of 10, when she set her heart on ballet and elocution lessons.

"I used to have to catch two trains to ballet classes and then a few buses home late at night, but it was a passion so I didn't mind."

Mrs Levinsohn is a fully qualified ballet and speech and drama teacher, but she chose to teach speech and drama rather than ballet because her main interest is helping children.

"Speech and drama help to develop their communication abilities, confidence, concentration and interaction with other children. For many of them, it is a new world they are suddenly exposed to," she says.

Joyce Levinsohn's Children's Theatre (JLCT) is now one of the few established theatre companies producing theatrical works primarily for children and young people. "Eistedfodau used to be the only platform for speech and drama teachers and their students in the old days. I decided this was not the discipline I wanted for my students so I started children's performances at the Sandown Hall. People flocked to those early shows."

"Then I met Jill Girard, who had the same interests, and we formed the first professional children's theatre some 13-odd years ago." (Mrs Girard recently formed her own company.)

"I've worked very hard to

bring children's theatre to life and I believe there is now a greater awareness of children's theatre. I never stop thinking about new ideas and nothing will stop me — there is still so much more inside of me."

Also inside of Mrs Levinsohn is a kind heart which battles to say no to children. Hundreds of underprivileged and handicapped children have attended her theatrical productions over the years, either free of charge or at substantially reduced prices.

In addition to her

involvement in regular productions for JLCT, Mrs Levinsohn runs Saturday morning workshops for aspiring young actors. The multiracial workshops at the Windybrow Theatre in Hillbrow are divided into four different age groups, catering for children between the ages of 5 and 18.

One problem with the workshops is the lack of sponsorship. Mrs Levinsohn personally pays transport fees and provides lunch for many of the children because she "can't say no" to a child.

Mrs Levinsohn is presently

also working on a project with Child Welfare.

"We're in the experimental stage of creating a play which we will take around the country to help make children aware of child abuse."

"The theme is basically 'I'm okay, my body is mine and if someone touches me in an uncomfortable way, I can say I don't like it'."

"The play will be on different levels to meet the different needs of different age groups and we will have a trained professional with us to handle any reactions the children might have."

Another exciting project, says Mrs Levinsohn, is a musical, "The History of Alex."

"It's about the people of Alex, their hopes and their fears. Many of the lyrics will be in English but there are African rhythms, too. The show is already in rehearsal and we plan to stage it around July."

Moving back to children's theatre, Mrs Levinsohn says preparations for the staging of "Heidi" by JLCT, for the Easter school holidays, are also well under way.



Super-achiever . . . Mrs Joyce Levinsohn, the effervescent driving force behind The Children's Theatre which she co-founded 13 years ago. ● Picture: Ken Oosterbroek.

Dedicated Joyce brings children's theatre to life

the priesthood

Child molester fined R13 000

CHL 71-15
15/4/89

BY YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

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CONVICTED child molester and former scoutmaster John Logan was yesterday told by a Wynberg Regional magistrate: "Children are the adults of tomorrow and have to be protected against people like you."

Logan, 55, of Palmyra Road, who is the director of Telecall and was earlier described as a severe paedophile, was fined R13 000 (or five years).

He pleaded guilty to and was convicted of committing or attempting to commit immoral or indecent acts with seven boys aged between 11 and 16 from 1975 to June 1988.

Logan was fined R500 (or four months) on each of six counts. A further six months imprisonment on each count was suspended for five years. All these offences were committed "before the increase in the penalties", the magistrate, Mr A P Kotze, said.

Logan was fined R10 000 (or three years) on the remaining count and was further sentenced to three years' imprisonment suspended for five years.

Mr Kotze said the sentences would be suspended on condition that Logan submit himself to treatment with clinical psychologist Mr Reyner van Zyl, whom he had consulted on numerous occasions.

Logan would also have to submit a half-yearly report concerning his progress to the court.

Mr N Erasmus prosecuted. Mr R McDougall, instructed by S Reilly, appeared for Logan.

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"a child protection unit (in the police) if you're going to have a result like this?" the family friend said.

A Cape Town-based senior advocate said the sentence was appropriate "given the circumstances".

"Our prisons do not have the facilities to treat men such as John Logan, so if they are given heavy jail sentences, all we would do is crush them, and, once they've served their time, will come out untreated and will probably molest again."

"It is best that they be treated outside prison where they have a better chance of complete rehabilitation," he said.

The mother said her 17-year-old son had left Cape Town since the police investigation for "a place in the country" where he is continuing his high school education and receiving psychiatric help.

"He will never live with us again, although we will see him regularly. He is better off where he is now. I've lost a son, and this man is basically free. That's not fair."

The woman, who has one other child, a 13-year-old girl, said Logan had met her son at the beginning of last year and had impressed the family as a gentleman.

She said her son had turned down an invitation to accompany Logan on an outing to the Fish River Canyon in June last year. Logan was arrested while camping with a number of youths.

On the day Logan left on the trip, Detective-Sergeant Leon Isaacson, of the Child Protection Unit, visited the family, acting on information from another Logan victim.

"My son had never told us about it until then. That night, all of us just sobbed and my son was in such a bad state. He said: 'Mommy, I feel like dirt. You don't know what a relief it is to expose this'.

The boy told police Logan had once hypnotised him and, to make sure he was "under", fed him a raw potato, saying it was an apple. Logan then abused the boy.

Mr Norman Osborne, area commissioner of the boy scouts movement in the Western Cape and the man who asked Logan to leave the scouts in 1975, said the organisation had a strict staff selection process.

"Conduct of the type giving rise to Mr Logan's type of conviction will not be tolerated under any circumstances."

"What on earth is the point of having

[illegible]

New industrial school Cape 'first'

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

18/4/89
A SCHOOL for neglected African boys, the first of its type in the Western Cape, will be officially opened in Simondium tomorrow.

The Khuthele School of Industry one of only two industrial schools in South Africa for African children who have been put into care in terms of the Child Act. The other is at Kinross in the Transvaal.

Both schools fall under the Department of Education and Training.

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Khuthele School can offer up to 360 boys education from literacy training to matric. They will be given full accommodation receive psychological and medical care.

ENGLISH

At present there are 63 boys, from Standard 3 level up to Standard 5.

From next year the school will have pupils in Standard 6. The high school will give both academic and technical training, with a long-term prospect of commercial training.

Literacy training will be in each pupil's mother tongue, but otherwise instruction is in English.

Principal Mr Derek Morkel said: "The teachers will be carefully selected and will provide high-intensity education.

"We are very proud of our boys. Last Saturday they participated in a cross country event. They dominated the field and were very well behaved."

When pupils arrived at the school they were given extensive tests, sometimes lasting

up to a week, to establish their psychological, medical and scholastic state.

The first pupils were taken in on September 15 last year after the school building, the old Simondium prison, was refurbished.

The staff numbers 40, including two trained nursing sisters, six house mothers, a remedial teacher and a psychologist.

The school offers a full sports programme and extra-curricular activities such as organised meetings with children from other schools.

Parents in revolt against head who seduced a pupil

IN a case that could determine the powers of parents' committees in black schools, parents in a township near Pretoria are planning to go to court to remove a principal suspended from a previous position for the alleged seduction of a schoolgirl.

The principal was appointed by the Department of Education and Training over the objections of the school parents' committee, which backed another candidate. Thus the proposed court action could define how much influence the committees have when senior teaching staff are chosen.

The committee's complaint against the newly-appointed principal of Soshanguve's Walmansthal High School, Mzwandile Matthews Thinta, is borne out by documents in the possession of the committee as well as the *Weekly Mail*, which include:

- A letter to the Bophuthatswana secretary for education dated January 6 1980, from the father of the girl in question, asking the authorities to urge Thinta to maintain his child;
- A letter from the education secretary to Thinta, accusing him of the seduction of a schoolgirl and charging him with misconduct;
- The report of a departmental inquiry in which Thinta admits the charge;
- A document suspending him from duty for two years.

Thinta, says Solomon "Monk" Mampane, Walmansthal parents' committee chairman, should be replaced by the candidate originally chosen by the committee. Marion Khomo, the school's acting principal for two and a half years until Thinta's appointment last August.

Thinta is only the latest in a series of principals chosen contrary to the wishes of the parents' committees. Teachers, who may not be identified for fear of reprisals, have claimed that principals' posts in at least four high schools have been granted to outsiders — and that a local school inspector, LS "Comet" Mongalo, has had a hand in these choices.

Mongalo, circuit inspector at two of the schools, was a circuit inspector in Lebowa before his transfer to Soshanguve about four years ago.

Since then, it is alleged, two posts have been allocated to applicants who were expelled from schools in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana for seducing schoolgirls.

They charge the headmaster of one school was fired from a Lebowa school for his alleged involvement in the embezzlement of school funds totalling R25 000.

The principal of another school allegedly ran into trouble with parents of a kwaNdebele village at which he had been principal before his Soshanguve appointment in 1986. The matter, it is alleged, was so contentious he was forced to flee the "homeland" without serving notice.

The head of another Soshanguve school, it is alleged, had earlier been demoted from an inspector's post to assistant teacher in kwaNdebele.

Community leaders believe the court action could establish the extent to which committees representing parents have a say in the respective schools, or whether such bodies have been reduced to "dummy" groups.

The proposed suit, it is also believed, will determine procedures to be followed in the appointment of a school's headmaster and the screening procedures for candidates.

DET spokesman Richard Chernis said the "management council", commonly known as the parents' committee, played a prominent role in the appointment of candidates for principals' posts in an overwhelming majority of cases the candidate favoured

A controversy over a principal accused of seducing a schoolgirl has raised the question of how much say parents may have over the choice of a principal.
By THAMI MKHWANAZI

by the parents' committee was given the job.

Chernis said any applicant known to have been guilty of misconduct would be "immediately disqualified".

Mampane said Thinta was among the three candidates who had been listed by the DET's sifung committee for consideration by the parents' body. Acting principal Khomo was also on the short-list.

"We placed Mrs Khomo's name number one in our order of preference" but dealt with only two of the three candidates, said Mampane.

"We declined to process Thinta's form," he said. "Our refusal to do so was motivated by his track record. We knew he seduced a schoolgirl and was found guilty of his misconduct, and was suspended from his teaching post in Bophuthatswana as a result."

When Khomo received her letter of regret from the DET two months after Thinta's appointment, the parents' sent a memorandum querying Thinta's appointment.

Replying to the memo, regional director, CWA Steyn, said "It is impossible to reverse Mr Thinta's appointment. You are requested to accept it and to act in the best interest of the school by making it possible for Mr Thinta to fulfil his role."

School inspector Mongalo told the *Weekly Mail* he had been aware of dissatisfaction among teachers and parents' committees in the appointment of outsiders to local posts.

But he said all senior posts had been advertised in accordance with DET requirements. Teachers in local schools were given "first preference", he said, but had "failed to apply".

Regarding the "dubious track records" of the appointees, he said "references and certificates submitted by these teachers prove the contrary".

Asked to comment, Thinta said "I was appointed by the department (DET) and am therefore their servant. They will comment."

Thinta was suspended from teaching for two years as of March 3 1980. Suspending Thinta, M Setlogelo, the "homeland's" secretary for education, wrote "The above-named teacher acknowledged that he was in love with the said girl and that he had sexual relations with her."

No SAP reference to shot 'terrorist'

A WEEKLY MAIL report last week, "Profile of a shot 'terrorist'", mistakenly attributed a quote to the police unrest report.

The SAP have pointed out that the reported incident did not appear in an unrest report, but in the form of a statement and that they did not call the deceased a "terrorist".

The police statement read: "On April 4, 1989 at about midnight, members of the SA Police went to a house in Zondi, Soweto. Shots were fired at them with an AK-47 rifle. The members returned the fire and hurled a hand-grenade at the house."

"The bodies of two men, one a trained terrorist, were found. Police investigations are continuing. At this stage, the names of the deceased cannot be released."

Tours foster bonds between children

By Winnie Graham

Multiracial weekend tours, aimed mainly at fostering closer bonds between children of different races, have been so successful that the project manager, Ms Geraldine Manson, has been invited to tell groups in the United States about the scheme.

The tours are organised by We Care, with the backing of the hotel and travel industry. In the two years since the project was launched, nearly 2 000 children — many from underprivileged homes — have stayed in five-star hotels, in game lodges and seaside resorts, where they have had an opportunity to get to know one another.

We Care, a non-profit, apolitical organisation, whose trustees include Mrs Sally Motlana, the president of the Black Housewives' League; and the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Reginald Orsmond, takes between 800 and 1 000 children on tour each year.

Ms Manson said that though the tours were packed with fun for the boys and girls, this was not the main purpose.

"All tours have a structured programme and an educational flavour with emphasis on children of different races and cultural experiences sharing new experiences," she said. "The main objective is to have children coming away from weekend tours feeling more fulfilled."

At the start of the tours, Ms Manson said, there were often hidden barriers between the children, but at the end they were the best of friends.

Children were often so reluctant to say goodbye to their new friends that We Care had embarked on a second phase — "post-care". Selected children who had been on trips were to be given the opportunity of getting together again to cement new friendships.

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New strife at Cape schools

WITH the second term barely started, there were signs of growing education strife in the Western Cape this week.

There were disruptions at several institutions and 15 Mitchells Plain students were reported to have been detained.

The students, members of the restricted Mitchell's Plain Students Congress, were said to have been detained on Wednesday afternoon at Cedars Secondary School in Rocklands.

In Paarl, students at the Simon Hebe High school continued their protest against the white principal, Mr G Visser.

Visser fled the school last month after pupils protested at his refusal to allow pupils to commemorate Sharpville Day.

About 300 students at Zonnebloem College this week protested against the year-end closure of the college.

The students, who have collected over 3 000 signatures for a petition, say they do not want to move to the new Kuilsriver teachers' college.

At Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel, students protested against the dismissal of Salim Mowzer



Salim Mowzer

SOUTH REPORTERS

whose classes are presently without a teacher.

Mowzer taught at the school for two and a half years but after being released from detention at the end of last year, he was told that his appointment would not be renewed.

Mowzer was offered a post for three months at the school as a leave substitute, after widespread protests.

But at the end of last term, he was told that he would have to go because the teacher on leave, Mr Neville Van der Rhee, was returning.

new book author Mrs Brenda Munich shows off its duck-herding prowess at the Sea Point Book & Expo, being held at artistic figures including illustrator Marjorie Wallace, ballerina Phyllis Soira and author Richard Rive spoke at the Expo.

Telecall director 'hypnotised' boys

BY VETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

TELECALL director and former scoutmaster John Logan, convicted of molesting boys for almost 14 years, had hypnotised "junior" boys on an excursion in the Namib Desert and then indecently assaulted them, Wynberg Regional Court heard yesterday.

This was the evidence of a school-teacher at a well-known Cape Town school in the trial of Logan, 55, of Palmyra Road, Newlands.

Logan, the director of Telecall, pleaded guilty to and was convicted of committing or attempting to commit immoral or indecent acts with seven boys aged between 11 and 16 from 1975 to June 1988.

Earlier a psychiatrist, Professor T Zambow, described Logan as a severe paedophile.

The teacher, who may not be named to protect the identity of the boys, said that in 1980 he, Logan and another teacher had

accompanied a group of schoolboys to the Namib Desert.

After they returned, some of the boys asked to speak to him and said "I ought to know about certain incidents which took place on the trip".

"They claimed that certain junior boys had been hypnotised by Logan and then masturbated."

The teacher had tried to contact Logan telephonically but to no avail and he wrote him a letter expressing concern about the molestations. "Most of the boys were unhappy that we contact their parents and swore to us that they would do so themselves."

Later Logan responded by sending a letter. In the letter, read out to the court, he said his business, Telecall, was opening new branches in other parts of the country and the past three months of his life "had been in disarray". He ascribed his tardiness in responding to this.

He said there would be no reason in the future for anyone to doubt his "moral in-

tegrity". This section of the letter was met with loud grunts of disbelief from parents in the public gallery.

Logan wrote that he had longstanding friendships with some of the parents of the boys and business relationships with other parents.

There would be "disastrous consequences" if the allegations concerning his behaviour were disclosed, he wrote.

Addressing the court before sentence, defence advocate Mr R McDougall said that although parents had testified that they were bitter and angry at what Logan had done, Logan had a problem. He was taking drugs which had effectively chemically castrated him. He was also prepared to be physically castrated.

According to Mr Reynier van Zyl, a clinical psychologist, Logan was not a danger to children and "would not be, providing he continues to take the drugs and continues with counselling sessions".

The hearing was adjourned to April 14 for sentence.

Joyous tidings for old granny



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Star 8/4/89
THE curtain rises. Darkness turns to light over our bundu lives. Development is getting to us, the people of the backwoods. Pre-schools and kindergartens are being built.

Before this, granny used to look at every new-born child with a sad eye instead of joy. She knew, whether she liked it or not, it was her duty to look after the children of her daughters or daughters-in-law.

She wondered how many more were to come to sling over her already tired and weary old back.

Miraculously, however, this has now changed.

People of the villages got together, collected funds and donations, and asked families to contribute to the "project" — a creche for the children. There has been a great response.

Now granny is at leisure, able to visit other old cronies, snuffbox in hand, sniffing snuff up her nose or

Notebook

Vernon Woods



popping it into her mouth. Now she has time to gossip 19 to 12 without a care in the world.

Young mothers are also grateful. Now they know their toddlers will be well looked after, given a proper balanced diet (instead of porridge swilled in water), time to rest and relax their over-active bodies on little mats after food.

What more can one ask for?

Both grannies and mothers are now enthusiastically saying: "Hurray! Happy days are here again."

In fact there is now even the time for this 72-year-old armchair fan of

CHINKY KGANYAGO, a former Johannesburg domestic worker who lives in retirement near Pietersburg, says things are looking up in the "bundu". The advent of creches in the rural areas is giving grandmothers more time to do their own thing.

the Moroka Swallows to enjoy their game once more.

Though your wings have been clipped and you have floundered all over the Turf Grounds, grow back your feathers, Moroka Swallows! It is time to flap your wings, soar up into the sky as you used to.

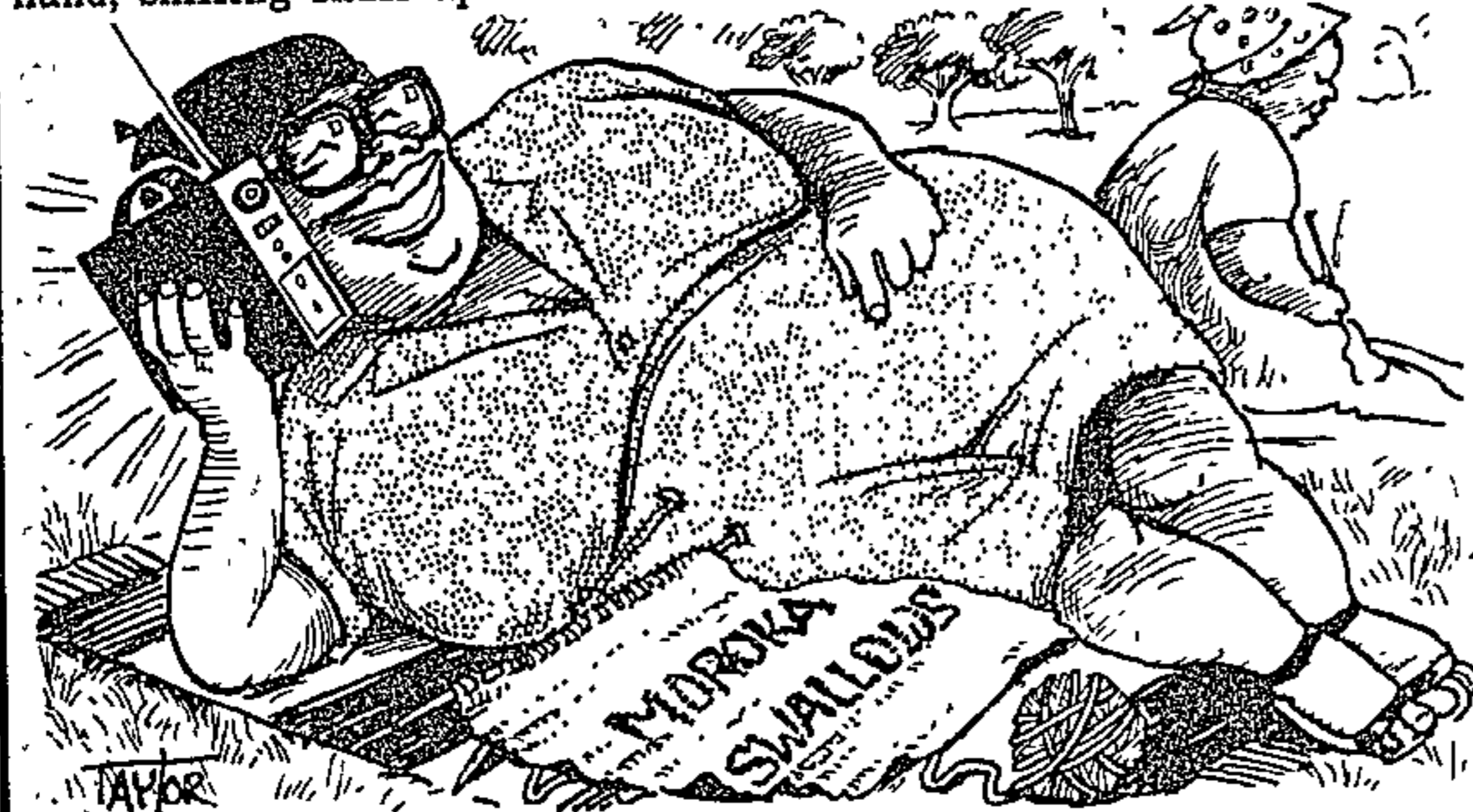
I remember you playing a rival team, with me glued to the radio, listening with bated breath to the sports announcer's excitement as Khuras, Ace Minimum, Who's Fooling Who, or any of the other players in the team caressed the ball, dribbling and evading the rival team.

You were always pressing to get to the goal posts, surefootedly striking the net "Goal!" Then your armchair fan would dance with joy. By jove! My team has made it!

Woe is me when you lose. Watch me going over to the radio, switching off heavy-heartedly. Now boys, do not let me down. I have been your fan since 1949. Win or lose I am your staunch supporter.

I sit here at Maplingo wondering what the new season of 1989 has in store for my boys. Do not despair. Every cloud has a silver lining.

Umlambo awnwelwa uwelwa zin-konjane zodwa (Swallows only soar over turbulent river) Up the Birds!"



and foreign exchange reserves continue to perform at a

Every hour, 25 kids die in a Southern African war

By ANDREW MELDRUM

AN estimated 25 children die every hour in Southern Africa from the effects of war, according to a new report issued here this week by the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef).

The report, sub-titled "The impact of apartheid, warfare and destabilisation on children in Southern and South Africa", was first issued in 1987 and this launch was for the updated edition.

For the first time the new report documents the "abysmal" state of children in Namibia, Unicef executive director James Grant said at the launching ceremony here.

"Namibia's children have had to endure the worst of two evils: the apartheid system imposed by South Africa and a brutal war," said Grant. "I was surprised by how negative the situation is for black children in Namibia."

"White children in Namibia have a standard of living expected of any developed Western country. Black children in Namibia have infant mortality rates and under five mortality rates that are roughly comparable to the worst in the world such as Afghanistan, Mozambique and Angola."

As Namibia approaches independence from South African control, the Unicef report appealed for a large-scale international aid effort of \$100-million a year for five years to improve the health and life expectancy rates for children there.

More than funds though, Grant stressed that "the children of Southern Africa need peace. We are appealing to the pressure of world public opinion to bring an end to the region's wars".

Those wars are in Angola, where the Luanda government is fighting the South African and American backed Unita rebels, and in Mozambique, where the government blames South Africa for supporting Renamo rebels.

The Unicef figures show that the nine majority-ruled countries of the Southern Africa Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) have a population of 70-million people. That population has about 3.5-million annual births and of that, some 750 000 children die before the age of five.

More than 220 000 of those children died as the result of the region's wars which caused a breakdown of health services and vaccinations and the production of food.

The calculation of 25 child deaths an hour was reached by comparing infant mortality rates in peaceful Tanzania and Zambia to the mortality rates in war-torn Mozambique and Angola.

www.mcl
+13/4/89.

Hansard

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Gordon's Bay	1 219	45	457	+ These figures include both private and business telephone services installed during 1988 as separate figures are not available.
Grassy Park	2 708	120	2 413	
Groot-Drakenstein	477	4	142	
Hanover park	4 333	307	831	
Hout Bay	2 527	2	432	
Kenmore	3 426	1	853	
Khayelutsha	2 125	71	2 194	
Klappanus	180	—	78	
Koelenhof	174	1	76	
Kommetje	1 811	2	370	
Kraaifontein	7 400	15	1 687	
Kuils River	4 574	129	1 382	
Leucsig	5 812	1	5 448	
Lentegeur (proposed exchange)	—	237	—	
Lynedoch	279	—	87	
Maccassar	1 748	—	557	
Mantland	3 494	3	2 498	
Mamré	444	—	34	
Melkbosstrand	1 329	2	374	
Milnerton	3 416	6	1 942	
Mitchell's Plain	15 480	716	3 227	
Muizenberg	5 639	—	1 177	
Muldersvlei	139	14	83	
Nederburg	4 359	6	722	
Noelensfontein (proposed exchange)	—	462	—	
Noordhoek	540	—	277	
Ottery	9 007	10	1 385	
Paarl	4 083	—	1 772	
Parow	7 992	7	2 965	
Pinelands	3 982	—	1 496	
Proteaville	2 258	—	731	
Rondebosch	11 896	—	4 117	
Salt River	5 457	—	2 990	
Scarborough	182	1	48	
Sea Point	12 559	9	3 243	
Simon's Town	1 122	5	360	
Sir Lowry's Pass	233	—	64	
Somerset West	5 916	32	2 447	
Souttriver	5 457	—	2 990	
Steenberg	1 569	393	785	
Stellenbosch	6 292	22	2 703	
Strand	6 892	129	2 103	
Strandfontein	2 831	24	987	
Sunnysdale	1 432	2	372	
Swartklip	10 399	17	3 566	
Table View	4 435	114	1 825	
Tierlei	11 804	11	4 178	
Welgemoed	2 877	43	1 042	
Wellington	3 486	1	643	
Windmeul	275	—	57	
Wynberg	13 954	457	3 102	

* The position as at 31 January 1989.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SAP: stationing of patrol vehicles

88. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many serviceable patrol vehicles (i) with and (ii) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (aa) Sandton, (bb) Bramley, (cc) Wynberg/Alexandra and (dd) Lombardy East police stations and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B161E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) (ii)
(aa) 4 —
(bb) 3 —
(cc) 5 —
(dd) 2 —

(b) 10 March 1989

NOTE: In question 137 (Hansard col 485) of 1988, 5 vehicles are indicated in respect of Lombardy East. Three vehicles of the detective branch were included in this number.

Awaiting-trial youths: places of safekeeping

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93. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) How many places of safekeeping were there in the Republic for (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Black awaiting-trial youths as at 31 December 1988, (b) in which town is each situated, (c) what is the capacity of each and (d) what was the occupancy rate of each as at the above date;

(2) whether any new places of safekeeping for such youths are being planned; if so, (a) where and (b) for which race groups and (c) when is each scheduled to be completed?

B233E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

1(a)(i)(b)(c) and (d)

537

THURSDAY, 6 APRIL 1989

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WHITES				BLACKS			
Number	Place	Capacity*	Occupancy ^a rate at 31 December 1988	Number	Place	Capacity*	Occupancy ^a rate at 31 December 1988
7	Pretoria	90	71	3	Soshanguwe	80	0
	Edenvale	90	55		Rietgat	—	—
	Boksburg	75	69		Pietermaritzburg	25	5
	Bloemfontein	50	41		Port Elizabeth	300	3
	Durban	88	49				
	Port Elizabeth	50	58				
	Cape Town	62	33				
			376				

* Total capacity including awaiting-trial youths
* Total of all children in places of safety. Exact number of awaiting-trial youths at each of these places is not available

1(a)(ii)(b)(c) and (d)

COLOURED			
Number	Place	Capacity	Occupancy ^a rate at 31 December 1988
7	Cape Town	170	7
	Bonnytown	80*	—
	Rosendal	100*	—
	Vredelous House	100*	—
	Port Elizabeth	80*	—
	Nerina House	100*	—
	Durban	100*	—
	Ocean View	80*	—
	House Johannesburg	80*	—
	Witwatersrand	80*	—
	Kimberley	100*	—
	Mimosa House	100*	—

* No provision for awaiting-trial youths

1(a)(iii)(b)(c) and (d)

COLOURED			
Place	Capacity*	Scheduled date of completion	
Johannesburg	100	December 1991	
Port Elizabeth	100	December 1989	
George	100	December 1991	
Worcester	100	December 1992	
Uppington	100	December 1992	
Bloemfontein	100	December 1991	
Mitchell's Plain	100	December 1992	
Atlantis	100	December 1992	

* Provision will be made for 45 awaiting-trial youths at each place.

BLACKS			
Place	Capacity*	Scheduled date of completion	
Transvaal	250	January 1990	
Klipfontein	170	December 1989	
Cape Province	100	October 1990	
Koelenhof	100	April 1989	
Port Elizabeth	100	May 1989	

* Total capacity including awaiting-trial youths.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Schoolteacher, convicted of immorality with boys

CASE TRIAL 6/1/89
BLOEMFONTEIN. — Society was looking to the regional magistrate to be the "instrument to protect their interests" in the trial of Martha Maria Vollgraaff, 23 — a former Grey College Primary School teacher here.

Mr Johan Nel, the prosecutor, said this in his argument on sentence after Vollgraaff had been convicted in the Regional Court here on six counts of immorality with boys of 13 years and 12 years and on one count of an indecent act with a boy.

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The offences were committed between September and November last year.

Mr Nel told the court that he had been inundated with telephone calls from people who wanted her to be sent to jail for so long "that she would never come out".

Mr Nel submitted that if Vollgraaff had remorse, she could have testified to this. The case was adjourned to April 21. — Sapa

tions were performed, the cause of death could not be established. For the Honourable Member's information it can also be confirmed that these findings were presented at the inquest

(4) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c)

Investigation by the South African Police and the South African Prisons Service in terms of the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959), were conducted as stipulated before the inquest was held by the Magistrate. Cullinan on 24 January 1989

For the Honourable Member's information it can also be confirmed that the family.

— was notified of his death by the South African Prisons Service in terms of Prisons Regulation No 110(4) on 1 September 1988;

— was notified by the Public Prosecutor: Cullinan of the inquest in terms of Section 7 of Act 58 of 1959 on 28 December 1989

Infants assaulted by parents

153. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province (a) during the

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Westville	14	12	23	150	17

NOTE: Para (j): Since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated.

Chicken meat: imported

192. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether South Africa imported any chicken meat in recent years, if so, (a) how many tons.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 and (b) in 1988;

(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?

B355E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(1)	(2)
Cape Province	203	272
Natal	52	107
Orange Free State	35	22
Transvaal	63	362

1987 1988 1987 1988

State 35 22 1 — 8 7
Transvaal 63 362 6 3 25 120

NOTE: Statistics regarding the race of persons are not kept, therefore the total in respect of all race groups are furnished.

Westville police station: cases reported

188 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported in 1988 at the Westville police station in the Durban West police district?

B435E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
17	486	16	42	556	47	—	—	—

(b) what was the value thereof, (c) on what date, and (d) why, in each case?

B440E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

Yes

	(a)	(b)
metric tons	187.6	R144 341
free on board value	114.2	R75 976
1987*	7 169.3	R11 362 724

* Latest available

(d) In all cases to supplement shortages of chicken meat on the local market.

Kokstad commonage: establishment of prison

193. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to establish a prison on the Kokstad commonage; if so, when is it anticipated that construction will (a) commence and (b) be completed;

(2) whether water and electricity facilities are available on this site at present; if so, to what extent; if not, why was this site chosen?

B445E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes. A new prison for 226 prisoners with the necessary infrastructure is envisaged

(a) and (b) Several factors and realities including the availability of funds, the relative urgency of other similar projects as well as functional considerations all play a role in the projections in respect of the date of commencement and construction period of projects of this nature and extent. The projection, at this stage is that the work will commence early in 1993 with a construction period of at least 24 months.

(2) No. The site was identified as the most suitable for the construction of a prison after all factors which normally apply in such cases were considered and the fact that the land was offered for this purpose by the Borough of Kokstad. The provision of water and electricity is being promoted by the Borough of Kokstad in consultation with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Police Act and Defence Act: prosecutions

197 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many prosecutions for contraventions of (i) section 28 of the Police Act, No 7 of 1958, and (ii) section 143 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, were instituted during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such prosecutions resulted in convictions?

tions resulted in convictions?

B474E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Statistics of this nature are not kept by the Department. The Honourable Member is referred to my written reply to question 1035 of 1986

Central Energy Fund: financing training project on behalf of Mosses

202. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether the Central Energy Fund is financing a training project on behalf of Mosses. Mosses Bay; if so, (a) what is the cost of the project and (b) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons are being so trained?

B483E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY.

Yes

(a) R75 million has been budgeted for the period 1988 to 1991 of which R37.5 million will be financed by the Central Energy Fund by means of an interest free loan.

(b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Approximately 11 000 persons will be trained in the abovementioned period but since the training is offered on an equal opportunity basis, the subdivision into racial groups cannot be forecasted. The following is a subdivision of the number of persons trained or in the process of training at the end of February 1989.

Whites	165
Coloureds	1 880
Indians	0
Blacks	1 845
Total	3 890

Persons employed with legal qualifications

209. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons with legal qualifications were employed by his Department in professional capacities in the Republic, excluding the self-governing territories, at the end of 1988?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Transvaal					
High Schools	265	499 1 992 2 565 9 274			
Primary Schools	692	308 1 597 1 491 11 387			
Pre-primary Schools	161	— 77 174 557			
Special Schools	34	25 144 80 753			
Schools for Specialized Education	42	50 140 434 643			

* Information included with High Schools.

Grants made to organizations

41. Dr C P MULDER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether any grants for the purpose of promoting cultural, sporting, recreational and attitude-forming activities were made to organizations by his Department in the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years, if so, (a) what are the names of these organizations and (b) what (i) was the nature of the activities, and (ii) (aa) was the amount, (bb) was the date and (cc) were the conditions for the grant, in each case?

B437E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

Yes, but not for competitive sport.

(a) 1 469 grants in 1986/87 and 2 099 in 1987/88. Owing to the large numbers the names of the organisations are not supplied but are available in my office.

(b) (i) lecture series, symposia, courses, camps, hiking trips, performances, recitals and exhibitions.

(ii) (aa) 1986/87 1987/88
ad hoc R 317 595 R1 111 531
annual R 123 980 R 205 215
festivals R1 131 000 R2 300 000
total R1 572 575 R3 616 746

(bb) on a continuous basis.

(cc) in terms of the Culture Promotion Act (Act 35 of 1983) and the regulations applicable to regional councils

Private schools: pupils attending

43 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether his Department has any statistics on the number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BETHAL

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Juveniles: prison institutions in RSA

4. Mr W J MEYER asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) (a) How many prison institutions for juveniles of each race group were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) where is each of these institutions located and (c) how many juveniles in each age category are detained in each of these institutions;

(2) whether trained persons exercise supervision at these institutions; if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the nature of their training and (b) what percentage of the staff at such institutions are trained persons;

(3) whether it is the intention to build more institutions of this nature; if so, (a) where, (b) when, and (c) for which race group, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

C10E

Information as on 28 February 1989

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

There are currently 2 prisons for juveniles at Pollsmoor and Leeuwkop respectively as well as at a further 15 centres where sentenced juvenile prisons are incarcerated on a centralised basis.

The details per prison are as follows

BARBERTON	Black	Coloured	Asian	White	HELDERSTROOM (near Caledon)	Black	Coloured	Asian	White
16 years	1	—	—	—	Total	—	315	—	—
17 years	5	—	—	—	Black	—	2	—	—
18 years	12	—	—	—	Coloured	—	28	—	—
19 years	22	—	—	—	Asian	—	103	—	—
20 years	22	—	—	—	White	—	99	—	—
Total	62	—	—	—	Total	—	83	—	—
					Black	—	1	—	—
					Coloured	—	18	—	—

thunave
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19 years	—	52	—	—	18 years	34	1	1	—
20 years	—	85	—	—	19 years	45	2	—	1
Total	—	156	—	—	20 years	15	—	—	—
J C STEYN					Total	124	4	1	1
(near Kirkwood)					POLSMOOR				
Black	Coloured	Asian	White		(near Cape Town)				
15 years	3	—	—	16 years	—	4	—	—	—
16 years	4	—	—	17 years	—	16	—	—	—
17 years	12	—	—	18 years	—	69	—	—	—
18 years	71	14	—	19 years	—	77	—	—	—
19 years	91	25	—	20 years	—	78	—	—	—
20 years	48	20	—	Total	—	224	—	—	—
Total	229	59	—	POLSMOOR					
KANDASPUNT				(Prison for juveniles)					
(near Bloedrivier)				Black	Coloured	Asian	White		
17 years	6	—	—	14 years	1	—	—	—	—
18 years	18	—	—	16 years	1	4	—	—	—
19 years	47	—	—	17 years	7	17	—	—	—
20 years	32	—	—	18 years	28	78	—	—	—
Total	103	—	—	19 years	26	92	—	—	—
KROONSTAD				20 years	31	85	—	—	—
Black	Coloured	Asian	White	Total	94	276	—	—	—
16 years	6	—	—	SEVONTEIN					
17 years	10	1	—	(near Pietermaritzburg)					
18 years	36	1	—	Black	Coloured	Asian	White		
19 years	141	9	—	17 years	3	—	—	—	—
Total	193	11	—	18 years	52	—	—	—	—
LEEUEW'KOP (Prison for juveniles)				Total	2 213	1 500	42	1	
(near Johannesburg)				Grand					
Black	Coloured	Asian	White						
14 years	1	—	—	(2) Yes.					
15 years	1	—	—	(a) and (b)					
16 years	20	—	—						
17 years	52	—	—						
18 years	148	—	—						
19 years	259	—	—						
20 years	212	—	—						
Total	693	—	—						
EAST LONDON									
Black	Coloured	Asian	White						
15 years	1	—	—						
16 years	2	—	—						
17 years	3	—	—						
18 years	27	4	—						
19 years	49	2	—						
20 years	28	1	—						
Total	110	7	—						
PIETERMARITZBURG									
Black	Coloured	Asian	White						
16 years	5	—	—						
17 years	25	1	—						

(3) (a), (b) and (c)
In this regard, I would like to refer the honourable member to Section 21 of the

thunave
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Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) which states, *inter alia*, that any prison or any part of a prison may be used for the detention, treatment and training of juveniles. Existing prisons or parts thereof are therefore set apart where required for this purpose and sentenced juvenile prisoners are transferred to these prisons on a regional basis for detention, treatment and training.

In regions which do not yet have separate prisons for sentenced juvenile prisoners or where centralised detention has not yet been implemented, they are accommodated in prisons in separate sections or cells as far as possible, and depending on their needs, the available programmes are also offered to them if feasible.

Furthermore, it can be mentioned that the centralised detention of sentenced juveniles in certain regions is a direct consequence of the successes obtained with the youth centres at Leeuwkop (since 1986) and Pollsmoor (since 1987).

Generally the intention with these programmes is to equip the juvenile with the life skills which could contribute to his successful reintegration into the community after release.

The following basic guide-lines are followed:

- The achievement of a certain level of education in order to facilitate adaptation into the community. In other words — acceptable norms and values must be acquired.
- Education and training as the basis of the programme. Depending on the present level of education, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least a St 4 qualification.
- Meaningful utilization of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release.
- Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalization and so doing prevent recidivism e.g. maintenance and strengthening of family ties.
- The fulfilment of religious needs.
- Healthy physical development through physical training and care.

Should the need arise, the further centralised detention of sentenced juvenile prisoners will be considered at certain centres which are deemed suitable for this purpose.

...will enable our industry to achieve even better investment returns for our policy-owners." — Sapa.

150 000 CHILDREN DIE EACH YEAR BECAUSE OF CONFLICT

NEW YORK — About 150 000 children in southern Africa die each year because of the effects of conflict, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, says a report published on Tuesday under the auspices of the UN Children's Fund (Unicef). *(S) (P) (298)*

"By 1988, the number of Angolan and Mozambican children under the age of five whose lives were lost as a consequence of war and destabilisation totalled more people than were killed by atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki." *Edm 5/4/89*

The report, titled "Children on the Front Line: the impact of apartheid, destabilisation and warfare on children in southern and SA," was drafted for Unicef by eight experts on the region.

The centre-piece of this conflict is SA and apartheid, it says, quoting statistics to show "both 'coloured' and black children are between 14 and 15 times more likely than their white compatriots to die before their fifth birthdays". — Sapa-Reuter. *Edm 5/4/89*

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61 Day 5/4/87

A new chance in life for 'street girls'

The first shelter in South Africa for girls of the street has been opened in Cape Town and is giving them a new chance in life

"Maybe here I'm going to come right," says Lorna (19), who left home at 14, leaving behind a drunken father, bickering mother, overcrowding and poverty.

She took to life on the streets and found herself pregnant at 16, without a roof over her head and nowhere to go. Now there is a home for homeless girls and someone they call "Mammie" to welcome them.

PROBLEMS

For Lorna (not her real name) and about 15 other girls, some as young as 10, have at last found a place to call home and, in spite of many problems, the Cape Town shelter for street girls has become an example to the rest of the country.

Mrs Jane Keen, who co-ordinates the project for Child Welfare, said there was initially a lot of prejudice

Mrs Jane Keen of Cape Town realised 10 years ago that there was a need in the city for a shelter for "girls of the street". Last December, she saw that need fulfilled when Child Welfare opened "Ons Plek" on the edge of old District Six. Carolyn McGibbon reports on a recent interview with Mrs Keen.

against working with girls. The number of girls on the street was small compared to the number of boys and they were neglected at the expense of the overwhelming needs of the boys.

But after the success of two homes for boys in Cape Town, Mrs Keen was determined to give it a try.

"I had a hunch that if a shelter worked for boys it would work with girls, despite the argument that if they were prostitutes it wasn't going to suit their trade."

She had realised the need for a home for girls 10 years ago, and, after the Methodist Church offered a double-storey Victorian house on the edge of District Six, "Ons Plek" (Our

Place) was opened last December.

For the girls, it's the closest thing to what they dreamed a home would be. Teenagers hurtle up and down the stairs, giggling and laughing as if they didn't have a care in the world.

EXPERIMENTAL

They have known what it is like to be down in the dregs, and now they are picking themselves up

Said Mrs Keen "This project is still experimental. We are not sure what kind of changes the girls should make in their lives"

Nevertheless, she believed the girls were changing their lifestyles and hoped they would try to find jobs

She had noticed that the girls had become more responsible since moving in. They set their own rules and ran the home fairly democratically, with the housemother, Ms Rosalyn Martin, whom they call "Mammie", enforcing the rules.

"We have regular meetings with the girls when they talk about their problems"

Mrs Keen said the girls had been told to be back at the shelter by 9 pm and no boyfriends were allowed in the dormitory

"They are half child, half adult. They are very worldly and sophisticated in some ways and childish in others. They still need limits"

Wrote Mrs Keen in the shelter's newsletter "Ons Plek offers no magical solutions. You would be forgiven for wondering if damage done is not too great until a closed face opens in a smile, until a harsh, infinitely old voice dissolves in childish giggles. Then there is a special warmth of home lost and found"

Why do custody courts favour the mother?

Courts favour giving custody of minor children to the mother in divorce cases, despite there being no legal obligation to do so or any research to support it as the best solution, says Mr Ian du Toit of the Custodial Action Group (CAG), a support group for divorced fathers.

Mr du Toit, a divorced father of two, has compiled a paper, "Custody — A Time For Change", to help lobby for legal change to the present divorce system.

His report contains material from two psychologists (on the subjects of joint custody and the effects of divorce on children) and from Mr Hugh McIsaac, director of family counselling services at the Los Angeles Conciliation Court in California.

Mediation

"The purpose of the paper," says Mr du Toit, "is to discuss the problems of custody and access, to suggest an alternative in the form of joint custody and mediation, and to highlight the psychological effects of divorce on children."

"Laws have been established to govern 'domestic' relations and judges have decided cases on evidence presented to them by attorneys on behalf of their clients," said Mr du Toit. This separate representation seems to create a win-lose situation.

Despite there being no legal reason for it, says Mr du Toit, South African courts seem "quite emphatic that mothers will enjoy preferential custody", fathers are only awarded custody in exceptional cases.

The phrase "the best interests of the child" has become one of the most abused in legal history, to the extent that mothers are generally awarded custody of children irrespective of age or circumstance, he says.

Another abused phrase is "reasonable access". This translates, says Mr du Toit, into what the custodial parent decides is reasonable.

No evidence

"Many fathers would like to contest custody, but excessive legal costs seem to be a major factor which frequently prohibits him."

Mr du Toit says he has been unable to find evidence in recent research to substantiate the legal system's assumption that the mother is the preferred custodian.

"Research teams in America are spending large sums of money and time to establish the relationships of parents and the effects of divorce on children, but local research on divorce is very scant and sketchy," he says.

Local figures released on divorce indicate there were about 27 000 divorces in 1986 and 33 246 divorces

When parents decide to divorce, children almost invariably end up with the mother because South African courts favour giving her custody. StarStyle Reporter **SUE OLSWANG** spoke to one concerned, divorced father who believes it is time for the system to change.



in 1987. About two-thirds of those divorces involved minor children. In 1985, more than 25 000 children came from divorced homes, but there are no research figures to indicate how many fathers were awarded custody. Also, no research shows what effect divorce had on these children. "There is no research to show that

the courts' decision to award preferential custody to the mother has, in fact, been the correct one," Mr du Toit says. "What the law does imply is that a father must show his wife to be an unfit mother." This is not always easy, he adds. Joint custody is a solution which

should be looked at closely, he feels. Joint custody, as defined in California says Mr du Toit, is an optional custody system that allows maximum contact or access between the child and both parents after divorce, to everyone's mutual benefit.

Mr du Toit says the present principle of determining custody is very firmly based on the adversarial process of litigation which can have the unfortunate result of creating a disposable parent, "usually the father."

"The needs of the children related to the disposable parent are not taken into consideration. This creates a win-lose situation resulting in unpaid maintenance, childnapping, death threats, parental conflict, suicides and even family murders."

Mediation, says Mr du Toit, would help.

"One person acts on behalf of both parents in the interest of the child or children. This mediator is generally a psychologist — most decisions about custody are psychological ones."

"The mediator will first defuse the anger and antagonism between the two parents and will then focus attention on the interests of the children. The third step is for the parents to determine the arrangements that would be of benefit to both parties in the interests of the children."

Mr du Toit says mediation has a major role to play in the first two phases of divorce, namely the psychological and social divorces. He does admit, however, that mediation can play little or no role in the third aspect of divorce, namely the legal definition of the contractual relationship between the two parties.

"It must be clearly understood that the principle of mediation is not being offered as an alternative, but simply as an aid to the present system."

Finally, Mr du Toit says one myth that needs recognition is that divorce is the end of a family. "It is only re-organisation. Divorce takes place between spouses and not between parents. The separation of the husband/wife role from the mother/father role is one that is greatly underestimated."

Mr du Toit, a father who has not seen his children for more than three years, draws on his personal experiences and those gained during his involvement with CAG in writing his paper.

CAG maintains links with similar groups in the United States and United Kingdom, and also liaises with South African groups which pursue similar objectives, such as DADS, the Women's Bureau Single Parent Work Group, MATCH and the Women's Legal Status Group.

General enquiries can be directed to Mr du Toit on (011) 679-3763

Telethon nets record Child Welfare R1,2-m

M-Net's telethon for Child Welfare on Saturday raised more than R1,2 million — the biggest amount ever for this organisation in a single event.

M-Net general manager Mr Koos Bekker said the network would be involved in another campaign next year.

"Our greatest thanks go to the members of the public who opened up their hearts and purses for less privileged children of all cultural groups

Dr Adele Thomas, Johannesburg Child Welfare director, who was present at M-Net's telephone centre when the total was announced, said she was overwhelmed by the public reaction.

More child abusers are being exposed

By SIZA KOOMA

PAEDOPHILE is a term which comes up when people talk about sexual abuse. The word, which refers to a condition in a person to direct his or her sexual needs on children, has not been conveniently coined now that sexual abuse has become the most talked about crime. Or because the criminals are being exposed to the public.

Child molesters have always been part of society. Most have succeeded in keeping their behaviour discreet by manipulating their victims to secrecy.

They are also not always strangers to their prey. They are, in fact, often people that the child knows.

Mrs Janie van Rhyn, senior clinical psychologist of the community psychiatric services of the Department of Health Services and Welfare, said that paedophiles use different tactics to lure their victims.

The exhibitionist usually exposes him or herself to children in parks and schools. They do not get involved with them sexually.

The aggressive paedophile, commonly male, attacks the children and abuses them using force.

"This type of abuser is the one often associated with paedophilia. People think that child molesters are usually aggressive and forceful. But this is not so," Mrs Van Rhyn said.

She said that the seductionist type, who seduce children into friendships, are the most common. They are well-groomed and have status in society. They are often

people least expected to abuse children.

This type of abuser, she said, likes children very much. He will interest them in his hobbies and give them gifts. He usually has a number of children he is involved with.

"This person could either be a relative or family friend. He usually gets the children so emotionally involved that they feel obliged to do what he tells them to.

"It is therefore the children who are emotionally vulnerable who are easily seduced into these relationships because of their need for acceptance.

"The close attachment that the man has with the children often makes them feel guilty about telling an outsider of the relationship. This should not be.

"Children should know that adults are the ones who are supposed to act responsibly. They should know what is wrong or right," she said.

Mrs van Rhyn said that children who get involved in these relationships often suffer emotional damage.

Depression and guilt feelings can carry on to the child's adult life. They can also feel fearful about the recurrence of

the abuse and stay tense at all times.

"They can also have problems with intimate relationships in future, because of the sexual identity problem. Some of them can become promiscuous or in turn become abusers.

"It is true that some abusers were themselves abused as children. The whole thing is usually part of a vicious circle.

"There are also some cases though which are not strictly focussed paedophilia. Some people choose to involve themselves with children because of feelings of inadequacy in an adult relationship.

"They could feel that they can handle relationships better with children. Some will regress for revenge at a failed adult relationship," she said.

Children who experience an unhappy childhood, she said, can fall prey to this pathological behaviour. Exposure to sexual relationships at an early age and emotional deprivation can also make them vulnerable.

"The pressure in present day society creates a lot of tension among people and this in turn can put a strain on the family structure.

"This and the fact that people are becoming open about abusive behaviour could be the reason why there is a rise in cases of sexual abuse,"

Mrs Van Rhyn said.

She said that psychiatric help was available for both the abuser and the abused. But preventative measures were more essential to stopping the abuse than curing it.

"Parents should give their children love and attention. It is easy to notice when your child is unhappy if you pay attention to him.

"Some parents might not see the change of behaviour in their children, which can be an indication to an abuse, because they seldom spend time with them.

"Children should not be ignored when they want to discuss something. It could be an abuse that they want to talk about."

B/day 31/3/89

MINISTER SAYS 3 756 JUVENILES IN PRISON

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Two 14-year-old black youths were among the 3 756 juveniles serving sentences in prison institutions, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

These youths were the youngest of the sentenced juvenile prisoners, he said when replying to a question which had been tabled in the House of Representatives by Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson).

248 Sentenced

At the end of February this year, there were 2 213 black youths, 1 500 coloured youths, 42 Asian youths and one white youth serving sentences in prison institutions.

There are currently two prisons for juveniles and a further 15 centres where juvenile prisoners are held on a centralised basis, Coetsee said.

Boys aged 14 among jailed juveniles

Political Staff

TWO 14-year-olds were among the 3 756 juveniles serving sentences in prison institutions, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

One of the children was at the Pollsmoor prison for juveniles near Cape Town and the other at Leeuwkop prison for juveniles near Johannesburg. Both were black.

The two were the youngest sentenced juvenile prisoners, Mr Coetsee said in answer to a question tabled in the House of Representatives by Mr Willie Meyer (LP, Robertson).

At the end of February this year, there were 2 213 black youths, 1 500 coloured youths, 42 Asian youths and one white youth serving sentences in prison.

Most of these prisoners were aged 18-20, while two were aged 14 and five were aged 15.

They were housed in two prisons specifically providing for juveniles at Pollsmoor and Leeuwkop, and a further 15 centres where sentenced juvenile prisoners were incarcerated on a centralised basis.

At the JC Steyn prison near Kirkwood in the Eastern Cape, three 15-year-old youths were serving sentences, while one 15-year-old was imprisoned at Leeuwkop and one in East London.

'Specialist personnel'

The prisons where the youths were jailed were at Barberton (62 youths), Bethal (94), Douglas (160), Durban (466), Dwaarsrivier near Wolseley (200), George (99), Hawequa near Wellington (315), Helderstroom near Caledon (156), JC Steyn (288), Kandasput near Bloedrivier (103), Kroonstad (204), Leeuwkop (693), East London (118), Maritzburg (130), Pollsmoor (244), Pollsmoor prison for juveniles (270) and Sevontein near Maritzburg (55).

The only white youth serving a sentence, a 19-year-old, was held in Maritzburg.

With the exception of one 18-year-old held in Maritzburg, the 41 Asians were held in Durban.

Mr Coetsee said all personnel in charge of all prisons were "without exception, fully trained".

"Where available, specialist personnel such as educationists, psychologists, social workers, religious workers and workshop personnel work together as a team in order to make the necessary treatment or training of prisoners possible."

In terms of the Prisons Act, any prison or any part of a prison could be used for the detention, treatment and training of juveniles.

Existing prisons or parts of them were therefore set apart where required and sentenced juvenile prisoners were transferred to these prisons on a regional basis for detention, treatment and training.

BABY BONELE'S NIGHTMARE

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Souta
30/3-3/4/89

NEWS

Namibia posers
See pages 6 and 7

NGK's confession
See page 24

Maties meet ANC
See page 2

Reporter freed
See page 5

SOUTHSIDE

'Nine's' future
See page 14

Kylie fever
See page 13

Book Focus
See pages 20 & 21

'Stone' concert
See page 13

SPORT

Sanroc fight
See page 26

Schools pics
See page 29

Top 8 is tops
See page 30

Pick 6 danger
See page 31



Family reunion Nomaandia and Bonele united with older son Onele

By HENRY LUDSKI
A recently-released detainee fears her infant son may have been psychologically harmed by spending six months with her in solitary confinement.

For eight-month-old Bonele freedom means he can now begin the experience of a normal infancy after his mother, Nomaandia Mfeketho, was freed last week after being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act since October 10 last year.

But Nomaandia, a Khayelitsha community worker, is concerned about the psychological effects of her detention on her son.

Restrictive

'Prison is no place to raise a child'

Her fears are backed by UCT psychologist Andy Dawes who says the restrictive conditions under which his mother was held can have a detrimental effect on his emotional development.

'It's very important for an infant to be raised in a stimulating environment and solitary confinement is certainly not conducive to this.'

'It's no way to start a life. One can only hope that the child will outgrow the experience,' Dawes said.

Bonele is yet to meet his father, Simon Tshidi, who was coincidentally also released from detention in Johannesburg last week.

Said Nomaandia: 'My whole family has been affected by my detention, but it is even worse for my boys because they can't understand what is happening.'

Speaking about her child's prison ordeal, she said that Bonele 'has been inside (in prison) since he was about 2-months old and he obviously doesn't know anything about the outside world.'

'It's not natural for a baby to be so fearful. He is scared and if you make any noise he cries.'

'He doesn't know any-

TURN TO PAGE 3

Ne

8 SOUTH March 30 to April 5 1989

• FROM PAGE 1

thing about cats and dogs and he hasn't seen a television before.

'There (in prison) was nothing to motivate Bonele. There wasn't even any pictures which I could show him. Also the windows in the cell were too high to show him anything on the outside.'

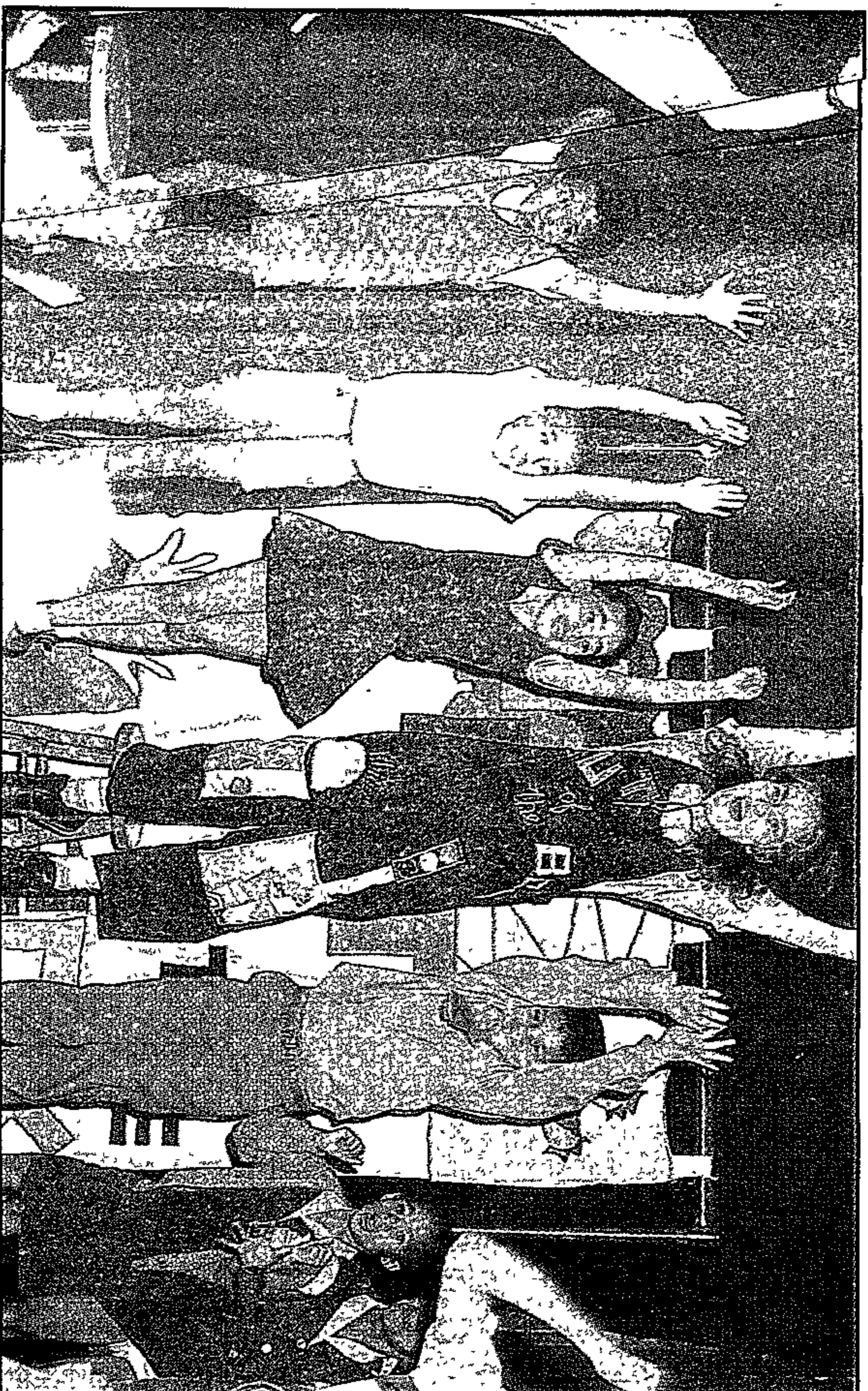
'The first time he went to the prison creche he cried because it was so strange for him to see other children. Now that he's outside he's reacting

strangely to older people and men.

'The only men Bonele saw in Pollsmoor were prison warders,' said Nomaandia for whom detention has also meant separation from her seven-year-old son Onele.

'I have spoken to Simon and as soon as I have sorted out a few matters in Cape Town I plan to take Bonele to Johannesburg see his father,' said Nomaandia who was detained in an early morning security police swoop on her home.

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Jaqueline Dommissse leads a small group from the audience in an energetic sequence from the play "You and I: Safe and Sound" presented by Out of the Box Theatre-in-Education Productions.

● Picture by Ken Osterbroek.

Show prepares children to ward off sexual abuse

Mar 30/3/87

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By Penny Isenmenger

"This body is PRIVATE PROPERTY!" shouts an audience of young children as they clench their fists and cross their arms in front of their bodies.

They are responding to the actors in a performance of "You and I: Safe and Sound" presented by the Out of the Box Theatre-in-Education company at Wyndybrov Theatre.

This lively, colourful presentation has been written and directed by Anne Barnes, aimed at children in the five to nine age group. She has tackled the difficult subject of child abuse and keeping children safe from harm by encouraging a healthy awareness of self-preservation.

Three young professional actors dance, leap around and sing with almost missionary fervour and enthusiasm as they perform each short scene in front of an entranced audience.

They involve the children as much as possible, drawing from them a reaction to what is happening on stage and reinforcing their message through shouted responses.

The emphasis of the material is on

keeping safe and being careful, without being alarmist. Situations, such as those in which strangers approach children with tempting offers are played out with appropriate responses. After each one with this theme, the actors say to the children "The answer is?" and they shout in reply "No, we NEVER talk to strangers".

Warning bell

Other areas include listening to the warning bell within and then going to someone they trust for help, if they sense something dangerous, and the difference between good touching and bad touching.

Any kind of touching that takes away a good or happy feeling is bad touching.

The idea of talking to someone they trust if they are worried, regardless of the fact that they may have broken a rule, is reinforced.

All the material is handled with great sensitivity and as much humour as possible so that the children are not frightened and are able to identify with the situations.

Ms Barnes has taken the production

to schools

"Many of the schools are relieved that we are approaching the difficult subject of child abuse in this way.

"They have reported that afterwards they have been aware of the children putting the responses into action," she said.

She related an incident when one of the producers was at a private party and overheard a mother talking about the programme which had been presented at her school.

This woman said that afterwards one of the children went home and told her mother that an uncle had been touching her in a way she didn't like.

There are problems in taking the production into State schools, but Ms Barnes hopes to get around these by putting on the show at venues, such as Wyndybrov, where children can attend privately.

The company needs sponsorship, she says, so that it can get the message across to more children, and employ actors who speak African languages.

For more information, telephone Ms Barnes at (011) 618-1452.



Mr JOHN Todd of Wimpey Homes presents a cheque for R50 000 to Mrs Louise Nel of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare. See story on page 14.

Sowetan 29/3/89 298

Welfare gets funds

THE South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare will fund a professional consultant to serve the black communities on the East Rand. (29/8)

The money — R40 000 — was donated by a construction company solely for the benefit of black children. The consultant, Mrs Lindi Molefe, a social worker, has already established a network in the area.

She will be responsible for townships stretching from Nigel to Germiston.

A further R10 000 will be given to the Durban Indian Child and Family Welfare Society.

"It is with our children that the future lies, and it is with a genuine desire and commitment to all that we donate money to the child welfare movement to further the security of family life and community upliftment programmes," said Mr John Todd who donated the cheque.

so welfare 29/3/89

Don't leave kids alone in car

Some form
29/3/89
(298)

A SECURITY warning against leaving small children alone in cars while their parents are away shopping has been issued jointly by the SA Institute of Driving Instructors and the National Road Safety Council.

Among the many things that could happen, they say, are that:

- The child could cause the car to move off by tampering with its controls, particularly if it is parked on an incline;
- Another vehicle could collide with the car, with no-one to assist the child inside it;
- The child could leave the vehicle, perhaps in search of its parents — and wander off in the wrong direction;
- The child could be exposed to dehydration and heat exhaustion;
- The car could be stolen with the child inside it;
- The danger of an unattended child being kidnapped, either for ransom or by a deranged person, cannot be excluded;
- And, most horrifying of all, is the danger of the car catching fire. Particularly in the case of an older car, the combination of a leaking fuel pipe and an electrical lead on which the insulation has perished could result in a blaze from which it would be impossible to rescue the child inside the car.

The Saidi/NRSC statement warns that these eventualities could occur within the space of two minutes that it takes to pop into a cafe to buy a loaf of bread.

It adds that the issue of leaving children in cars is not a legal one, but rather concerns the parents' moral responsibility towards their children.

R280 000 is needed

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29/13/89
298

WORLD Vision of Southern Africa, the Christian Child and community development organisation, is looking for R280 000 to help 24 000 needy children over the next six months.

A spokesman for World Vision said that thousands of pre-school children were left to care for themselves daily without adequate care or supervision.

He said the funds were crucial for the organisation's 140 specialised childcare projects. The projects address children's special needs during the first seven formative years of their lives.

"Children from South Africa's neediest communities are selected for assistance. While some are orphans, the majority are from families unable to provide proper care as increasing economic hardships plummet more people below the poverty line.

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

"The R280 000 will supplement the monthly contributions of over 7 000 South African World Vision sponsors, which is insufficient due to economic pressure. The funds will meet the shortfall needed to upgrade creches, educare centres and feeding schemes," the spokesman said.

World Vision has been operating in Southern Africa for 21 years. It is involved in 220 community-based projects, and is not concerned with handouts but in assisting the needy to become independent of charity.

Those who want to assist can contact the organisation at (011) 674-2043 or write to World Vision of Southern Africa, PO Box 1101, Florida, 1710.

WOMAN

THE Civilian Blind Association has opened a Centre For Visually Impaired Children.

The multi-racial creche is housed at the Transvaal Memorial

Creche opens for handicapped children

Institute Building, in Joubert Street. The creche takes children aged three to five years old.

Most children who

are visually impaired are protected from their environment," Mrs Beth Nielsen, who runs the creche said.

"We intend for them

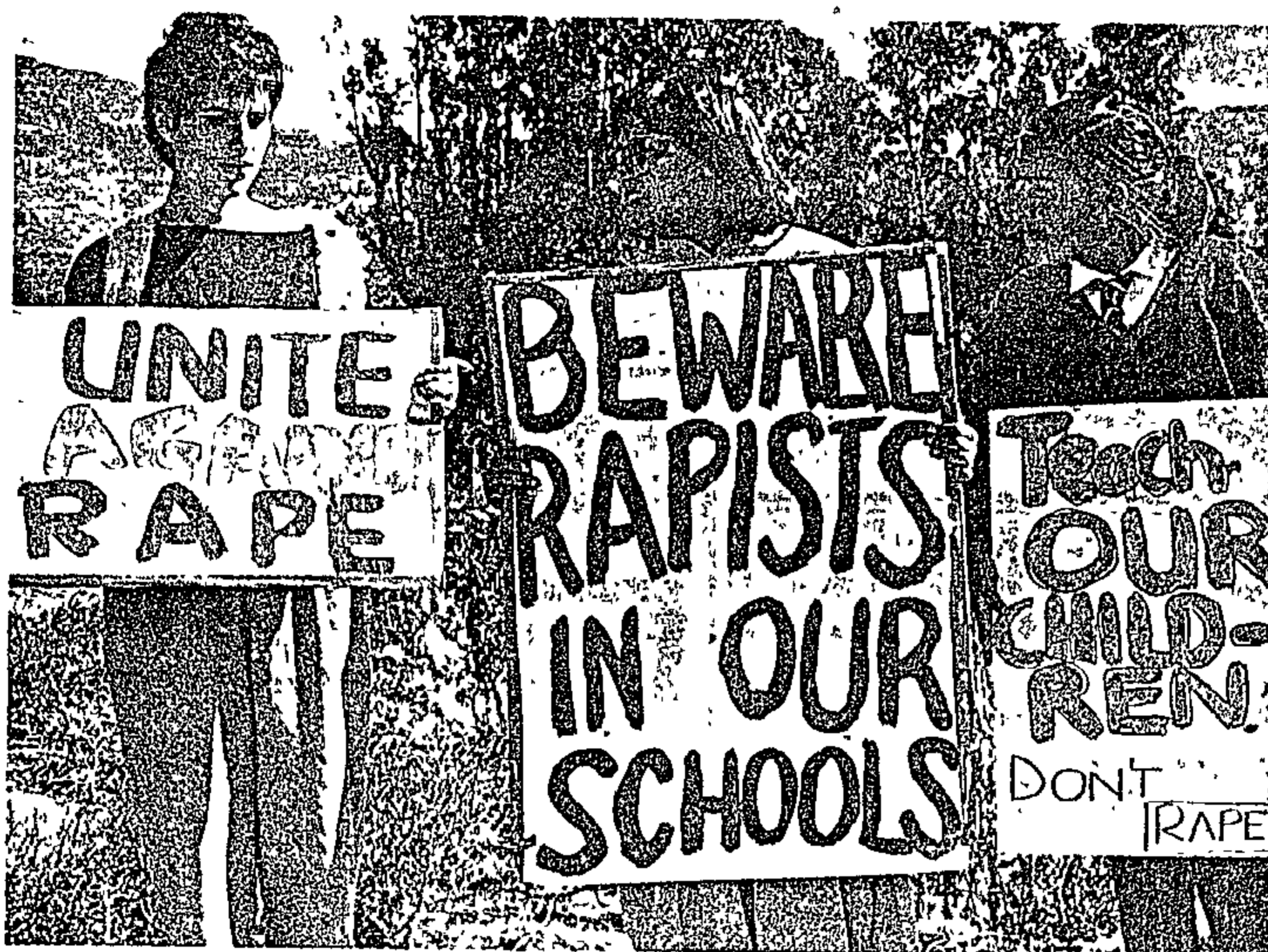
to learn to touch, explore and know their environment. We will also introduce them to braille." The centre offers other services like a stimulation unit, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and speech and hearing therapy. All this is available to parents with

blind children.

The centre is open from 8am to noon and costs R150 a month. "We can only take 15 children as they need

individual attention. We also try to find bursaries for those who cannot afford the fees," Mrs Nielsen said.

For more information contact Mrs Nielsen at 642-7554.



PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED

Mother joins molest protest

THE mother of a 14-year-old schoolgirl allegedly raped by her principal has joined a campaign to highlight child molestation at schools.

She is also part of a plan to oust the primary school principal who allegedly raped her daughter last year.

Recently she spoke at a public meeting about her daughter's ordeal and how it had devastated their lives.

According to the mother, her daughter has since dropped out of school and is receiving psychiatric treatment.

However, the principal's legal representative said this week that the senior public prosecutor at Cape Town court had declined to prosecute and this was an indication there was no evidence to support a conviction.

This week the End Racism And Sexism in Education (ERASE) campaign, aimed at "stamping out" abuse at schools, staged a placard demonstration in Walmer Estate (see picture on the left) to draw attention to the problem.

At the time of the protest by parents and teachers, several schoolgirls were waiting to give evidence in the Wynberg regional court against a primary school teacher facing 19 molestation charges allegedly committed over a period of three years.

Albert Walters also faces a charge of attempted rape. He has pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The evidence of the teenage girls, who congregated in a small group in the court foyer during the trial this week, is being heard in camera.

298

Smith
22-29/3/89

Latest of a long list

THE National Party's official newspaper, The Nationalist, has become the latest in a long series of pro-government publications to lock horns with President P W Botha.

In an editorial headlined "The voice of the caucus", the newspaper criticises President Botha's decision in February to separate the offices of NP leader and State President.

The Nationalist notes that Mr Botha's request that the caucus choose a new party leader "has created more problems than it could offer solutions".

The editorial, which refers to "difference of opinion and clashes even among party colleagues" over the issue, makes it clear that party loyalty is with Mr F W de Klerk.

Child-abuse line to open on April 1

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

298

AN after-hours toll-free telephone service for abused children is to be established on April 1, the Minister of National Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question, which was tabled by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP, Parktown), that his department intended to establish a structured after-hours social work service, for crisis cases, by making available a toll-free telephone number to applicants.

"It is the intention to introduce the service on 1 April, 1989 if all the arrangements can be made timeously.

"If not, it will be introduced on the first possible opportunity."

The service would operate on working days from 6pm to 6am during the week and there would be a 24-hour coverage over weekends and on public holidays.

Hours would be adjusted according to needs, Dr Van Niekerk said.

The councils of nationally- and provincially-controlled welfare organisations which rendered family care services were informed by letter in December last year and were invited to take part in the project.

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Schoolgirls testify in teacher's case

Court Reporter

A MITCHELLS PLAIN primary school teacher who pleaded not guilty to 18 counts of indecently assaulting or committing indecent acts with girl pupils, had his trial heard in camera in Wynberg Regional Court yesterday while the children gave evidence.

Mr Albert William Walters, 51, of Westridge, Mitchells Plain, pleaded not guilty to 13 counts of indecently assaulting girls, five counts of committing indecent acts and one count of attempted rape involving 12 girls.

The girls were aged between 10 and 15 years and the offences were allegedly committed between 1985 and 1988.

The hearing was adjourned to April 20 for further trial

CAPT Tink
22/3/89
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'Seducer of boys should be jailed'

JOHANNESBURG. — The state argued in the Don Lamprecht case yesterday for an unsuspended jail term

State prosecutor Mr G Thiart described Lamprecht as "a seducer" who "showed the boys pornographic videos to soften them up"

The 48-year-old actor was found guilty of committing indecent acts with four young boys, two counts of sodomy and possession of pornography after he pleaded guilty to the charges in Johannesburg Regional Court last week

"The showing of the videos and the money the boys received from him played a significant role in the seduction process," Mr Thiart said.

He argued that Lamprecht could continue receiving therapy in jail.

Mr E Cameron, for the defence, argued that a jail sentence would not deter Lamprecht from committing similar offences.

The hearing was adjourned to April 7.

The government had introduced spe- success.

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Wick. Roycott a contravention

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

Region F

Balfour (Siyathemba)	85
Ermeelo (Wesselson)	261
Greylingstad (Nthorwane)	57
Komatipoort	87
Ogies (Phola)	82
Middelburg (Mhluzi)	767
Leandra (Lebohang)	105
Volkstrust (Vukuzakhe)	149
Witbank (KwaGugqa)	2 454
Krui	358
Waterfall-Boven (eMgwenya)	27
Hendrina (Kwazamokuhle)	92
Perekop (Siyazenzela)	14
Total	4 538

Region G

Warmbaths (Bela-Bela)	191
Thabazimbi	360
Northam	100
Ellisras	325
Total	976

Region H

Pretoria (Mamelodi)	1 760
Kempton Park (Tembisa)	1 360
Germiston/Boksburg	5 756
(Kaitshong/Vosloorus)	41
Alberton (Tokoza)	1 538
Springs/Brakpan/Nigel	91
(KwaThema/Tsakane/Duduza)	529
Sandton (Alexandra)	38
Johannesburg (Groter Soweto)	198
Randfontein (Mohlakeng)	1 648
Magaliesburg (Steenekopje)	744
Bronkhorstspuit (south of Ekangala)	5
Krugerdsdorp (Kagiso)	2 870
Vanderbijlpark (Boopatong)	850
Vanderbijlpark (Sebokeng/Evaton)	
Carletonville (Khutsong)	
Total	17 428

Region J

Fochville (Wedela)	815
Klerksdorp (Jouberton)	408
Orkney (Khanana)	180
Sidfontein (Khuma)	428
Total	1 831

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Group Areas Act: exemptions refused

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

Whether any applications received in 1988 by his Department or any provincial administration for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of business premises were refused; if so, (a) how many persons from each race group were refused permission to occupy such premises in areas reserved for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each province and (b) for what reasons in each case?

B278E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different Provinces and they have furnished the following information

— No Rest of question falls away

Brits: fines for traffic offences

134. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many citizens of (i) independent Black states and (ii) self-governing territories were fined for traffic offences in the magisterial district of Brits during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) in how many cases (i) were the traffic fines that were imposed collected and (ii) could the offenders not be traced and (c) what steps were taken by his Department and/or the authorities concerned to trace these offenders?

B326E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he has furnished the following information:

Statistics in respect of the past 12 months

(a) (i) 3 051

(ii) 12.

(b) (i) 1 447

(ii) 1 616.

(c) Letters of demand are sent out Courts do

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TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

not issue warrants because the offenders live outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa

Reply submitting reply to Question No 2 on 15 March 1989, put by Mr P H P Gastrow (col 405)

C R Swart: offences reported

2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the C R Swart police station in the Durban police district of the Port Natal Division in 1988?

B23(b)E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) 64 50 385 953 79 868 366 937 541 3391 1825 6 18

NOTE: Para (j), since 1 July 1987 separate statistics have been kept in respect of ordinary theft and theft from motor vehicles. A decrease in ordinary theft may therefore be indicated.

Own Affairs

Abused children: national toll-free service

26 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department intends to establish a national toll-free service for abused children; if so, (a) when is it to be put into operation and (b) during which hours is it to operate;

(2) whether any persons and/or organizations were consulted before the decision to introduce this service was taken, if so, (a) what persons and/or organizations and (b) when; if not, why not,

(3) whether he has received any representations regarding this service; if so, (a) from

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whom and (b) what was (i) the purport of each such representation and (ii) his response thereto in each case?

B351E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

(1) Yes. The Department intends to establish a structured after hour social work service, for crisis cases, by making available a toll-free telephone number to applicants.

(a) It is the intention to introduce the service on 1 April 1989 if all the arrangements can be made timeously. If not, it will be introduced on the first possible opportunity.

(b) On working days from 18h00 to 06h00, and a 24 hour coverage over weekends and on public holidays Hours will be adjusted according to needs.

(2) Yes The councils of nationally and provincially controlled welfare organisations which render family care services, were informed by letter on 23 December 1988 and were invited to take part in the project. A meeting on the project was held with the welfare departments of the other population groups on 9 January 1989

— The welfare organisations informed were:

Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging Apostolic Faith Mission's Welfare Council

Diens van Barmhartigheid of the Nederduitse Hervormde Church Catholic Women's League

Natal Christelike Vrouevereniging National Council for Child and Family Care

Orange Vrouevereniging Sud-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie Sinodale Kommissie vir die Diens van Barmhartigheid of.

— Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Northern Transvaal, Southern Transvaal, Western Transvaal, Eastern Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3) No. No representations have been received The National Council for Child and Family Care approached the Department to obtain more information on the project.

School hostels: places for pupils

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

- (1) How many (a) hostels and (b) places for pupils at such hostels are there in each province in respect of (i) high schools and (ii) primary schools falling under the control of his Department;
- (2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B353E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	242	76
Natal	62	45
OFS	44*	21*
Transvaal	93	59

* In the OFS there are an additional 70 combined hostels that can accommodate both high and primary school pupils.

(1) (b)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	26 002	5 784
Natal	5 011	1 838
OFS	5 668+1	443+
Transvaal	25 590	7 802

+ In the OFS there are 6 911 additional places in combined hostels.

(2)	Cape	1988-12-31
Natal	1989-03-07	
OFS	1989-03-10	
Transvaal	1989-03-06	

Matriculation examinations

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

How many pupils at departmental schools (a)(i) wrote and (ii) passed the 1988 matriculation examinations, and (b) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in these examinations, (aa) in respect of each province and (bb) in total?

B354E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Cape	17 436	16 532
Natal	9 075	8 716
OFS	5 168	5 047
Transvaal	37 870	36 514

(b) (aa)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Cape*	604	1 368	2 579	2 384	369
Natal	355	811	1 617	2 476	2 691
OFS*	203	489	748	793	288
Transvaal	422	2 346	7 826	15 054	9 449

(bb) Total 1 584 5 014 12 770 20 707 12 797

* These statistics include only those Senior Certificate candidates who obtained matriculation exemption.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

MB Ch B: training costs

*1. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) What is the present estimated cost to the State of the training per student for the MB Ch B degree at each of the medical schools falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

C37E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

There are no medical schools which fall under the control of this Department.

Teacher/pupil ratio

*2. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the teacher/pupil ratio applicable in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

C38E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

- (a) 1:24.9
 - (b) 1:17.9
- December 1988.

Student at UWC: charges laid against

*3. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on a certain person who is or was a student at

the University of the Western Cape and whose name and other particulars have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars;

- (2) whether, at the time of this person's arrest on charges of murder and robbery, he was a student at the above university; if so,

- (3) whether this person remained a (a) student at this university and (b) boarder at a hostel of this university after his arrest on the above charges; if so, when did the university authorities find out about these charges;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C41E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No. The person referred to was a registered student at the University of the Western Cape only during 1986 but not during 1987 and 1988
- (2) No
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) No.

For written reply

General Affairs

Free settlement areas

6 Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department envisages having (a) Mayfair, (b) Houghton, (c) Homestead Park, (d) Hillbrow, (e) Berea, (f) Turfontein, (g) Sandton, (h) Brinxton, (i) Claremont (Johannesburg) and (j) Langlaagte declared free settlement areas, if not, why not; if so, when in each case;
- (2) whether his Department envisages having

Humanor.

463 TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

464

Security offences: life sentences

*14. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice.

How many persons were serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State as at 31 December 1988?

B458E

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice):

20.

Unit cost per prisoner

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

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in the 1987-88 financial year?

B459E

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice):

R13,28

Soil erosion: assistance to Black states

*16 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture.

Whether his Department lends financial or other assistance to self-governing territories or independent Black states in connection with repairing damage caused by soil erosion, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the nature of this assistance and (b) what total amount is available for this purpose in the current financial year?

B460E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

No, the governments of the self-governing territories and independent Black states are themselves responsible for repairing damage caused by soil erosion.

Soil erosion: steps against farmers

*17 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether any steps are taken by his Department against farmers who cause se-

vere soil erosion; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(2) whether he intends taking any steps in this regard in the near future; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

B461E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes, approximately 1 500 directions in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983), are served on farmers annually of which approximately one per cent are prosecuted for not complying with the provisions of the directions;

(2) falls away.

Pinetown: new court building

*18. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether he intends having a new court building erected for the Pinetown magisterial area; if not, why not; if so, (a) when is it anticipated that building operations will commence, (b) what site will be used and (c) what is the estimated cost of this project;

(2) whether the proposed new court building has been in the planning stage for a while; if so, for what length of time?

B464E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) Yes

(a) April 1991.

(b) The Department is at present busy negotiating with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in connection with a suitable building-site.

(c) Seven Million nine hundred and fifty thousand rand (R7 950 000,00)

(2) Yes, since August 1986

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

465 TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 1989

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Atteridgeville: pupils possessed by devil

*19. Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) Whether his Department has investigated allegations of pupils at a primary school in Atteridgeville being possessed of the devil, if so, (a) with what result and (b) which steps are envisaged or have been taken as a result of this investigation.

(2) whether his Department intends taking or has taken any action to prevent a recurrence of the events concerned; if so, what are the relevant details?

B468E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) Yes

(a) On 20 February 1989 two pupils had epileptic fits at the school. On 21 February 1989, 40 pupils were involved in an incident of mass hysteria. Thereafter, until 16 March 1989 further incidents of mass hysteria occurred.

(b) A medical practitioner, Dr E T M Mogoba, was called to the school by the chairman of the management body to observe the situation. At the request of the circuit inspector he reported to a parents' meeting on 21 February 1989, attended by 577 parents, that he could find nothing physically wrong with the affected pupils. The decision of the parents' meeting was to call on the services of a faith healer to assist through prayer and laying on of hands, and to ask a minister of religion to visit the school every day to pray for the pupils.

The assistance of staff of Weskoppies Hospital was requested. A clinical psychologist and a social worker called at the school on 13 March 1989 to investigate the matter and to plan further visits.

(2) The psychiatric section of Weskoppies Hospital, in co-operation with the Northern Transvaal regional office of the Department, plans to pay further visits to the school to attend to individual pupils. The first visit will take place on 22 March 1989.

Van den Heever Commission: steps taken against certain official

*20. Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) Whether, pursuant to evidence given before the Van den Heever Commission by a certain official of his Department whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he contemplates taking or has taken any steps against the official concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a)(i) what steps and (ii) for what reasons are these steps being contemplated or have they been taken and (b)(i) what is the name of this official and (ii) what posts has he occupied in his Department over the past three years;

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

B469E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) The greatest circumspection has to be displayed in taking any steps on the basis of evidence given before the Commission of Inquiry on which the Commission has not made any findings as yet

(a) (i) The officer has been transferred to another division within the Department.

(ii) It has been regarded to be in the interest of the Department to transfer him from the division where he was working.

(b) (i) Mr J N Vermaak.

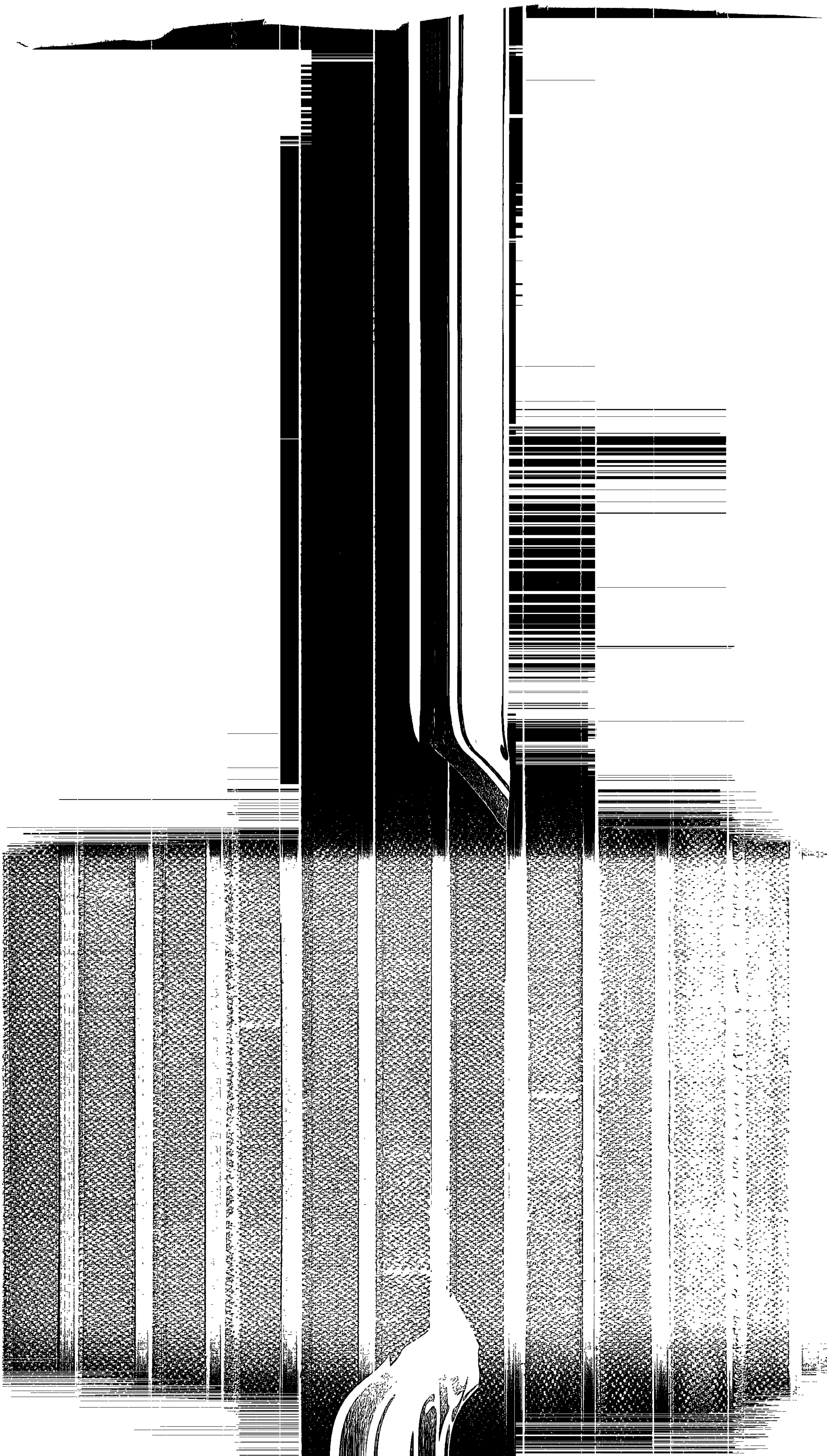
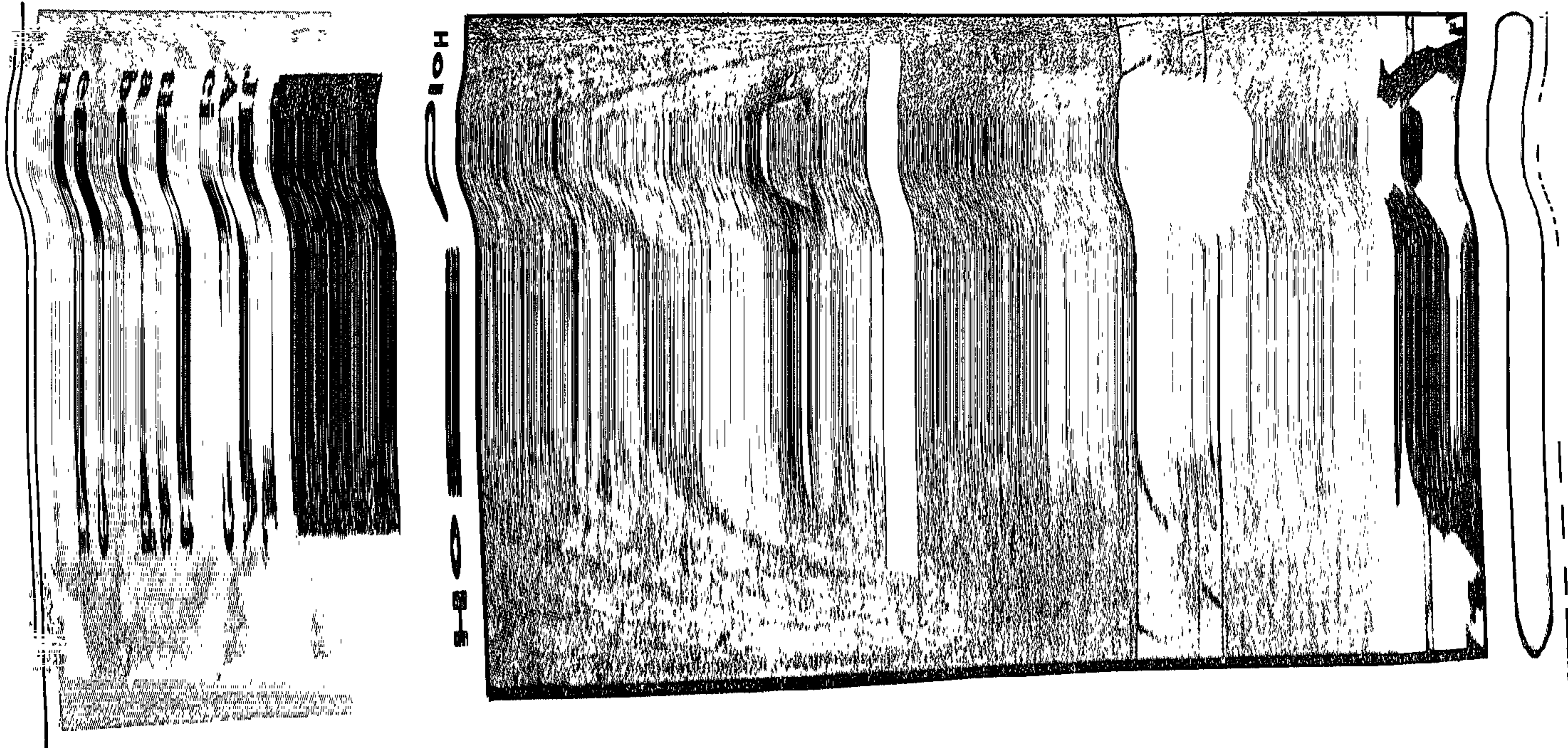
(ii) Deputy Director and Director

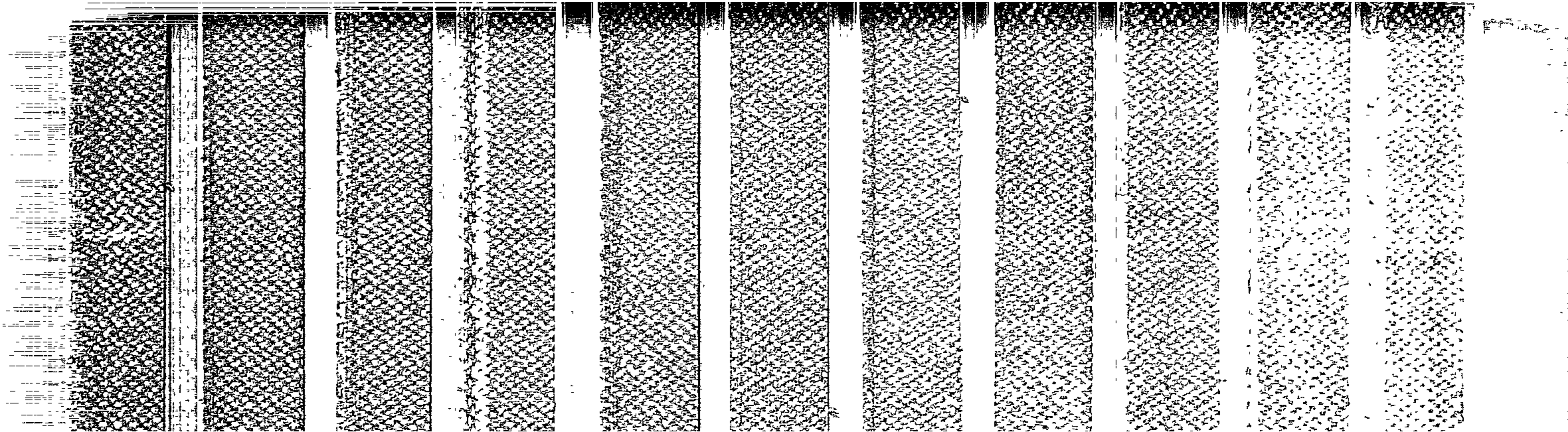
(2) No

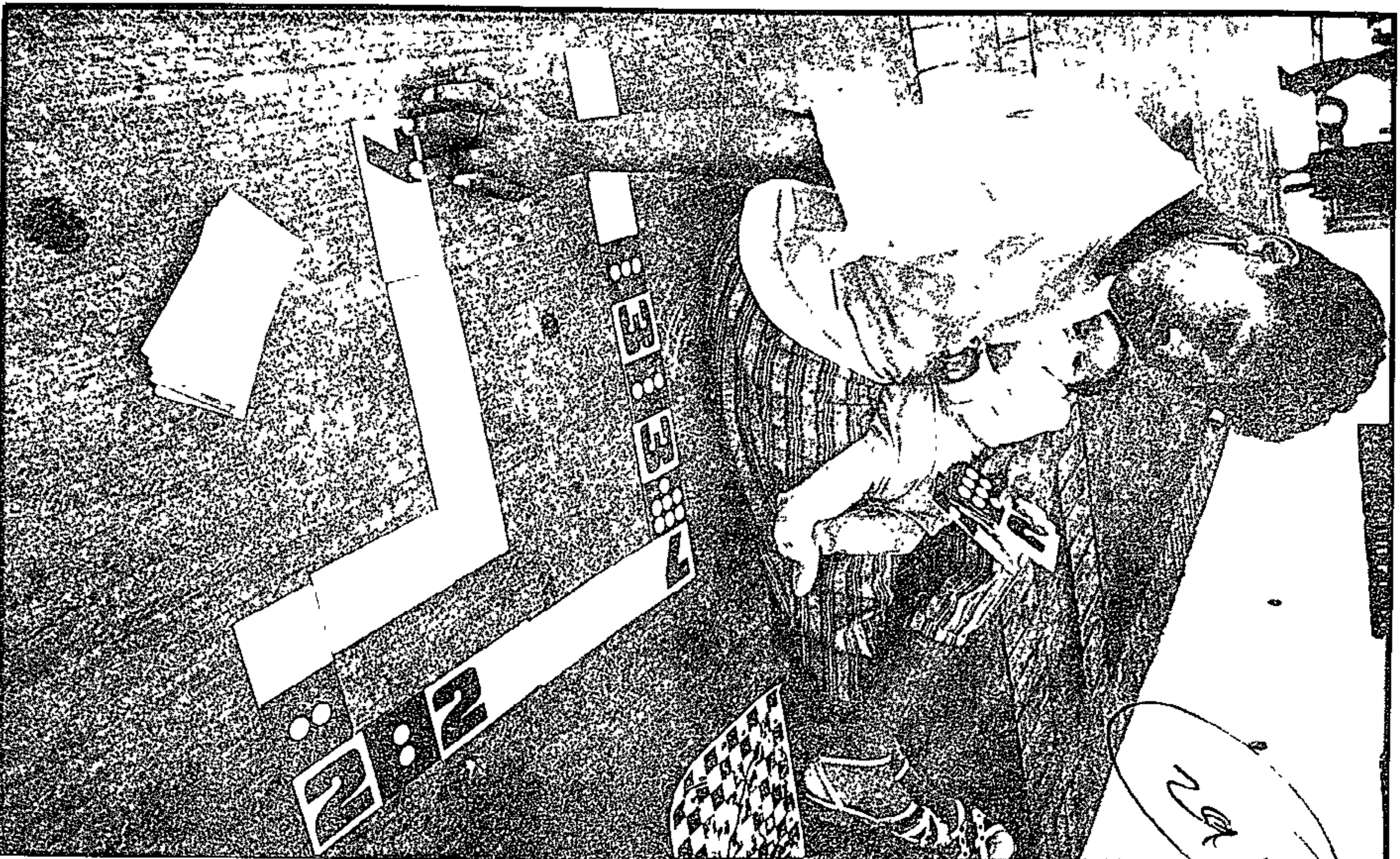
SADF: vehicles purchased

*21 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether in 1988 the South African Defence Force purchased vehicles from a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so (a) how many and (b) what is the name of the company concerned.







Strollers learn 3 Rs in street classroom



CAPE TOWN'S street children are learning to read, write and play in the classroom that suits them best — the street.

The Homestead organisation of shelters for strollers is taking education to the growing number of youngsters who leave their families for a tough, nomadic life on the streets.

Twice a week, Homestead staff and volunteers take games and musical equipment to children on the Grand Parade and in the Dock Road area to assess their problems and keep them constructively busy.

The Homestead runs a shelter in New Church Street, Cape Town, which offers homeless children a bed and meal on the way to a return to family and school.

In 1986 the Homestead established Patrick's House, a children's home in the city centre where a more stable group of children live and learn.

Learn to live

The street education project is part of the Homestead's Learn to Live programme which prepares waits for school, teaches them to read and write and equips them with vocational skills.

"At the Homestead and Patrick's House we don't have room for all the street children, so we have

Weekend
Argus
SPECIAL
REPORT

by TYRONE SEALE Weekend Argus Reporter

Music therapist Sue Lubner, above, watches her charges improvise on old pop favourites during a games session on the Grand Parade.

Learn to Live teacher Cheryl Snymman, below, left, joins strollers in a game of draughts to teach them and quietly assess their problems.



Holding her baby, a young mother learns to count, using one of the Learn to Live games.

The mother who lost her family on the streets

JEANETTE Morley, 35, had five children. All died in the cold on the streets of the city.

"I miss them sometimes," she says, "but then there are times I think maybe it was a good thing, because I would never have been able to provide for them."

A well-spoken, street-wise woman, Jeanette looks surprisingly young for her age — maybe her boyish haircut has something to

do with it.

She joins the Homestead regularly, catching up on the fun she missed in her early years.

"I was nine when I took to the streets. I had a very big personal problem I cannot talk about now. I saw my mother struggling and I started playing truant."

"I was eventually sent to children's homes where I spent many years. I've al-

ways been a naughty girl. I couldn't work because I had a chest complaint. I knew I had a problem, so I came to the streets.

"At the start I went home from time to time, but I don't do that any longer. This life was nice for me. You get everything you want and no one tells you what to do. It's like a freelance photographer."

"Sometimes I don't like it. If I can get a job I'll be satisfied. But then people must

take me as I am. After the five children had died I became pregnant again, but had a miscarriage.

"Sometimes when I'm sitting still I realise I don't have the money and children won't wait for food. I was 17 when I had my first child."

"It is difficult changing from this life. It's not like stopping smoking. Someone has to help you."

devised a way to reach out to the large number of children who need to be helped back to school," says Homestead principal Annette Cockburn.

"Colleagues and I spent a month in Brazil last month where the problem of street children is enormous. We found a lot of the work in education, counselling, health and literacy programmes was done outdoors.

"We decided we would on a small scale implement something similar here as a run-up to a Homestead residential unit where these children could be accommodated."

Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Ms Cheryl Snymman, a Patrick's House teacher, takes dice, snakes and ladders, dominos and other games to the Parade where she and volunteers play with the children.

She is joined by music therapist Sue Lubner who stimulates the strollers' musical ability and interest.

Bring glue, petrol

"We take a variety of games from which we are able to assess whether the kids can count, read or write. I make a note of how many of them there are, how old they are and how often they come," Ms Snymman said.

"Some of them bring glue and petrol and sniff during the games, but we know they need unconditional acceptance to start off with. It is important to just let them be children again, not just think about the serious business of surviving on the streets."

"Teaching them is a slow process, because they cannot concentrate for long, but it is rewarding seeing them learn new things and come back for more."

"We would like to take more educational equipment and medical supplies and food to them, but we don't have the transport at the moment. Once we have this, we will be able to teach more children, particularly in areas like Mowbray and Sea

'Rape is sometimes not taken seriously'

Sowetan 23/3/89

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THE humiliation of rape. This schoolgirl's uniform was torn while she was gang-raped.

A HORRIFYING scene flashes onto the screen.

A helpless woman lies half-naked and screaming on a table in a bar while three men take turns raping her.

In the background several other men stand watching, cheering, and daring each other to join in the monstrous act.

When the case goes to court the three men are not charged with rape. They all escape with nine-month jail sentences for a lesser crime called "reckless endangerment."

The ones who encouraged them in the brutal act are later charged with "criminal solicitation."

This storyline is from *The Accused*, a film currently on circuit. It depicts the realities of everyday life and experiences that raped women go through. It also shows how rape cases are handled by some courts.

"In the sentencing of the rapists not for rape but for 'reckless endangerment,' the film shows that a rape in these circumstances is not taken seriously," a statement from People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) said.

"The prosecutor made a deal with the rapists' lawyers because she felt the rape survivor would not make a good witness and would be judged according to her life-style."

POWA said that the film had successfully shown society's biased attitudes towards rape and rape survivors.

A rape incident in Soweto recently, where six girls from a girls high school were gang-raped by gangsters, showed that rape was still a common crime despite the outcry over the atrocity.

According to Lieuten-

By SIZA KOOMA

• From Page 17

"The prosecutor bargained for a lesser charge until she became aware of the trauma experienced by the rape survivor.

"Our experiences with the South African legal system show that the attitude of legal practitioners is not nearly as sympathetic as those portrayed in the film. Often a rape in circumstances outlined in the film, does not make it to trial as the woman would be seen as having provoked and therefore consented to it."

They said that 18 145 rapes were reported in 1987. However, between July 1986 and June 1987, only 9 639 rapes were prosecuted and only 52 percent of the cases led to conviction.

Myths

POWA did not believe that the handling of rape cases would have been any better if there were more women in the legal system.

"Judgments and attitudes towards women in rape cases would not necessarily be more sympathetic. Many false beliefs or myths about rape exist in society.

"These false beliefs are perpetuated by women as well as men.

"The situation would only be different if the women involved with the cases would not believe the myths and if they held positions not only as public prosecutors, but also as judges, magistrates and law-makers."

ant Colonel Fanyana Zwane, PRO of the South African Police in Soweto, 2 059 rape cases were reported in the township in 1988 against 1 476 of 1987

"These figures do not mean that the incidence of rape is increasing," Col Zwane said.

"The population rate

out of the window by courts was not true.

"Rape victims should know what to expect in court during cross examination. They should give vivid explanations of what the accused did to them. They must be prepared for this and all the questions that could be put to them.

"After all it is their evidence that will be important in helping the court make a decision," he said. *Sowetan* 23/3/89

He said that rape victims who did not report their cases chose to do so not because of the alleged hostile attitude of the police and the courts. *Sowetan* 23/3/89

Dispute

"Some of them feel embarrassed or they do not want to go through the rape again in explanations to the court."

Col Zwane said that although he respected the right for women to be anywhere they liked at any time women, "should learn to look after themselves"

"They should not roam the streets unnecessarily. In most cases

goes up everyday and as the number of people living in an area goes up, the incidence of every crime goes up, too."

He said that the common belief among women that rape victims were often treated as the accused and that many rape cases were thrown

• To Page 18

The make-up of a child molester

By PAT DEVEREAUX
Argus Correspondent
in Johannesburg

CHILD ABUSE

URID case studies of child molestation are unfolding in courts all over the country and South Africa is waking up to discover that child molesters are not just the dregs of society... the "dirty old men" or depraved derelicts.

Respected members of society, businessmen, clergy, teachers, scoutmasters and even parents or family members have all appeared on the growing list of offenders.

But psychiatric and medical experts say there can be no condoning of the practice on the often-quoted grounds that "no serious damage" is done to the children.

Cases which have recently made the headlines included actor Mr Don Lamprecht (49) fined R10 000 last week for sodomy and indecent acts with young boys and possession of pornography.

Former Bloemfontein primary school teacher, Mrs Martha Maria Volgraaf (23), was also convicted last week and is to appear in court on April 21 to be sentenced on six charges of immorality relating to "love affairs" with boy pupils aged between 12 and 13 years.

Last week the Wynberg regional court convicted Mr John Logan (55), a scoutmaster and a director of an electronics company, of immoral or indecent acts with seven boys aged between 11 and 16 from 1975 to June 1988.

Pleading guilty he told the court he was on medication to control his sexual urges and was prepared to be castrated.

"When therapists start to

explore the factors that make a man or woman abuse children sexually, it is evident there is no simple answer," said Child Welfare liaison officer, Ms Gail Millard.

"If all child abusers fitted into the 'dirty old man' syndrome, protecting children would be relatively easy," she added.

An in-depth view on paedophilia is given in a book titled 'Bizarre Sex' written by South African-born Dr Roy Eskapa, a 34-year-old psychologist now based in New York.

Describing the paedophile, Dr Eskapa writes that they tend to feel emotionally uncomfortable with adults and are more at ease with children. They don't easily establish relationships with adults and tend to look for work which allows them access to children.

The idea that children who do not protest are therefore consenting to sexual activity, was dismissed by lecturer in psychology, at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Lloyd Vogelman.

"It is sometimes true that a submissive child shows little resistance to the abuser, but this should not be construed as participating. Neglected children may see sexual activity with adults — often parents — as a form of affection.

"Some children may not resist adult interference through fear or because the adult has authority over them — especially in the case of a scoutmaster or teacher."

One of the most chilling points made in Dr Eskapa's book gives an essential factor about child abuse. "The true incidence of paedophilia is uncertain for several reasons. Children are often told to keep what happened secret by the adult concerned."

When children do tell their parents the report is seldom believed or passed on.



COMFORT: The Reverend Bruce Duncan, who runs the Safeline Child Abuse Centre in Cape Town, understands the effects of abuse and provides comfort.

'Paedophiles may be incurable'

By SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

PAEDOPHILIA — sexual activity with a prepubescent child — cannot be cured or easily controlled.

Recurrent sexual urges and sexually arousing fantasies of at least six months duration are the main features of the disorder — a life-long condition according to a Cape Town forensic psychiatrist.

"I don't believe that we're talking about a cure and it is virtually impossible to determine if paedophilia has been cured after treatment.

"But the sexual disturbance can be controlled to a certain extent by treatment in an institution over an extensive

period of time and medication to decrease sexual drive," he said.

However, adequate facilities are lacking: "We need grants from society to set up institutions; we need funding for research, facilities for management and containment of these people."

Paedophiles are men or women at least 16 years old. Many are sexually aroused by both young boys and young girls and attraction to girls is apparently twice as common as attraction to boys.

"The fact that cases involving men abusing little boys are coming to the fore more than cases involving women abusing little boys (or girls) reflects tendencies in South African society."

"If a little boy tells his father that his scoutmaster fondled him, the father is likely to rush out and hit the other man. But if he says that a female teacher seduced him the father's response is likely to be 'jolly good show' — now you're a man," said the psychiatrist.

Paedophiles are attracted to children of a particular age group; those attracted to girls prefer the eight-to-ten age group while those attracted to boys usually prefer older children.

Some can be sexually attracted to children, while others are also attracted to adults.

"Sexually deviant behaviour is never pure and sexual preference does not matter," said the psychiatrist.

Understanding the abuser, and abused

By DAVID YUTAR
Staff Reporter

BRUCE Duncan is a man to whom the problem of child abuse is not new. Having himself experienced abuse as a child, Bruce has been responsible for the establishment of the Safeline Child Abuse Centre in Cape Town which he has run for the past five months.

The centre, run by a clinical social worker, provides a 24 hour telephone-in service for anyone who either alleges that he or she is the victim of child abuse or knows of someone who is. The centre will return such a call and try to establish what the problem is.

In 1969 Mr Duncan was running the City Mission Homes when he was asked to take over the Ruby Arendorf Home.

"That was my first introduction to a very bizarre world," he tells of his exposure to the frightening manifestations of child abuse.

He says his practical involvement in the field has shown him that the pain, anguish and the hurt among those involved is very real, whether they be abuse-victims or abusers.

Mr Duncan feels strongly that mere incarceration of the child abuser will not solve the problem. Instead, he believes a comprehensive therapy service such as that provided by Safeline is the correct way to deal with the problem.

He talks of an "horrendous lack of caring services insofar as therapy is concerned". "The family is a unit and where there is abuse in the

family the whole family suffers", he points out.

Typically, a child abuser will be "sentenced" to a period of treatment at Safeline from say noon on a Saturday until 2pm on the following day. During this time the entire family will be in therapy with a qualified clinician and will undergo psycho-social analysis as well as background analysis.

Another novel institution introduced by the centre is that of the so-called "link-person". A trained social worker is appointed to monitor closely a family where child abuse has been reported.

The uniqueness of the link-person system, says Mr Duncan, is that while he's there to look after the interests of the child, he is supposed to be equally receptive to the child abuser. He's really a middle-man.

When the link-person is satisfied that a "healing" process has been set in motion, he will then suggest to the family concerned that they make themselves available for group therapy at the centre.

Safeline receives on average two to three calls a day. Their full-time social worker is kept busy 17 hours a day and Mr Duncan envisages having to employ at least another if not two further social workers in the next six months.

He refers to his own childhood without bitterness. When he was beaten he would run and hide in a nearby chicken pen and in a nearby chicken have repercussions for him for the rest of his life.

Anyone with any queries should telephone Cape Town 23 3333, 26 1100, 461 1111 or 461 1114 and ask for a social worker.

Mark April 1 for the kids

Sowetan 20/3/89
THINK of a big red nose and draw a big red circle around Saturday April 1 on your calendar.

That is the day earmarked for the M-Net and KIDS National Day of Comic Relief. The day has been proclaimed for the benefit of underprivileged and abused children in South Africa.

KIDS, publishers of Harvey Famous comics and the youth newspaper, *Early Times*, are responsible for the supply of 420 000 plastic noses that will be on sale from March 28. They will be sold at Wimpy fast food outlets and the CNA from today.

The fun snouts have already started popping out in the most unexpected places. Presenters Paul Ditchfield and Janie du Plessis first teased viewers with them last week on *Revue Plus*, the new M-Net arts and entertainment programme. (298)

All this is part of a massive fundraising drive in aid of Child Welfare. It will be topped by a telathon on the pay TV network on Saturday April 1.

The station has scheduled a special programme of light-hearted entertainment for the day to delight viewers of all ages.

'Abuse abhorred'

THE Department of Education and Training has come out strongly against any form of child abuse. *Gautam 5/5/64* for anyone found guilty of child abuse and if a teacher was found to be involved in acts of child abuse severe disciplinary measures would be taken after high level investigations.

A spokesman for the department in Cape Town said like any other concerned organisation, the DET abhorred and detested manhandling of children.

The department applies its own measures

In addition the department also laid down strict guidelines on corporal punishment, the spokesman said. — Sapa.

5 arrests end SA's largest child sex ring

Cape Times 6/5/89
Crime Reporter

298

CITY detectives have arrested the remaining five men linked to the largest child sex ring operating in the country.

Police said yesterday that the latest arrests meant the end of the ring, but warned that detectives of the Child Protection Unit would not be "resting on their laurels". Eight other men have been arrested since the end of March.

All 13 men have appeared in court. Most of the alleged molesters are from the Sea Point area.

The CID chief for the Western Cape, Brigadier Nick Acker, congratulated the investigating team on their success and the sensitive manner in which the investigation was conducted.

● Police appealed to members of the public to contact them with any information about child abuse. People could phone detectives at the Child Protection Unit at 45 3697 or 461 5255. Anonymous calls can be made to 24 3780.

'BEATEN FOR 36 HOURS'

Schoolboys gangsters claims top official

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

FIVE schoolboys were admitted to hospital after being abducted by a top official of the Soweto City Council who is also a member of the Sofasonke Party at the weekend.

They were locked up for about 36 hours in a garage at his home where they were repeatedly assaulted with fists and sjamboks and even threatened with firearms.

Yesterday, four of the youths were still in hospital, two of them reportedly in a serious condition.

Punished

The five youths are Gift Bite (16), a Std 8 pupil at George Tabor Technical College, Andrew Montso (16), a Std 6 pupil at Naledi High School, Oscar Pooe (16), a Std 8 pupil at Emadwalem High School, Happy Mabitsela (17) and Justice Mabitsela (16), brothers who are both Std 8 pupils at Naledi High School.

The councillor involved confirmed yesterday that the five boys had been taken to his home to be punished after complaints against them of rape and robbery.

He said they were in actual fact gangsters called "Ma-Kappa", but denied that firearms were pointed at them.



Gift Bite (16), who is one of the five schoolboys who were assaulted, treated at Baragwanath Hospital.

Pic: LEN KHUMALO

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According to Gift, the only one of the five youths who was treated and discharged from Baragwanath Hospital, he and his friends were cornered in a yard in Orlando East by about 18 blanketed "Russians" on Friday evening and forcibly taken to a kangaroo court where allegations were made against them.

He said they were brutally tortured during the 36-hour ordeal. One of their assailants suggested that they be killed, but the suggestion was overturned by another man who said they should first point out some of their friends who were operating with them.

"One of the 'Russians' told us that they were from Lesotho and had come up to Johannesburg to sort the 'siyanyinyovas'.

"We were denied food and toilet facilities for the better part of our stay in the garage," he said.

Miss Portia Pooe, the sister of Oscar, told the *Sowetan* that her brother was the only one of the youths who was fetched from home.

According to the councillor, the men who fetched the youths are not "Russians" but Soweto council workers who operate in his ward as committee members. He denied they carried any firearms.

He said the youths had not necessarily been kept at his home to be assaulted, but to point out some places and where their accomplices lived.

He said because of their youth, he and the complainants had decided against getting them arrested. What was wanted of them, he said, was to admit to their deeds.

"It is untrue to say they were not given food or allowed toilet facilities. In fact, they even left some of the food we provided them with," he said.

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Mr L M MATHABATHE and Dr A Thomas, director of the Johannesburg Welfare Society, plant the first tree at the sod-turning ceremony at Diepkloof.

Care for freed children

Soweto
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A FAMILY Resources Centre, to care among other things, for children released from detention will open in Diepkloof, Soweto later this year.

This was announced by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society at the sod-turning ceremony at the site where the centre will be built.

The project, to be run by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, will have three main functions of providing a day care and after school care for children, and an adult learning section — to help people with skills for employment and to teach them effective parenting skills.

An important role to

be played by the centre will be the establishment of a *Crisis Section*, which will care for children released from detention and their families and to help them find their footing back in the community.

The centre is estimated to cost R621 000

Save the Children Fund, an organisation in the United Kingdom is to give a helping hand.

The centre is also intended to function as a multi-purpose establishment for various projects to be run by the society in Soweto. It will provide a fixed base from where the society can render its service directly to the community.

CAH Times 3/5/87 (298)

Teacher gets 4 years for molesting boys

A FORMER teacher, convicted of sexually molesting minor boys while under a suspended sentence for similar offences, was yesterday jailed for four years and one month by a Wynberg Regional Court.

Christopher Paul Wade, 42, of Queens Road, Rondebosch, pleaded guilty to and was convicted of five counts of indecently assaulting boys aged between 11 and 15 and sodomising a boy aged 15.

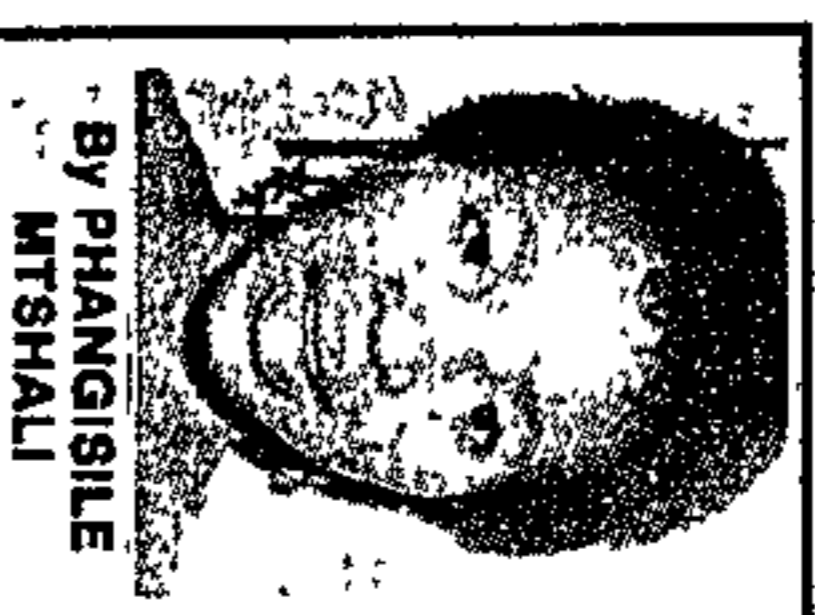
The offences took place between 1982 and March this year.

On each of the indecent assault counts Wade was sentenced to nine months, of which four months were suspended for five years. For committing sodomy he was jailed for two years.

Mr A S McCarthy was the magistrate. Miss E Beartman prosecuted. Miss F Anderson appeared for Wade.

CHILD SEX GAM

Sowetan 2/5/89 298

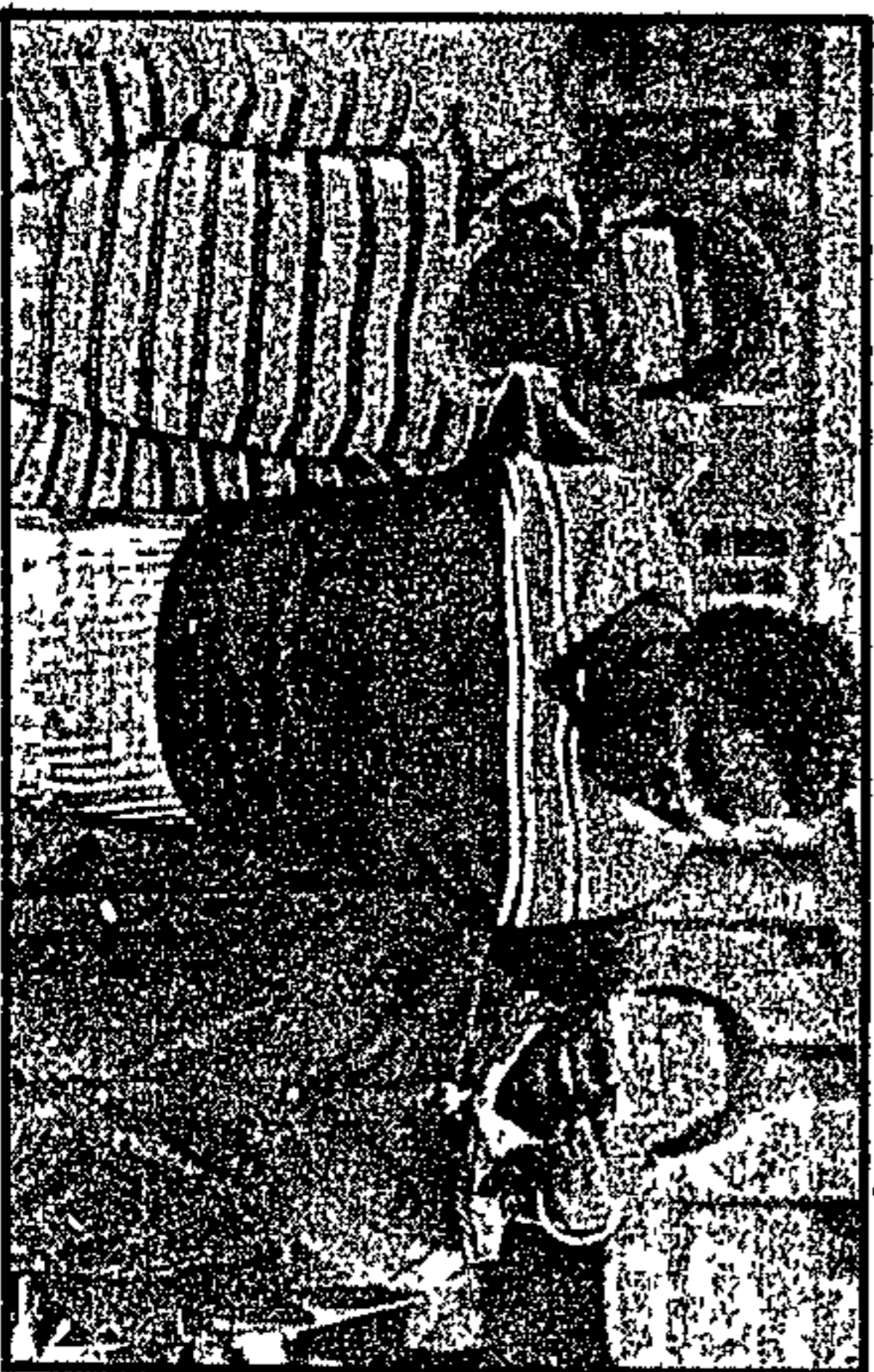


By PHANGISILE MTSHALI



ROSE and Buzani ... sold to hostel inmates in a "sex-for-sale" racket. Pic PAUL TSHABALALA

A SEX racket in which girls aged 14 to 16 are taken from rural areas to hostels on the East Rand for "sex-for-sale" romps with migrant labourers has been discovered by the Sowetan.



MISS NOMAKHAYA MATHETHA (centre) comforts two teenage girls who are victims of sex racketeers.

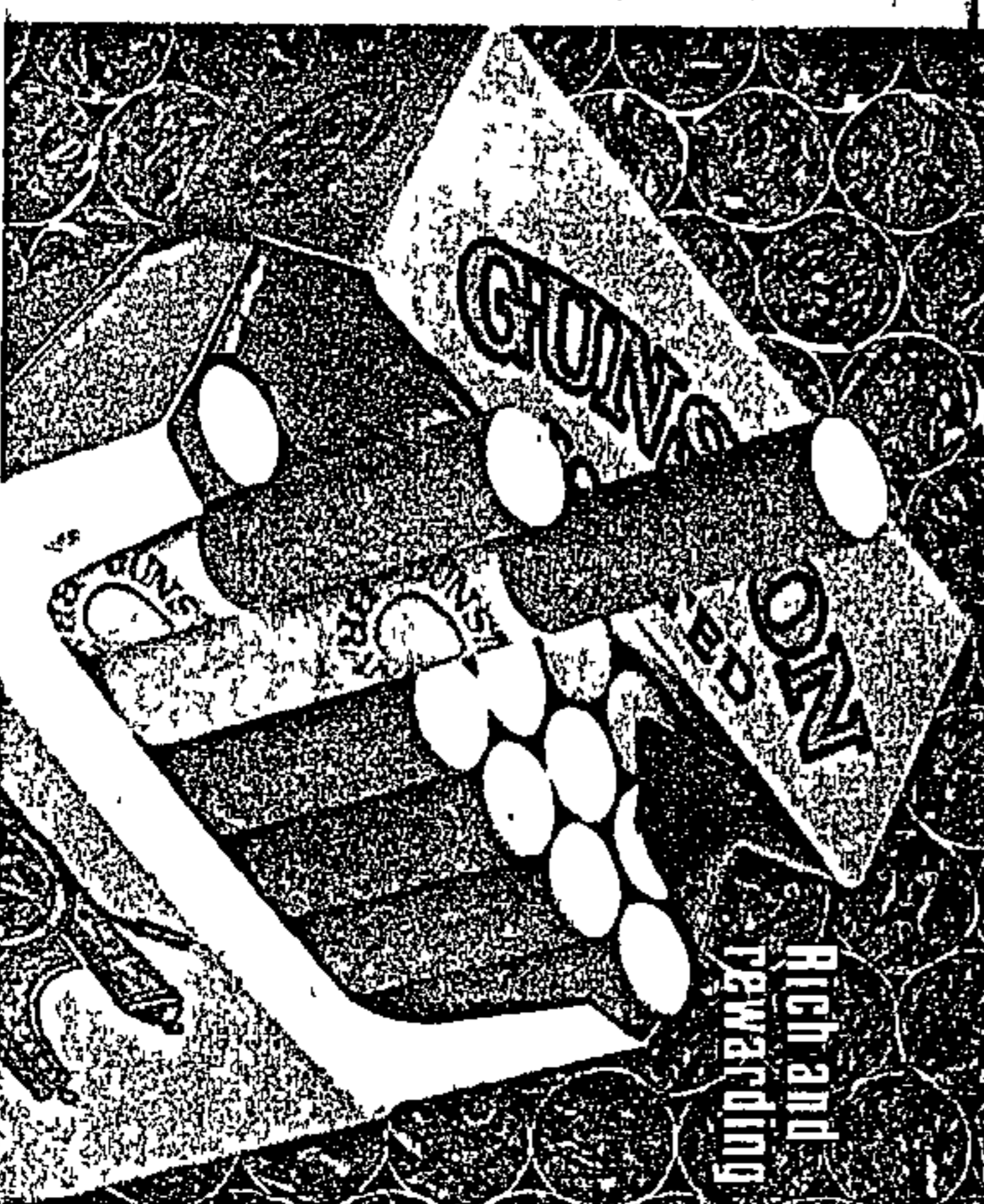
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The mastermind behind the racket is said to be a 29-year-old Xhosa woman who travels all over the country in search of women. Her name is known to the Sowetan. A 15-year-old girl, Rose, told the Sowetan that she and four other girls were trucked by the woman into leaving their Port Shepstone, Natal, homes for Johannesburg where she sold them to hostel inmates for R5 a session.

"She told us she will employ us 'to sell certain

Get closer to flavour

Rich and rewarding



Plans to cut African child deaths by half

THE United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) aims to work closely with national governments, non-governmental organisations and parents in Africa to find ways to protect the lives of children and promote their development.

This was said by Unicef assistant representative in Botswana, Scholarstica Kimaryo, when officially opening a three-day Child-to-Child workshop at Mmankgodi village about 32km south-west of Gaborone.

The state of children in many parts of the world was bad, and on the African continent alone, more than four million children die each year before their fifth birthday due to causes which could be prevented, she told delegates.

She said that was why Unicef was doubling its efforts in working with national governments and other agencies to help achieve the goal of health for all by the year 2 000.

Kimaryo said that since 1982 Unicef had promoted the acceleration of child survival and development programme activities – with the objective of reducing the number of child deaths by the year 2 000 by half.

Almost all health experts agreed that a revolution in child health care was both possible and necessary.

She also said the government of Botswana should be commended for having reduced the number of child deaths over recent years.

Kimaryo said what was needed now were more people to spread the simple message about how parents could protect their children from dying of preventable diseases.

"The Botswana Child-to-Child Foundation needs to be highly congratulated for introducing and supporting the Child-to-Child programme throughout the country," said Kimaryo.

She said this was an excellent programme, which teaches and encourages primary school children to look after their younger brothers and sisters.

Simple games and role plays are taught to the children so that they can begin to acquire basic knowledge about improved health.

A recent Unicef report entitled *Children on the Frontline*, states that infant mortality rates in Angola and Mozambique are now estimated to be the highest in the world. The underlying cause, according to the report, is underdevelopment "compounded by war and economic destabilisation, and the resulting setbacks and dislocation".

The nine countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe – have a total population of some 70-million.

Out of approximately 3,5-million births, some 750 000 children die before the age of five, states the Unicef report. The approximately 15-million children in Mozambique make up about a third of this total. – Sapa

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1/4/89

Growing need for child-care workers

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C. J. J. J.
20/4/89

By LULAMA LUTI

ABANDONED and neglected children who are placed in children's homes are difficult to handle and sometimes need specialised treatment.

As a result there is a growing need for trained personnel in children's homes.

This emerged at a function held by the National Association for Child Care Workers (NACCW) to form a trust fund which will enable the NACCW to train staff at the homes.

The trust fund will provide for the ongoing training of directors and staff for the children's homes, where about 20 000 children are in residential care.

According to the NACCW's Transvaal regional director, Di Levine, previous government policy was that children's homes be established in the so-called homelands, with the result that there were fewer facilities in urban areas.

Because of a shift in policy, more organisations were coming forward to help in the establishment of children's homes in urban areas.

Levine said this had created a dire need for trained staff, who work with more than 10 difficult children at a time.

"Long working hours, poor salaries and a lack of professional support result in one third of child care professionals leaving their jobs annually.

"This means the children, who need sophisticated treatment to learn how to

Neglected 20 000 need care

cope with the outside world, gain little from their time in care," she said.

Levine said the organisation's biggest child care service was provided in the KwaZulu areas, where they also co-ordinated the training of people to deal with street children.

"There has been an emergence of organisations that deal with children's problems, particularly in the Western Cape.

"We have had people coming to us for help from places such as Ciskei and Transkei, but we can't because we don't have tutors.

"What we are trying to do is to translate the courses into their own languages," she said.

Levine pointed out that child care services struggled in rural areas, where there were many cases of child neglect.

"Unlike urban areas, where child neglect is often the result of the parents' drinking or psychological problems, cases in rural areas are largely attributable to mass poverty and because old women usually have to look after the children."

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Stompie also fought struggle as a musician in Tumahole

By BONGANI HLATSHWAYO

YOUTH activist Stompie Mokhetisi Sepei was not only a political militant, but was also a reggae musician of some renown in Tumahole township in Parys.

This surfaced recently when the group he used to play with, Parakletos — which means helper in Greek — recorded an album called Stompie — which is dedicated to the 13-year-old youth leader.

Stompie's decomposing body was found in Soweto in January after he was allegedly abducted by the controversial Mandela United Football Club. Parakletos was formed in 1985 in Tumahole at the height of riots across the country. The youths started playing with self-made instruments that included guitars and drums made of tyre tubes.

The line-up was Caleni Dominic on drums, Samane Moore on lead vocals, Mene Ramella on keyboards, Rhee Ratihlo on keyboards, Hash Maruma on backing vocals, Khankie Ramatsibe on bass and Stompie Sepei as backing vocalist. They are still together, except for Stompie.

In 1985 and 1986, Parakletos played their original reggae compositions on street corners in Tumahole, until they were helped by local businessman Thabo Mosa, who bought them instruments — which led to the recording.

Said Mosa, "Stompie stood for the principles contained in the name Parakletos. He was always helping someone."

Added Ramatsibe, "The state of emergency separated us from Stompie. He was still a member of the band when he met his death."



Stompie Sepei



Parakletos... Stompie Sepei's band on the dusty streets of Tumahole have dedicated an album to him — called Stompie.

Bara's ultra-modern medical unit opened

THE development of Soweto's medical facilities was of vital importance because of the steadily increasing population.

facilities to Bara at the highest level. The hospital had developed into a 2 780-bed hospital with some of the best modern equipment available. Hough-

Swazi passports invalid

THE Swaziland Interior Ministry has called for the surrender of all international and diplomatic Swazi passports.

Pledge to help

Churches provide school transport for farm children

By DAN DHLAMINI

THE Northern Cape and Western Transvaal Regional Councils of Churches have pledged themselves to assist farm school children.

Reverend Harold Brooks, organising secretary of the Potchefstroom-based Western Transvaal Regional Council of Churches, told *City Press* that the government subsidised transport for Indian, coloured and white pupils living on the farms but not blacks.

Brooks said the church had introduced the Sizanani Enrichment Programme to help victims of apartheid in the rural areas.

He said a major problem of black farm children was the long distances they walked to schools.

Said Brooks: "For some of those who stay on a bus route, their parents must pay R5 for a weekly ticket out of their meagre salaries as farm labourers. Our survey has revealed that workers in the Potchefstroom district earn between R120 and R230 per month."

Brooks said the church had been assisting these people since last year by paying half their travelling costs.

He said the council had written two letters to the Department of Education and Training requesting them to provide transport for the farm students, but to no avail.

A copy of a letter from the DET, dated February 2, in which the Council was informed that the DET could not assist farm pupils with transport, is in the possession of *City Press*.

Brooks added that white farmers employing the parents of the farm pupils had not responded to the church's request.

A number of pupils whose parents work at the South African Defence Force's military base in Potchefstroom, who had been receiving a transport subsidy from Sizanani, are being provided with transport by the army this year.

Said Brooks: "By helping these children to go to school does not mean that we agree with the inferior Bantu Education system, but we are doing it from a compassionate point of view as a church. We do not want to see them being eternal slaves of the farming industry, which is monopolised by whites."

Brooks appealed to black businesspeople to contribute towards the project, which cost more than R12 000 last year to assist 107 pupils from Potchefstroom's Machavie, Smithfield, Rooikraal and Boskop farms.

The 107 pupils whose parents have this year requested Sizanani to help with transport stay between 18km and 27km from Ikageng township where they attend school.

"We also intend introducing a feeding scheme as well as an educational consultation project to monitor the plight of schoolchildren and other problems in black education," said Brooks.

He told *City Press* that the Regional Council of Churches contemplated buying a school bus for farm students because of the problems encountered with transport operators.

He said he feared that now that winter was here, many farm pupils would drop out of school.

kids

Day's jail term cut to 18 months

CHT Times 29/4/89
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BY RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

JAILED child molestor Glynn Day yesterday succeeded in getting his 4½-year sentence reduced to 18 months.

One of the conditions was that once released he may not teach males younger than 19 nor live in the same house for the next five years.

Judge President Mr G G A Munnik — with Mr Justice G Friedman concurring — set aside the previous sentences and substituted one of six years of 4½ was suspended for five years.

During the period of suspension, Day, a self-confessed paedophile — may not:

- Commit any offence of a sexual nature involving a male person under 19;
- With or without remuneration engage in any occupation or profession involving teaching any male child under the age of 19;
- Live in the same dwelling as any male younger than 19.

Within one week of his release from prison after serving the unsuspended portion of his sentence, Day must report to Valkenberg Hospital for treatment.

Mr Justice Munnik said he did not think a completely suspended sentence was appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

"When dealing with this type of offender — compulsive paedophile — the main object of sentence should be to strike a balance between his punishment and his possible rehabilitation, the latter being not only in his own interest, but in the interests of young people with whom he may come into contact," the judge said.

Mr P Stavn appeared for the attorney-general. Mrs G M M Letagen, instructed by Ince Wood and Reubenheimer, appeared for Day.

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Wide disparity in sentences

by GILL TURNBULL
Weekend Argus Reporter

IN the 10 months between Glyn Day's sentence and appeal, there has been a wide disparity in sentences given by different magistrates for child abuse.

In sentencing these offenders the magistrate has taken into account:

- A plea of guilty indicating remorse.
- Whether sodomy was involved.
- Number of victims for which he was convicted.
- A diagnosis of paedophilia, because if so, he is incurable.
- Was force an element of the offence.
- Is the accused wealthy enough to pay a suitable fine.
- Evidence, if any, on psychological or physical trauma suffered by the victims.

Among those who have been sentenced for child abuse during the past 14 months are:

■ Cape Town Magistrate's Court: Greek businessman, Spyridon Kontogiannis, 56, of Camps Bay — fined R1 100 for sexually molesting two girls, aged 13, at his house in Woodstock and for possessing pornographic material.

■ Durban Regional Court: David Johannes Scholtz, 33 — jailed for 18 months for indecently assaulting a 15-year-old boy who was living with him. He pleaded guilty.

■ Durban Regional Court: Arjun Naicker, 22 — jailed for seven years for sodomising two boys, 11 and 13 years, on one occasion. Force was an element. He pleaded guilty.

■ Wynberg Regional Court: Ian Knipe, 37 — sentenced to one year in jail for sodomising a 17-year-old plus one year conditionally suspended for five years. He was also fined R300

(or 150 days) for indecent assault. He pleaded not guilty.

■ Wynberg Regional Court: Patrick Venner, 22 — convicted of sexually molesting two boys aged six and eight. Fined R3 000. He was also sentenced to 18 months imprisonment conditionally suspended for five years. He pleaded guilty.

■ Parow Regional Court: Johannes Jacobus van Zyl, 34 — jailed for an effective 5½ years for ten counts of sodomy, indecent assault and assault on boys aged seven to 17 over 19 years. He pleaded guilty.

■ Wynberg Regional Court: Paul Marcelle, 46 — paedophile school teacher. Fined R3 000 plus three years imprisonment suspended for five years for two counts of indecent assault and one of attempted indecent assault on three schoolboys. He pleaded guilty.

■ Cape Town Regional Court: Kevin Lucas, 43 — fined R3 000 plus four years imprisonment conditionally suspended for five years on condition he continue with psychological treatment for 18 months. He was convicted of indecently assaulting two teenaged boys between March 1981 and July 1987.

■ Bloemfontein Regional Court: Maria Vollgraaff, 23 — teacher at Grey College Primary School. Fined R3 000 plus 18 months imprisonment suspended for five years for having sex with three boys.

■ Wynberg Regional Court: Businessman John Logan, 55 — diagnosed paedophile. Fined R13 000 plus six years conditionally suspended for five years for committing immoral or indecent acts with seven boys.

■ Johannesburg Regional Court: Actor Don Lamprecht, 48. Fined R10 000 plus three year imprisonment conditionally suspended for five years for sodomising two teenage boys and committing indecent or immoral acts with four.

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A CHILD'S NIGHTMARE

Weekend
FOCUS
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“If it happened to my child, I’d shoot the bastard responsible ... castrate him ... want to see him locked in prison and the key thrown away...”

“Too drastic ... They should be given a chance ... some form of treatment ... rehabilitation...”

These are laymen’s solutions to the sentencing of paedophiles and child abusers — solutions which range from the barbaric to the ridiculous. The experts, it seems, are just as divided in their opinions on how best to deal with people who molest children.

The police may be cracking the child abuse iceberg, protecting our children and bringing molesters before the courts, but their good work has created a new problem: what to do with the convicted abuser.

Society’s desire for retribution (the need to see “justice” done) must be balanced against the offender’s right not to be judged so harshly that he cannot eventually be readmitted to society after paying his “dues”.

THE public in general seems to feel that abusers are being “punished” too lightly because many are fined and given suspended sentences instead of long imprisonment.

There will always be arguments for and against the “punishment” meted out to those responsible for one of society’s most shocking crimes.

Yet when it comes to paedophilia the problem is doubly complicated by two additional factors, according to a leading Cape Town psychiatrist:

Professionals and public have mixed reactions to child abuse

“So, the man who goes to prison may be treated there, but he will be treated in a sterile environment devoid of the temptations he would face in society

“You cannot assess this man properly because you have removed him from his problem. He will pay his ‘dues’ (his term in prison), but will emerge from prison still a paedophile and will probably go out and molest a child again.

“The first man — the one given a suspended sentence — has not been removed from society and the temptations which got him into trouble in the first place.

“Under treatment, this man can be assessed quite accurately and his impulses controlled,” said the psychologist.

“The most important factor we look at is the person himself ... whether he wants to control that urge willingly or not and I think our magistrates are also taking that aspect into account.”

THE South African Department of Prisons do treat imprisoned paedophiles and the treatment does not differ from that received while still in society, according to a spokesman for the



by MARK STANSFIELD, Weekend Argus Reporter

Judge reduces Day’s sentence

THE Judge-President of the Cape Supreme Court, Justice Munnik, with the concurrence of Justice Friedman, yesterday set aside convicted paedophile Glynn Day’s 4½-year prison sentence handed down by a city magistrate on June 16 last year.

Justice Munnik reduced the sentence to an effective 18-months on the seven counts of committing indecent or immoral acts with boys, aged 12 and 13, Day was convicted of by the magistrate, Mr A S McCarthy. All seven convictions were taken as one for the purpose

of compulsion governing his actions, but chose not to continue.

“His excuses in this regard are completely unacceptable,” Justice Munnik continued.

“It seems to me that these factors, together with the advantages it would have in bringing home to the appellant what imprisonment involves and thus increasing the prospects of his complying with the conditions of suspension, call for a short period of effective imprisonment, coupled with a substantial suspended period.

paedophile cannot be cured and doctors and lawyers cannot agree on the definition of a paedophile

In law, a paedophile is classified as anyone who molests, interferes with or has sex with a boy under the age of 19 or a girl under the age of 16.

In medical terms, a paedophile is a person who interferes with, molests or has sex with any pre-pubescent child

The psychologist said "So, in actual fact, many being tried in South Africa for paedophilia are not paedophiles in a medical sense because they molested teenagers, not prepubescent children

"If it is accepted that paedophilia is incurable then a harsh prison sentence cannot be the solution, even if they are treated while serving their sentence

"Once a paedophile, always a paedophile... all we can do is attempt to control his impulsive behaviour," he added

I HAVE the highest respect for our courts and feel magistrates use their discretion admirably. The public must be made aware that magistrates weigh all the factors before sentencing

"There were two recent cases which show what at first appears to be a discrepancy when it came to sentencing yet, when all the factors are weighed it can be seen why these sentences were appropriate under the circumstances

"In the first case, we had a highly intelligent man who realised he had been doing wrong. In his case, a harsh prison term would not have 'cured' him of his behaviour.

"In fact, the opposite would probably have been achieved; he would have been crushed by the penal system and, after paying his 'dues', would emerge a resentful, twisted character with not only paedophilia to contend with, but other mental disorders and stresses as well.

"In the second case, we had a paedophile who under assessment showed no remorse... a man considered a danger to society if let loose.

"Both these men are incurable.

THE first man was given a suspended sentence, a heavy fine and made to undergo treatment. The second man was imprisoned

"The worrying aspect in both these cases is the fact that these people cannot be cured.

separateness. Whether treated outside or inside prison the same methods apply.

The paedophile can be chemically castrated, his sexual urges controlled chemically, he can be given aversion therapy or he can be counselled on his behaviour. It must, however, be kept in mind that paedophilia is incurable

Aversion therapy sounds barbaric. The offender is usually shown photographs of young children and severely shocked at the same time.

The psychologist said: "It's the old Pavlovian situation because eventually the person shuns any contact for fear of the pain.

"This method of treatment must be renewed after a period of time because the impulse wears off

"Chemical inhibition of the sexual desire or chemical castration is also only a temporary measure because as soon as the patient stops taking the chemical they revert to normal.

Stuck with the memory

MANY have been trapped for years in a world of silence — suffering alone with their fears and anxiety for so long that they may never fully recover.

They re-live their abuse in nightmares and the stomach-wrenching fear of seemingly unrelated places, events and scenery.

Rita Beyers (not her real name), for example, is now seven years old. She is terrified of bushes. If you are not aware of Rita's history her fear of bushes seems unfounded.

Yet whenever Rita walks near dense bush she recalls the viciousness of her uncle's attack. She remembers that her uncle was her close friend — yet he molested and raped her.

She screams in panic because indelibly imprinted on her mind is the fact that she was left for dead — in a clump of Cape Flats bushes. She screams as the terrifying web of her nightmares surrounds her.

Rita is being treated for her phobia by Ms Pandy Neser, a clinical psychologist attached to the Rondebosch Children's Home.

"On the counselling aspect, it would appear that a paedophile's fixation is too deep-seated to be rectified by means of any psycho-therapeutic method," he said

IT sounds like a Catch 22 situation.

"The argument of whether a person be sent to prison or not for such a crime will never be settled. The only thing we can hope to do is assess these people accurately and hope that their urges can be controlled

"For that, we need a person willing to co-operate. For those unwilling the only solution is to remove them from society," he concluded

A Department of Prisons spokesman said participation in any prison-run treatment programme was voluntary and that "the effectiveness of a treatment programme is determined by the seriousness and nature of the problem as well as the motivation of the offender to change."

RITA's story is just one of the many currently being dealt with by clinical psychologists in South Africa as the toll of child abuse and its effects on the victims begin to surface.

The victims include adults — disturbed as a direct result of child abuse.

The adults are the hardest to counsel because they were themselves abused as children, but kept their "guilt" hidden — sometimes for up to 20 years. They had no where to turn to until now.

For many the exposure of their tormentors and their shame was a relief, but they will never fully recover. Their nightmares "secretive" past is too deep-seated.

A witness in the Glyn Day case, for example, expressed incredible anger while giving evidence. Eventually he cried and said the sordid event had changed his whole life. He told the court he felt like hitting Day.

TODAY the same boy is being helped to overcome his "guilt" and his fears. He is placid and beginning to cope with a life shat-

terrace, but the judge, Mr. Justice Mummik, handed down at 2.30pm yesterday.

In his written appeal judgement, Justice Mummik said that Day's case differed from cases of sexual violence but that there was some evidence that Day's behaviour left mental scars and that it was probable that the memory of what happened and the humiliation would remain with his victims for the rest of their lives.

It was very important to note that Day had stopped molesting children for a period in 1981 and that psychiatrist, Dr T Zabow, had given evidence that Day probably stopped because he feared criminal proceedings would be taken against him.

DAY had voluntarily — before his arrest — gone for treatment but had stopped for no apparent reason.

"The appellant by continuing his treatment, had the opportunity of escaping from the web

tered by a paedophile when he was too young to understand the nature of the crime.

Mr Chris Giles, a prominent Peninsula child psychologist, said many of the children would never fully recover and most would probably have to deal with the trauma of their abuse for the rest of their lives.

Yet for others there was a ray of light, a beacon of hope shining at the end of their evil-shrouded tunnels.

"Some of the children are remarkably resilient. They understand what has happened and don't take it personally. Others stay immersed in a topsy-turvy world of lies and deception and take a comparatively long time to recover.

"The prognosis for recovery varies according to the individual."

Mr Giles said most psychologists saw the whole process — from detection to prosecution of the offender and eventual counselling of the victim — as "treatment", part of the healing process and designed to contribute to our children living in safety.

the accused, advantage of a short term of effective imprisonment, coupled with a long term of suspended imprisonment, is that the long term goal of reducing the risk to children generally would be best served by his being subjected sooner to what I regard on the evidence as potentially the more effective form of treatment, namely that provided by Valkenberg Hospital," he said.

Justice Mummik said treatment facilities in Pollsmoor were not adequate and that the prison psychiatrist did not have the experience to deal with paedophile cases

HE therefore set aside the magistrate's sentence and substituted a six-year term of imprisonment with 4½ years suspended for five years on condition that during the period of suspension, Day does not:

■ Commit indecent or immoral acts or have sex with girls under the age of 16 or boys under 19, or any offence of a sexual nature involving a male person under the age of 19 years.

■ Engage with or without remuneration in any occupation or profession which involves teaching or training any male child under the age of 19 years or organising or supervising any activity of whatsoever nature, in which the participation of any male person under the age of 19 years is involved.

■ Reside in the same dwelling as any male person under the age of 19 years.

■ Reports in person, within one week from the date of his release from prison to the superintendent of Valkenberg Hospital and undergoes treatment prescribed during the five years of suspension.

■ Reports in person within two weeks after his release from prison to the officer in charge of the Service Office of the Department of Health Services and Welfare, Cape Town and to the officer in charge of the SAP's Child Protection Unit, Cape Town and thereafter on the last Friday of every month during his suspended sentence.

■ Furnishes the probation officer and officer in charge at the places he is compelled to report to with written proof that he was complying with these conditions.

5 more held in
sex ring swoop

CITY detectives have arrested five more men allegedly linked to the massive child sex ring operating in the Peninsula.

The men, aged between 30 and 67, have appeared in court but were not asked to plead.

Before the recent arrests, detectives of the Peninsula's Child Protection Unit had already arrested three men allegedly involved in the ring, believed to be the largest sex ring operating in the Peninsula.

Detectives had identified 15 alleged molesters in the ring.

At least 25 boys, aged between 12 and 17, were swopped among the ring's members.

5248

Most black children die of malnutrition

By ALINAH DUBE

MORE than 60 percent of deaths among black children in South Africa were due to nutritional deficiencies, Professor P. W. W. Coetzer, head of the department of community services at Medunsa said.

He was speaking at a five-day nutrition and health course held at the university. He said the number of black children dying of malnutrition, prematurity, gastro-enteritis and infection were the highest in 1985. According to percentage figures released, 16,1 percent Asians, 60,6 blacks, 40,7 coloureds and 9,3 white children died of the same type of diseases.

"In a Bophuthatswana hospital, malnutrition was the main cause of death in children under two years of age and prematurity was the chief cause of death among perinatal conditions. The main cause of death due to infections was gastro-enteritis.

"In adults hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular accidents featured in the 15 most common causes of death," Prof Coetzer said.



THESE women and children queue every day at a tap in Mshenguville, Soweto, unaware of the nutritional dangers this water poses to their health.

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Pupils restricted

FOUR Upington high school pupils have become the first released detainees in the Northern Cape town to be slapped with heavy restrictions orders.

Brothers Edward (20) and Elliot Presente, 18, Henry Mchauli, 19, and Patrick Williams, 17, all Paballelo Senior Secondary School pupils, were released last week after being held for more than two months under the state of emergency.

They are confined to their homes at night and have to report to the Upington police station.

They may not speak to the Press and are prevented from participating in the activities of Upington youth and student organisations.

"My son didn't do anything so terrible that he has to be so heavily restricted. I am not at all happy with the situation," said a shocked Mrs Maria Williams, mother of Patrick Williams.

The four pupils were released last week with their school facing a new crisis over the recent enrolment of former Kimberley policeman known as "Cat" Dikela to their school.

The ex-policeman is said to have left the school "on his own accord" after a protest by pupils against his presence in their Standard 8 class.

Paballelo Senior Secondary School principal Mr Jimmy Basson this refused to comment on the incident.

However, he confirmed that the former policeman had left the school and that "everything was now back to normal".

After pupils protested against the presence of Dikela in their class.

Recently two Upington students Simon Mnyaka, and Daniel Tom, also detained in February, were banished from their home town on their release, but this ban was overturned after their lawyers made representations to the police.

According to the Human Rights Commission (HRC) more than 80 detainees who have released have been restricted.

Mothers speak of sons' ordeals

LONDON — The mothers of two African National Congress members are presently touring England to highlight the plight of detainees and political prisoners in South Africa.

Mrs Andrina Forbes, mother of Ashley Forbes, who is serving 14 years on Robben Island, and Mrs Ivy Kriel, mother of Ashley Kriel, who was shot dead by police in July 1987, are the guests of SATIS, South Africa the Imprisoned Society.

Mrs Forbes said she was in England to tell the world

that her son, and others in jail and detention in South Africa, were in jail "because of their beliefs and their convictions".

The mothers are speaking at meetings across England, recounting the stories of their sons' harassment.

Said Forbes: "I do not think young people should be locked up in prison where their lives are wasted. Their talents and energy should be used for the good of the community.

She talked of the pain and worry when her son was on the run and after he was arrested.

It was at the time that



Andrina Forbes

Ashley Kriel had been shot, she said.

"I didn't know if my son was alive or dead."

During his trial, she said, it had hurt her to see her son caged up.

"Ashley was such a restless and energetic child. Such a freedom-loving person."

Forbes said she started writing poetry after her son went on the run. The creative exercise helped "relieve the tension".

One of her poignant poems, which she carries with her in her handbag, is about a visit by the families to the trialists in Pollsmoor.

She writes "Curbed within four walls, their caged eyes, watch us turn away, to go outside, to leave them behind".

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Day appeals against 'severe' prison term

Supreme Court Reporter

JAILED child molester Glynn Day yesterday appealed in the Supreme Court against his "excessively severe and inappropriate" sentence.

On June 16 last year Day was convicted on six counts of committing indecent acts with boys under the age of 19 and sentenced to an effective four-and-a-half years' imprisonment. On a seventh charge he was fined R250 (or three months) and a further 18 months was conditionally suspended for five years.

After hearing argument, the Judge-President, Mr Justice G G A Munnik, reserved judgment.

Mrs G M M Lategan, for Day, said he was a paedophile and his sexual urges could be controlled only through treatment but never cured.

The trial court had erred in finding that society could best be protected through a lengthy prison term. The court should instead have asked itself if prison was the best place to attempt rehabilitation.

The court should guard against setting a precedent of lengthy imprisonment, Mrs Lategan said.

Mr P Steyn, for the Attorney-General, said Day could never be cured and would always be a danger to children.

He had a de facto first offence when in 1981 he was found to have molested children. He was ordered to stop working with children and undergo therapy but six months later he again started teaching children and molesting boys.

Court clears teacher

Staff Reporter

A MITCHELLS PLAIN primary school teacher was acquitted in Wynberg Regional Court yesterday and discharged on one count of attempted rape and 18 counts of indecently assaulting or committing indecent acts with girl pupils

The state closed the case against Mr Albert William Walters, 51, of Westridge, Mitchells Plain, due to insufficient evidence after hearing witnesses on four of the 19 counts.

The offences had allegedly been committed against the girls, aged between 10 and 15 years old, between 1985 and 1988.

After the verdict, Mr Walters said his position as acting deputy headmaster of the school was suspended on February



ACQUITTED ... Mr A W Walters outside Wynberg Regional Court after being found not guilty of 18 charges of indecently assaulting girl pupils and one count of attempted rape.

28 this year.

He said the past few months were "traumatic because I suddenly didn't have anything to do and began to believe that perhaps I was guilty".

Describing himself as one of "the most popular teachers in the school", Mr Walters added that he thought the cases had been brought against him because of "one weakness that I have: I cane the pupils when they do not do their work" and the fact that the children had been informed about child abuse.

Mr Walters's attorney, Mr Sidney Petersen, said he would apply to the relevant education department to have Mr Walters's post reinstated.

Mr A S McCarthy was the magistrate, Miss E Baartman prosecuted

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case of minor assaults, while complaints of serious assault are reported to the South African Police without delay for investigation in order that the legal process may take its normal course.

In total 1 035 prisoners were injured in such a manner as a result of assaults by fellow-prisoners in the following prisons, that they had to be referred to prison hospitals or hospitals outside prisons.

Hawequa	Klerksdorp Male
Malmesbury	Kuruman
Beaufort West	Rustenburg Male
Barberton Medium B	Hennenman
Barberton Medium A	Kroonstad Medium A
Barberton Male and Female	Kroonstad Medium B
Caledon	Ventersburg
Colesberg	Virginia Male
Nelspruit	Leeuwkop Medium A
Baviaanspoort Maximum	Leeuwkop Medium C
Nylstroom	Heidelberg Male
Pietersburg	East London Medium A
Ermelo	East London Female
Geluk	Oudtshoorn
Standerton Medium A	Pietermaritzburg Medium A
Frankfort	Seventeen
Brandfort	Somerset East
Grootvlei Medium	Pollsmoor Maximum
General J C Steyn	Pollsmoor Female
Grootvlei Maximum	Patensie
Glencoe	Piet Retief
Brandvlei Maximum	St Albans Medium
Brandvlei Medium	St Albans Maximum
Heiderstroom Medium	Swellendam
Heiderstroom Maximum	Brits
De Aar	Lospertonien
Durban Female	Pretoria Central
Durban Medium C	Pretoria
Durban Medium B	Voorberg
Dundee	Victor Verster Maximum
George Male	Victor Verster Medium B
Middelburg (Cape) Male	Waterval
Groenpunt Maximum	Waterval Medium B
Goedemoed Medium B	Waterval Medium A
Groenpunt Medium	Empangeni
Vereeniging Male	Modderbee
Johannesburg Medium C	Middelburg (Transvaal)
Johannesburg Female	Witbank Male
Johannesburg Medium A	Buffelsjagrivier
Kandasput	Dwaarsrivier
Kimberley Male	Warmbokkeveld
Ujington Male	Worcester Male
	Zonderwater Medium
	Zonderwater Open

Remission of sentences

339. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any persons sentenced to jail are automatically given any remission of their sentences, if so, what is the nature of this remission,

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- (2) whether any categories of prisoners are excluded from receiving such a remission; if so, (a) which categories and (b) why? B738E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) No. Prisons Regulation 119 furthermore states *inter alia* that remission of sentence is not a right which a prisoner may legally claim.

- (2) No. Prisons Regulation 119 does, however, make provision for certain offences/sentences in respect of which no remission of sentence is granted.
(a) and (b) Fall away

Persons under 18: awaiting trial

385. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons under the age of 18 years were awaiting trial in prisons as at 31 December 1988?

B787E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

645

Section 29 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) stipulates *inter alia* that a person under the age of eighteen years who is accused of having committed an offence shall, before his conviction, not be detained in a prison unless his detention is necessary and no suitable place of detention mentioned in the Child Care Act is available for his detention. In deciding on the suitability of the place of detention, the nature of the offence with which a person is charged is taken into account as well as age, sex, character etc.

A juvenile who is detained in terms of Section 29 of the Prisons Act, 1959 shall not be permitted to associate with a person over the age of twenty-one years who is in custody, provided that he may be permitted to associate with such a person in custody who has been charged jointly with him, if the head of the prison is of the opinion that such association will not be detrimental to him. Juveniles are also separated with regard to age groups where facilities permit

Discussions take place regularly between the South African Prisons Service and the local magistrates, prosecutors and the South African Police with a view to keep awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.

Tembisa's young hit hard by theft of the Itsekeng creche's mini-bus

Colleague Paula Fray reports that the Itsekeng creche in Tembisa, the daily home of at least 200 children, has been badly hit by the theft of their mini-bus which means many of their children have to walk to the centre every day.

The creche principal, Sister Mary of the Providence Sisters, says the bus normally started picking up the children from 4.45 am when their parents started leaving for work. The bus was also used to take the children home at night.

Now, not only do the children have to be brought to creche on foot — often arriving with their grannies well after 10 am — but food donations cannot be fetched.

Sister Mary says many of the children do not come to the creche when they cannot be picked up.

They are left at home with elderly parents, family members or with friends.

There is no mental stimulation or food for them.

"When they don't come to the creche they do nothing at home. I worry... some time ago some children died after they ate food

Stoep Talk
OLGA HOROWITZ



from a dirtbin."

At the creche the children are given three meals a day, which include porridge, mealie-ric, soup, a sandwich and fruit. The food is mostly donated.

Her belief that "God will provide" is Sister Mary's mainstay.

She lives up to the name of the school which means "try" even though the conditions are very difficult.

The children come from all sections of Tembisa. As there is no set criteria for entry, no one is turned away.

Although a small fee is charged for the creche and transport, many of the parents cannot afford it — let alone contribute towards a new kombi or temporary transport.

In fact, children are often left overnight and then have to sleep

at the neighbouring convent. Sister Mary says the problem is understandable as many of the parents have temporary jobs and are sometimes unemployed.

The existence of the creche is in itself a "miracle". When a family member brought Sister Mary two children to look after in 1977, a desire to establish a proper creche in Tembisa began to grow.

Starting with an "illegal" creche in a garage, she eventually met up with building contractor Mrs Brigid Harding who helped her with the building of the present creche.

Two rooms, a cloakroom with three small toilets and four small handbasins as well as a kitchen make up the Itsekeng creche. Plans include another room and the creation of a playpark for the children.

Although their most urgent need is for assistance with a kombi or transport for the children, collections of donations, toys and educational projects for the children are also needed.

For more information, telephone Mrs Harding at (011) 975-3621/2/3/4.



Sister Mary with some of the more than 200 children whose day-time home is the Itsekeng creche in Tembisa. Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

ment. He was subjected to an investigation which lasted for days

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Is that not strange?

*Mr A GERBER: I maintain that the complaints against the principal of the Hans Moore High School are of a far more serious nature [Interjections] I repeat my request to the hon the Minister that a commission of inquiry be appointed forthwith into the conduct of the principal. If the hon the Minister does not comply, one could ask whether he is trying to protect his colleague, the hon member for Benoni, in this House. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, after listening to the hon members of the CP, I want to state categorically that the CP proved once again today that they are no friend to the teaching profession and that they have no respect for it [Interjections] As a matter of fact I want to say that the CP is the enemy of the teachers in this country. [Interjections.] The fact of the matter is that here is a principal who made a *bona fide* mistake [Interjections]

*Mr F J LE ROUX: In other words he can *bona fide* do as he likes!

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Brakpan must control himself. The hon the Minister may continue

*The MINISTER: That principal made a *bona fide* mistake and apologised the same day. He did so the very same day! [Interjections.]

I want to ask the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition whether he agrees with the hon member for Witbank, who by means of an interjection—I wrote it down here—shouted, "Get rid of that principal!" I ask the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition whether he agrees with it [Interjections] Does he agree with it? [Interjections] Do you see hon members, one of the hon members of the CP makes an irresponsible interjection and says that we must get rid of a principal who did excellent work, and he did so after the principal had apologised for the *bona fide* mistake that had been made. Anyone of us could have made the same mistake [Interjections]

*Mr F J LE ROUX: You are a *bona fide* mistake!

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition and the hon member for Brakpan must curtail their interjections. The hon the Minister may proceed

*The MINISTER: I want to ask the House and the public to judge. I want to quote to hon members from the first circular that was sent by the principal. [Interjections.] In that he said the following:

Oms is gelukkig om die afgelepe aantal jare 'n bestuursraad te hê wat met toewyding die skool gedien het.

He then mentioned the names of the members of the management board, and that was wrong. He then continued:

Dit sou werklik in ons skool se belang wees as die ses lede weer verkies word. Daar is soveel gevalle waar ander moutewe as diens aan die skool en ouergemeenskap 'n rol speel en uiteindelek sit 'n skool met mense wat nie werklik met die skool iets te doen het nie.

[Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For oral reply.

Own Affairs:

Survey on parents' voluntary contributions to trust funds

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

- (1) Whether he or his Department has conducted a survey on parents' voluntary contributions to trust funds; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom was the survey conducted;
- (2) whether the results of the survey have been made public; if not, why not; if so, when were they made public;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B747E

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

- (1) No, because in terms of the various education ordinances and regulations the power to control and manage these funds vests in the council of the school concerned,
- (a) and (b) fall away;
- (2) falls away,
- (3) no.

Strategy for syllabus/curriculum development

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

- (1) Whether his Department has devised a policy and/or strategy for the consideration of syllabus or curriculum development, if not, why not; if so, what is this policy or strategy;
- (2) whether the functions of syllabus or curriculum development are to be centralized; if so, for what reason,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B748E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, syllabus and curriculum development is based on curriculum research and is done on a cyclic basis. This research and the revision and implementation of syllabuses are co-ordinated by the Network Committee for Curriculum Development on which all four provincial education departments have representation and comment is sought from all interested persons and organisations in and outside education. All syllabuses are approved by the Committee of Heads of Education;
- (2) provincial education departments are co-responsible for curriculum development and the core content is mutually decided upon, after which the provincial education departments may give content to these core subject curricula according to their particular needs. Curriculum development in my department, as in other departments, is subject to the policy regarding the norms and standards which the Minister of National Education may

determine in respect of syllabuses in accordance with the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, No 76 of 1984, section 2(1)(d);

- (3) no.

Mr R M BURROWS. Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister can he give an indication as to whether it is his department's intention to set up a central curricula centre?

The MINISTER: At this moment in time, no

For written reply.

General Affairs:

Prison sentences: persons under 18

272. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons under the age of 18 years were serving prison sentences on (i) 30 June 1988 and (ii) 1 January 1989 and (b) in which prisons were these persons serving sentences?

B592E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) (i) and (ii)

30 June 1988

— 693

31 December 1988

— 673

- (b) 30 June 1988

Allandale
Ruebeek West
Voorberg
Barberton
Nelspruit
Bavanspoort
Louis Trichardt
Nylstroom
Pietersburg
Tzaneen
Bethal
Standerton
Ficksburg
Brandvlei
Caledon
Helderström
Durban
George
Mossel Bay
Oudshoorn
Unondale

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Victoria West	Van Rhynsdorp
Barkly East	Worcester
Bethule	31 December 1988
Burgersdorp	Hawequa
Dordrecht	Malmesbury
Goedemoed	Riebeeck West
Zastron	Staat van Paardeberg
Middelburg (Cape)	Barberton
Groenpunt	Baviaanspoort
Sasolburg	Lous Trichardt
Vereeniging	Nylstroom
Johannesburg	Pietersburg
Kandaspunt	Tzaneen
Nkandla	Bethal
Kuruman	Standerton
Kimberley	Ficksburg
Upington	Brandvlei
De Aar	Caledon
Colesberg	Helderstroom
Richmond (Cape)	Durban
Porchefstroom	Beaufort West
Rysmierbult	George
Bethlehem	Knysna
Kroonstad	Mossel Bay
Harnsmith	Uniondale
Leeuwkop	Victoria West
Modderbee	Bethule
Heidelberg	Burgersdorp
Fort Beaufort	Goedemoed
King William's Town	Middelburg (Cape)
East London	Groenpunt
Queensdown	Sasolburg
Stutterheim	Vereeniging
Ixopo	Johannesburg
Pietermaritzburg	Kandaspunt
Sevontien	Douglas
Greytown	Upington
Kranskop	Klerksdorp
Pollsmoor	Potchefstroom
Grahamstown	Wolmaransstad
Patensie	Kroonstad
Port Elizabeth	Frankfort
St Albans	Leeuwkop
Graaff-Reinet	Modderbee
Pretoria	Heidelberg
Robben Island	King William's Town
Bien Donne	East London
Stellenbosch	Queenstown
Victor Verster	Bulwer
Glencoe	Pietermaritzburg
Newcastle	Sevontien
Waterval	Port Shepstone
Munzini	Pollsmoor
Buffeljagstruyter	Craddock
Robertson	

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Grahamstown
J C Steyn
Patensie
Port Elizabeth
St Albans
Graaff-Reinet
Brits
Pretoria
Voortrekkerhoogte
Walvis Bay
Bien Donne
Newcastle
Waterval
Ladysmith (Natal)
Empangeni
Eshowe
Belfast
Dwaarsrivier
Robertson
Swellendam
Van Rhynsdorp
Worcester
Zonderwater

Prisons for Sentenced Juveniles

The Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) provides for children and juveniles to be incarcerated in prisons under certain circumstances. This principle is applied world-wide and not only in South Africa. The standard rules for the treatment of prisoners which are subscribed to by South Africa, also incorporate the treatment of juveniles in prisons and lay down certain guidelines which were incorporated in the Prisons Act. Prisons for sentenced juveniles were put into operation at the Leeuwkop Prison Command during 1986 and at Pollsmoor Prison Command during 1987. It is envisaged to extend this concept to other regions depending on needs and budget realities.

In regions which do not yet have separate prisons for sentenced juvenile prisoners, they are accommodated in separate sections or cells as far as possible, and depending on their needs, the available programmes are also offered to them as far as feasible.

Generally the intention with these programmes is to equip the juvenile for his successful reintegration into the community after release. The following basic guide-lines are followed

— The achievement of a certain level of education in order to facilitate adaptation into the

community. In other words—acceptable norms and values must be acquired.

— Education and training as the basis of the programme. Depending on the present level of education, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least a Std 4 qualification.

— Meaningful utilization of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release.

— Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalization and in so doing prevent recidivism e.g. maintenance and strengthening of family ties

— The fulfilment of religious needs.

— Healthy physical development through physical training and -care.

Prisoners transferred to mental institutions

273. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice.

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1988? B593E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Fifty eight (58). This figure includes four (4) prisoners who were admitted to the hospital prison for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) as amended.

South African prisons: deaths reported

274. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any deaths were reported in South African prisons in 1988, if so, (a) how many prisoners in each race group died of (i) natural and (ii) unnatural causes in that year and (b) what were the main causes of these (i) natural and (ii) unnatural deaths in respect of each race group;

(2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners; if so, how many in 1988? B594E

Sowetan 28/4/89

Helping kids get better care

By SIZA KOOMA

A TRUST fund has been launched to help in training people in child care services.

A number of South Africa's big name companies have already donated to Child Care Education Trust, the brainchild of the National Association of Child Care Workers.

The NACCW is an independent, non-racial and non-profit organisation affiliated to 80 percent of South Africa's children's homes.

The fund will allow for the ongoing training of children's homes directors and staff who work among 20 000 disturbed children presently in residential care.

The NACCW also hopes that the trust will enable it to eliminate the causes of child care problems. It said there was lack of specialised treatment and trained staff in children's homes to deal with severely disturbed children, including a growing number of sexually abused youngsters.

Court procedure criticised

298
ster 25/4/89.

Sweeping changes for child victims expected

Sweeping changes may be made to court procedures involving child-victims of sexual abuse when the South African Law Commission meets on Thursday to discuss a working paper on children in court, drafted by Mr Justice Pierre Olivier, vice-chairman of the commission.

One possibility is that children could be allowed to give evidence to an educational or clinical psychologist in a separate room adjoining the courtroom, with the court watching questioning through a one-way mirror, said Mr Olivier, who addressed a seminar on child molestation at the University of Pretoria at the weekend.

Questions could then be conveyed by microphone to the psychologist, who would then "translate" it for the child.

Mr Olivier said the present system of giving testimony could be psychologically damaging to the child.

Discredit

Cross-examination was particularly traumatic. It was an ordeal for many adults but even worse for children who were not sufficiently prepared for the alien and sometimes hostile environment of a courtroom.

Although intended to uncover the truth, cross-examination was often used by the defence to "break" the witness and discredit his testimony.

The presiding officer could intervene if questioning was misleading or aggressive but his powers here were limited. If he interfered too often, he could appear to have lost his impartiality and the whole ordeal for the child may then have to be repeated during appeal or revision.

Also traumatic for the victim was the presence of his abuser in court. However, Mr Olivier said the accused was entitled to

Pretoria Correspondent

be present during his trial and to hear all accusations made against him. He could be removed only if he disrupted court proceedings.

And the courts were obliged to treat a child's testimony with caution: "This is not because children lack credibility but because they can be unreliable witnesses. They are not always able to correctly interpret events they have observed."

As a result, a court could not make a conviction solely on the basis of a child's testimony.

In South Africa's legal system, the State had to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that an accused was guilty. Often this meant the accused had to be given the benefit of the doubt, Mr Olivier said.

Consequently there was an extremely low level of convictions in cases of child abuse.

He mentioned a study conducted by Natal's Addington Hospital in 1985 which showed that, out of 43 cases involving sexual assault on children under age of six, there were only three convictions. In 49 cases involving children between six and 12, there were 11 convictions.

Owing to the low level of convictions and possible psychological implications, parents were sometimes reluctant to allow their children to testify.

884/57 (298)

New fund for child care training

By Sue Valentine

Big business has thrown its weight behind the training of children's home directors and staff with the launch of the Child Care Education Trust today.

The only umbrella body addressing South Africa's child care crisis, the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW), has won the support of numerous companies for a trust fund to educate the staff in children's homes.

The main thrust of NACCW's work is training, particularly of non-matriculants who comprise the majority of child-care workers. Short courses aimed at training senior and middle management in homes in areas of counselling skills, human sexuality and staff supervision are also offered.

All too often, those who bear the brunt of treating the 20 000 disturbed children now in residential care do not have the training to provide sophisticated treatment.

The Transvaal Regional Director of NACCW, Ms Di Levine, said long working hours, poor salaries and lack of professional support resulted in a third of professional child care workers leaving their jobs each year.

"It costs between R800 and R900 a month to keep a child in residential care. We need to justify this expense by providing something that will make a significant, long-term impact on the child's life," she said.

The NACCW has helped to establish the Institute of Child Care to control the national registration of child care workers.

A two-year correspondence course in child care management will soon be offered.

BY VICTOR
METSAMERE

Children enjoy an ACC workshop

TWO groups of abandoned and mentally handicapped children had a fun-filled day during an arts workshop conducted by the Afrika Cultural Centre in Fordsburg.

The children came from the Ngubane Centre for Abandoned Children in Kliptown and the Harvey Cohen Training Centre for Handicapped Children in Eldorado Park.

They went through improvisation classes, mime, music and art workshops. Benji Francis, ACC director, conducted the classes with Ngubane's Rafik Badat and Harvey Cohen's Yunus Cassim. Acting students at ACC assisted in the workshops.

Both Badat and Cassim were thrilled to have taken the two groups on such a stimulating outing.

Badat said: "The children at Ngubane are rarely given such a treat. Most of them come from broken homes due to economic reasons. This occasion gives them a chance to feel wanted and it boosts their morals".

Cassim said: "We have a number of activities at the Harvey Cohen Centre. But the children need to be brought to art centres to see different arts activities and to mix with 'normal' children."

Some had an opportunity to play drums and various other musical instruments, while others danced and did all sorts of creative things like drawing and painting. Their bright faces confirmed their happiness.



DANCING time: There was fun all around as drums were pounded, people danced, sang and ululated no end.
Pics: MBUZENI ZULU

Closing date for

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs.

Liquor licences

5 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

- (1) How many liquor licences were granted during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available,
- (2) whether he will furnish the (a) names of the persons to whom and (b) areas in respect of which such licences were granted during the above-mentioned period, if not, (i) why not and (ii) where can this information be obtained; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether any applications for the transfer of liquor licences from one area to another were approved during the latest specified period of 24 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many, (b) which areas were involved and (c) what were the main reasons for the non-approval of these applications?

D46E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

- (1) 3 029 for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1988.
- (2) (a) and (b) No
 - (i) The information is not readily available
 - (ii) The information is not available elsewhere.
- (3) Yes However figures are available for the calendar year 1988 only
 - (a) 143 (during the calendar year 1988)
 - (b) and (c) The information is not readily available

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

NOTE:

As regards 3(b) it should be noted that the removal of a liquor licence from existing premises to other premises is legally possible only if the new premises are situated in the same magisterial district.

Own Affairs.

Indian children placed in adoption

11. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many Indian children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1988?

D72E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

154.

Indian children in need of care

12. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) How many Indian children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1988,
- (2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes?

D73E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

- (1) 520
- (2) (a) 424
- (b) 98

Indian persons: applications for old-age pensions

13. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

- (1) (a) How many Indian persons applied for old-age pensions in 1988 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb) refused and (ii) were still under consideration as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many of these refusals were attributable to the assets of the applicants exceeding the limits laid down in terms of the means test;

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|------|--------------------------|
| | (1) | (a) | 3 193 |
| | (b) | (i) | 2 907 |
| | | (bb) | 286 |
| | | (ii) | Nil |
| (3) how many Indian persons were receiving old-age pensions as at the end of 1988 or the latest specified date for which figures are available? | (2) | | 89 |
| | (3) | | 28 040 as at March 1989. |

D74E

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(298)

Police crack Cape paedophile ring

Child abuse in SA shocking — Vlok

By Sarah Sussens

The extent of child abuse in South Africa had come as a shock to policemen, Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok said at the University of Pretoria on Saturday.

Mr Vlok was addressing about 70 people at a symposium entitled "Child Molestation — what can we do?"

He said that when he briefed the State President on the extent of the problem last year, Mr Botha's reaction was, "What is going on with our people?"

He said the Government was considering introducing stricter rules to prevent victimisation of children.

"These rules should not only curb child victimisation but should also provide for therapy," he said.

Mr Vlok said the extent of the problem made him realise that this was not a task for a law-enforcing institution alone, "but that many relevant components in the community had an urgent role to play."

It immediately led various briefing sessions from October to November for our churches, the medical profession, social services etc, and senior officers

briefed our education component," he said.

"I believe that a second milestone was reached when these support groups unhesitatingly joined us and with absolute enthusiasm started working at how they could fulfil their role in dealing with this tragic situation."

Mr Vlok said South Africa had reached a turning point: "We did so when we acknowledged we had a problem."

From Cape Town, Sapa reports detectives have uncovered the largest child sex ring operating in the country.

More arrests

Detectives of the Peninsula Child Protection Unit have opened 16 cases since March and have positively identified a further 15 molesters in the ring, three of whom have been arrested.

Police said they were confident that the others would be arrested shortly.

At least 25 children, aged between 12 and 17, were swopped among the ring's members who subjected the youngsters to sodomy, indecent assault and indecent acts, police said.

It is believed that the toilets at the Sea Point Municipal

Swimming Pools was a popular "pick-up" venue.

One of the suspects, a 42-year-old man, has an estimated 300 counts against him which span a 10-year period.

Katy Macdonald reports that Witbank's conservative community has been rocked by a police investigation into a possible sex ring allegedly organised by several of the town's prominent businessmen.

This follows the appearance in court this week of a businessman charged with the indecent assault of a 19-year-old man.

Mr Bill Healley, a 62-year-old married man, was released on R5 000 bail after the State alleged that he indecently assaulted the other man in a private house.

Police said at least four other prominent businessmen were being investigated for similar offences but charges against them had not been laid.

Constable Louis Steenkamp of Witbank police said a sex ring was definitely in operation in Witbank.

However, his superior, Major Petrus Bure, said it was not yet clear if the incidents under investigation — which had happened over a period of four to six months — were connected

City sex rings

Hospital fees to rise

FEES at provincial hospitals in the Cape will go up on May 1.

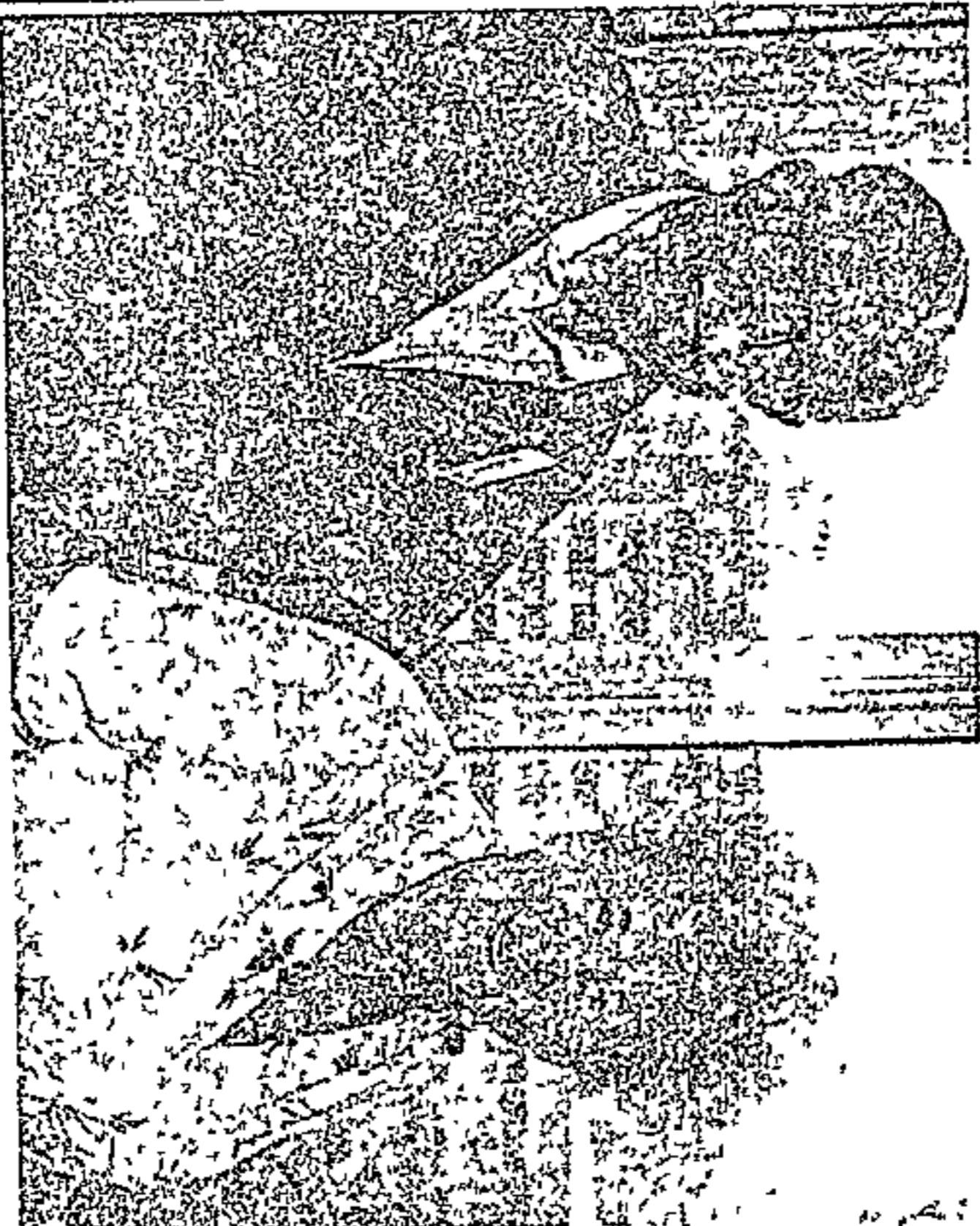
A statement from the office of the Administrator of the Cape yesterday said the maximum tariffs for the use of general wards, intensive-care and high-care units, private wards and theatre services would in future equal the medical fund benefit scales.

The statement emphasised that this applied to maximum tariffs, and that 90% of all patients would be assessed at a lower tariff.

The tariffs would be decreased on a sliding scale according to the income tax payable by the patient. People who do not pay income tax will pay a nominal tariff of R2 or R3 per in-patient day or out-patient visit. — Sapa

US spy plane down

WASHINGTON — One of America's SR 71 Blackbird spy planes crashed in the South China Sea and the two crewmen were rescued by helicopter, an Air Force spokeswoman said yesterday. The plane, based in Japan, was on a "routine mission" when it crashed.



UNHAPPY TRAVELLERS. Concorde passengers, American millionaire Mr. Dill, his wife and two children, were involved in a crash landing.

By PATRICK COLLINGS
Crime Reporter

CITY detectives have uncovered the largest child sex ring operating in the country.

Police confirmed yesterday that Peninsula Child Protection Unit detectives had positively identified 15 molesters in the ring and that three had already been arrested.

Police said they were confident that the others would be arrested shortly.

At least 25 children, aged between 12 and 17, were snatched among the ring's members, who operated throughout the Peninsula and subjected the youngsters to sodomy, indecent assault and indecent acts, police said.

One of the suspects, a 42-year-old man, has an estimated 300 counts against him which span a 10-year period.

Detectives from the Peninsula's

Child Protection Unit started investigating the ring in early March and had already opened 16 cases against members of the ring. Police said they expected to open another 15 cases in the next few days.

On March 27 police arrested the 42-year-old man and later arrested their second suspect, a 41-year-old man, on April 7. The third alleged child molester, a 34-year-old man, was arrested on Thursday night.

Fled the country

Both the 42- and 41-year-old men have already appeared in court but were not asked to plead.

Colonel Chris Serfontein, attached to the staff of the CID and overall commander of the Child Protection Units, last night requested that the Cape Times not mention the occupations of the men or the suburbs they live in as it would hamper the police investigation.

Police could not confirm any link between the men and the

original sex ring exposed in the Peninsula in August last year.

One member of the original sex ring has fled the country and is at present thought to be living in England. Another alleged member, Mr. Erick von Gernike, 60, was found dead in his garden flat at the beginning of December last year. He had apparently taken an overdose of sleeping tablets.

A third member, Richard Celeno, 46, was sentenced in March this year to four years imprisonment for committing immoral or indecent acts with 11 teenage boys.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, is expected to open a symposium on child abuse at the University of Pretoria later today as the problem of child abuse reaches widespread proportions.

The sentencing of convicted child molesters has also fallen under the spotlight with many people, especially families of the victims, being angered by what they regard as light sentences being handed down.

School Sex Teacher fined

Mr. J. J. Mulder, a Gerdonia farmer, told the court he was very shocked by his daughter's activities.

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Marietjie Vollgraaf, 24, the former Grey College teacher who was convicted on six counts of immorality with schoolboys, was sentenced to a fine of R3 000 and an 18-month jail sentence — suspended for five years — in the Regional Court here yesterday.

three months, and had not happened only once.

The magistrate, Mr. C. Kruger, said the suspended sentence would hang over her head "like a sword" and prevent her from committing a similar crime ever again.

Mr. Kruger said Vollgraaf had not taken the court into her confidence, and appeared to be without emotion.

From the exchange of letters between her and the three boys with whom she had sex, it appeared she had made careful plans.

She had told him that she would do anything for the children, if they would only love her. The boys wanted sex and she wanted love.

The incidents took place over a period of

A clinical psychologist, Mr. Vernon Steyn, said Vollgraaf was in love with one of the pupils.

was necessarily sorry for her actions.

She had told him that she would do anything for the children, if they would only love her. The boys wanted sex and she wanted love.

The incidents took place over a period of

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Stc 19/4/89 298

Children need help

The Children's Foundation offers a counsellors' course for caring folk attracted to the idea of helping a child who has to live in a children's home.

The foundation, a national fundraising organisation, supports more than 50 homes throughout South Africa.

Ms Jacqui Michael, the director, says "People who take part will learn self-awareness plus relationship skills to help them help children who have been placed in homes.

"Successful counsellors will be given certificates and can then accept responsibility for counselling the child, or his family, under the supervision of a social worker."

Professional staffers do their best to spread as much love and understanding as they can — but there are not enough of them.

The course fee is R300 for 14 morning sessions of three hours each from May 9 to June 23.

The proceeds will also go towards helping children.

Phone Mrs Katy Fowell at The Children's Foundation (011) 337 7010 for further information.

be helping needy
children

New centre

"All the funds will be going towards the building of a multi-purpose centre for Atteridgeville and Mamelodi children," he said. *Soweto 20/4/89*

Miss Badu Pule of the Atteridgeville Child Welfare and Family Care Society said: "This is going to be the biggest and best music festival of its kind yet held here and I would like to thank Smirnoff for helping us to help needy children."

"There is a great feeling for jazz in our region and we are proud to host such a prestigious festival. We are expecting people from throughout the PWV area to attend," she said.

The Smirnoff Jazz Festival will be held at the Ga-Mothakga Resort, Atteridgeville from 9am.

R1 000 fine for sex abuse of brothers

Call Times 20/6/89
 Court Reporter
 A VREDENBURG man has been fined R1 000 in the Cape Town Regional Court for sexually abusing two young brothers.

Philip Pieter Antonie van Loon, 35, of Beer Street, pleaded guilty to six charges — two of committing indecent or immoral acts with the boys aged 12 and 14, two of attempted sodomy on the 14-year-old and two of sodomy as a passive partner.

Van Loon was fined R1 000 (or two years) with a further two years' imprisonment suspended for five years.

Proceedings were held in camera.

Mr J M Lemmer was on the Bench and Mr W S Badenhorst prosecuted.

CAPE TOWN SEX RING 'SHARED' CHILDREN

W/C ARGUS 22/4/89 (298)

by REHANA ROSSOUW

Weekend Argus Reporter

CAPE TOWN'S Child Protection Unit members believe they have uncovered a child sex ring in which children were allegedly "shared" among 15 men.

A 34-year-old man was arrested in a Sea Point restaurant on Thursday night and police expect to arrest the other alleged members of the syndicate soon.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Attie Laubscher said the Child Protection Unit began its investigation into the men's activities in March this year.

Police suspected that young boys between the ages of 12 and 17 were sexually molested and charges of sodomy, indecent assault and indecent acts were being investigated.

A 42-year-old man was arrested at his workplace in March and a 41-year-old man

was arrested at his Claremont home on April 7.

Lieutenant Laubscher said police had already opened 16 cases against members of the sex ring and another 15 would be opened shortly.

He said one suspect had allegedly been involved in 300 counts over a 10-year period.

Police were unwilling to disclose details of how the sex ring operated but said the men were "known to each other".

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said it was no use South Africa being prepared against communism, terrorism and all kinds of unholy ideologies while society ignored paedophilia, hoping it would magically disappear.

Opening a symposium at the University of Pretoria on child abuse, he said this type of crime had emerged in recent years as one of widespread proportions.

He was convinced though that a turning point had been reached with society acknowledging it had a problem.

The police's role in preventing child molestation was limited, because this was the responsibility of the family, where police interference would be irresponsible and unprofessional.

Mr Vlok said when he briefed the State President on the extent of the problem late last year, Mr Botha's concerned reaction was: "What is going on with our people?"

● Weekend Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg reports that Witbank's conservative community has been rocked by a police investigation into a possible sex ring allegedly organised by several of the town's prominent businessmen.

This follows the appearance in court this week of a businessman charged with the indecent assault of a 19-year-old.

Mr Bill Healley, a 62-year-old married man, was released on R5 000 bail after the State alleged that he indecently assaulted the teenager.

Police said at least four other prominent businessmen were being investigated for similar offences but charges against them had not been laid.

City Aids Search

AR 445 11/5/89 (298)

Witjens

By KAREN STANDER, Medical Reporter
and CRAIG KOITZ, Argus Correspondent

THE SEARCH for victims and sexual partners of the Cape Town child molester who apparently died of Aids has been extended to the Reef.

The man who police linked to a child sex ring was 41-year-old Mr Johannes Kivitz of Sea Point, who died of Aids-related pneumonia in Somerset Hospital in October.

Police have appealed to anyone on the Reef who may have had contact with Mr Kivitz to contact them immediately. They have been urged to go for an Aids test.

In Cape Town the Minister of National Health, Dr Willem van Niekerk, who has expressed concern about the case, disclosed today health workers had only been told this week that a man who died of Aids seven months ago was suspected of being involved in the sexual abuse of children.

Responsibility

Dr van Niekerk said the clinical information about Mr Kivitz had been incorporated into a central anonymous register of Aids cases.

"The responsibility for any action to be taken, for example counselling, would rest with the practitioner or authority taking the blood for testing."

Health officials were told on Monday that Mr Kivitz was suspected of being involved in sexual abuse.

Dr van Niekerk disclosed for the first time that some of the exposed contacts of the child-sex ring had already been referred to clinics for counselling. Aids tests would be offered to them.

Police said yesterday a second man involved in the ring had died last year. He had not been identified and it could not be confirmed whether he had died of Aids.

Lieutenant Denise Benson said three people who had had contact with Mr Kivitz had contacted police in the city.

Younger

The three were just over 18 but had had contact with Aids victims at a younger age.

Anyone from Johannesburg who may have had contact with Mr Kivitz is also asked to contact us urgently and to go for an Aids test."

Dr van Niekerk said the Director of Medical Services, Dr J Lombard, had yesterday met Cape Town Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss to discuss the tracing of the possible contacts of the Aids victim.

A police spokesman said steps had been taken to trace those who had been identified by detectives as having had contact with Mr Kivitz.

"We are trying as a matter of urgency to trace these people and inform them that a person with whom they may have had contact has died, apparently of Aids."

Not only the victims of the sex ring were at risk. Mr Kivitz had also had sex with the other alleged child molesters in the ring.

But police could not force the suspected victims to go for Aids tests.

It was not yet known if any of the other alleged offenders had contracted Aids. Police were investigating 300 charges against one of the suspects as part of a case load involving at least 25 cases.

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Alert out for child Aids victims

By PATRICK COLLINGS and CHRIS BATEMAN

POLICE were late last night still tracing victims and members of the city child sex ring who have been exposed to the deadly Aids virus which claimed the life of an alleged child molester.

City detectives, describing the matter as sensitive and delicate, refused to give the number of people contacted or whether they had undergone medical tests.

Yesterday it was apparent that city and health department officials had been caught unawares by the Aids crisis after the Cape Times revealed in an exclusive report that a member of the country's largest sex ring, Mr Johannes Kivits, 41, had died of Aids last October.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has already instructed a top official in his department to stay in daily contact with Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popliss, over the affair.

Dr Van Niekerk said the responsibility for tracing those who may have come into contact with the deadly virus rested with the local authority.

However, Dr Popliss — who yesterday discussed the debacle with Dr Lombard — told the Cape Times that that the department was not going to trace other possible victims but would assist police in counselling known victims and members of the sex ring.

"You cannot get a list out of thin air," he said, adding that it was virtually impossible to get the names of victims outside the sex ring.

Detectives of the Child Protection Unit were "a specially trained group of policemen perfectly competent" to approach victims and members of the sex ring about the possibility of having contracted Aids,

he said. *Cape Times 11/5/89*

He admitted that Cape Town was not properly geared to combat the Aids threat but hoped the introduction of the city's new R250 000 Aids Training, Information and Counselling Centre in July would help solve the problem.

Medical experts warned that anyone who had come into sexual contact with someone linked to the ring could have contracted the Aids virus.

Police have arrested 13 men — who are alleged to have swapped at least 25 boys among themselves — since the end of March. Two men connected to the ring, including the Aids victim, died before police began their investigations.

Dr Frank Spracklen, a member of the Aids advisory group, said last night that he strongly favoured a privately-founded Aids foundation which would form a link between health authorities and the sensitive tracing of victims.

"This is very difficult in an official or hospital setting where the patient feels very threatened," he said.

Dr Spracklen said Aids patients were extremely reserved in naming their sexual contacts which made tracing very difficult unless handled with extreme sensitivity.

"I've said it before — an Aids victim is often more scared of his sex partners getting to know of his disease than of death itself," he said.

Last night the task of notifying victims and members of the sex ring that they had come into contact with the Aids virus was still entrusted to detectives from the Child Protection Unit.

Our political staff reports that the DP's health spokesman, Mr Pat Poovalingham, reacted to the crisis by calling for severe deterrent action against offenders.

He added that the fact that innocent youngsters subjected to the physical assault were further being exposed to Aids was "horrendous in the extreme".

As the implications of the shock finding that hundreds of Capetonians have been exposed to the Aids virus escalated, it emerged that no formal structure in Cape Town existed to inform the hundreds who may have been exposed to the deadly virus.

Murder case opened over pupil's death

A CASE of murder is to be opened for investigation against people responsible for the death of a Soweto schoolboy who was allegedly abducted and viciously assaulted at the home of a Soweto councillor.

Lieutenant - Colonel Fanyana Zwane, the Soweto police PRO, told *Sowetan* yesterday that police were also investigating attempted murder and kidnapping charges against those involved in the abduction and assault on four other youths.

Zwane confirmed that by yesterday afternoon, only one of the boys, Gift Bite (16), a Std 8 pupil at George Tabor Technical College, had laid charges with the Orlando police.

The youth who died on Monday at Baragwanath Hospital was Andrew Peace Montsho (16) of 3602 Orlando East. He was a Std 6 pupil at Naledi High School in Diepkloof. He is reported to have sustained kidney and head injuries.

The names of the other

● To Page 2

E FROZEN ENS



Murder case opened

● From page 1

youths are: Oscar Pooe (16) who has been admitted to a private clinic in Johannesburg, Justice Mabitsela (17) who is still at Baragwanath and Happy Mabitsela (17) who has been discharged.

And yesterday, the Soweto City Council and the Sofasonke Party said they disassociated themselves from the alleged actions on the youths by one of its members.

Mr Sam Mkhwanazi, the Soweto mayor, said the council regretted the fact that the newspapers had involved the council in this matter.

Mr Isaiah Nxumalo, the PRO of the Sofasonke Party, said they were shocked and sorry to learn that their member was allegedly involved in the incident.

2 000 children phoned in ⁽²⁴⁶⁾ about abuse

Childline received 2'000 calls in 10 months from children in the Johannesburg area who said they had been abused by their parents.

The organisation, which deals with child abuse, on Tuesday released statistics during a meeting held at the Transvaal Memorial Centre in Johannesburg.

Sexual abuse was mentioned by 35 percent of the callers to Childline, while 14 percent spoke of physical abuse.

A further 2 percent complained of emotional abuse, 10 percent of neglect, 1 percent of drug and alcohol abuse, and 7 percent of desertion.

Calls concerning lost children, runaways and abduction cases amounted to 2 percent and 11 percent dealt with behavioural problems.

Star 10/5/89 (298)

2 000 callers to Childline

Childline, an organisation dealing with child abuse, said it has received 2 000 calls in 10 months from children in the Johannesburg area who say they have been abused by their parents.

The association yesterday released statistics during a meeting held at the Transvaal Memorial Centre in Johannesburg.

Sexual abuse was mentioned by 35 percent of the callers to Childline, while 14 percent spoke of physical abuse.

A further 2 percent of callers complained of emotional abuse, 10 percent of neglect, 1 percent of drug and alcohol abuse and 7 percent of desertion.

Of the remainder, 2 percent were concerned with lost children, runaways and abduction cases and 11 percent dealt with behavioural problems.

Another 3 percent concerned custody cases, 4 percent dealt with stress, 2 percent were hoax callers. The rest who telephoned merely wanted information. — Staff Reporter.

One of five schoolboys allegedly beaten for 36 hours

ABDUCTED

YOUTH

DIES

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

ONE of the five schoolboys who were allegedly abducted by a top Soweto City Council official and viciously assaulted last weekend has died.



Andrew Montso died in hospital on Monday.

A spokesman at Baragwanath Hospital confirmed yesterday that Andrew Peace Montsho (16) of 3602 Orlando East, Soweto, died on Monday at 2 40pm. Andrew was a Std 6 pupil at Naledi High School in Diepkloof.

The spokesman also said Oscar Poole (16), a Std 8 pupil at Emadwaleni High School whose condition she described as stable, had been transferred to a private clinic in Johannesburg at the request of his parents.

Treated

The spokesman said Justice Mabitsela (16) was still in hospital while his brother, Happy Mabitsela (17), was discharged yesterday.

Both are Std 8 pupils at Naledi High School.

The fifth youth, Gift Bite (16), a Std 8 pupil at George Tabor Technical College, was treated and discharged on Sunday.

The day the five schoolboys were admitted after the 36-hour alleged ordeal at the hands of blanketed Russians.

The death of Andrew, which has caused a stir among Soweto residents,



Justice Mabitsela is still in hospital.

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

Bugs boss found not guilty

By MANDLA NDLAZI

ORLANDO Pirates Football Club boss, Mr Siphon "Sixty" Mali was yesterday acquitted of a charge of car theft by a Johannesburg regional court magistrate.

The State had alleged that Mr Mali stole a BMW 528 with registration numbers HPL 062 T on April 15, 1988. The car belonged to a Mr Phillip Desmond Matthews. It was also alleged that he stole another car, also a BMW 728i, with registration numbers KGP 938 T, the property of a Mr Hactwic Michael.



SIPHON MALI

Finding Mali not guilty, Mr H S van Heerden said Mali's story was possibly true and the State had failed to prove the contrary. Mali (55), who pleaded not guilty and was out on R6 500 bail, told the court that the first vehicle was previously owned by his mother and kept by his sister, Latu.

He bought the second car from a Mr Victor Sikhosana who had since disappeared.

• To Page 2

ANC's Helene Passtoors to be deported

— Page 2

Youth dies

• From Page 1

follows an incident at the weekend when the five boys were locked up at the councillor's garage from Friday evening until Sunday morning.

There they were allegedly repeatedly assaulted with an assortment of weapons and even threatened with firearms.

The councillor — whose name is known to Sowetan and who is a Sofasonke Party member — on Monday confirmed that the five boys were taken to his home to be punished after complaints against them from residents of rape and robbery.

He said they were in actual fact gangsters called "Ma-Kappa," but denied firearms were pointed at them.

Andrew's grieving uncle, Mr Sandy Montso, said yesterday that had the councillor released the boys on Saturday when the families went to plead with him for them to be taken to hospital, Andrew would not have died.

"In the first place I do not understand why he decided to take the law upon himself to detain them. He should have taken them to the police if he felt he had a strong case against them. We are definitely not going to leave the matter until justice is done," he said.

A relative of one of the four surviving boys, said yesterday that they were going to lay charges with the police today.

Attempts to reach the councillor yesterday were unsuccessful. He was reported to be attending a meeting in Cape Town.



the Crop

Link to child sex rings in city

By
PATRICK
COLLINGS
A Cape
Times
exclusive

A MAN linked by police to a city child sex ring has died of Aids — with his young victims now facing the possibility of having contracted the fatal disease.

The dead man was one of 15 alleged.

molesters who swopped at least 25 boys, aged between 12 and 17, among themselves. A Cape Town medical expert last night warned that anyone who had come into sexual contact with some of the victims could have contracted the deadly virus. Police have been investigating the ring — the largest uncovered in South Africa — for two months and have arrested 13 members since late March. The expert said the number of boys and men who could have been infected could stretch into hundreds. Two people connected with the ring, including the Aids victim, died before the police began their investigations, spanning a 10-year period. One suspect has an estimated 300 counts of sexual abuse against him.

Most of the alleged offenders have already appeared in court but have not yet been asked to plead. The 41-year-old Sea Point Aids victim, who died in Somerset Hospital in October last year, was positively identified in affidavits as a member of the sex network which operated throughout the Peninsula. The death certificate revealed that he was a Mr Johannes Kivits.

Mr Kivits died of pneumonia with the contributing cause of death being listed as disorders involving the body's immune mechanism. According to police, Mr Kivits had also had sex with people in the ring. "Before his death the deceased had allegedly had sexual contact on several occasions with several persons, especially young boys, within the sex network," police said.

He lived in a luxury block of flats along the Sea Point beachfront. Neighbours told the Cape Times last night that he was not married and worked in the motor industry. Nothing further about his background could be ascertained. Police said the boys were swopped among the ring's members, who subjected the youngsters to sodomy, indecent assault and indecent acts.

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popkiss, last night said his department would not inform those who had been in contact with the ring of their possible infection.

Sex network

"The police are best suited to inform possible victims of the risks as they knew who the people were and would be able to track them down," Dr Popkiss said.

Police confirmed that it was their usual practice to inform victims and members of a sex network if a member of the network was an Aids carrier.

But by late last night it was not known how many of the child victims had been alerted and tested for the Aids virus.

A member of the medical fraternity yesterday said the tracing of people who had come into contact with Aids victims was a matter to be taken up by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

The Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, could not be reached for comment last night.

Super Moms!

SUPER MOMS. That's probably the best way to describe them.

How else could one categorise women who care for as many as six toddlers every working day, while also looking after their own households?

Called "home mothers", these women serve as the most important link in the Home Educare project which has spread rapidly throughout the Western Cape since its inception by the Grassroots Educare Trust in 1986.

The home mothers provide the invaluable service of caring for six infants in their own homes, ensuring that hundreds of mothers are able to go out to work, seek jobs, or study.

"They are wonderful mommies," said Mrs Annie Chadwick, principal of the Harmony Nursery School in Grassy Park.

And she ought to know. She sees to the smooth running of five such homes in her area, where about 30 children are cared for by five home mothers.

"They go out of their way to make their homes comfortable for the children and they look after the toddlers as if they were their own," said Chadwick, who has been involved in pre-school educare for more than 30

Toddler project grows rapidly

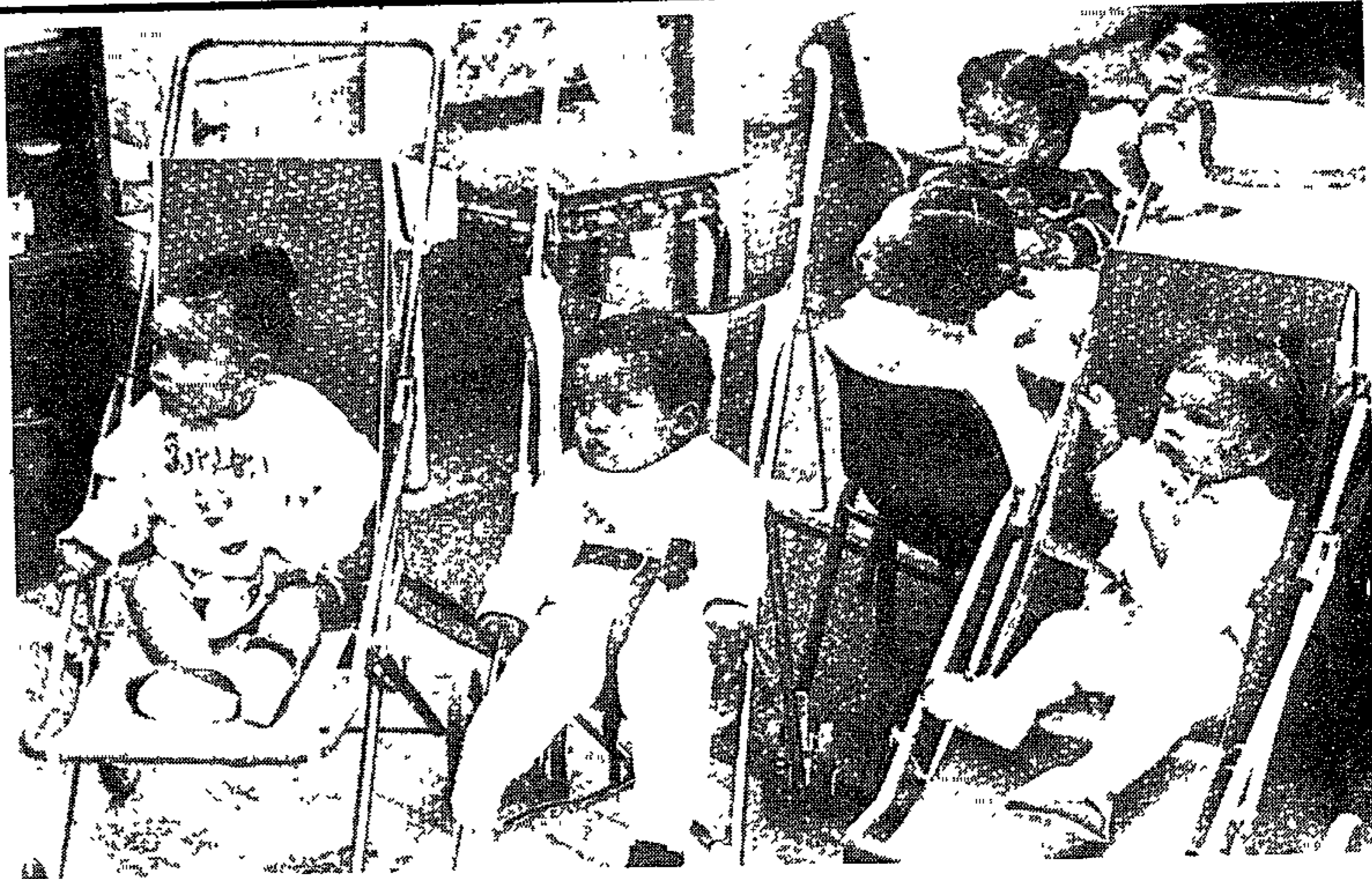
years.

Home educare administrator Ereshia Isaacs, said the project grew out of a very real need in communities for a scheme which would help care for infants under three years of age.

Isaacs said that among the advantages of the home educare scheme were that toddlers could live, learn and share the experiences of children their own age in a comfortable and homely environment where they are also given all the love and attention they need.

For the parents it means being assured that at the same time as being in safe hands, their children are also involved in a sound educational programme specifically devised for children under the age of three.

The children are left with the home



Toddlers at a home educare project in Grassy Park

mothers between 7am and 5.30pm every working day.

The home mothers are employed and supported by the executive committee made up of local community members.

A network of home visitors and Grassroots educare advisors/trainers help with advice and training.

Grassroots assists communities in establishing and maintaining the community-controlled home educare projects, but they encourage self-reliance by urging projects to become financially independent.

"We cannot commit ourselves to indefinite financial assistance because our resources are already quite stretched," said Isaacs.

"The educare centres which run the homes have had many requests to start new homes, but they are being restricted by a shortage of funds.

Love and devotion for the children and support for the project is evident at every level of the home educare project from the mother through to the home educare visitor.

Said home educare visitor Thelma Genu, who, together with a second visitor, keeps a watchful eye on 18 home mothers in Khayelitsha's Nofezile home educare project. "I enjoy it very much because I like children."

"The home mothers are fantastic and I am very impressed with the work they are doing," said Mrs Angie Josephs of Grassy Park, whose three-year-old daughter Jodie has been with a home mother for three years.



Home-mother Elizabeth Mongo with her "family"

Home-mothers prove a huge hit

STARTED two years ago with only a handful of children and home-mothers, the Home Educare project has shown phenomenal growth and today boasts 108 homes with more than 600 children.

And at least four more projects are in the pipeline for the next few months.

"We have many requests to help start more projects. This is an indication of the success of the project," said Home Educare administrator Ereshia Isaacs.

In Rocklands, Mitchells Plain, the waiting-list of children to be placed with home mothers has rocketed to about 90 and it is increasing all the time.

Said Mitchells Plain home visitor Mrs Shirley de Swardt: "We

would really like to start more homes, but we just don't have enough funds.

"There are hundreds of mothers in our area who would like to go out to work, but they don't have anyone to look after their babies."

Reasonable

The number of homes communities can start are limited by the number of home educare visitors executive committees are able to employ and the availability of funding.

Usually, one home visitor can support six to 10 homes. At the moment 17 home visitors are keeping a watchful eye on a total of 108 homes.

Grassroots has helped many communities to establish and

maintain home educare projects. In some cases it helps by supplementing the fees paid by parents to allow communities to pay the home mother a reasonable wage.

"In some cases we also subsidise the home educare visitor's salary and give an equipment grant for each home," said Isaacs.

"We provide professional assistance mainly through our educare advisers/trainers who advise and support the visitors who in turn have had 18 months in-service training with us."

"Our resources are already quite stretched and Grassroots will only be able to financially assist new projects, if we are able to raise additional funds.

"Home educare is truly on its way, ready to expand and be of benefit to more communities."



Nora Vokwana with some of the children she looks after

'I'M SHOCKED SAYS TSHABALALA

Sofasonke Party leader reacts on alleged assaults

THE president of the Sofasonke Party, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, said he was shocked at this week's Press reports that a party member was allegedly involved in the abduction and assault of five schoolboys.

One of the boys died later.

In a statement Tshabalala said

"I want to make it clear that the Sofasonke Party does not believe in violence of any kind. To my knowledge, no party member was officially representing the party at 'any meeting or any other occasion' when the said incidents allegedly took place.

"I wish to state that we as a party are investigating the matter. We shall definitely take disciplinary measures if we find that one of our members was involved in the terrible tragedy concerning the youths.



Ephraim Tshabalala

In a statement the mayor of Soweto, Mr Sam Mkhwanazi, said the council wished to express its sincere condolences to the families and friends of the youths involved.

Record company donates to Child Welfare Children benefit from LP

By ELLIOT
MAKHAYA

GALLO GRC has made a commitment to donate R1 of the sales of each album of Cheryl "Pepsi" Riley to Child Welfare.

The album, *Me Myself And I*, has a positive and

heart-warming track sung from the viewpoint of a single parent — *Thanks For My Child*.

Because of the positive

nature of the track and the awareness of child abuse in South Africa, Gallo GRC decided to do something positive to

combat this crime.

This is one of those rare situations where everyone gains. The more albums that are sold, the more the children benefit.

Riley has already soared to great heights in the United States. Her single *Thanks For My Child* shot to the number one spot on the Black American Charts.

The album is in the Top 20 Black Charts and both the single and album have crossed over into the official American Pop Charts.

"We hope that she will be equally successful in

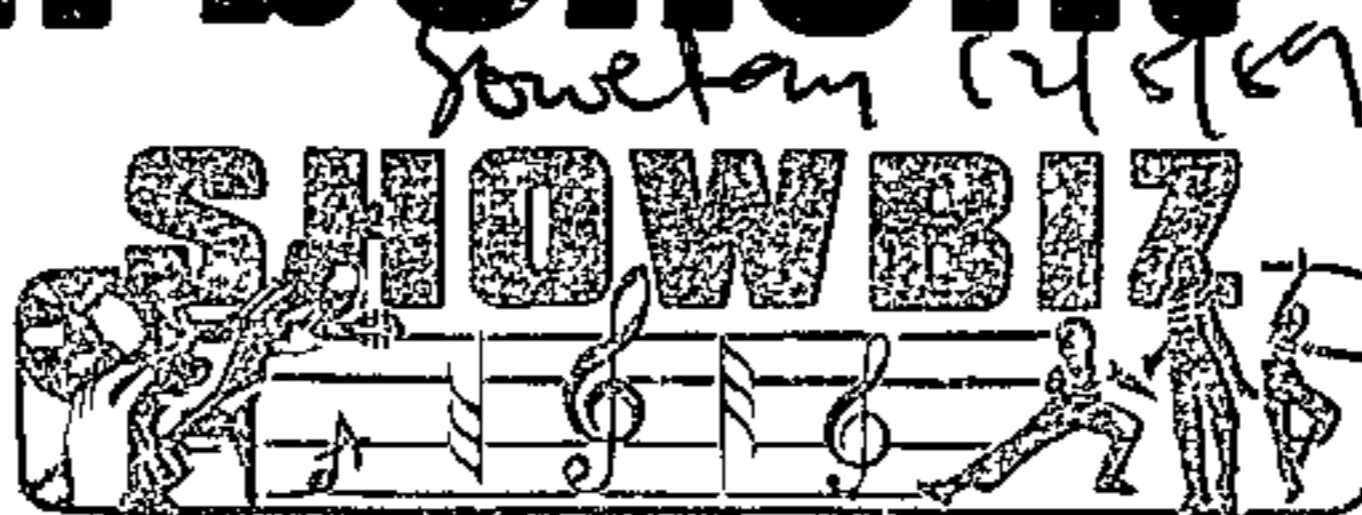
South Africa which will be an added bonus to combat child abuse locally.

"We look forward to presenting a healthy cheque to Child Welfare at the end of June this year," said Sue Berrington, Gallo GRC's PRO.

Cheryl got her nickname "Pepsi" because of her bubbly personality. And, of course, her music reflects her nickname — bubbly and full of personality.

Cheryl's roots are firmly planted in Brooklyn where she grew up singing in church choirs, gospel choirs and theatre groups.

Her parents sang gospel professionally and Cheryl had every intention of going into music.



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Sex ring HIV tests under way

298

CAPE TOWN 13/5/89

Staff Reporters

ALL 11 known former child-sex contacts of Aids-death victim Mr Johannes Kivitz, 41, and the 13 men accused of being members of a sex ring have been contacted by the police child protection unit and urged to go for HIV testing.

According to Cape Town Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popkiss, two teenagers had gone to the City Health Department for testing and counselling by late yesterday, while two more had made appointments for early next week.

The results of these first tests will be known by the middle of next week.

According to sources close to the completed police investigation, all 25 abused teenagers have agreed to undergo tests while lawyers for the accused men had undertaken to urge their clients to undergo tests "without prejudice".

The critical task now was to monitor and ensure that ring members fulfilled their undertakings so that

the process of Aids exclusion could begin, a source said.

A spokesman for Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of Health and Population Development, said that if any member of the group tested positive, the local health authority and his department would "immediately follow up".

Dr Popkiss said the last of the men known to be implicated in the controversy had been traced to Johannesburg. The man had contacted him by telephone to say he had been tested twice since Mr Kivitz died. Both tests had proved "negative".

Police spokesman Lt Attie Laubscher said this man had agreed to undergo a further test.

Dr Popkiss said several of the ring members were consulting private doctors but that "anyone can come to us with pleasure". He emphasised that all information would be treated with "extreme confidentiality".

Anyone wanting to make an appointment should phone 210 2184 or visit the Chapel Street Clinic in Woodstock.

298 One in four children are drug abusers'

BLOEMFONTEIN — There are no exact figures for alcohol and drug abuse in the Free State and Kimberley region, but there has been a tremendous increase abuse among the youth, even at primary school level.

Unofficial figures indicated that four in 10 children were abusers, said Mr Gert Kruger,

Bloemfontein director of the SA National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence.

This emerged at a meeting in Bloemfontein yesterday to devise a national strategy against alcohol and drug abuse

Mr Kruger said the Bloemfontein Regional Welfare Board had proposed that the legal blood alcohol level for drivers

should be zero, as in West Germany and the USA.

Legislation should provide for stricter measures against those convicted of drunken driving or drug dealing.

It was also proposed that, as with cigarettes, a health warning should appear on alcohol and the advertising of alcohol on TV should be abolished. — Sapa.

Steps against child abuse

Political Staff

Further steps to co-ordinate efforts to deal with child abuse have been announced by the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Badenhorst.

Speaking in the debate on his vote in the budget debate, Mr Badenhorst said that, apart from co-ordinated efforts, there was also the largely unplanned availability of professional help after hours.

The department had reviewed

ways in which the child abuse problem was being handled.

Liaison units consisting of senior officials and comprising bodies providing some form of service to abused children were being formed at service offices of the department.

An after-hours social work service for emergency cases would shortly be made available.

There would be a toll-free telephone number which would relay calls to the Tutela place of safety in Pretoria.

Man guilty of abusing girl over four years

CAPL TINTS 11/5/89
Court Reporter 298

A JOHANNESBURG man was yesterday convicted in the Wynberg Regional Court of raping and indecently assaulting a girl over a period of four years, starting when she was six years old.

Paul Steven Tesselaar, 22, pleaded guilty to and was convicted of five counts of indecently assaulting the girl and one count of rape.

He admitted that in 1982 he raped the six-year-old, and in 1983, 1985, and 1986 he indecently assaulted her on five occasions. He said he was very young when the first three offences were committed and had been under the influence of alcohol when he committed the other three offences.

The matter was adjourned to June 9 for sentence.

Mr AS McCarthy was the magistrate Miss E Beartman prosecuted Tesselaar was not represented



Mr Helmut Kutin, the visiting president of SOS Children's Villages International, surrounded by children from one of South Africa's first villages in Ennerdale, grew up in the first SOS Children's Village in Imst, Austria.
● Picture by Jacob Rykliff.

SOS Villages chief visits SA

By Sue Olswang

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President of SOS Children's Villages International Mr Helmut Kutin visited South Africa's first two villages, in Ennerdale and Mamelodi, on Saturday.

Mr Kutin is visiting South Africa for the first time, together with his childhood friend Mr Werner Handl, the deputy secretary-general of SOS Children's Villages International.

Their visit to South Africa forms part of an itinerary of visits to SOS Villages in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho and Namibia.

Mr Kutin and Mr Handl visited the Johannesburg villages before departing for Port Elizabeth, where Mr Kutin performed a cornerstone laying ceremony on the site of the P E village on Sunday. Mr Kutin is a man who can truly empathise with orphaned and abandoned children.

Born in the region of Tyrol, Austria, Mr Kutin

spent most of his teenage years in the first SOS Children's Village in Imst, Tyrol. He was placed there at the age of 12, shortly after World War 2.

"My sister, a young school teacher, was murdered just after the war. My mother died of heart attack when she heard the news, and soon after that my father was forced to leave Austria."

Mr Kutin left the SOS Village after three years and decided to follow in his sister's footsteps by becoming a school teacher. He lasted two weeks.

He then went on to study Economics.

Mr Kutin joined SOS some 20 years ago when he was asked to establish one of the biggest SOS Villages in war-torn South Vietnam. Specially chosen as president of SOS Children's Villages International by the founder of SOS, Dr Hermann Gmeiner, Mr Kutin has been travelling to SOS Children's Villages worldwide since 1985.

Parents are frightened by the word remedial

StarStyle Editor

Mention the words "remedial school" to some parents of a child who is not learning in a regular school, and you might as well be suggesting a sojourn in an insane asylum.

To the lay person these unwelcome words conjure up visions of an educational institution peopled by strange-looking, backward children.

Add to this fears of what the rest of the family and the neighbours will say, and parents sometimes refuse to consider the option, unwittingly consigning their children to what can

become a living hell.

Ignorance is at the heart of the problem, say experts in learning problems, and the consequences of such ignorance can be devastating.

For just one visit to a remedial school can allay any fears or prejudices a parent may have.

Take Crossroads non-racial remedial school in Victory Park, for example. It is one of a small number of similar schools in the Johannesburg area that recognises that the young child who is not learning at regular school is not naughty, stupid or undisciplined, but is in urgent need of help.

The children who attend Crossroads are of average and above-average IQ. They look and act just like any ordinary youngsters. They are no different except in that they have trouble learning constructively in a regular school.

Imagine the frustration, says Crossroads headmistress Mrs Sue Hill, of the child who is intelligent enough to know that he or she is not doing well at school, but does not know why, and cannot do anything about it.

Her school is there to do something about it.

Founded in 1967, Crossroads, through individually tailored teaching programmes, gives children the chance to learn and develop maximum potential, says Mrs Hill.

The aim is to re-integrate the child into regular school as quickly as possible. Most of the children at Crossroads spend an average of two years there before returning to regular schools.

DEDICATED STAFF

The staff is professional and dedicated, and includes psychologists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, and, of course, remedial teachers, all of whom show the children warmth, affection and ... the utmost respect.

Classes are small with a maximum of 12 pupils.

The school's workings have been re-organised and restructured this year after a visit by the founder, Dr Joyce Fein, who now lives and works in the United States, and incorporates the most innovative, up-to-date remedial teaching techniques to follow the TED curriculum.

● Crossroads makes the knowledge and experience of its special assessment unit available to all therapists and teachers, irrespective of whether they have links with the school.

Santa to hand out warmth to TB children

By Thomas Kwenaitse

The Atteridgeville/Saulsville South African Tuberculosis Association (Santa) Care Group, has, despite its limited funds, managed to purchase winter jerseys for children suffering from TB.

Santa Care Group will give the jerseys to the children on Thursday.

At the same time, the care group — concerned about the alarming spread of the disease in Pretoria — will seize the opportunity to embark on an educational project aimed at making the community aware of the causes and how to prevent this contagious disease.

"Unemployment in our area has reached frightening proportions and this could be attributed to the increase in the number of patients," said social worker Ms Della Mohashoa.

"TB is also rampant among people in the lower income group, those who are unable to buy the kind of food to fight the disease," she added.

NEGATIVE

Ms Mohashoa was also concerned about the lack of interest displayed by the community at large in some of their educational projects which aimed to highlight the causes of TB.

"The majority of our people just buy a ticket and never bother to attend the actual function.

"Granted, we are desperately in need of funds, but we truly do not need that kind of negative support.

"Our main aim is to raise funds, but it is important to increase awareness among the local community about TB."

Ms Mohashoa said they were negotiating with some of the country's pop stars to stage a concert in Atteridgeville with the hope of raising funds.

She also disclosed that negotiations are at advanced stage with a top NSL First Division club to play a friendly game and donate a certain percentage of the takings to their organisation.

Curbs are living hell for Soweto schoolgirls

29/8
@mch
31/1789

By **CONNIE MOLUSI**

LIFE for Soweto schoolgirls Pemmy Majodina and Doris Nkosi has been hell since they were released from detention and restricted.

The girls were among hundreds of detainees — including hunger strikers — who were released and restricted to their homes.

Majodina, 20, — a matric pupil at Lamula Jubilee High School was released on April 3 after a 16-day hunger strike. She had been detained for six months.

She is restricted to her Meadowlands home between 4pm and 5am and must report to the Meadowlands Police Station twice a day. She cannot take part in the activities of the Soweto Students Congress, nor can she speak to journalists.

Her mother says Majodina rushes to the police station before school and leaves school early to report again. After 4pm she becomes a prisoner in her parents' home.

Studying is also difficult, as she can no longer study with friends in the evening at a nearby school.

She can no longer participate in SRC activities, which has deprived colleagues of her sharp ideas.

Doris Nkosi, also of Meadowlands and a Std 8 pupil at Mokgome High School, was released on March 3 after five months in detention. She had been on a 13-day hunger strike.

Unlike Majodina, Nkosi did not belong to an organisation outside school, but represented her class in the SRC.

For Nkosi, 19, the restrictions — including house arrest between 6pm and 5am — are a nightmare. Her life as a normal teenager has been effectively brought to a halt.

Most of all, she misses her study group, which meets in the evenings.

Nkosi's father Phillip said he could not understand why his daughter was restricted.

"She is a quiet person who does not leave the house without asking for permission. Even at school she a very obedient child," he said.



Pemmy Majodina is confined to her parents' home after 4pm.



Doris Nkosi can still manage a smile, in spite of her restrictions.

■ Pics: **ANDRIES MCINEKA**

A CAMPAIGN to promote breast-feeding, as a way of combating South Africa's high infant mortality rate was launched in Johannesburg this week.

The campaign hopes to persuade all South African women that "breast fed is best fed".

The main argument for breast milk as a central feature of the fight against child mortality is that it helps prevent gastro-enteritis — the greatest killer of South African babies.

The Breastfeeding Association of South Africa, a voluntary organisation of professionals and lay personnel trained in the management and counselling of breastfeeding, said it would be "going public" in October by having a week-long focus on breastfeeding. Breastfeeding Week 1989 will be held from October 14 to 21. Prior to this the association will stage public awareness events around the country.

Breast-fed is best fed, says new national campaign

With the sponsorship of a pharmaceutical company Janssen Pharmaceutica, included in the activities is an art exhibition by students.

The organisers want to direct youth away from the obsession with the sexuality of the breast, which hinders acceptance of breastfeeding.

Organisers were particularly concerned that government schools were reluctant to participate in the campaign on the basis that breasts were overtly associated with sex. They felt this was an attitude a "Third World country like South Africa, with a high infant mortality rate, could ill afford.

Mothers' milk helps prevent infant deaths, says a new national campaign to promote breast feeding. THANDEKA GAUBULE reports

The campaign tries to move people away from the notion that breast feeding is an outdated ritual, depicting it rather as a vital necessity in a rapidly urbanising community.

Listing the advantages of breastfeeding, a representative of the association said breast milk not only contained antibodies which protected babies against illness, but also provided all the nutritional requirements for optimal growth and development.

Breastfeeding also promoted the development of an emotional and psychological bond between mother and child through breastfeeding.

According to the association, many South African women are abandoned by the practice as they enter the labour force.

The campaigners said they saw their mission as related to the demand by many women for day-care centres at places of employment, as well as facilities to express and store breast milk substitutes.

The association also demanded that all groups involved in the marketing of substitutes for breast milk should comply with the South African code of ethics for the marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

The code aims to contribute to the provision of safe and adequate nutrition for infants by the protection and promotion of breastfeeding and by ensuring the proper use of breast milk substitutes.

One of the rules of the code is that there should be no advertising or other form of promotion of substitutes, such as bottles, teats and infant formula.

The code also stipulates that there should be no pictures of infants or text idealising the use of infant formula in containers.

It demands that there be no contact between marketing personnel and mothers.

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Just as buildings are made more accessible to disabled people, feeding rooms should be created in public places for breastfeeding women and their children, the association representative said.

The health of mothers who were undernourished was also highlighted at the press conference. Mothers had to be well nourished to produce enough breast milk of sufficient quality.

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Bridging the child care

DP criticises subsidy disparity

DISPARITY of child care subsidies — allocated by the Government according to race — has been severely criticised by the Democratic Party spokesman on health and welfare and other concerned groupings.

However, the Department of National Health and Population Development this week denied the differences were based on racial factors.

Instead, the disparity arose because of the way each House in the Tricameral Parliament prepared their budgets.

Figures

According to recent figures released in Parliament by Constitutional Affairs Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, the child care subsidies allocated for each child per month in terms of the Child Care Act is now R450.58 for whites, R422 for coloureds, R346 for Indians and R200 for blacks.

Replying to queries about why there was a disparity and how these estimates were allocated, the department said: "Subsidies are based on the expenditure of each individual institution and the actual race group is not a factor."

Saturday Star was then

PAT DEVEREAUX

advised by the department to speak to each own affairs department.

"Welfare subsidies are distributed according to the budget, allocated to each Tricameral Parliamentary House by the Department of Finance in the National Budget," said House of Representatives and House of Delegates Welfare Department employees.

The Democratic Party, however, dismissed this because it still did not explain how the amount for black children was arrived at.

The party's health and welfare spokesman, Mr Mike Ellis, lashed out at what he labelled the "racial" allocation of subsidies. He said: "We believe in equality of race. There is no room for differentiation when it comes to subsidising children."

"Historically, the Government has allowed this situation to develop where people have become dependent on charitable organisations. Thank heavens organisations such as Operation Hunger and World Vision exist. The Government should expand its sub-

dies to organisations which are running such beneficial projects.

"For years now child welfare has been trying to get parity of child subsidies for all children regardless of race," said Ms Caroline van Rooyen of the Child Welfare Society. She added that because child welfare was a non-racial organisation, the state subsidy discrepancy made things very difficult.

"At any given time we have 7 000 children in the Johannesburg and surrounding areas on our books — most of them black. We try to correct the imbalance of subsidies through funds obtained from donations."

"Child welfare's expenditure this year for existing services is R6,6 million which includes field services, the running of children's homes and day care centres. The state subsidises about 40 per cent — this includes our social workers' salaries which are subsidised 75 per cent."

"Another problem is the subsidy allocation for foster parents. White foster parents get R176 for each child they foster, coloureds get R133 and

blacks get R102."

Ms van Rooyen added: "We are forced to make up the difference for black families because it costs just as much to feed, clothe and educate black children."

"Government subsidies often take a long time to come through and foster families where children were placed have to bear the costs until their subsidy comes through."

Criticising the Government allocation of grants, Operation Hunger Relief and Development Coordinator, Mr M Mashinin, said: "This is a perfect example of the apartheid system. That is why an organisation such as Operation Hunger exists and feeds 1,3 million people, most of them children, with absolutely no subsidy from the Government."

Mr David Cuthbert, marketing manager for World Vision, a Christian Aid organisation, agreed.

"We work among the poorest of the poor. But we would not be prepared to take Government subsidies because we would lose face with the community we serve."

"Our focus is on the needs of about 176 000 children in the black community. The Government's child care subsidies which are allocated according to race are totally inadequate," he said.

Gap

Child abuse Soweto 22/5/89 (298) prompted action

THE recent escalation of child abuse has prompted Soweto educationist Mr Micheck Thusini to open an organisation to help victims.

The opening of the National Youth Research and Services Organisation (Nyrso), in the heart of Johannesburg, was a dream come true to Mr Thusini who has been toying with the idea since 1987.

"The increase in child abuse cases reported by the media was what I needed to make up my mind," said Thusini.

Calls

"Since we opened up in March we have dealt with an average of eight cases a month. We also get about 20 calls a day from parents who want advice about their children."

Nyrso is a non-racial, non-profit-making organisation which handles cases of emotionally and physically abused children.

The office is manned by nine workers includ-

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

ing professional researchers. Nyrso works closely with State social workers, lawyers, psychiatrists and policemen.

The organisation's research officer, Mr Byron Maphike, said most cases they had dealt with were incest cases in which fathers abuse their daughters.

Sugar

"The 'sugar daddy concept' is to blame because young girls go out with men their fathers' ages," he said.

"This breaks the resistance in both parties who now see possible bedmates inside their households."

Nyrso can be contacted at 331-1320/1326/1551/2275/2057 code (011), during office hours

BUY

FROM C



Child subsidies: 'Disparity' slated

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Disparity of child care subsidies — allocated by the government according to race — has been severely criticised by the Democratic Party spokesman on health and welfare and by concerned groups.

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OPERATION HUNGER

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APARTHEID SYSTEM

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Criticising the government allocation of grants, Operation Hunger relief and development co-ordinator Mr M Mashinini, said: "This is a perfect example of the apartheid system."

"That is why an organisation such as Operation Hunger exists and feeds 1,3-million people, most of them children, with absolutely no subsidy from the government."

Mr David Cuthbert, marketing manager for World Vision, a Christian aid organisation, agreed.

"We work among the poorest of the poorest."

"But we would not be prepared to take government subsidies because we would lose face with the community we serve. We fill a gap which exists because of apartheid."

"Our focus is on the needs of about 176 000 children in the black community because they are the most underprivileged."



No race as tiny tots toddle off to play

Boys and girls go out to play ... at the University of the Witwatersrand's creche and nursery school in Jubilee Street, Parktown. Started by Mrs Kathy Munro, a history lecturer, the Aletta Sutton creche was opened in 1986. The nursery school for four and five-year-olds opened earlier this year. There are 86 children at the child care centre and race isn't an issue. Mrs Munro commented: "Children simply don't notice who is black or white." © Picture by Karen Fletcher.

clocks out of work German consulates

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...treatment was not separable as originally hoped.
given.

Child care crisis looms in Soweto

298
Sowetan 7/6/54.

CHILDREN abandoned in Soweto — currently at a rate of about three a week — have overstrained the facilities of the Othandweni Family Care Centre in Mofolo South, said the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society yesterday.

The number of inmates at the home now stands at 94 — including 34 babies and toddlers. While the rate of abandonment shows no sign of abating, few in Soweto wanted to adopt or become foster parents to the unfortunate waifs.

Speaking at a Press conference at the home, the assistant director of the society, Mrs Shirley Mabusela, said the majority of the abandoned babies were often left

SOWETAN
Reporter

in the open veld, in plastic bags or in rubbish bins.

JCWS spokesman Ms Mapule Ntlane said there was an ongoing search for "affectionate adoptive couples" and caring single people to give the children a decent start in life.

"We need people who are able to provide our children with a home, permanent security and a lot of affection," she said.

"Such families should be financially and socially stable. They need not necessarily be rich, but at least be able to afford a child and provide basic needs."

Don't leave your child to scream silently

(298)
Star
9/6/89

Is it worth taking a family through the harrowing ordeal of bringing a child molester to justice? **CATHY STAGG** spoke to a mother who agreed to press charges on behalf of her eight-year-old daughter and take the offender to court.

Ann is adamant that parents of molested children should call the police, press charges and follow through to court.

Her attitude is the result of an incident involving her own child. Duty to the community did not enter into her decision.

Ann — not the mother's real name — expressed her opinion confidentially at the start of the trial and throughout the case seldom doubted her chosen course.

Friends and family urged her not to report the matter. A lawyer warned her the defence would attack her daughter's credibility.

But Ann went ahead.

After visiting one police station after another with little success, she was put in touch with the Child Protection Unit, which she now applauds as "fantastic".

She singled out for praise three policewomen who supported her eight-year-old daughter, Jane, during the lengthy trial and a young policeman.

Privileged background 'no shield'

"I was brought up very strictly myself," said Ann. "My parents taught me that wrongs were punished."

"How could I bring Jane up the same way, if that man got away with what he did because I let it ride?"

"What would I tell her later?"

"People think things like this don't happen to a well-brought-up child."

A few days later at court, I met men and women who were interested in the case, and who volunteered information of molestation from their own childhood.

One noticeable trend was that their privileged backgrounds had not shielded them from the sordid reality of sexual molestation. But in the days of their experiences no one spoke about such things — much less did anything about it.

In Jane's case, probably the most beneficial result was that the magistrate believed her.

The accused man was convicted and sent to jail despite his claim that Jane had invented the story. The totality of the evidence proved otherwise, and Jane's faith in adults was largely restored.

Ann admits the trial was stressful. The case took a long time to come before the courts and she began to doubt she had made the right decision.

Jane's concentration suffered at school. Before the trial, she took her usual role in a sport at which she had always excelled and performed dismally.

Ann was not allowed to be present when Jane testified.

To make things worse, the one-way mirror that should have kept Jane from seeing the man she feared so much was broken.

Jane was accompanied into the courtroom by the three policewomen, who were a reassuring presence.

The public prosecutor was very sympathetic. Even the cross-examination was not nearly as big an ordeal as she was warned it would be.

Once Jane had testified, their lives improved, said Ann. And it was this that prompted her to tell their story.

She feels it was her duty to let other parents know there are positive aspects to Jane's nightmare experience. She hopes parents of other molested children will ensure the perpetrator is brought to justice.

Proposals to protect children in the courts

298
5/15/89

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Law Commission has made several far-reaching recommendations for the protection of child witnesses.

In a working paper distributed yesterday, it was suggested that a child witness did not have to identify and point out a suspected criminal by touching him.

It has been recommended that the child identify the suspect through a one-way mirror, and the police have been asked about the practical implementation of this.

The commission also recommends that the evidence of a child witness be heard in a special room in the presence of only the witness and a qualified assistant, such as an educational or clinical psychologist, or welfare officer.

"The prosecutor, defence and the court could put questions to the child investigator, who would then relay the questions tactfully to the child ... then relay the answers to the persons on the other side of the mirror."

The commission's paper also suggests that prosecutors, who are to lead the evidence of child witnesses, give particular attention to the preparation of the case and of the child.

The Department of Justice has been asked for proposals on implementation.

Public comment has been invited on the paper, and should be addressed to The Secretary, South African Law Commission, Private Bag X668, Pretoria 0001. The telephone number is 322-6440. Closing date: August 31.

Child abuse cases come before court

By Helen Grange (298)

Several people accused of child abuse are currently appearing in court after arrests by the police Child Protection Unit.

Mrs Sheila de Klerk (24), of 15th Street, Newlands, appeared on Wednesday in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of child abuse involving a two-year-old girl. She was released on R1 000 bail.

Mr Thomas William O'Brian (62), of Pondrosima Flats, Catherine Street, Berea, also appeared on Wednesday, charged with the indecent assault of a seven-year-old girl. He was released on his own recognisance.

Mr Albert Durand (47), of Albert Road, Newlands, appeared yesterday charged with the indecent assault of a 14-year-old girl. Mr Johannes Ferreira (23), of 14th Avenue, Edenvale, was due to appear yesterday on a charge of rape involving a 10-year-old girl.

Today, a 50-year-old Berea man is due to appear on three charges of indecent assault involving girls aged four to 11.

He is alleged to have used a .44 Special revolver to threaten the girls. Further charges are being investigated.

A 50-year-old Auckland Park man is also due to appear today for the alleged indecent assault of a 10-year-old girl.

Staff Reporter

THE evidence of children during child abuse cases should be heard in a special room in the presence of only an educational psychologist and other judiciary parties should listen from behind a one-way mirror, the SA Law Commission recommends.

The recommendation is one of many made in a report prepared by Mr Justice P J J Olivier, to serve as a basis for the commission's deliberations.

After a survey at Durban's Addington Hospital, Dr J J A Key reported that between 1985 and 1986 there were only three convictions out of 42 child abuse cases where children were under six years old.

Where children were between six and 12 years old there were only 11 convictions out of 49 cases, and where victims were between 12 and 16, there was a conviction rate of 73%.

"The question can justly be posed whether the state's burden of proof is not too high, considering all the problems pertaining to a conviction on the evidence of a child," the report says.

Radical changes proposed to abuse hearings

*Cap. 71/15 22/6/89
(298)*

One of the complaints against the present system pertains to the adversary system and everything it implies, including aggressive cross-examination and the neutral role of the presiding officer.

Numerous researchers pointed out that children have to endure "inhuman cross-examination" by defence lawyers

One stated that people are frightened away from the court system because children were so severely traumatised by the criminal proceedings.

The present rules governing trials in camera do not sufficiently protect the child witness because the accused and his legal representative

are still present and it is their presence and conduct which lie at the root of the evil.

It was recommended that the evidence of a child be heard in a special room in the presence only of a qualified assistant (an educational psychologist, clinical psychologist or welfare officer) behind a one-way mirror

The presiding officer, defence lawyer and prosecutor would put questions to the child investigator, who would relay the questions tactfully to the child and then relay the child's answers to them

Some of the other recommendations were that a trained child investigator questions the abused child (under the age of 14) and then testifies on behalf of the child if the official decides that it is not in the interest of the child to testify in person. This system was introduced in Israel in 1955.

Various researchers called attention to the advantages of taking the initial statement of the child witness with care and sympathy and that it be recorded on video and submitted as evidence at the trial.

Local children's villages join in SOS' big birthday bash

Soweto
23/6/89

298

TODAY marks the 40th anniversary of the SOS Children's Villages Association.

Since it was founded as a postwar operation in Austria in 1949, the programme has been introduced in 100 countries.

The principles of the first village, started by Dr Herman Gmeiner as a service for 40 homeless

By SIZA KOOMA

children orphaned by war, have been adopted by 280 others in different countries.

The association's policy is to rear abandoned or orphaned children in environments that offer a child stability and a balanced development.

The elements offered are a mother, a home, brothers and sisters and a community. A village is made up of 12 to 15 homes with about 10 children and a house-mother — she goes through four months' training before employment — living as a family in each home.

The village like most communities has a library, a hall, a creche and a community centre.

Two in SA

In South Africa the children's villages concept was introduced in 1982. To date SOS South Africa has two villages and another one is under construction in Port Elizabeth. The Ennerdale and Mamelodi children's villages have been in operation since 1983 and 1987 respectively.

They each have about 160 children with a village director to supervise the village and two full-time social workers to counsel the children and the house-mothers. The children go to local community schools, while toddlers have creches attended by others from the area.

Mr Pienaar, national

director of SOS South Africa, said they preferred to take on the children before the age of 10.

The children may leave the home at 18 but were always counselled against doing so.

He said the association concentrated on the black and coloured communities because of the shortage of welfare services for these groups.

A need

There were 66 homes for white children, nine for blacks and about 16 for coloureds.

The Government argues that welfare services have not been in great need in the black community because of the extended family system.

"They forget that since the turn of the century there has been massive movement to urban areas and the extended family has disappeared," Pienaar said.

He said the South African welfare system concentrated on rehabilitating the child with his family. But it was often difficult to work the programme out since there were thousands of children whose parents could not be traced.

Too few

There were also not enough social workers to do rehabilitation work.

"The emphasis has, as a result, been put on foster parenting. Foster-care can only work in an affluent society where

parents are motivated only by the need for a child and not for money.

"In a poor society foster parents offer only their services for the subsidy and not for the child.

Sad cases

"We have had a lot of cases of children who have been shunted from one foster home to another. They come to us very disorientated and it often takes us six months to a year to help them back to normality."

Pienaar said the village system did not deprive the children of the opportunity to grow up in normal society.

Orphans

"An orphan or a child who was abandoned in infancy will not forget his or her background even though he could be reared by a normal family. We can only help them accept the disadvantages in their early life.

Permanent

"SOS Villages are permanent communities which allow the children to go out and face society when they are ready. We encourage inter-relations between our children and the community.

"We always strive to make the villages a part of the society in which they are based."

He said Ennerdale had had only one child who absconded since it was opened, but Mamelodi has had more.

Stev 22/6/89

(298)

Johannesburg starts new search for foster parents

Staff Reporter

Finding of foster parents for children in Johannesburg is becoming critical once again.

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society says prospective foster parents are unwilling to take in destitute children because they become attached to them, and it creates emotional difficulties when they return to their families.

But, said the society's director, Dr Adele Thomas, some children need a foster home for only a short time to give their parents a chance to come to terms with problems in their lives.

Most children removed from their parents find it difficult to understand that it was not their

own fault.

They also needed to understand that their parents might need time on their own.

It was during such times in children's lives that they needed the reassurance that they are special and worthy of being loved by others — and foster parents could play an important role in this respect.

Dr Thomas added that foster parents were part of a team, whose common goal was to give children a chance to develop into responsible adults.

The society held an information debate last night for interested prospective foster parents at the Maranatha Church Offices in Parktown, Johannesburg.

2 pupils to face...

Learning 298

trouble show

Education Reporter

People interested in finding out what education facilities and career opportunities are available for children with learning disabilities can meet the specialists on Saturday June 24 at Woolworths Court, Eastgate.

The co-ordinator, the Forest Town Parent-Teachers Association, is keen to encourage the private sector to create opportunities for people with learning disabilities.

Exhibitors include 28 special schools, institutions, and associations throughout the PWV area.

The exhibition opens at 9 am and closes at 5 pm. For further information, contact Mrs Kathy Barrable at 53-6968 (w) and 53-5905 (h).

Self-help group for parents

Johannesburg Children's Home is adding a self-help group for parents to its existing community resource programme.

Through its own networks, and following consultation with Child-Line, the director of the Johannesburg Children's Home (JCH), Mrs Joan Rubinstein, said it become increasingly aware of the large number of people who are experiencing difficulty in handling their children, either punishing excessively or being unable to set appropriate limits.

"The aim of the group is to help parents to help each other."

Anyone interested in joining any of the groups should contact Mrs Rubinstein at (011) 648-1120.

Missing girls: reward offer angers blacks

By McKeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

A reward of R15 000 offered by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, for information leading to the finding of two missing white schoolgirls has enraged parents in Pretoria who challenged him to give a similar reward for the return of missing black Atteridgeville children.

The challenge followed a weekend newspaper report that Minister Vlok had promised a reward of R15 000 for information that could result in finding Joan Horn (12) of Pretoria and Tracy-Lee Scott-Crossley (12) of Johannesburg.

The reward was announced during the meeting between the Minister and the mothers of the missing girls, Mrs Ansie

Horn and Mrs Noreen Scott-Crossley, in his Pretoria office on Friday morning.

A spokesman for the Concerned Parents Committee in Atteridgeville — where several schoolboys have gone missing since the beginning of the year — said the "suspicion" that police were doing very little to find the allegedly abducted black children on arrest the culprits had been strengthened by the Minister's gesture in the case of the two girls.

The private secretary of Minister Vlok, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said the Minister was concerned about the welfare of every child regardless of race.

He denied allegations that whites were being given preferential treatment.

Sowetan 27/6/84

Missing children: plea for Vlok's aid

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THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who has offered a R15 000 reward for information that will lead to finding two missing white girls, was yesterday urged to show the same concern for young black boys who went missing from Atteridgeville since January this year.

Vlok promised the reward for information that could assist police to trace Joan Horn (12) and Tracey-Lee Scott-Crossly (12). The announcement was made after the minister's meeting with the parents of the two missing girls at his office in Pretoria on Friday.

Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, yesterday called on the minister to make a similar offer for the missing black children.

"The perception exists that the authorities are more inclined to solving cases of missing white children. If this offer by the minister is not extended in solving similar cases involving black children, we will conclude that this perception is true," Currin said.

Seven school boys went missing from their homes in the township between January and May this year. One of the children, Bakae Mathabe (9) was found murdered in a trench near Church Street West, a few days after he and his cousin,

By MONK NKOMO

Tebogo Mathabe (9), were allegedly abducted near their home. Tebogo is recovering in hospital after sustaining serious injuries at the hands of the alleged abductor.

Still missing are: Joseph Sibande (14), who went missing on January 19; Surprise Kola (11), who was last seen on March 5; Tebogo Khoza (9), who went missing on March 19; and Khayalakhe Mlangeni (11) who was allegedly abducted on April 16.

The last, Cyprian Sibuya (14), was found on Sunday, June 25. A spokesman for the police yesterday said Cyprian had left home of his own accord.

At a Press conference held last week, Brigadier Sarel Strydom, divisional commissioner of police in the Northern Transvaal, denied allegations that police were less concerned about cases of missing black children. A police spokesman yesterday said they were following certain leads in the murder and attempted murder cases.



Enjc

4 Cape Times, Wednesday, June 28, 1989

298

FOR the estimated 600 street children who sleep in Cape Town's back alleys, life consists of begging from motorists at traffic lights, stealing food from cafés and sniffing glue or paint thinners. Cape Times reporter **PATRICK COLLINGS** and photographer **GLENN SHERRATT** recently visited a dingy mountain retreat — "home" to one group of "strollers" — and tracked others down in the city's seedy twilight zones.

Sanca calls for action on drinking by SA children

Medical Reporter

The South African National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence (Sanca) has called on the parents of schoolchildren to take a stand against under-age drinking and to insist that the relevant drinking laws are more strictly enforced.



"In taking a definite stand we should hopefully see a decrease in the number of unsupervised parties, and parties where alcohol is served to adolescents in private homes," Mrs Lee Wilcocks, editor of Sanca's newsletter, *The Centre* said.

The setting of such limits "has been long overdue," she noted.

Mrs Wilcocks said parents should insist that under-age drinking regulations were more strictly enforced in public entertainment facilities and that offenders received harsher sentences.

"With luck, this might be the beginning of a powerful parent movement which may achieve legislative changes."

Mrs Wilcocks said Sanca had been invited by private schools in the Transvaal to deliver a series of lectures on alcohol and drug abuse to the parents of their pupils.

"It is a gigantic and courageous step for the private schools to have taken..." she added.

Hunger strike six moved

SIX Soweto students were this week transferred from Bloemfontein's Grootvlei Prison to Johannesburg and Modderbee prisons after going on a hunger strike.

On May 29 the students — Solly Dolamo, 18, Joe Letlape, Blessing Ndlovu, Norman Mokhabiki, 21, Paul Chauke, 21, and Morgan Raboshage, 19 — were detained in terms of the Emergency regulations and held overnight at the Lenasia police station. The following day they were transferred to Grootvlei Prison because they had begun a hunger strike.

They suspended their fast when they were taken to Bloemfontein but on June 16 they again went on a hunger strike.

The students said their families could not visit them regularly because of the costs involved in travelling to Bloemfontein.

The matter was allegedly discussed with prison authorities. Lawyers confirmed this week that Dolamo, Chauke, Raboshage and Letlape had been transferred to Johannesburg Prison while Ndlovu and Mokhabiki were moved to Modderbee Prison.

Representation was being planned for the release of the six, lawyers said this week. Chauke's lawyer yesterday indicated there was a strong possibility he would be released. Reasons for their detention has been requested but no replies had yet been received.

Three of the six have already spent a year in detention and at the beginning of this year were freed without being charged. However, on their release stringent restrictions were imposed on them.

Recently Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, tackled the question of detention without trial, saying it was traumatic and something that needed serious attention.

● The Prisons Services said they could not comment and referred *Weekly Mail* to the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria. The SAP said: "We have to advise that we do not comment on Emergency regulation detainees."

SOCIAL SECURITY- CHILD-CARE

1989

JULY — DEC.

This is child abuse

Pics by Len Kumalo

THIS is a pictorial account of child abuse.

The man in this picture, taken in Soweto, claimed to be the father of the child.

He claimed that his son, who is about seven years old, came home half-an-hour late the previous day.

The man undressed his son in public at the Baragwanath open market and bus and taxi rank.

And whipped the poor child with a piece of electric wire.

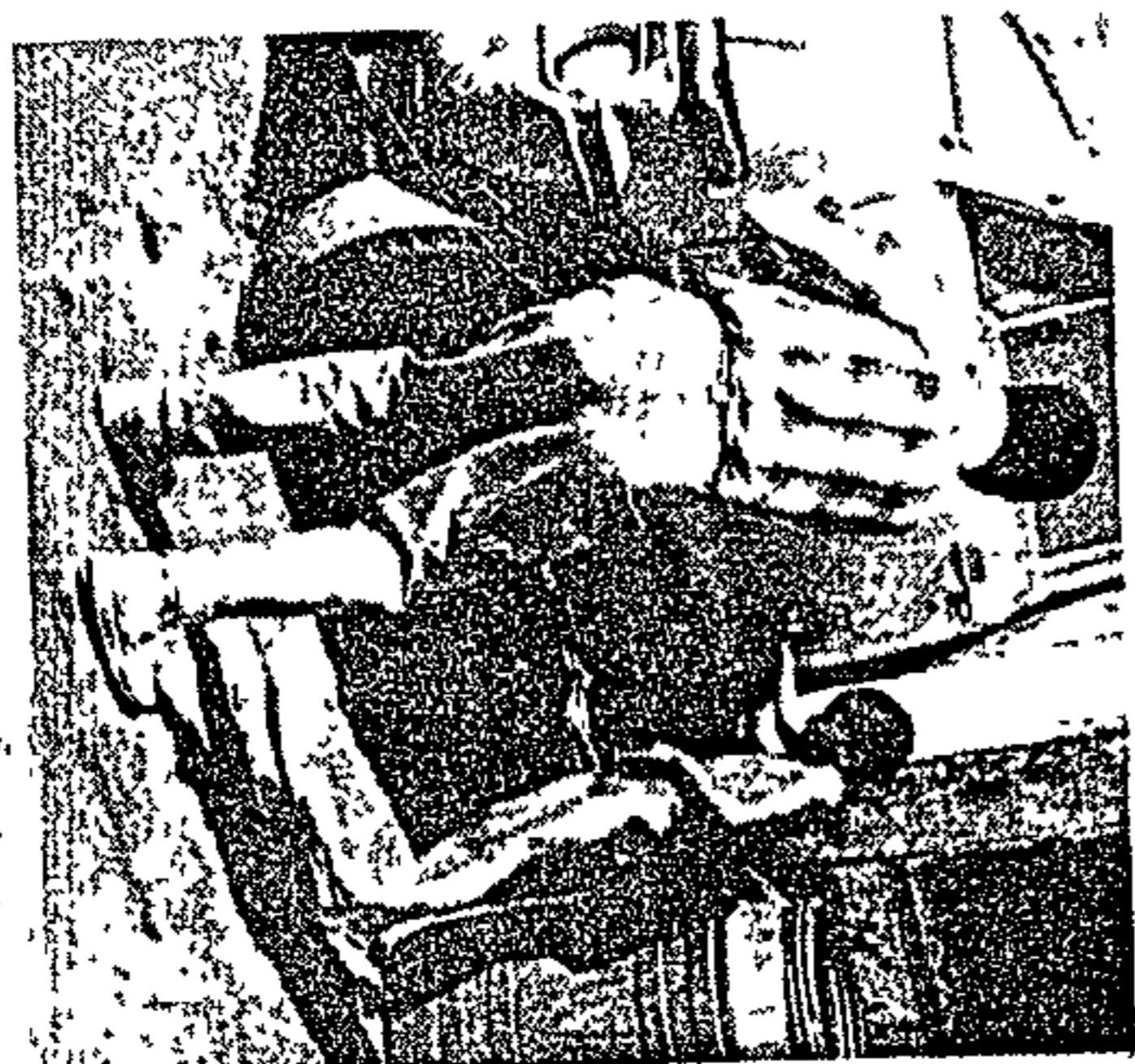
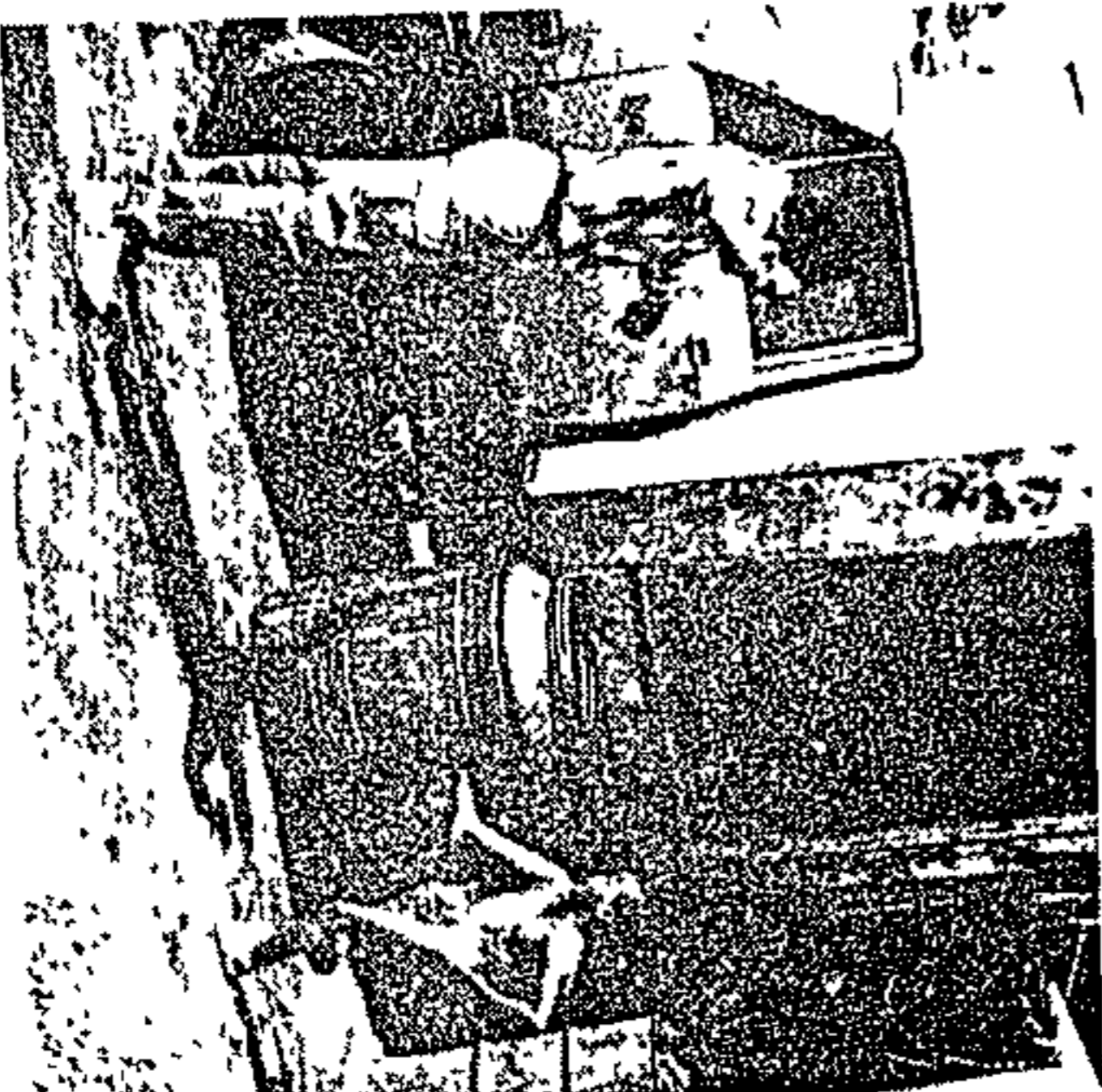
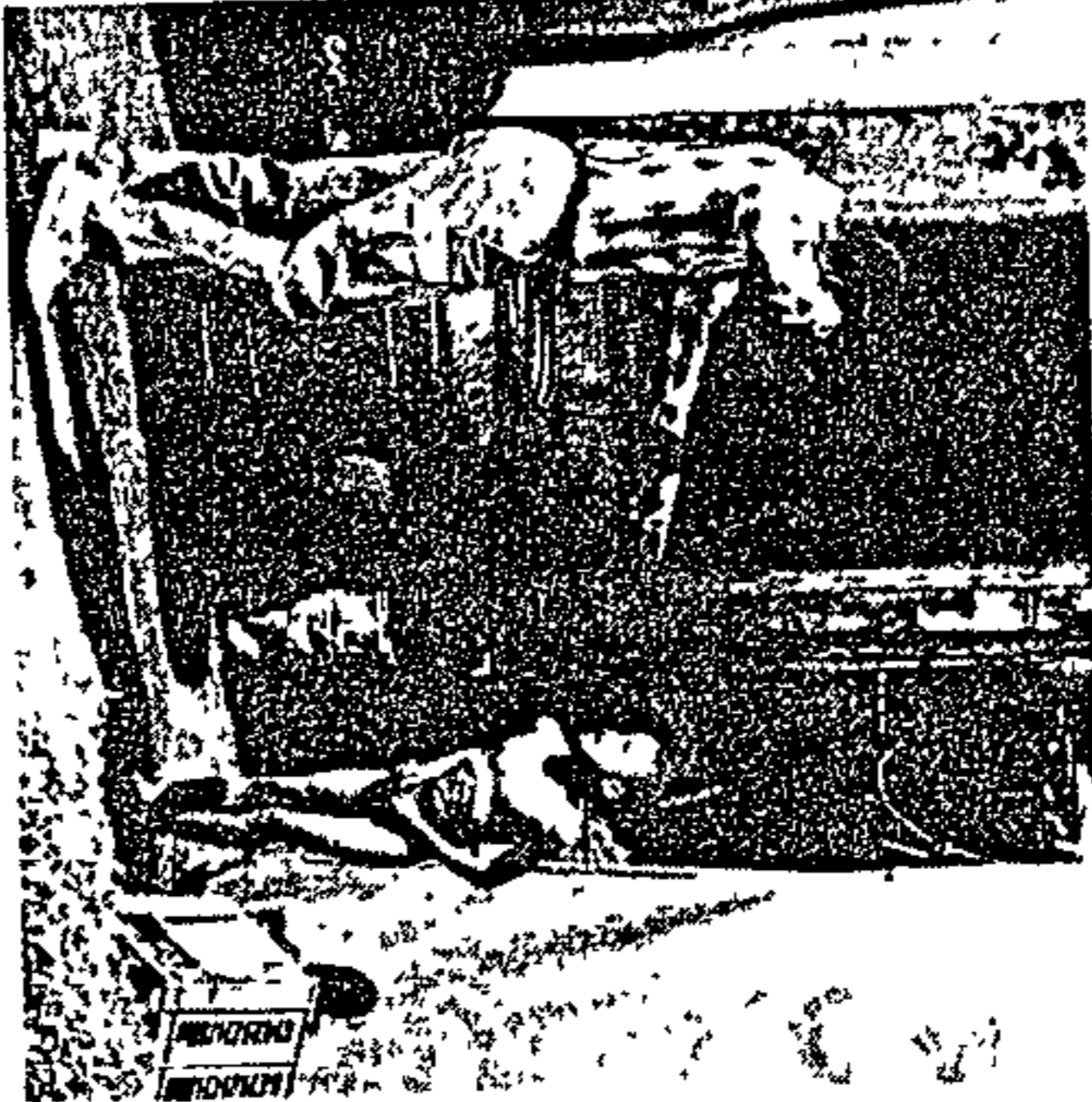
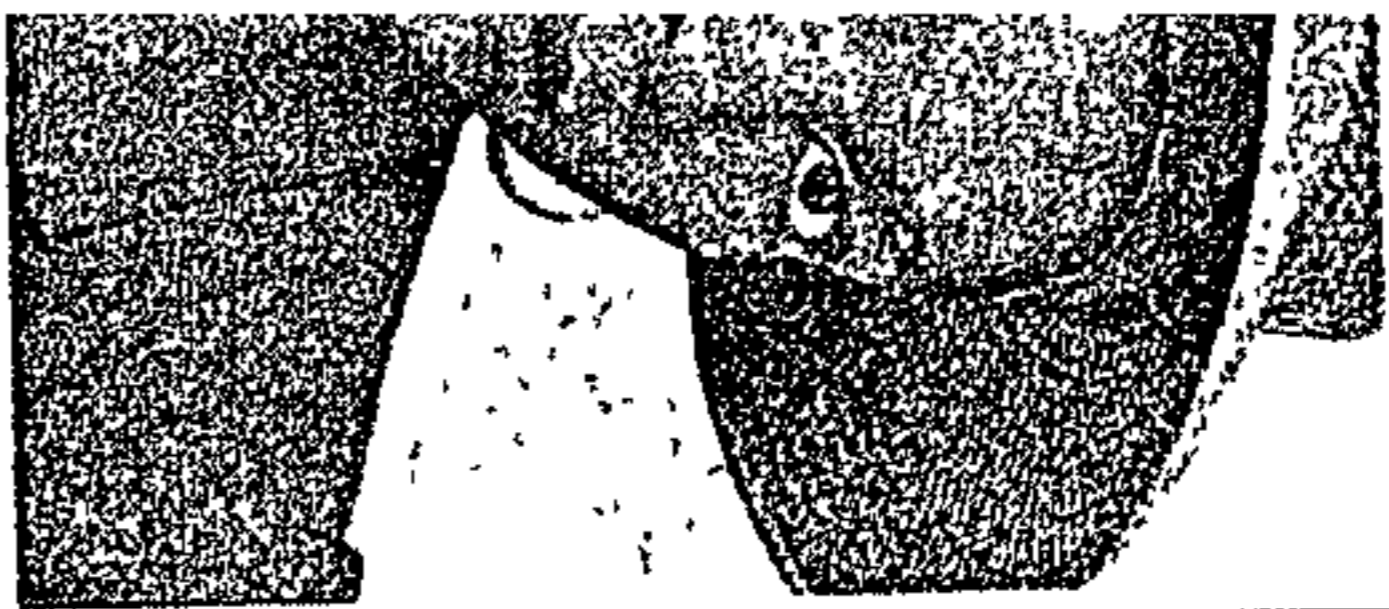
Protest

Bystanders who protested, were told to mind their own business.

This is not punishment. This is not correction. It is plain child abuse.

Children, who are brought up in this manner, become hardened criminals.

It is a shame that society allows parents to beat their children mercilessly - and get away with it.



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Child molestation suspect in court

Court Reporter 298

AN alleged member of the Peninsula child sex ring appeared in Cape Town Regional Court yesterday in connection with the molesting of eight boys between the ages of 15 and 18 and sodomising of a 15-year-old.

The 41-year-old Gardens man, who may not yet be named, was not asked to plead.

However, the charge sheet indicates that he will be charged in terms of the Immorality Act with eight counts of committing, or attempting to commit, immoral and indecent acts with boys under the ages of 19, alternatively eight counts of indecent assault.

He is also likely to be charged with sodomising a 15-year-old boy and indecently assaulting a 17-year-old youth.

All the offences are alleged to have occurred at or near the Gardens Centre in Gardens between 1982 and this year.

The man's bail of R500 was extended and the trial was postponed until July 12, when he will be asked to plead.

Mr J D Huggett was the magistrate Mr I Yuill prosecuted and Mr W Booth appeared for the man

Law graduate turns to child care ²⁹⁸

ON the surface, she seems to have abandoned dessert for crumbs

However, Cecilia Sililo-Tshishonga, a BA LLB graduate at the University of Lesotho, said she has carved a niche in a career in child care and she would encourage others to do the same

"I have found great fulfilment in child caring. Contrary to popular belief, child care is not low on the totem pole of careers. It is highly professional."

After graduating in Lesotho three years ago, Sililo-Tshishonga joined

By JUNIOR MOTSEI

Entokozweni Early Learning Community Centre at Moletsane, Soweto, as a deputy director.

She said: "In my sixth and final year at university, I was required to write a dissertation on the legal protection of children from abuse."

"After writing it, I became aware that I could be more productive in child caring. I hope to do further research in this area."

Sililo-Tshishonga said child care was one of the great careers because one rears potential doctors, professors, teachers, lawyers and journalists.

"We help kids become well-accepted people in society. In fact, a number of parents are not trained in parenting, so we complement what they do."

Parents

A lack of trained parents has resulted in children not developing solid values.

"Parents should teach their kids how to evaluate situations in life, train them when to say 'yes' and when to say 'no' and to inculcate in them principles of authority and self-discipline."

She said parents should respect their children and so help them to become individuals.

"We usually hold seminars at the centre on child rearing. Babies are incapable of communicating their problems to parents, so our seminars help break the communication barrier."

Sililo-Tshishonga said their playroom at the centre is divided into six areas: (1) make-believe; (2) block; (3) book; (4) educational toy; (5) art

and (6) toy.

The deputy director said all these areas "in a nutshell, help teachers have an idea what kind of a life a child is living at home and the temperament of parents"

"The areas also develop the children's intellect and show their varying personalities"

Potential child care workers should have a matric and a three-year diploma, said Sililo-Tshishonga.

"It is very important that we employ people who are skilled because this is a demanding career."

Tessa O'Grady, the coordinator of National Association of Child Care Workers, said child care was also important for parents.

"Children who have to be removed from their own homes because of family or personal problems are cared for on a residential basis in children's homes, places of safety, special residential schools, child care schools or reform schools."

O'Grady added that many people have conventional views of children's institutions — "either as romantic settings where grateful children cluster around motherly adults, or as punitive places where children are treated harshly and unfeelingly. Neither of these views are accurate."

How to set into the profession:

According to O'Grady, children in care have many needs and a variety of staff — from house-parents to daily child care workers — can help with those needs

No specific qualification is needed.

House-parents play parenting roles with

children and need therefore to be mature and settled people themselves. They can be of any age from their late 20s

Child care staff may have specialised tasks such as education, recreation or counselling and they contribute to the overall quality of the care and treatment programme

"Most children's institutions provide in-service training programmes for staff. In addition, most child care workers are supervised by senior colleagues and this supervision includes both assistance with specific tasks and training requiring on-the-job skills

However, O'Grady said the majority of child care workers undergo some form of formal training once they are appointed.

The following courses and training are available: (1) the basic qualification in child care (BQCC), (2) the national certificate in the care of children, the aged and the handicapped and (3) practice training and supervision.

The BQCC she said, involves the philosophy of child care, child development and problems of childhood.

"This course offers a good theoretical and practical background for new and non-matriculated child care workers. Certificates are issued by the Institute of Child Care."

The national certificate is a part-time correspondence extending over three years, subjects in each year of study being equivalent to N1, N2 and N3 levels respectively.

Practice training and supervision entails supervision of child care workers, in-service training and the Institute of Child Care seminars and courses.

For further information telephone O'Grady at 487-1368

Sowetan

4/7/89



Cecilia Sillio-Tshishonga left the legal profession to devote herself to child care.

An ecological look at learning

Star 4/17/89
Sue Valentine

An ecological perspective on how to facilitate learning is the theme of the 15th annual Southern African Association for Learning and Educational Disabilities conference, to be held at the University of Pretoria next week.

Three different aspects will be covered. On Monday July 10 "The Child" will be the focus. On Tuesday "The

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Child and the Home" will be the theme and on Wednesday speakers will examine "The Child and the School".

Topics include "The basis of good nutrition and its effect on learning" and "Child enrichment through parental involvement" and "The Child at Risk".

Registration closes on July 6. Anyone interested in attending should telephone (011) 716-5295 or 788-7465 (a/h).

Alleged pedophile found gassed in car

On file 6/7/89 298
Staff Reporters

A FORMER Defence Force captain and alleged member of the country's largest child sex ring has been found dead in a gas-filled car.

Mr Phillip Roy Ballentine, 36, of York Road, Green Point, was expected to appear in Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday morning in connection with charges of committing indecent acts with boys under the age of 19 during 1987.

Police said similar charges had also been put to Mr Ballentine in Pretoria.

The state withdrew the charges in absentia after the public prosecutor, Mrs A van den Berghshe, informed the court that Mr Ballentine had been found dead the previous day.

Police said Mr Ballentine's body was found in his car on the Melkbos road near Philadelphia on the West Coast about 5.30am.

Police liaison officer Lieutenant Attie Laubscher yesterday confirmed that Mr Ballentine was connected to the sex ring uncovered by detectives of the Peninsula Child Protection Unit in early March.

Detectives linked 15 alleged molest-



GASSED IN CAR ...
Mr Phillip Roy Ballentine, 36.

ers to the ring. They had subjected at least 25 boys, aged between 12 and 17, to sodomy, indecent assault and indecent acts.

Mr Ballentine is the third member of the ring to have died.

A 41-year-old Sea Point Aids victim, Mr Johannes Kivits, who died in Somerset Hospital in October last year, was positively identified in affi-

To page 2

From page 1

davits as having been a member of the sex ring. *CAPE TIMES 6/7/89*

It was also learnt that another man connected to the ring had died before police began their investigations. He has not yet been positively identified.

Residents at the block of flats where Mr Ballentine lived yesterday said he had associated with a "lot of youngsters" and also ran a nearby pool hall which was popular with schoolboys.

Mrs Vicky Lear, wife of the superintendent of the block of flats, told the

Cape Times that two boys were sleeping in Mr Ballentine's flat yesterday morning.

"The boys told me they knew about Mr Ballentine's death and that his brother would be travelling down from Namibia to clear things up," she said.

Mrs Lear said the youths later left the flat.

The dead man's flat was sparsely furnished; a photographic album containing pictures of young boys lay on a table in the lounge.

Botshabelo ²⁹⁸ cheers 'Playbus'

BLOEMFONTEIN — Pre-school children in creches at Botshabelo, south-east of Bloemfontein, watch eagerly for the "Playbus" that visits each creche in the area once a week.

The bus was donated and converted by Interstate Bus Services at a cost of R52 000, after Mrs Ingrid Herbst, of the Department of Occupational Therapy at the University of the Orange Free State, had been approached by the independent welfare organisation, Creches Care, to design a playroom-on-wheels.

The bus company also donated money for play equipment of more than R6 000.

The bus has four different areas to cater for different activities and phases of the children's development. In one area there are blocks and other toys from which the children can learn to build something from scratch while in a second area they learn to fit and form shapes together.

MORE COMPLICATED

More complicated educational toys are in the third area and the fourth provides space for the children to play with toys that indicate their motorial development.

The bus visits about three creches a day. While the children play, Miss Mpho Tepane, who received in-service training from Mrs Herbst, guides the teachers on educational toys that they can use in the creches.

The playbus provides valuable data for the research Mrs Herbst is conducting for her doctorate in psychology. Her subject is the black toddler's needs and socio-cultural circumstances. — Sapa.

The Quality of Schooling - How the Figures Compare

29/8

Many were freed after the hunger strikes and this fostered hopes that repression of children was at an end. Now the hopes fade.

HUMAN RIGHTS
FOCUS
An article by the
Human Rights Commis-

Sadly, this has not proved so for two reasons

of the detained and restricted are pupils. The action is the Government's way of responding to the schools crisis

It is also obvious to most observers that, by detaining or restricting pupils, further protest actions will result and cur-

Therefore number of places

Total number of places

Surplus required	Surplus 17
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25	Shortfall 165 810
	(@ 35 per class) 106 050

by the Black South Education Committee. The statistics given by Cooper *et al* in *Race* 8:754, Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg?

■ Exhibition

Focus on child labour

By THABISO LESHQAI

It is very surprising that at a time when "free the children" stickers are in such vogue, there is still overwhelming indifference to the forms of oppression children suffer.

This is partly because like everything else in South Africa, even the issue of children's rights have become more party political rallying points than reflections of

genuine interest in children

It is only when the government detains 11-year-olds that children are perceived to be suffering

A photographic exhibition titled *Child Labour in Soweto* by Peter Magubane, due to open today at 6pm at the Market Theatre Galleries, could help to cast new light on the issue of children's rights and how they can be made to serve political ends to their detriment.

Magubane, who has been documenting child labour in South Africa since 1958, when he was a *Drum*

magazine staffer, says "It strikes me as odd that communities don't realise how they are part and parcel of the exploitation of children."

Fully aware that child labour – and particularly black child labour – is used in a variety of communities that loudly espouse liberal sentiments, Magubane decided to focus on Soweto because of a need to look into what he calls "our own backyard"

"In South Africa", he says, "the focus has been more on detained kids (but) I don't think anybody, whether they are black or white, cares about children so long as they are not their biological children"

While Magubane accepts that "the government is more committed to the rights of white children than black children" and that often the children resort to work because of poverty at home, he still maintains "Whether communities are poverty stricken or not it is still their duty to protect their children from exploitation"

Since Magubane undertook the present survey last year, his re-acquaintance with the working world of children has been characteristically harrowing. He recounts coming across 15-year-olds who had been working since they were 11 years old and 20-year-olds who are "high on glue from morning to night and have the glue bottle stuck in their mouths like it were a dummy"

It will be worth seeing if the exhibition will have the desired impact on black parents or if it will make sense only to political zealots

The exhibition will be on until August 5. Entrance is free



A boy shovels coal in one of Soweto's coal yards – one of Magubane's works on exhibition.

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The Star Monday July 10 1989

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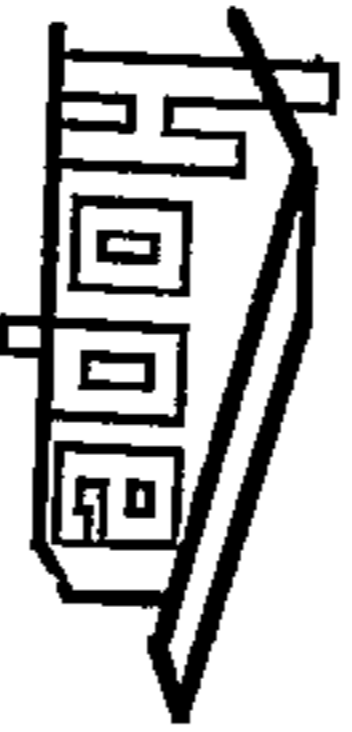
By Winnie Graham

"Fingers, hands, noses, eyes..."

The toddlers were chanting rhymes and verses in English, in much the same way small children do everywhere. They followed their teacher's example, indicating the relevant part of the body as they sang.

Mrs Rose Nhlango, mother of four, beamed proudly as the 50 little ones went through their paces. They could repeat the verse in Zulu too, she said. And they did.

On the face of it, Mrs Nhlango's creche in the Pola Park (Dunuza) squatter camp, near Al-



berton, is no different from thousands of others around South Africa — except for the lack of space

The 50 children, ranging in age from 10 months to six years, are confined to a small shack with virtually no playground.

If they haven't much space, they are not short of warmth — or love. Mrs Nhlango has acquired an old coal stove which keeps her little

'Mother' to 50 — in a shack



Sunlight filters through the shaded enclosure where Mrs Nhlango's children play.

shack cosy throughout winter. A pot of savoury mince was simmering on the fire when we visited the creche. Lunchtime was fast approaching and the meal was beginning to smell good.

"The children get something warm to eat every day," Mrs Nhlango said. "A social worker prepared the menu for me to make sure their food is nutritious."

Some of the children,

she explained, were dropped at her home before 5.45 am each day by mothers on their way to work in the suburbs. Often they were not collected before 6 or 7 pm.

Mrs Nhlango is, to all intents and purposes, the mother of 50 "squatter" boys and girls. If they get sick, it is her job to get them to a doctor or hospital. There is no regular clinic in the overcrowded squatter camp.

She, too, makes sure they receive three meals a day and tea or cold drinks in between. The mothers pay Mrs Nhlango R25 a month each. She employs three young women to help "mind" the children.

Mrs Nhlango said she made little profit on the venture and added that she used "common sense" to keep the children entertained. She has few books or toys but has

made some puzzles. She takes the little ones for regular walks.

What is her greatest need: crayons, colouring in books, dolls, tricycles?

Mrs Nhlango does not hesitate.

"What I want more than anything else is a loo," she said. "We have no running water but with so many children to look after, I need a lavatory."

Pola Park, thanks to local industries in Alberton, now has eight taps where the 15 000 squatters can fetch water. Some residents have built their own pit latrines and others have evolved a bucket system. But lavatories remain a problem.

But the children at Mrs Nhlango's creche are lucky. They have someone to look after them. Once they reach school-going age they will be on their own.

Education of black children is not compulsory in South Africa and there are no schools at Pola Park. Some may go to school at neighbouring Thokoza, but it is unlikely the facilities there can accommodate all.

DROPOUT RATE

Educationist Dr Ken Hartshorne said last week there was an enormous demand — and desire — for education, but the dropout rate at black schools was high, particularly if the "holding power" of the school was poor.

There is little incentive in the squatter camps to send children to school. A father summed up the dilemma: "It costs money to send children to school. Transport, books, uniforms are expensive. We must use our money for food."

EX-NP executive fined for sex with girl, 11

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A former Uitenhage National Party executive secretary who was fined R6 000 (or six months) yesterday for committing immoral and indecent acts with a girl aged 11, will have to sell his house to pay the fine.

This was said by Mr A Kilian, the defence advocate, in the case of Gideon Jacobus "Bertie" van Wyk, 52, of Alwyn Street, Uitenhage, who was sentenced to a further 12 months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended

for five years.

Van Wyk was apparently close friends with the girl's parents. The parents were so shocked when they heard about the offences that they could not believe the reports.

Van Wyk, who was an unsuccessful independent candidate in the municipal elections in October last year, pleaded guilty to committing immoral and indecent acts with a girl aged 11 in Uitenhage between 1983 and October 1988.

According to the state, Van Wyk

had committed the offences by putting his finger in the girl's private parts, forcing her to put his private parts in her mouth and attempting to put his private parts in hers.

Detective Warrant-Officer E Kolesky told the court that during his investigation, it had emerged that on two occasions the girl had telephoned her sister in the Transvaal and reported the incidents to her.

He said he had gathered information from the girl's parents and sister. No action was taken after the girl's

sister had told the parents what she knew.

After the girl had telephoned her sister for the second time and made another report to her, her sister contacted the girl's headmaster in Uitenhage. Talks were subsequently held and the question of sexual acts with young girls was discussed.

W-O Kolesky said that because of the long-standing friendship between the girl's parents and Van Wyk, her parents were so shocked they could not believe what they had been told.

Pretoria child killings: net closes

ERIC JANSSEN

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THE dragnet is closing on Mr Oupa Mashiane, whom police believe can assist them in the investigation into the disappearances of several Atteridgeville children. *Star 15/7/87*

Police have been flooded with information on Mr Mashiane's whereabouts since they appealed for help on Thursday, but say they need more to track him down.

Mr Mashiane's possible involvement in the disappearance of at least six Atteridgeville children became the centre of a new search after two skeletons were found near Pretoria recently.

The investigating officer, Detective Warrant-Officer Johan Koegelenberg, said that although he was happy with the information he had received, he was concerned because he had heard little from Atteridgeville people themselves.

"I get the feeling people are scared stiff of this man, but I want to tell them that all their information will be treated in the strictest confidence. They have absolutely nothing to fear," said DWO Koegelenberg, who is popularly known as "Atjo" in the area.

The South African Defence Force and municipal police have since joined the manhunt for Mr Mashiane, who is also being sought in connection with homosexual "serial killings" in the township.

Mr Mashiane (about 30) has an injured left eye and a tattoo of a cross on a dagger on his left forearm.

Anyone with information is urged to call DWO Koegelenberg at (012) 78-1729 (office) or (012) 57-4348 (home).

Sentenced to death by desire

By MARK STANSFIELD
Weekend Argus-Reporter
15/7/89
b/k AK6 u5 298

IT'S happening more than ever — suspected paedophiles are sentencing themselves to death rather than face the public humiliation of a court case.

This year five men have killed themselves. All were facing charges relating to sexual offences committed against children.

Worried psychologists and psychiatrists, who have noted the increase in suicides by men facing child molestation or paedophilia charges, said this week a system was needed to help suspects awaiting trial cope with the humiliation and trauma of their imminent public exposure.

A top psychologist disclosed this week that a Cape Town paedophile had stood in a Cape Town Magistrate's Court throughout his trial with three cyanide capsules in his pocket. The man had planned to kill himself in the dock if the magistrate sentenced him to a term in prison. Counselling saved the man from a grim, dramatic death, the psychologist said.

On February 2 this year, a 76-year-old convicted child molester, Petrus Hendrik van Rooyen, shot himself in the head in front of a packed Pretoria courtroom minutes after the magistrate had sentenced him to six years in prison.

Psychologists have said such suicides could be prevented with counselling.
The most recent suicide was that of a former

Defence Force captain, Mr Phillip Roy Ballen, of Green Point, who gassed himself on July 7 — the day he was to stand trial for committing indecent acts with boys under 19.

"Suspected paedophiles and child molesters should be given some recourse for emotional support because it's a terrible thing to be accused of. They get accused of the most heinous crime people can now think of (sexual crimes against children) and in addition they are alienated from friends and family and lose their jobs. They are tainted and face enormous legal costs. Very little remains for them to live for," the psychologist said.

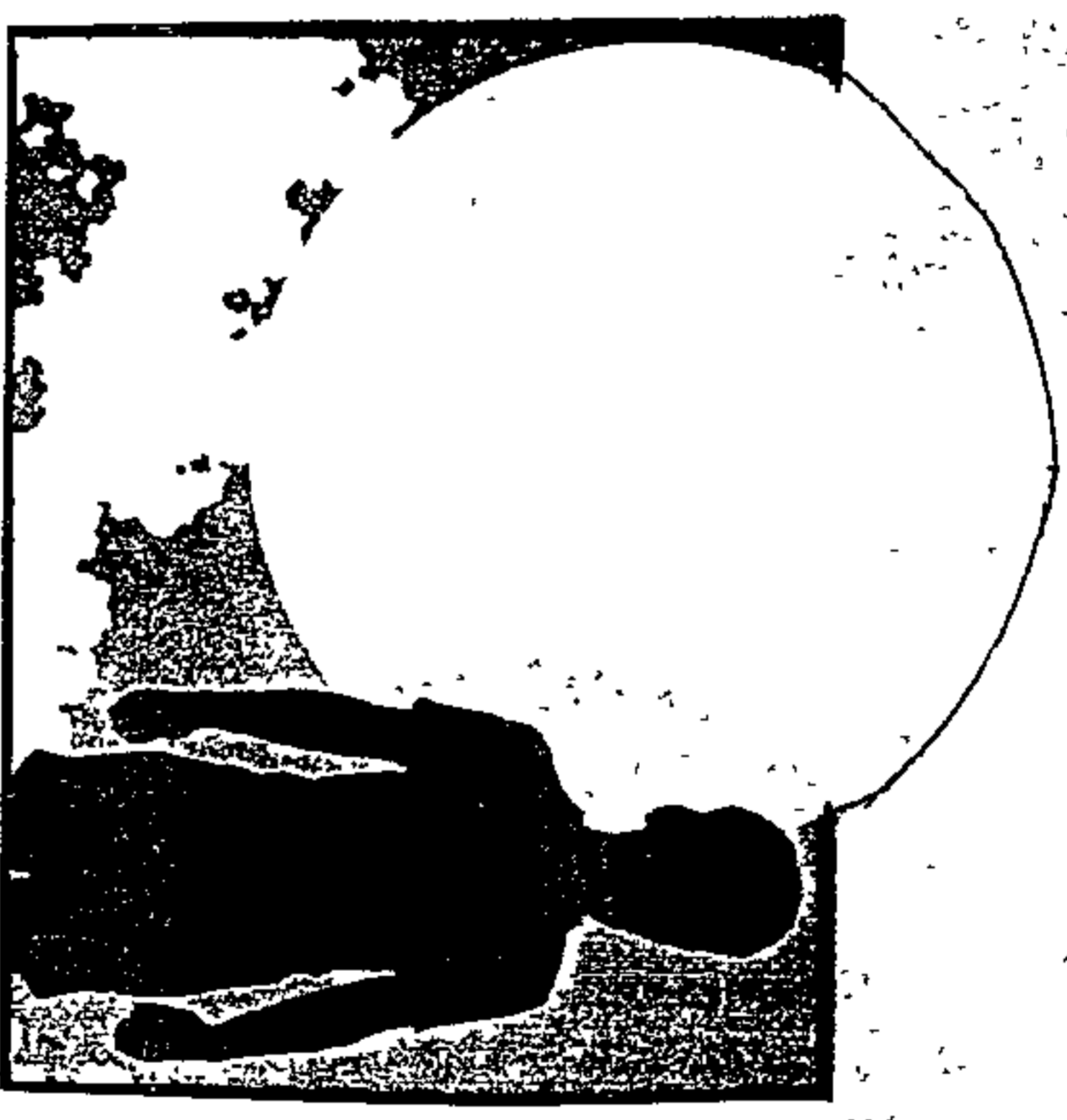
"Many of those I counsel have the same sense of isolation and distress. Their world has come to an end as far as they can see and they begin to contemplate suicide as the only available alternative

"A service must be provided ... a prevention and information service.

"In the first instance, they need a support service when they are charged. The police could assist in this regard by supplying the names of organisations that can help them out before their terrible ordeal in court begins.

"Suicide is not necessarily the only way out and we would like to prevent it," he said.

"I want to see a heightened awareness of the need and plight of sexual victims and offenders. Not all offenders are Screwdriver van der Merwes (a psychopath who killed a Peninsula



woman after sexually assaulting her soon after his release from prison) — many of these men are highly intelligent, productive people, who have much to contribute to society. They are sexual deviants who need some form of rehabilitation.

"These men are not far removed from homosexuality. Both categories — homosexuals and

paedophiles — are sexual deviants. If we can have a Gasa organisation (Gay Association of South Africa, a support group for homosexuals) then surely we can form some association which will support these men and help them back on to their feet again," he said.

Since February 25 1987, 10 men facing charges for sexual/offences against children have committed suicide.

● The first reported case was author, diver and businessman Mr David Allen, 37, who was facing charges of committing homosexual acts with juveniles. Mr Allen shot himself hours before he was due to appear in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on February 25 1987.

On September 17 1987, Johannes de Vos, 32, was sentenced to six years for raping a six-year-old girl. After sentencing, he shot himself while standing in the dock.

On June 28 1988, Mr A C Lottering, 38, gassed himself in his Hillbrow flat. He was linked to 22 cases of sodomy involving boys under 19.

On August 11 1988, Mr Neville Pienaar, 56, the headmaster of a Johannesburg school, killed himself. He was due to appear on charges of performing sexual acts with boys under 19

On December 8 1988, Mr Eric von Gericke, 60, of Gardens, Cape Town, took an overdose of

pills. He was alleged to have been the mastermind behind a child sex ring

On January 4 1989, a prisoner facing charges of indecently assaulting children was found hanged in his Pretoria Central Prison cell.

On February 2 1989, Petrus van Rooyen, 76, shot himself while awaiting sentence for child molestation

On June 19 1989, Mr Pat Smidt, a top Sandton municipal official, shot himself. He was due to appear on charges of sexually abusing young girls

On July 4 1989, Mr Fritz Eberle, 32, a Swiss legal adviser, gassed himself. Charges of child pornography were being investigated against him in Johannesburg

On July 6 1989, a former SADF captain, Mr Phillip Baillentine, 36, of Green Point, gassed himself. He was facing charges of committing indecent acts with boys under 19

Colonel Chris Serfontein, co-ordinator of South Africa's Child Protection Units said police investigating allegations of child sexual molestation "always strongly recommend and encourage both victims and perpetrators to seek expert counselling."

"But I must stress that it is not the policeman's function to make sure that they heed this advice — that is not part of our role."

He said suicides among suspected paedophiles and child molesters were increasing and a more comprehensive help system was needed.

Sex cases alarm black community

By DAN DHLAMINI

THE alarming increase in cases of incest among blacks is a cause for concern among social workers, health workers and the police.

The findings of a 1987 research project conducted by Bophuthatswana criminologist Aza Maree showed that one in eight black South African fathers has had sex with his daughter.

The study also revealed that it usually took several years before the culprits were brought before a court of law.

In a recent case, a 30-year-old Johannesburg man was jailed for eight years for raping his eight-year-old daughter.

Medical evidence revealed that the girl had contracted a venereal disease.

In another case, a Klerksdorp father was jailed for eight years for having raped his two daughters, aged 16 and 18, over a period of eight years.

Compared with other races, incest among blacks seems rare because victims are, almost without exception, afraid to come into the open.

Explaining why children kept silent about the crimes, Dr H Kirby of the

Zola Community Health centre, said children normally had faith in their elders and believed what they were told to do was right.

Dr C Allwood, of the Baragwanath Psychiatric Department, said doctor-nurse-patient confidentiality made it more difficult for cases of incest to come to light.

Meanwhile, horrifying accounts of incest in Soweto have been exposed but, because of the law that protects children, names cannot be published.

Soweto clinic sisters said cases of incest between fathers and daughters were rife.

The following are examples of cases Soweto Health workers have come across:

■ A mother who knew that her husband slept with her daughter pleaded with nurses to keep it a secret to save her marriage; and

■ An uncle, who is also a breadwinner, sexually abused his nieces. When this was discovered by their granny, his mother, pleaded with the nurses not to make it public because if he was sent to jail no-one would pay rent and maintain the children he had abused.

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Sowetan 17/5/89 (298)

New group will urge parents, teachers to work with children

PEOPLE with parenting problems can now sigh with relief as a new organisation has been formed to address their problems.

The Parent Motsadi-Umzali programme is a non-profit making organisation whose objective is to bring together all parents, professionals and groups working with children.

The programme will look into the parenting of infants right up to early adulthood. It will focus on normal children and on those who have problems.

The objectives of the group are to develop the theory and practice of effective parenting. This will enable parents to meet the challenges of raising healthy, responsible, confident and self-reliant children.

It aims to help prevent mal-treatment and neglect of children and to provide parents' personal growth and insight into their feelings.

The organisation plans to compile an up-to-date directory of facilities available in private or public organisations and implement a referral service.

"Parents find it frustrating to look for ap-

By NTHABI MOREOSELE

propriate services for children because they do not know where to look," Mrs Sylvia Mogatusi, the chairman, said.

"We will provide counselling for individuals or groups wishing to discuss normal problems with their children. The programme seeks to improve the parent-child relationship and improve the quality of life.

"If parenting is left as a haphazard process, we can expect a continuation

of trends in street children, under-achievers, drug abusers, unhappy and uncooperative children.

"The family, being the most significant influence in the development of an individual, value attitudes and perceptions are influenced by the quality of the relationship.

"When parents seek the challenge of life and not the guarantee of existence, a better nation will be built," she said.



MOLESTER ... Wearing a black raincoat, Robert Lynch, first alleged member of the child sex ring to be convicted, leaves Cape Town Regional Court yesterday after pleading guilty to committing indecent acts with eight boys under the age of 19 over a period of four years.

Picture: ALAN TAYLOR

City sex ring clerk says he molested boys

By MONICA GRAAFF
Court Reporter

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ROBERT LYNCH, an alleged member of the country's largest sex ring, pleaded guilty in Cape Town Regional Court yesterday to molesting eight boys, now aged between 16 and 18, over a period of four years.

The 41-year-old City Council clerk was found guilty on all eight of the charges against him in that in terms of the Immorality Act he committed, or attempted to commit, immoral and indecent acts with eight boys under the ages of 19.

All the offences occurred in his Gardens Centre flat between 1985 and this year.

Lynch is believed to be one of 15 men connected by detectives of the police Child Protection Unit to the country's largest sex ring which operated mostly in Sea Point and the City Bowl area.

Three members of the ring have died, one, 41-year-old Johannes Kivitz of Sea Point, of Aids-related pneumonia last October.

Gassed to death

Another alleged member, 36-year-old former Defence Force captain Phillip Roy Ballentine, also of Sea Point, was found dead in a gas-filled car this month.

Aged between 30 and 67, the men are suspected of swopping at least 25 children aged between 12 and 18 and subjecting them to indecent assault, sodomy and acts of indecency.

According to police, the children were not abducted by the men, but first became friends with one alleged molester before being introduced to the rest of the ring.

Lynch's bail of R500 was extended and the trial was adjourned till September 5 for sentence.

He was seen leaving the court dressed in a black rain coat with an umbrella and newspaper tucked under his right arm. A man, understood to be his father, was with him.

Mr J M Lemmer was the magistrate. Mr B L Bantjes prosecuted. Mr W Booth appeared for Lynch.

Police shoot Soweto children

THREE children miraculously escaped death when police fired at them accidentally during a high speed chase involving a suspected stolen car in Soweto at the weekend.

The children were playing in a yard in Mofolo when they were shot. One of them, Sibusiso Mbele (5), was

Sowetan 18/7/89
shot in the head and stomach and is in a critical condition in Baragwanath Hospital.

The other two, Nkululeko Ngwenya (2) and Vuyisile Shiba (7), were treated and discharged on Saturday. Nkululeko has a bullet lodged in his chest while

Vuyisile was shot in the hand.

Soweto police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Fanyana Zwane, confirmed the incident. He said police are investigating.

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Residents interviewed

described how they ran for cover when both cars whizzed past them at great speed.

"It's a miracle that the three children survived, but we are still worried about Sibusiso's condition," said Miss Jabulile Ngwenya, whose child was also shot.

Swazi gates open

Sowetan 18/7/89

THE border gates at Mahamba, Oshoek, Jeepes Reef and Golela will be open for 24 hours on Friday and Sunday to ease travel for the thousands of music lovers expected to flock to the three-day once-in-a-lifetime concert featuring guitar virtuoso Eric Clapton and Joan Armatrading in Swaziland this

By ALIMPHAKI

weekend.

Other border gates will open and close at the usual times.

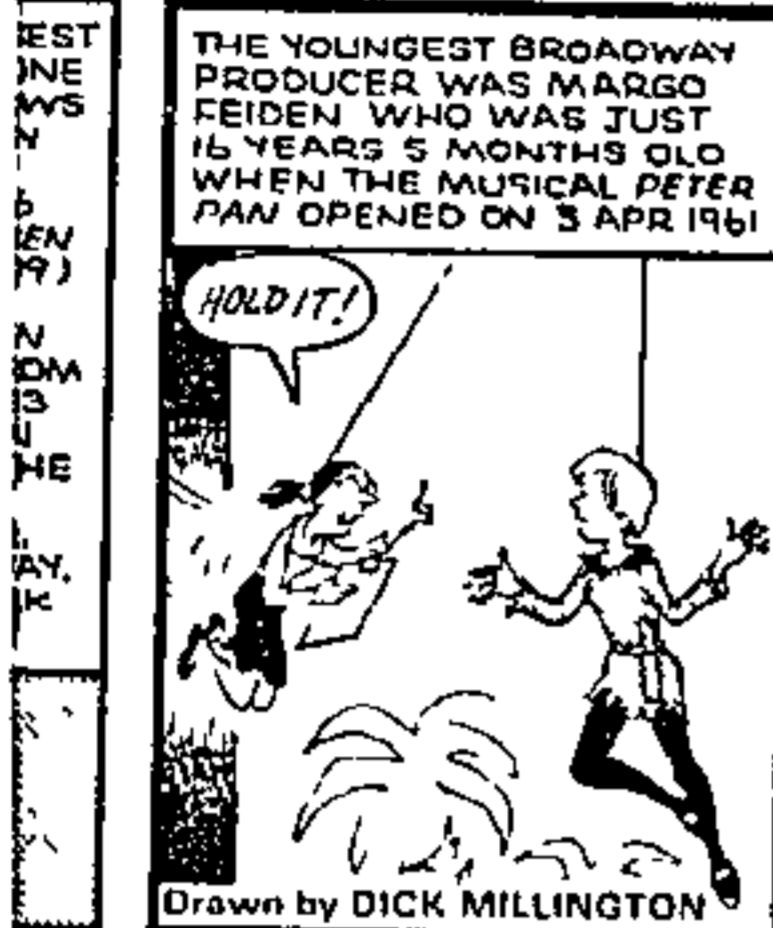
Swaziland authorities have warned that nobody is going to be allowed into the tiny kingdom without a valid passport.

The concert, billed the "Swazi bash", has been organised to boost the Swazi King's Trust Fund. The fund, along the lines of the Prince of Wales' Trust Fund in Britain, is the brainchild of King Mswati III.

More than 40 000 patrons from all parts of Southern Africa are expected and already more than R4-million has been spent to make the concert a reality.

The light and sound system is one of the most advanced in the world.

A spokesman for the organisers said there was sufficient accommodation but it would be helpful if people made their own arrangements. About 80 stalls, including a Swazi village, will cater for the needs of the patrons.



PETER DIPLOMA
5 30pm TODAY. (R100DEP.) Cor Plein and Wanderers Streets
1st Floor Darragh House.

19/1/89 (298)

Three children hurt by police shotgun pellets

Three children were injured, one seriously, in Soweto when they were accidentally shot by a policeman on Saturday.

The policeman who allegedly shot the children was on foot patrol when he saw a vehicle he suspected was stolen, Soweto police spokesman Colonel F Zwane said.

The policeman tried to stop the vehicle and fired his shotgun. The pellets struck three children playing in a yard nearby.

Two of the children, aged two and seven, were slightly injured.

The other child, Sibiso Mbele (5), was seriously injured, with seven wounds in his chest and head. He underwent surgery at Baragwanath Hospital. — Sapa.

Rive 'made porn offer'

He fondled and kissed my chest, says murder accused, aged 22

By YVETTE VAN BREDA

POET and author Dr Richard Rive told his two alleged killers they could "make a lot of money overseas making blue movies" and promised one a job at the Baxter Theatre and the other a part in the play "Buckingham Palace — District Six".

This was said yesterday in a statement by Mr Vincent Donald Aploon, 22, of Saffraan Street, Bonteheuwel, in Wynberg Magistrate's Court. Mr Aploon and a 17-year-old Mitchells Plain youth appeared on charges of murder and robbery.

Mr Aploon pleaded not guilty to murdering Dr Rive by stabbing him with a sharp object at his Heathfield home on June 4, and not guilty to culpable homicide.

He also pleaded not guilty to robbing Dr Rive but admitted that after he noticed that Dr Rive was lying still, and he and the youth had decided to flee, they had stolen Dr Rive's car, computer, microwave oven, video recorder, answering machine and tape recorder.



Dr Rive



Mr Aploon

He also pleaded guilty to five counts of fraud, admitting that he and the youth falsely used Dr Rive's credit card to buy petrol at five stations on their way to the East Rand where they were arrested.

The youth pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, alternatively culpable homicide, robbery and five counts of fraud.

In a statement disclosing the basis of his defence and handed to court by attorney Mr Keith Hamblin, Mr Aploon said he had been hitch-hiking in April and was offered a lift by Dr Rive.

They went to Dr Rive's house where they drank liquor and Dr Rive told Mr Aploon he would soon be staging a play. Mr Aploon said he told Dr Rive he was unemployed and after the drinks Dr Rive took him home and gave him R10.

At Dr Rive's request they met the following Friday. That day they again drank alcohol at Dr Rive's house and Dr Rive promised Mr Aploon a job at the Baxter Theatre. When Mr Aploon told Dr Rive he could sing, Dr Rive asked him to unbutton and later remove his shirt to sing.

Dr Rive said he would "work on Mr Aploon's body" and subsequently touched and rubbed his chest. He then offered him

To page 3

RECEIVED BY THE PRESS ON 20 JULY 1989

★ Cape Times, Thursday, July 20, 1989 3

From page 1

Rive murder

a role in "Buckingham Palace", Mr Aploon said.

After eating, they watched a video recording in Dr Rive's bedroom where Dr Rive suggested Mr Aploon join him on the bed. There he (Dr Rive) played with Mr Aploon's chest and kissed it. Dr Rive again gave Mr Aploon R10.

A similar meeting took place two weeks later and on two other occasions in May when Mr Aploon was told he should bring a friend and that he could "make a lot of money overseas making blue movies".

On June 3, Mr Aploon took his co-accused (the youth) to Dr Rive's home where Dr Rive also promised the youth a job at the Baxter Theatre and repeated that money could be made making "blue movies".

When Dr Rive asked the youth if he had been involved in any accidents and he replied that he had injured his leg, Dr Rive asked to see it and remarked "lovely".

They continued drinking and when they were all under the influence of liquor, Dr Rive refused to take them home and an argument ensued. Mr Aploon pushed Dr Rive against a bookshelf and Dr Rive hit him on the head with a whisky bottle, rupturing his scalp, the statement said.

Mr Aploon saw that Dr Rive was angry and ran to the kitchen for a knife. Dr Rive followed him and cut Mr Aploon's hand with the bottle and Mr Aploon and the youth, who had also fetched a knife, continued to defend themselves. Mr Aploon then stabbed Dr Rive in self-defence, the statement said.

The youth's attorney, Mr A Wilkinson, said he had been unable to consult with the boy's father who was in hospital in Johannesburg and he would hand in a plea explanation after he had spoken to the father.

Only the accused's parents were allowed to attend the hearing in camera.

The prosecution was stopped after the pleas were noted and the hearing was adjourned to August 30 for the Attorney-General's decision. Both accused had bail of R500 extended.

Mr P Engelbrecht was the magistrate. Mrs A Genckle prosecuted.



Soweto 24/1/89
Wilhemina
Bodibe.

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She let her heart pick out her true vocation



BODIBE left a well-paying and comfortable job as director of Nicro-Soweto to work for a child welfare society with a guarantee of only one year's salary.

The driving force behind this strong-willed mother-of-two was her commitment to provide a

service she thought was most needed by her Tembisa community.

Bodibe and an elected committee of members of the Tembisa community had worked for the society for two years, when in 1987 she decided to go fulltime.

"All of us were

employed elsewhere and we were serving the society on a parttime basis. Although I did a lot of work during weekends, I thought that was still not enough and I needed more time," Bodibe said.

Bodibe is coordinator of the project but her role cannot be seen as merely supervisory. She trains the committee on child welfare services, she motivates for sponsorship from big business, organises banquets and street collections to raise funds and she creates community awareness of the project.

"We were a fully-fledged welfare society long before we could get

premises of our own. We were receiving pledges for adoption and abandoned children were being referred to us. By the end of February we had 120 cases on our books."

Today the Tembisa Child and Family Welfare Service boasts fulltime staff of a social worker, community worker, a caretaker and secretary.

They work from about five prefabricated structures that include offices, a crèche, a library that also doubles as a hall for youth club activities, a kitchen and a temporary place of shelter for abandoned children.

Harbour chief abused boys

By MONICA GRAAFF

THE Port Nolloth Harbour Master was yesterday convicted in Cape Town Regional Court on charges under the Immorality Act involving eight formerly "poverty-stricken" boys between the ages of 12 and 19.

British-born Donald Michael Bridge, 48, further pleaded guilty to another charge of possessing about 400 pornographic photographs and negatives of pubescent boys, 24 pornographic magazines and eight pornographic video tapes.

Charged with nine counts under the Immorality Act of committing indecent acts — including nude photography — with boys under 19, Bridge was acquitted on one count because the age of one boy could not be proved.

Giving evidence in mitigation of sentence, clinical psychologist Mr W van Zyl told the court that Bridge's deviant sexual preference for pubescent boys had been moulded by his own childhood.

The son of a British soldier, he grew up in India, Egypt and Cyprus, and was molested by a man

in a forest at the age of nine, the court heard.

After that he was often sexually abused by his father and other men at the various army barracks where they lived.

He was a "committed homosexual" by the age of 13 and had an affair with a Roman Catholic priest at 19, Mr Van Zyl said, adding that Bridge had once had "unsatisfactory" intercourse with a woman.

Sentence will be passed today.

Mr M J Lemmer was the magistrate. Mr Piet Staysn prosecuted, with Mr B L Bantjes. Mr N J Treumicht, instructed by B Biebuyck, appeared for Bridge.

Boys need treatment

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau 298

Two of the three primary schoolboys indecently assaulted by the former headmaster of Laerskool Belfast, Johannes Hendrik Daniel Gericke (51), will need psychiatric treatment for up to five years.

This evidence was given in the Middelburg Regional Court this week after psychiatric reports on how the indecent assaults had affected the two boys were handed in.

Gericke, who had pleaded guilty and was convicted of three counts of indecent assault, was fined R4 000 (or two years) on each of the first two charges. On the third charge, he was sentenced to two years' jail, suspended for five years.

A condition of his sentence is that he must make advance payment to the court for the cost of one of the schoolboys' psychiatric treatment.

Prosecutor Mr Lionel van Tonder said the father of the second boy had phoned him to say he "did not need Gericke's money" and would pay for the treatment himself.

Gericke was also ordered to continue receiving psychiatric treatment for a year.

THE Port Nolloth Harbour Master, who committed indecent acts with eight boys, had benefited the community by putting three of the boys through diving school and holding film shows for children, a Cape Town regional magistrate said yesterday.

Mr J M Lemmer said this in sentencing British-born Donald Michael Bridge, 48, to a fine of R3 000 (or 18 months), with a further three-year

2/11/85 27/7/87
sentence suspended for three years, under the Immorality Act.

He was also sentenced to a fine of R1 000 (or six months) for possessing pornographic material, including 400 photographs and negatives of pubescent boys, 24 magazines depicting naked boys and eight pornographic video tapes.

29/8
Bridge had a previous conviction in 1985, when he was fined for possessing pornographic material.

Conditions imposed by yesterday's suspended sentence are that he does not commit indecent acts with, or reside at the same dwelling as, boys under 19 for three years.

Bridge had pleaded to indulging in sexual acts and nude photography

with boys between the ages of 12 and 19, and one count of possessing pornography.

Mr Lemmer said yesterday that the boys, some of whom had lived at Bridge's home, had suffered "no real damage" as a result of their encounters with him.

Mr Steyn was assisted by Mr B L Bantjes. Mr R J Treurnicht instructed by B Biebuyck, appeared for Bridge

Molester 'benefited community'

Family court would protect children's rights

THERE has been much criticism lately of the legal system's failure to protect adequately the maintenance of children of divorced couples.

The original cause of the problem is, of course, the parents' selfish attitude. They want their "freedom" at any cost and the children have to pay.

They go to attorneys and are told a contested divorce can cost the earth (which it can), and they had better come to an agreement before going to court and so avoid contentious matters.

William King
a former magistrate.

The clause in such an agreement will be the maintenance clause, which is not in the least important to the party who does not intend paying anyway, but just agrees to get the divorce over quickly and easily.

The solution should be a system where people contemplating divorce would have to approach a

family court before divorce proceedings could be instituted so that the children's rights and the parents' liabilities for their future support can be decided.

These courts must be given the powers to call for a probation officer's report and detailed statements of the parties assets and liabilities.

Power to order the division of the family estate so that sufficient be set aside for the children's needs, and make such order as to future payments, and to force employers to pay these sums from

their employees' earnings.

What is left can be divided equitably between the litigating parties. The court would also be empowered to treat such children as "children in need of care" as defined in the Children's Act. It would make an order for the custody and guardianship of the child, even if it means depriving one or both parents wholly or partially of their rights over their children.

This court, after due inquiry, would make an order with the interests of the children paramount.

298 Jun 1/8/89

Children emotional wrecks because of lack of assessment

Concern over foster care policy

By Carina le Grange

Many children admitted to SOS Children's Villages arrive as mental and emotional wrecks because of the policy of putting children in foster homes without adequate assessment of foster parents.

This emerged from the chairman's report at last night's annual meeting of the SOS Children's Villages Association of South Africa.

There are SOS villages in Mamelodi and Ennerdale. Another will open in Port Elizabeth this year with others expected to be added at the rate of one a year. The policy of the association is non-racial and non-political.

Chairman Dr W A Kulhanek said because of the basic welfare policy current in South Africa there was a great desire to place all children in need of care in foster homes.

"We at SOS have no objection to this as a basic policy, except that we believe it is almost impossible to implement it in the South African situation. Many of the children which have come to our



The children at Ennerdale SOS Village said goodbye to cold nights last week when each room was presented with a wall heater. Jermaine (5) and Sandra (6) bask in the warmth of their facility.

existing villages are products of the failure of this policy.

"These children come to us as mental and emotional wrecks because they have been pushed from one foster home to the next over a period of years. There is a great danger that with the

shortage of social workers, not sufficient attention is paid to the selection of foster homes, and therefore unsuitable foster parents are sometimes employed.

"Their main motivation is the subsidy they receive at the end of every month, and

not necessarily the well-being of the child."

Dr Kulhanek suggested that a research project be launched to investigate the matter.

The meeting as a whole expressed its concern over the

discrepancy and disparity between subsidies for black and white children and urged that the government urgently address the issue. Foster parents of white and coloured children receive R422 a month, while the subsidy for black children is R120.

● Picture by Jacobo Rykloff.

August 3 1989

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'Street children need physical, spiritual help'



Mr Brian Currin ... "victims of the society and the system we live in".

By Kaizer Nyatumba

Twenty-one percent of all urban black children in South Africa were stunted from under-nourishment and 54 percent showed signs of chronic under-nourishment, a Unisa seminar on street children heard yesterday.

The national chairman of Streetwise, Father Bill MacCurtain, said three independent surveys showed that 70 percent of black children whose births were registered were born out of wedlock.

He said because of migrant labour there was a high incidence of family breakdown among blacks and many street children he spoke to told him the reason they were not at home was because of step-parents not wanting them.

The estimated number of street children in South Africa varied between 5 000 and 9 000, and 1 967 in the TBVC countries, he said.

Children became street children because they wanted to survive. They needed physical and spiritual help.

"We are talking about saving human lives from untold misery and degradation. Don't let anyone try to persuade you that it is an impossible task.

"Here in South Africa there is no need to throw up our hands in despair and say the problem is too immense or out of control because it isn't —

yet. But it needs to be confronted realistically and humanely by private agencies working closely together with State agencies.

"We need to act swiftly because every day we delay makes our task harder and we may find we have squandered human lives," he said.

The national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Currin, said street children were "victims of the society and the system we live in".

Children's stories

Dr Janet Mills of Unisa brought in four street children to tell their stories. One boy said his parents had neglected him.

The others, who came prepared to speak, refused to talk after the director of the Transvaal Provincial Administration's Social Work Department, Mr C J Wolmarans, subjected the boy who spoke to aggressive cross-examination.

Mr Wolmarans said the boys were going to say what they had been coached to say. When approached, he refused to speak to The Star.

Dr Mills excused the rest of the boys, saying she understood it was "intimidating" for them to speak under the circumstances.

HRC figures, ages challenged

Dispute on total held in detention

By Helen Grange

A statement by the Human Rights Commission claiming that 66 people are in emergency detention has been contested by the Department of Law and Order.

The commission said that nine of the 66 in detention were under 18. In addition, 39 "children" under 18 on the day of their detention had been effectively banned because of restriction orders imposed on their release earlier this year.

Brigadier Leon Mellet challenged the figures for the Ministry of Law and Order. "Apart from Natal, where the situation fluctuates from day to day,

there are only about 10 people of all ages currently in detention," he said.

Natal problem

He said that in Natal, where widespread violence rages on, children may be arrested one day and released the next. "The South African Police don't want to arrest children unless it is absolutely necessary — and some children get involved in very serious criminal activities."

He disputed the HRC's definition of a child. "In our estimation, a child is 16 or younger. An 18-year-old is a youth."

The HRC said the release of scores of detainees earlier this

year following a nation-wide hunger strike had led to the hope that the use of "repressive methods against children would become a bad memory".

"Sadly, this has not proved to be the case — firstly because of restriction orders on 39 children and secondly because nine of the 66 people in emergency detention are under 18 years."

"The HRC condemns the continued detentions of children. This is a flagrant transgression, not only of human rights, but of the rights of children. We call for the immediate and unconditional release of all children in detention," the statement said.



THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has more children than there are people willing to adopt them.

Social worker Mrs Maki Kunene said the number of children arriving for adoption far exceeded the people wishing to adopt them.

The society needed more people, especially blacks, to consider adopting children.

She said the problem with adoptions in the black community, was a stigma that seemed to be attached to people who choose to adopt when they cannot have children of their own.

"The attitudes of blacks towards adoption is changing too slowly.

Option

"But adoption is an important option to be considered especially by people who are unable to bear children of their own," she said.

She explained that many people chose to take a relative within the extended family rather than adopt a stranger.

The disadvantage with taking a relative is that the natural parents could come back at any time and claim the child back.

This would then leave the lives of the childless couple empty.

They would feel cheated as they would have no legal hold over the child.

The status of the child with natural parents and adopted parents is the same before the law.

The advantages of

Child Welfare has many children to be adopted

By SONTI MASEKO

adopting a child were that it offers the child a stable home and gives the adopting parents the fulfillment of parenting.

Seventy-five children are waiting to be adopted and the society manages to place an average of only three children a month, out of an average of 15 children received by the society monthly.

Kunene also said the procedure to place children for adoption was hampered by the fact that many of the children brought to their offices were abandoned.

This meant there had first to be investigations to determine if the parents could be traced.

People who abandon their children are ignorant of the services available to a parent facing difficulties in bringing up a child, she said.

"The Child Welfare Society even offers accommodation for expectant mothers if they have problems and we also give them counselling," she said.

Sometimes they find that they do not have to give up the child after all, but should they still decide to do so they have to sign a consent form, which makes it much

easier for us to place the child immediately."

She said some people were unaware that it was a crime to abandon a child.

Abandoned children were left at high risk places like in rubbish dumps, toilets and parks.

"Signing a consent form instead of abandoning a child will leave the parent with less feelings of guilt," she added.

Consent to have a child adopted also helped the society to find a home quickly.

Some prospective parents preferred taking a child from a known background rather than one who had been abandoned and about whom nothing was known.

People wishing to adopt no longer need be married.

Motive

Single persons can also adopt if they so wish. All that is required is for a person to love the child and be able to care for it.

"We only establish

that the people who wish to adopt have a healthy motive in doing so, and do not want the child for selfish ends, such as for security when they get old and tax benefits."

Another essential requirement is that at least one parent, or the single parent, must be healthy and be a South African citizen.

Days for intake, when prospective parents can be interviewed, are Tuesdays and Thursdays and the Society can be contacted at 331-0171.



Miss Sharon Letshabo and Miss Rachel Masango of Vosloorus brought an off-stage sparkle to the Miss Katlehong beauty contest at Easy By Nite.

Sowetan 9/8/89

Family income demand row

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Atteridgeville City Council's decision that parents disclose family income as a condition for the admission of their children to creches has caused a stir among those affected.

Parents, who described the move as invasion of their privacy, said some of them have had the application forms of their children returned to them after they failed to state how much they earned.

They said they viewed the move as a strategy to help the council formulate discriminatory regulations in future.

Mr D Mouton, director for community services in Atteridgeville, said there was nothing sinister about the move. He said the council ran the service at a loss because of certain individuals who failed to pay after their children were admitted.

He said the council charged a fixed rate of R34 and that the amount would in no way be affected by the salaries the people were earning.

However, it was important for the authorities to know what the parents' income was to enable them to plan for the future.

The community of Atteridgeville township near Pretoria was brutalised by a mass murderer 14 years ago. This year another maniac followed in his footsteps. MONK NKOMO reports.

Atteridgeville

relives the pain

THE wounds of agony, pain and despair endured by grieving parents and residents over the gruesome killings of young girls in Atteridgeville 14 years ago, were re-opened this year by yet another maniac who has so far left one child dead, another seriously injured and four missing.

John Phuko Kgabi (39) was executed nine years ago after being found guilty in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the murder of 10 girls whose ages varied between seven and 12 years

10 die

The victims' mutilated bodies were found with their throats slit and some parts of their bodies, including tongues and eyes missing.

Kgabi used a piece of corrugated iron to cut his victims' throats

After the 10th victim, Kgabi fled to Lebowa aware that the police dragnet in Pretoria was closing in on him

Then he struck again, killing eight-year-old Martha Hlumi Molhibi

whose throat was also cut. But this time Kgabi's luck ran out.

He was arrested by Lebowa police immediately after the killing on Sunday November 26 1978

A human windpipe was found in his possession Kgabi's reign of terror which started in 1974 came to a halt. Justice was done when he was convicted and hanged in 1980 for ten murders and three attempted murders

The memories of these brutal killings were brought back when Kgabi's name was echoed again in the township in January this year.

Six children - this time young school boys - had mysteriously disappeared from their homes.

Another maniac was on the rampage

The agony, pain and suffering gripped parents and the community once more

The question was raised 'Is this another John



Children of this age were not safe playing in the streets of Atteridgeville when a murderer struck 14 years ago and another again this year.



Phuko Kgabi, the ritual killer?"

Six young schoolboys disappeared mysteriously from their homes - all on Sundays - since January this year.

A frantic search by parents, relatives and the police started.

A Concerned Parents Committee was launched to help in the search for Joseph Sibande (14) who was last seen on January 19. Surprise Desmond

Kola (11), who disappeared on March 5; Tebogo Khoza (9) who was abducted on March 19, Khayalake Mlangeni (11) who was last seen on April 16, cousins Bakae and Tebogo Mathabe, both 9 years old, who disappeared near their home in May.

Fears that another ritual killer was on the loose, gripped parents and residents when the body of Bakae was found in a

trench near Church Street West about two days after his disappearance.

Tebogo was found near him seriously injured and unconscious.

He is recuperating in hospital.

On June 19 police announced that they had a good tip-off that could lead to the arrest of the killer.

This was after a young boy was found alive, but naked after apparently being sodomised on the outskirts of the township on a Saturday night.

On July 20, police announced that they had found the much sought-after suspect - Oupa Mashiane.

But he was dead

He was identified in a Government mortuary four days after he was knocked down by a speeding car near Marabastad in Pretoria.

Theory

Police said he apparently hurtled himself in front of the car.

Hopes of seeing him arrested and brought to court to explain his motives and, most important, the whereabouts of four young boys - Desmond, Tebogo, Joseph and Khayalake - had been dashed.

Parents, relatives and police have searched throughout the country in vain.

Was Mashiane acting alone during the killing, injuring and disappearance of these young schoolboys?

Lieutenant Henne Crowther, liaison officer of the Northern Transvaal police, said: "At the moment we do not have any other suspects and we believe that he was acting alone."

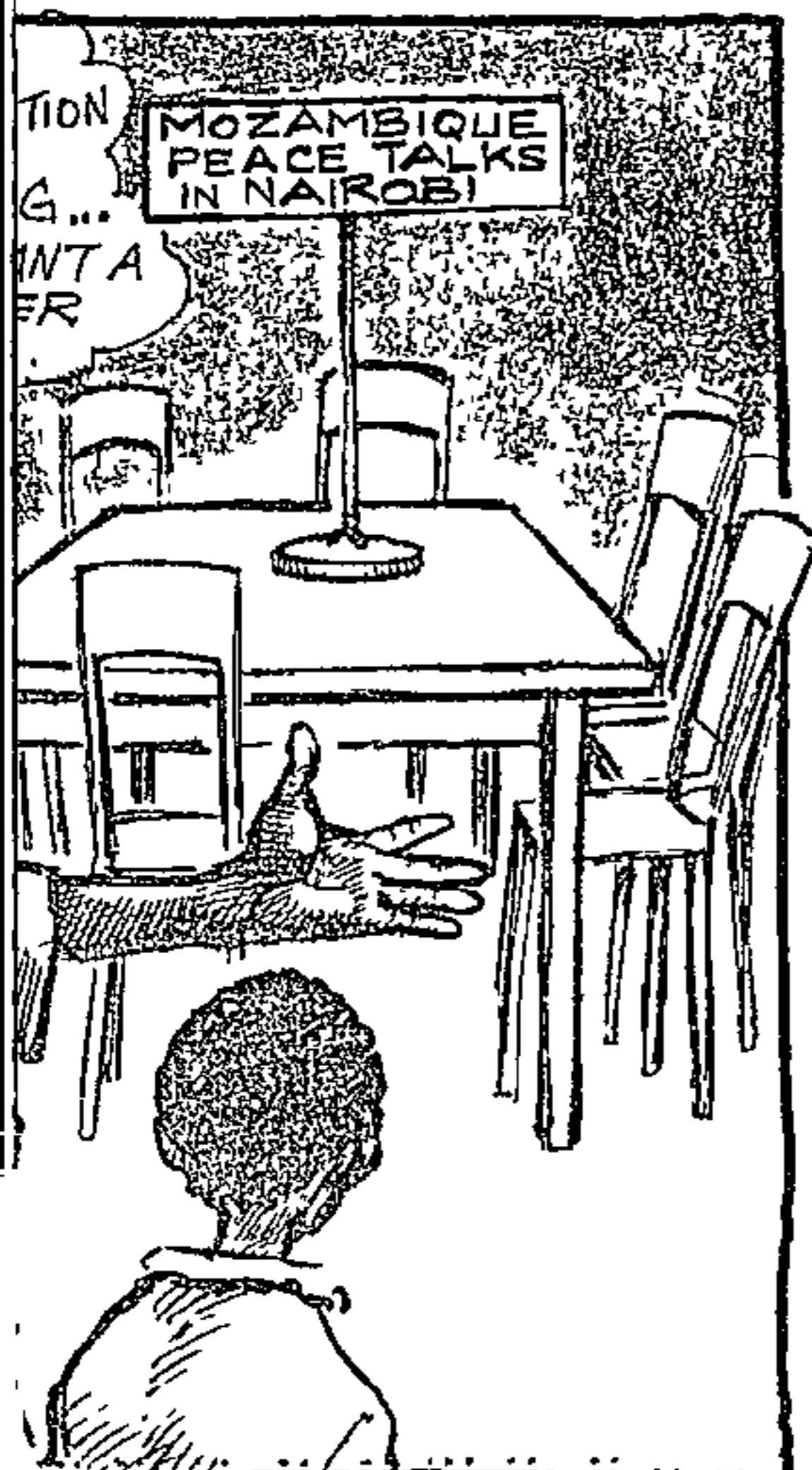
He added that investigations were still continuing, but no arrests have been made.

Police recently said they found skeletons they believe belong to two of the missing kids.

Skeletons

Police said they had also found parts of the clothing and sandals worn by one of the two victims on the day of their disappearance.

The 10 children who were gruesomely killed by Kgabi during the period 1974 and 1978 are: Ouma Scopela, Josephina Mabena, Jemma Shabangu, Lekgoa Magdelene Moema, Khathazile Gloria Khoza, Jennifer Ramalekane, Elaine Tse-tsana Mokoena, Loreta Edward, Martha Modiba and Nomandi Florence Sebola.



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The address is: The Council/Registrar, SA Media Council, PO Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (021) 461-7117. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlolo. Sub-editing headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg

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Police assaulted us, claim street children

Star 9/8/89
Police in Pretoria have confirmed they are investigating charges by street children that they had been rounded up by police and assaulted.

One of the boys, who live under a bridge in Pretoria's flatland, Sunnyside, outlined the alleged incident at a news conference at the offices of Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) yesterday.

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TEARGASSED

The boy told reporters eight boys were rounded up by five uniformed policemen and a woman last week and caned at the Sunnyside police station.

At 11 pm they were allegedly taken to a dam outside Pretoria and told to swim in it. The police threw their shoes and blankets into the water, and tear-gassed them, the boy alleged.

A police spokesman confirmed that charges had been laid by two boys, which would be thoroughly investigated.

A district surgeon who examined the boys found no injuries, however.

LHR's National Director, Mr Brian Currin, said he hoped that publicity about the matter would protect the boys and act as a deterrent. — Sapa.

Fears for detained 'heart boy'

By HENRY LUDSKI 10-16/8/89

THE family of a 17-year-old pupil who has had two open-heart operations in the past four years are concerned about the effect detention will have on his health.

Eugene Paramoer, a matric pupil at the Excelsior Senior Secondary School in Belhar, is one of at least 10 pupils detained during the recent protests and disruptions at Peninsula schools.

"We are worried about Eugene's health, because we don't know what medication he is receiving," said his sister, Marlene Dramat, on Wednesday.

Medication

"He has to receive daily medication and any infection or physical violence can be harmful to his health."

Lawyers for the family have also written to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok urging him to release Paramoer.

Two Glendale Senior Secondary School pupils, Gloria Veale, 19, and Ronald Jacobs, 17, have been held since July 18.

Sisters Walleen, 16, and Freda Mostert, 18, from Mondale Senior Secondary School, Estelle Leonard, 18, and Siraaaj Ebrahim, 18, from Glendale, and Jacques Baartman, 18, of Ceders Senior Secondary School, were detained in Mitchells Plain on July 28.



**R5 000 for
the needy**

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Traditional Cape Breweries have donated R5 000 to the Students Help and Welfare Centres Organisations which contributes to the needs of the underprivileged in the Cape Peninsula. *Sowetan 11/8/89*. Shawco was presented with the cheque by Mr Wes Tiedt, representing the company, at a ceremony held in Khayelitsha.

Youths, aged 15, on violence charges

AT LEAST seven youths aged 15 and four aged 16 have been charged with public violence in the Western Cape in recent weeks.

Five 17-year-olds have been charged, according to information compiled by the Repression Monitoring Group (RMG).

The youths, who may not be named because of their age, are

mainly from schools in Mitchells Plain.

Others facing similar charges include two 18-year-olds — Warren Hartley, a Std 9 pupil at Mondale High School, and Albert Pillay, also of Mondale — and Antonio Vilette, 21, a Std 9 pupil at Mondale High.

Schools affected include Rocklands High, Glendale High, Tafelsig High, Mondale High, Portlands High, Spine Road High, Manenberg High, Lavender Hill and Diazville Senior Secondary, Saldanha.

And as the defiance campaign and

spiral of unrest spread to rural areas in the Western Cape, Paarl's Mbekweni and coloured townships are again hardest hit by detentions.

By the middle of this week, 19 detentions had been confirmed in Mbekweni and the coloured areas in terms of the state of emergency. The focal point of tension in Mbekweni is the Simon Hebe High School, where several teachers and pupils have been detained.

They include prominent community leader and acting principal of Simon Hebe, Timothy Ndzuze.

Ndzuze was full-time principal until

earlier this year when he was replaced by a white principal, Mr Gernt Visser.

Visser's appointment has since been a source of tension and unrest at the school.

Other confirmed detainees in Paarl are teachers Attie Edmund Rens of New Orleans Senior Secondary School and Ntsikelelo Julius Allah, of Simon Hebe, students Jakobus Cornelius, Peter January, Lloyd Wessley Fortuin, Allan Anthony Paulse, Deon Heyns, Daniel Pikinini, chairperson of the Paarl Youth Congress, and pupils Melvin Godfrey Marun, Ins Dekoko 17, Skhumbuzo Mgato, a member of the SRC at Simon Hebe, Thobile Jacobs, Linda Saki, a SRC member at Simon Hebe, Vuyo Grootboom, SRC president, Tamsanqa Tiny Jacobs and Keith Jacobs, chairperson of the Paarl, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers Union.

The detention of two others had not been confirmed by the time of going to press.

Reverend Abe Maart of the Congregational Church in Paarl East said repression in Paarl had united the coloured and African communities "as never before".

"Over the years we have warned about the danger signals building up in the community and of the consequences."

The outspoken Maart, a former detainee and the target of rightwing terror activities. A smear campaign has been conducted against him and his property was attacked.

In the most recent incident, a false letter typed on an old letterhead of the Congregational Church was sent to the local newspaper, the Paarl Post.

It claimed he was "repenting" and disassociating himself from politics to concentrate on his work as a minister. He has also received several abusive letters and phone calls.

Ndzuze's wife, Nondyco Silela 28, a local higher primary school teacher and part-time UWC student, said she was annoyed by the detention of her husband and others.

At least 40 pupils have been detained in the Western and Southern Cape.

Drama

FROM PAGE 1

tives, Allan Hendrickse, who requested Vlok to meet with the principals of schools affected by the protest action.

Several student rallies are due to take place next week and Peninsula high school students intend holding mock elections on September 4.

People have been asked to light candles in their homes between 8pm and 9pm every night next week, according to spokespersons for the MDM.

A spokesperson for Cape Democrats confirmed that an anti-elections rally will be held in the Cape Town City Hall on Monday night.

A rally organised by the Call of Islam which was due to take place in Hanover Park on Wednesday night, was banned hours before it was due to begin.

At the University of the Western Cape, the scene of several confrontations between students and police over the past few weeks, all classes have been suspended until September 18 by the university's senate.

The senate's decision was condemned by the UWC Students Representative Council.

(Report by C Carter and M Williams, both of 95 Sir Lowry Rd, Woodstock.)



VAIN WAIT: These protesters waiting to board 'white' buses in Pretoria were ignored by busdrivers who were re-routed by transport officials

Defiance campaign spreads across SA

PROTEST meetings and marches took place nationwide this week as the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) intensified its defiance campaign.

In Pretoria, several campaign organisers have been threatened by right wing vigilantes and 11 people face charges in connection with a week-long bus and taxi defiance campaign.

Drivers of buses refused to stop when they saw campaigners at bus-stops at Silverton, Unisa, Rosslyn and Kooledoosport.

In an incident in Sunnyside, two bus inspectors stopped a black man from boarding a whites-only council bus.

On Wednesday, police cordoned off a section of Church Street in central Pretoria at lunchtime on Wednesday when a large crowd refused to disperse.

A scuffle took place when members of the crowd attempted to board a Queenswood bus.

A municipal transport inspector ordered the driver to close the automatic doors and lunchtime shoppers scattered as policemen grappled with three men about to step aboard the bus.

Several people were arrested in the incident.

Meanwhile, shots have been fired at the Pretoria homes of campaign

DEFIANCE DOSSIER

leaders, a campaigner's car was petrol-bombed and other campaigners have received death threats.

The right-wing "Wit Wolf" organisation has accepted responsibility for the bombing and threats against campaigners.

The defiance campaign has revived many community structures in the Border region, which has been hard-hit by the state of emergency.

The border campaign began just over a week ago with a successful march to the whites-only Dutch Reformed Church in King Williams town.

Last Friday, a challenge to hospital apartheid saw more than 120 black patients being treated at East London's Frere Hospital.

On Monday, thousands of pupils from schools throughout the region issued a challenge to segregated education by attempting to march to selected white schools in the area.

In Fort Beaufort, about 3 000 students waited for more than three hours at the township's outskirts after police refused to let them pass.

Pupils from Zwelitsha township in King Williams Town were tear-gassed but managed to send a delegation to Dale College.

In Queenstown, teargas was fired at about 2 000 students after they sent representatives to Queens College.

There were violent confrontations involving students from several East London high schools.

A schoolgirl was hospitalised after she was allegedly hit by a teargas canister in the "coloured" township of Buffalo Flats.

After the disruption of Monday's marches, students held meetings at which they "unbanned" the Congress of South African Students.

A similar rally took place at a secret venue in Chatsworth, Durban, last Saturday.

One of the speakers, advice office worker Myrtle Bonhomme, was detained on Wednesday morning.

Also detained in the same swoop were Trevor Bonhomme, chairperson of the Durban Housing Action Committee, and Keith Joseph of the Wentworth Advice office.

Cosatu's regional secretary, Siphiso Celso, was detained at midnight on Tuesday.

The University of Zululand was closed on Wednesday after unrest on the campus.

Students at the University of Turfloop in Pietersburg disrupted classes

this week.

The defiance campaign kicked off in the Southern Cape with a mass rally attended by about 2 000 people in the township of Brighton last weekend.

At the rally, MDM speaker Wilfred Rhodes called on the youth and civic organisations in the area to embark on the defiance campaign in a peaceful manner.

Residents were asked to fast and light candles in their houses for 48 hours in solidarity with prisoners on death row.

Three Oudshoorn men — Dickson Madikane, Patrick Manginda and Desmond Majola — are currently on death row.

Members of the South Cape Student Society have launched a "Save the Patriotic" campaign for the Bongoletu Three and a petition is being circulated in Oudshoorn.

Oudshoorn students have said they intend marching to court where two students from the township of Morester are due to appear on charges of attending an illegal gathering.

The charges stem from a placard demonstration by students in the area last week.

(Reports by Christina Scott 901 Tower B Salisbury Centre West Street Durban Makheya Mami Springbok Street, Peoples Corner, Oudshoorn and Thunida Masary, 110 Oxford Street, East London.)

1st Sept 1989

Miss Arries have now moved into the steel container until they can find alternative accommodation, probably in the coloured area of Rosedale

Granny warns kids on abuse

By TERRY van der WALT

A GRANDMOTHER of seven has written a children's book with a message on how children can protect themselves against sexual abuse

Mrs Mary Hudson of Durban North said her latest book deals with a variety of issues, but the main message warns youngsters about sexual abuse

"Sex abuse cases are on the increase and teaching children to protect themselves is the most effective way to stop the abuse," she said

The caring granny writes for the Methodist Church's monthly newspaper Dimension and pens a regular children's story for a local newspaper

Mrs Hudson's two previous books, Nichola and Little Granny, and Nichola and the Missing Manners, have enjoyed great success in the past few years.

Praise

This week Mrs Hudson received praise from a psychologist whose children have read the two previous books and mulled over each story with their parents, explaining how they would handle the various situations in which Nichola and her friends find themselves.

Mrs Hudson has been chairman of Fighting Chance, which helps handicapped and abused children of all races, for 15 years and is a counsellor for Child Line. Her book, published by Mike Ellis's Education Printing Services, will be on sale at all Game outlets from the end of the month and will retail for about R15.

Jumbo plan

BRITISH tycoon Richard Branson is to fly over Africa in an airship as part of a campaign to save the elephant from extinction

Italian police are desperately to ravel the mystery surrounding the down of a...

Sentence 'a green light for abusers'

A FIVE-YEAR suspended sentence given to a young mother who battered her four-month-old son could be regarded as a green light to child abusers, top lawyers warned this week.

Johanna Mulder, 19, assaulted her son between November 1988 and January this year. He has been removed from her care.

Her baby is now brain-damaged, blind, deaf and partially paralysed. He also suffered a number of fractured bones.

Mulder, who has a low IQ, was found by the court to be mentally competent.

She was found guilty of child abuse and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years by the Benoni Regional Court.

Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, said: "The sentence seems, on the face of it, to be totally inadequate. It could serve as a green light to future child abusers."

A respected criminologist, Professor Jan van Rooyen, said it was difficult in child abuse cases to provide a bal-

By ANDREW GILLINGHAM

ance between the seriousness of the crime, the interests of the offender and the interests of the community.

"If the court sends the abuser to prison for less than two years it is pointless. The prison service is overloaded and treatment is only available for those sentenced to two years or more."

But Mr Currin warned that child abuse in South Africa was a serious problem and that only a few abusers ever faced the courts.

"There are thousands of

cases, but only the tip of the iceberg is prosecuted."

Mrs Heather Regenass, Johannesburg director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, said the sentence given to Mulder was not unusual.

"Nicro regards child abuse in any form as a serious crime. But it must be remembered there are different forms of punishment. A jail sentence is not the only option."

"Suspended sentences, probation, fines and community service orders — or a combination — could be considered by the magistrate."

1987 6/9/89 (298)

Maputo rejects power-sharing with Renamo

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano appears to have ruled out any negotiated settlement with the rebel Renamo movement by rejecting any division of power or changes to the country's constitution.

Speaking at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit meeting of heads of state in Belgrade on Monday, President Chissano reverted to the government's previous hard stance against the rebels, labelling them "terrorists and criminals who are in the service of foreign forces who want to impose their hegemony on the region".

Existing order

Mr Chissano said any alteration in Mozambique was acceptable "only on the basis of the existing order".

He rejected any idea of Renamo being a political party rival for power in Mozambique.

Mr Chissano said "the bandits' " backers were attempting to give

them a "political profile, to dress them up as an opposition movement, as a political party", but that this plan had failed.

The president said the Mozambican government was only prepared to accept "the collaboration of all those who offer to help us to find peace".

He appealed to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to help Mozambique develop its defence capacity.

In an obvious reference to South Africa, he said "the backers of the armed bandits still have not given up their plans or their activities", seemingly contradicting recent statements that he had accepted that South Africa no longer materially supported Renamo.

Last week, a group of Mozambican church leaders acting on behalf of the Mozambican government participated in the second round of talks with Renamo leaders in Nairobi in an attempt to reconcile the two groups' differences and put an end to Mozambique's 12-year civil war.

Child welfare society marks its 79th year

By Sue Valentine

The largest, private, non-racial welfare organisation in South Africa, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, held its 79th annual general meeting in Johannesburg last night.

Guest speaker was the vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Robert Charlton, who said Wits was determined to uphold its standards of excellence in learning, research and scholarship as cost-effectively as possible while trying to help as many inadequately prepared students as it could accommodate.

In the face of challenges posed by a growth rate in the number of black pupils of about 750 000 a year, Professor Charlton said Wits faced a "stupendous increase" in the number of people seeking entry to university.

At the same time, universities were suffering a "brain drain", induced by better salary packages available to academic staff in the private sector and overseas.

Nevertheless, Wits continued to publish the most research of all universities in South Africa and enjoyed the best ratio of publications per head of staff, Professor Charlton said.

By REHANA ROSSOUW

A LETTER smuggled out of Pollsmoor Prison revealing that detainees there intended going on a solidarity fast probably led to the transfer of a Mitchell's Plain pupil to Bloemfontein, her relatives believe.

Gloria Veale, 19, a student at Glendale Senior Secondary School, was detained on August 18.

She was transferred last Saturday to Kroonstad in the Orange Free State without her family or lawyers being informed.

Gloria's mother, Mrs Eleanor Veale, said she first heard of her

Detainee letter 'behind transfer'

daughter's transfer last weekend when she sent schoolbooks and a pair of shoes to Pollsmoor.

"They came back and told us Gloria was in Bloemfontein," she said.

"We were shocked. I called the security police but there was no answer at their offices. Eventually I contacted Gloria's lawyer who was also shocked because he was not noti-

fied."

Veale said a security policeman came to tell her on Tuesday this week that Gloria had been flown to Bloemfontein.

She had asked on what grounds Gloria had been transferred and was told "something came up".

Veale visited her daughter in Kroonstad yesterday.

This is Gloria's third spell in deten-

tion. She was held for six weeks in 1987 and for six months last year. Detainees held throughout the Peninsula went without food on Tuesday and Wednesday, lawyers confirmed.

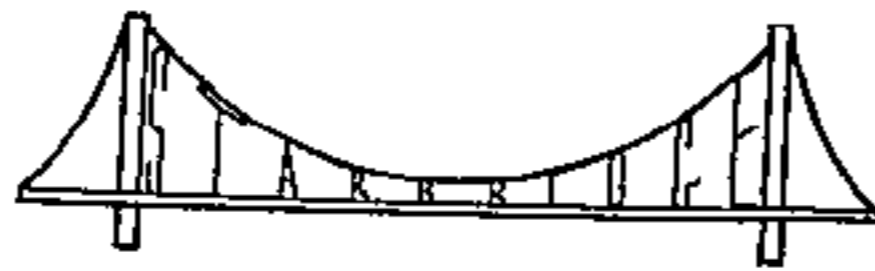
University of the Western Cape academic Graeme Bloch and teacher Garth Rossiter, both detained under the emergency regulations, fasted on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The detainees, most of them pupils younger than 18, also smuggled out a statement on Monday condemning Gloria's removal.

They deplored the state's attempt to crush their resistance with repressive measures.

sent
7/13/9/89

Women complete new course in child care



By Winnie Graham

A group of nine nannies who look after small children in Johannesburg's northern suburbs have just completed a comprehensive training course in child care.

The course, held at the Family Life Centre in Parkwood, was conducted by Sister Kathleen Meenan — a Sister of Nazareth — who was asked by a group of mothers to design a programme for nannies.

Once she has analysed the results, she will use the programme as the basis of her thesis for her degree in social work.

"It was a tremendous experience," Sister Meenan said. "We looked at the development of children, specifically their emotional development, as well as their communication skills."

The course also covered such aspects as health, safety, the importance of

play and discipline. The programme started in April.

Sister Meenan said several of the nannies had children of their own and intended carrying the information they had gleaned from the course into their own communities.

"At the start of the programme they were very shy, but by the end I had their full participation," she said.

The nannies attended the course for one and a half hours every Thursday.

Ms Cassandra Dlamini, who completed the course, said she had learned a great deal and could apply the knowledge to her own children.

When the nannies graduated recently, they received certificates from Mrs Liz Dooley, director of the Family Life Centre.

A follow-up course is planned. Telephone (011) 788-4784 for further details.

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

Jhb Child Welfare Society marks 79 years

Star 27/9/87

By Sue Valentine

(298)

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TV looks at child abuse

By VICTOR METSOAMERE

CHILD abuse in South Africa has reached frightening proportions - cutting through cultural, religious, economic and language barriers and receiving overwhelming international attention.

And to educate the public about this abhorrent physical, psychological and sexual abuse of minors, the SABC will screen a 13-part series titled *What If* on TV2 and TV3 in October.

Each episode will last 10 minutes.

What If will also be shown on TV1.

The series will be freely available to schools, community centres and children's homes throughout South Africa.

What If is expected to teach children how to recognise the difference between healthy and unhealthy situations as well as family warmth and sexual exploitation.

This will be done

through acted out scenarios.

The series will teach children to avoid situations that could lead to abuse and help them to cope with negative feelings and emotions.

The cast of *What If* is Career: Jo Vries, Liam Cundill, Constance Masilo, Marcus Hanekom, Meshack Molebatsi, Karina Soldi,

Shawn Reinecke and Leanne Gluckman.

The producers are Robert Durant and Penguin Films for the SABC.

The director is Tommy McClelland. The script has been written by Gill Katz with Clive Morris.

This preventive education series was done in consultation with child welfare officials and experts on child abuse.

These are Professor Mervyn Skuy, who heads

the Department of

Specialised Education at

Wits; Dr Milly Olivier,

senior lecturer in Educational Psychology at the

University of Pretoria;

Professor Walter Loening,

who is professor of Community Paediatrics in

Natal University's Medical School.

Another consultant

was Grant Robertson, a

social worker, teacher and

ex-policeman. Jackie Loffel,

Janet Hanegan, Shirley Mabusela represented

Child Welfare.

The National Council

for Child and Family

Welfare, represented by

social worker Celia

Thiart, was also consulted.

What If is sponsored

by Liberty Life and

spokesman Hyllon Appelbaum said that the insurance

giant was equally concerned about child

abuse.

He said that statistics

have shown that 80 per cent of reported cases of

child abuse occurred

within family circles, affecting mostly one in four

minors.

It was for that reason

that there was a need for

locally produced educational

material.

"There is no video

material on the frightening subject to which all

South Africans can relate," Appelbaum said.

And he believes that

preventive education is

the only way to stop child

abuse.

Help for child abuser

AS the number of child abuse court cases continue to escalate, a Cape Town unit has developed a unique programme to keep the abuser out of jail but at the same time protect the abused.

Safeline, the only 24 hour telephone counselling service in the city, branched out in January this year in an attempt to work on a pre-statutory level in combating child abuse.

Director of Safeline, the Rev Bruce Duncan, said his organisation which has a Christian base, believes that the child victim had the first right to be protected.

But he emphasised that the abuser also had the right to seek help without necessarily having to be charged, appear in a court and end up in jail.

"Professional help"

"What we are offering is an opportunity for an abuser to enter into a binding "contract" with us and undergo therapy. Although I must stress that at no time will this be done at the expense of the child.

"It is quite simple. Safeline offers confidentiality and professional help to all affected by the child abuse cycle. If an abuser breaks this "contract" Safeline rehabilitation will stop. Depending on the circumstances the case could end up in the hands of the law."

A perfect example of how Safeline works is the case of Raymond, 16, who abused young children.

"He was given the opportunity to be helped. After assessment it was found that he is not a criminal but a child doing what had been done to him. Prison is not the place for him. He is young and responsible enough to respond to treatment before he develops into a full blown paedophile.

"When he arrived at our unit he was seen by a social worker and an attorney who immediately made him sign the "contract" which is his complete confession of his abuse of children.

"Clearly spelt out"

"This confession is the bottom line. It also stipulates certain rules which Raymond has to follow, such as meeting times, absenteeism, the penalties for breaking the contract. It is clearly spelt out that if he re-abuses he could be referred to a statutory body. This will be done after a meeting with Raymond, his parents and our board of advisers."

All documentation will be handed over and Safeline will no longer be involved.

Raymond was taken out of his home environment because his life was in danger. The families of the children he had abused were on a witch-hunt and he had to leave.

He has now been placed in a "safe

house" which is another feature of Safeline's programme.

"We have established a number of "safe houses" throughout Cape Town. If the abused is at risk at home, he is placed in one of these houses. Personnel who live in these homes have undergone Safeline training. They will support the child through this crisis and keep us fully informed of the situation on the telephone and by weekly written reports.

"Link" person

"In the meantime the abuser of such a child will be undergoing therapy."

Mr Duncan said that a "link" person also played a major role in aiding the child victim and the perpetrator.

"They have undergone training and have the right to visit an abused child or the family unannounced at home. They have to be in contact with the child or family on a regular basis and provide telephonic and written reports."

This all involved the total co-operation of the child victim and abusers families.

"Professional and medical, psychiatric and other assistance is part of our full-team approach along with the respective safe-house parent and link person."

At present a Safeline centre is being built at Bridgetown. This is expected to be completed shortly.

Working alternative

This centre will provide accommodation for the abuser and partner and family.

"The Safeline centre will provide a working alternative to imprisonment for the abuser. It also deals with the stress factors that surround the family as a whole. We try to get to the root causes behind the abuse.

An abuser will begin his "sentence" at the centre at noon on a Saturday and will leave at 5pm on a Sunday.

"During this "interment" the abuser will receive the professional services of an experienced and senior social worker who has made a special study of the situation. A full psycho-social and other assessments will be done. Some will involve a family member or people close to the perpetrator.

Rev Duncan said that referrals to other professional people will be made where necessary and they will be able to meet with the abuser during his stay at the centre.

Give guidance

The aim of this multi-professional/disciplinary team will give guidance and advice to the abused and family. Gradually under supervision the abused and abuser will be brought together and inter-family conflicts and inter-action will be closely observed.

These observations will be recorded by professionals during special sessions in the "one way glass room"



WEEKEND
ARGUS
SPECIAL
REPORT

By JOCELYN MAKER
Weekend Argus Reporter

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■ To ring Safeline 26 1100 all hours

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Id abusers



Redeemed ... the teenager who lost his innocence at 10

By JOCELYN MAKER - Weekend Argus Reporter

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD Raymond did to others what had been done to him. He has sodomised other children. He lost his youth at the age of 10 and instead of the games youngsters normally play, he became trapped in a game of sex.

He was abused and then he became the abuser.

Now he is fighting a private war as he tries desperately to come to terms with what has become of his life.

His short life has been filled with confusion and distress.

A few weeks ago he had no one to turn to. He so badly wanted to speak about the things that had happened to him and what he had done, to tell someone about his sexual attraction for other boys.

Turned to help

It was at this most crucial stage that he turned to Safeline for help.

Immediately it was recognised that he was not a criminal but a young boy who was repeating a cycle of abuse in which he had been a victim.

"It all started when I was about 10. There were two boys who lived in the same suburb as I did. One of them had a sister who had passed away and I was asked one afternoon to go with them to this house to check on things.

"We were alone in the house. The two got undressed and had sexual intercourse in front of me. I was not really sure of what was happening. I had never seen anything like this."

Sometime later the three went back.

Undressed

"One of the boys undressed me and then threw me on the bed. After they had both sodomised me we left."

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"The two boys did not force me to take part and I felt that this was right. The way it had to be. Then we stopped going there as the house was sold."

For the next year, Raymond continued his relationship with one of the boys in a garage.

"He was always in control and whatever he told me to do I did. It was just like that. Then this also ended."

By the beginning of last year, Raymond had realised that he had a strong sexual attraction for little boys.

"Neighbours' children would come and play in our garden. At first I only touched them, then I began to fondle them. They were between the ages of six and 15. There was nothing inside me that said I should stop or that it was wrong. I just enjoyed it."

One thing led to another and Raymond began sodomising some of the children.

Group sex

At this stage, he was involved with a group of boys aged between 10 and 15 and afternoons of watching videos would end up in group sex.

"After being at Safeline for a month I realise that I have been doing something that is very wrong. All I want to do is break free from this and with the help, guidance and therapy I have been receiving, I know I will overcome this terrible problem. I have been given a chance to change."

"I am not a homosexual — all I did was do what was done to me."

Safeline's director, the Rev Bruce Duncan, said Raymond had been frightened and deeply distressed when he arrived at the centre.

Needed to talk

"He was confused and needed to talk. What is important is that he knows he has done wrong and that he wants to help himself."

"He came to us in time before his problem could develop into full-blown paedophilia. He is young and open enough to respond to treatment."

Raymond was now living with another family — a "safehouse". He was unable to stay at home because the parents of the children he had abused were after him and it was believed his life was in danger.

"He has been seen by our social worker and an attorney who has taken a full confession from him," Mr Duncan said.

Contract

"Raymond has signed a contract which in effect binds him to treatment and rehabilitation. If he does not go through his therapy and he abuses again he will be cutting his own throat. His case will be handed over to a statutory body."

"If he succeeds, and we hope he will, he will be able to help others who have been through what he has. We would like this to work on a basis similar to that of Alcoholics Anonymous."

"We believe strongly that where a person has the ability to change, to be motivated enough to try he should be allowed to do so in a secure environment where he can receive treatment but still contribute to society."

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Plan to protect victim and to reform penitent offender

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Coetzee's revolver was confiscated.

Op Hunger 'saves lives'

Medical Reporter

298

There was no doubt Operation Hunger's mass feeding of children under the age of 10 had contributed significantly to a drop in child death rates, the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman, said last night.

Speaking at Witwatersrand University's medical students' congress, Mrs Perlman said a study conducted in 1981/82 showed child deaths in the black community accounted for 55 percent of total deaths in the country.

This figure had dropped to about 29 or 30 percent by 1986, a drop which could be attributed to mass-feeding programmes.

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Medics react to shooting²⁹⁸ of children

69/6/21
545
The departments of paediatrics and of paediatric surgery at the University of Cape Town have condemned the gunshot injuries suffered by young children in the Cape over the past week

Acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor J P de V van Niekerk, said in a statement that children as young as three years old had attended hospital with serious gunshot wounds allegedly as a result of police action.

"We wish to express our deep concern that children are injured in this manner. We call on all to take extreme care to avoid injuries to children during actions which are intended to maintain public order"

As professionals working towards the health of children, Professor van Niekerk said, they could only condemn the injuries in the strongest possible terms.

8/20/13 13/9/87

Application to turn home into shelter is rejected

The Johannesburg City Council has rejected an application to turn a house in Berea into a school for Hillbrow's street children.

The council said in a statement it had nothing against Streetwise, the organisation which asked for consent, but considered that the property was badly situated for such an operation because it was surrounded by houses and was reached by a narrow street. — Staff Reporter.

(298)

Committee aims to help child beggars

A GENERATION of beggars is developing in the outskirts of Pretoria, where children of school-going age hang around shopping centres scattered over Bophuthatswana's Odi region.

Children from Guranukuwa, Mabopane and Winerveld beg from shoppers and others make money pushing trolleys and washing cars.

Social workers in the area have revived a Child Welfare Committee to look into all forms of child abuse. It is planning to build a rehabilitation

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

centre which will have formal education for the children who are vagrants and who have lost contact with their families.

"Children aged from nine to 17 years are bunking school, but 75 percent of them are school

dropouts, just to make quick money," the committee's secretary and Sowetan Woman of the Year 1988, Mrs. Emelda Boikanyo, said.

"We have already had a number of children who moved their trade to big towns, outside the homeland, who are caught by the police and sent back to us."

Children begging at the shopping centres tell a story of poverty and lack of strict parental care and guidance.

Twelve-year-old Kgotsa has been begging at the Central City shopping complex since it was opened in 1987. For two years he has been walking more than five kilometres to the centre and when he has a good day he takes a taxi back home.

"My highest day's taking was R9 and on busy days I get over R6," he said. "During the week I am lucky if I get R3."

"My mother knows that I come to the centre. I

need the money to go back to school. She cannot afford it and I think if I work really hard I will be able to pay my school fees."

Kgotsa, last in a family of six boys, dropped out of school three years ago while doing Standard 1.

The trolley-pushing business also attracts girls like Mapule (10) who was urged by her granny to join in. She still attends school and is in Standard 1.

"My parents do not stay with us and granny says they do not send any money for food. She pays my school fees. She suggested I went to the centre in the afternoons so we can pay rent and buy some mealie meal," Mapule said.

A consumer advisor for a supermarket in the centre said they had had to reduce their trolleys to discourage the children.

"It is a pathetic sight because sometimes they

lieht over these trolleys. It is hunger and poverty that brings them here and makes their parents turn a blind eye," she said.

Social workers are urging the community to help curb the problem.

"So far the community, especially teachers, seems to be unaware of this problem. They should inform us if they know of a child with financial or emotional problems," Boikanyo said.

Open adoption can ease the guilt

Mary and John Smith had tried unsuccessfully to have children, and finally decided to adopt. Their social worker suggested an "open adoption", but Mrs Smith was sceptical at first.

When she heard an "open adoption" meant the biological mother of the child interviewed three or four prospective parents and got to choose the most suitable couple, Mrs Smith was most indignant.

"Isn't it enough for her that someone is prepared to give her child a home," she thought.

These were Mrs Smith's feelings throughout the careful screening and personal questioning she and her husband had to endure.

Then one night the phone call came and the Smiths were invited to an interview. Immediately Mrs Smith's feelings did a complete turnabout and her heart went out to the mother of the child.

The meeting was very emotional and with their social workers present, Mrs Smith and the mother of the baby cried for most of their 45 minutes together.

"I took with me pictures of my family and showed her who the baby's grandparents, aunts and uncles would be. I asked her what her hobbies were and whether the baby looked like her or like the father."

In turn, the biological mother learnt what kind of home the Smiths offered her child. Having met, questioned and selected the adoptive parents, she had peace of mind about her child and would in later years be certain it was happy and well cared for.

Mrs Smith suddenly began to fear that the biological mother of the child would keep creeping into her life.

However, during the contacts between the biological mother and the adoptive parents, no identifying details such as names and addresses are revealed and after the adoption the biological mother is not allowed to

A conference tomorrow at the Wits Business School will focus on "open adoption". Organised by the Adoptive Parents Association, a branch of the Johannesburg Child Welfare, the conference will be aimed at people who were adopted as children, mothers who have given up their children for adoption and adoptive parents. **JACQUELINE MYBURGH** reports.

attempt contact with the child.

Happily, the Smiths were selected and became the parents of a baby.

Mrs Smith said she would tell her child of the adoption as soon as it was old enough to understand and, having met the mother, she would be able to answer all her child's questions about its background.

"I will always be grateful to our baby's mother, and I treasure that day we met. I think she did the bravest thing in the world, because I would never have been able to do it myself," Mrs Smith said.

● The "open adoption" procedure only recently emerged in South Africa, while in Australia, the United States and Europe it has been used for some time.

Although completely voluntary, the method is aimed at preventing feelings of guilt that may trouble the biological mother throughout her life. Under traditional adoption procedures she has no idea who the people are that will look after her child for the rest of its life, and adoptive parents know nothing about their child's background.

● The names Mary and John Smith are fictitious and the couple's true identity has been withheld for the sake of their child.

● For information about the conference, contact Jill van T'Hof at (011) 803-3394 or Lynn Pederson at 331-0171.

Crime on children increasing

Capt
Times
15/9/89

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6 000 may be victims, police chief warns

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 6 000 children may be murdered, assaulted, raped or sodomised within six months if crimes against children continue to soar as they have in recent months, according to the Commissioner of Police, General Henrie de Witt.

"Many cases are not reported to the police and the real figure might therefore be shocking," General De Witt said in a speech at Fish Hoek's Paul Greyling Primary School yesterday.

The school has adopted the police of the newly established Fish Hoek police station and are to invite the officers to future school events.

'Shocking'

"Recent statistics show that there is a growing tendency to crimes against children of 14 years and younger," General De Witt said.

"In the first six months of 1989 there was an increase of 16,25% in these crimes compared to the same period in 1988.

"Available figures also show that there was an increase of 30,6% in these crimes in the second half of 1988, compared to the first six months of that year.

"If that pattern continues this year it will mean that more than 6 000 children will be murdered, assaulted, raped, sodomised or be made the victims of other kinds of crime in the last six months of this year."

The general said there should be "an essential link" between police and the teaching profession. Parents, schools, communities, the church and the police should co-operate to prevent the evils of child abuse, drug and alcohol abuse, moral decline and youth falling into crime.

He said schools and teachers were in an ideal position to identify latent abuse of children by adults.

General De Witt said young people who visited nightclubs and similar places of entertainment were "clearly rebellious of authority, rules, and acceptable norms and values".

"The rebellion against authority and authoritative structures often results in crime."

He added that "strange cults and other factors" were "stripping our children of their sense of value".

Children should be made aware of the dangers of "free love, bad literature and alcohol and drug abuse".

WOMAN

Because they mind, they care

NEARLY 700 children in Soweto and on the East Rand are being looked after by the Child Minders Association.

The association was started in 1980 by a handful of social workers and volunteers who saw a need to improve childcare services.

At the time creches were full and there were long waiting lists. Child minders with no training in child care were mushrooming in the townships, said Mrs Lucia Ramagaga of the Child Minders Association.

Today about 10 schemes are being run in various parts of Soweto, Daveyton and Alexandria, where the organisation supervises 140 child minders. After they are recruited the women are trained by a supervisor or home visitor in hygiene, toy-making, the importance of story telling, identifying illnesses and coping with emergencies.

Last year the child minders were issued with first aid boxes, trained through sponsorship. Each child minder is issued with a daily programme of activities to be completed each day with the children.

As soon as a scheme, composed of supervised child minders in the area, is established the duty of the supervisor is to see to it that the programme is followed.

With a minimum fee of R45 a month the association is able to feed each child on R15 while the rest is paid back to the child minder. Foods like milk powder, porridge and cereals are bought in bulk and distributed among the minders.

"It is a great burden removed from the mothers who used to struggle to buy food for the children, especially at the end of the month," said Ramagaga.

By SONTI MASEKO

townships. Ramagaga said the association was still far from being seen as the answer. "We still have to ensure that the structure works and that we are managing the problem of inadequate facilities."

The association is interested in offering training to people who would like to consider child minding as a career.

Our requirements are that the recruit should not be too old and must have a protected yard and space where children can play or sleep. But the motivation to do this kind of work must not be financial gain but the interests of children," said Ramagaga.

The association can also help parents who wish to place their children for day care, by placing them with child minders under its supervision.



Mrs Lucia Ramagaga.

Ex-EP centre's indecent acts

Aug 18/9/89

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PORT ELIZABETH. — A former Eastern Province rugby centre has been convicted of two counts of committing indecent and immoral acts with boys aged 16.

Johan (Nonnie) Benade, 41, of Newton Park, who is also a former Eastern Province under-20 coach and selector, was fined R1 500 (or six months) in the Regional Court here.

EX-SPORTS REPORTER

Benade, a former sports reporter for an Afrikaans daily newspaper, was also convicted of soliciting a 16-year-old boy to commit an indecent act.

According to a probation officer's report, Benade had a sexual relationship with an older woman when he was 16.

After this Benade and a friend were involved in a homosexual relationship and this had a definite effect on him. He married when he was 32 and the marriage broke up two years later. There were no children.

Benade had a strong desire to be exclusively heterosexual but had relatively weak heterosexual impulses.

The magistrate, Mr J Meiring, said people who committed these of-

fences brought a "cancerous virus" to the entire country. His appalling childhood was no excuse.

There were people who sought excuses and some who had found excuses for committing these offences.

He would not accept that Benade, who was normal and had a normal marriage relationship with his wife, would suddenly turn to homosexuality.

Innocent children had become victims of people who did not want to conduct themselves according to norms.

The court took into account that Benade was a first offender and was unemployed. — Sapa.

Unique study aids for children

By SONTI MASEKO

MORE than 40 000 schoolchildren in the PWV townships will benefit from a set of new education programmes designed with a unique and innovative approach. *Sowetan* 18/9/87

The programmes, called *Cover and Trace* and *Ed-U-Kate* (which reads 'educate'), were well accepted by parents, teachers, school principals and pupils at the launch at Funda Centre in Soweto recently.

Distribution of the programmes at some Soweto schools is already underway.

Ed-U-Kate's first two books, *Babes of the African Bushveld* and *Stranger Danger*, introduce two characters who are friends, Ed and Kate. U refers to the child reader.

Stranger Danger deals with child abuse, which the two friends learn about.

Author and illustrator Mr Bob Mackay introduces Ed and Kate, two typical South African children who are inseparable. Ed is a little white boy and Kate is black.

They discover and learn things together with the reader, who befriends them in the process.

The other programme, *Cover and Trace*, is a simple yet effective method through which children and illiterate adults can learn to read and write.

It consists of a card with a colour-in activity on one side and an educational activity on the other, as well as a 50-page tracing pad.

Participants write and colour in on the tracing paper, making the cards very versatile. They can be swapped around, and re-used by others.

The *Cover and Trace* method can also be used by preschool children to develop eye-to-hand co-ordination. Through tracing, it can teach them the alphabet and skills to handle tools of learning like pencils and paper. It also nurtures an awareness of colours and shapes.

A Soweto teacher, Mrs Mashao, whose school has experimented with the programmes, said they were thoroughly enjoyed by her pupils. She said they integrated five subjects: English, Music, Handwriting, Art and Religion.

Said Mackay. "All children learn by doing. This is why we have designed our programmes in a way that encourages them to work at it. They are not only learning, but having fun as well."

Ed-U-Kate plans to distribute more books, on subjects as varied as football games and road safety, at the schools. Presently in English, the books are being translated into Zulu and Southern Sotho this month.

The *Cover and Trace* programme is being distributed at township schools free of charge. This was made possible by the Kellogs Company of South Africa and a Johannesburg printing company which printed 260 000 cards and 25000 pads without charge. The latter company chose to remain anonymous.

"Aware of the great numbers of underprivileged children in our country, we felt the only way to reach them would be to approach 'big' business to gain their support," said Mackay.



Upgrading Ikemeleng

By AGGREY
KLAASTE
Editor

THE Sowetan today announces an appeal to its readers to assist in the building of the Ikemeleng Remedial School, a private school catering for children with special learning problems.

Ikemeleng situated in Dube, Soweto, is a small and inadequate structure at present. As part of its Nation Building initiative, the Sowetan has undertaken to rebuild the school with better facilities.

The main aim of Nation Building is to rebuild the shattered structures of our society.

One of the most important of these is education. We are calling on our readers to help us build this private school into a powerful and effective institution so that every child in our community, including those with learning problems, will have a real chance in life.

Gift

About R1 million is needed to build a brand new school with all the necessary equipment and facilities.

The Sowetan's appeal is that every family in Soweto should send R5. To raise the money we need a R5 gift from 200 000 families. For many this may seem a large amount, but when you think what all those R5 notes will build, you will agree that it is but a small price to pay. And every family that donates R5 will be remembered on a large board to be erected at the new school.

This is also an opportunity for every family to play an active part in Nation Building, helping to prepare our community for the challenges of the future.

At present Ikemeleng has 40 pupils, aged between

10 and 26 years old. The principal, Mr Sanku Molaoli, points out that his pupils are neither brain-damaged nor physically handicapped.

Absorbed

"They have learning problems ranging from inability to read, problems with mathematical concepts, speech difficulties, dyslexia and those who read and write from right to left."

"Our objective is to prepare these pupils to be able to live independently and to be absorbed into mainstream society," he said.

And there are many more such pupils who need specialised education but do not have a

place where they can go to be taught. So the need for this school - which is not attached to any of the State education departments - is urgent.

The Sowetan and the school trustees have approached the Soweto Town Council for support in providing the land free of charge. So far the response has been excellent but we await final confirmation of this important donation.

Problems

World Vision has promised to provide ongoing assistance for the day-to-day running of the school once it has been built.

Molaoli envisages that

YOUR R5
WILL HELP
BUILD
A MUCH-
NEEDED
SCHOOL

once the school has been built it will become a centre for solving many associated problems, such as pregnant schoolgirls forced to leave school and pupils who have long-term illnesses that make it impossible for them to stay at normal schools.

The Sowetan believes this to be an extremely worthwhile project which every Soweto family can join with pride.

Please cut out the coupon below and send it, with your R5 donation, to:

World Vision, Box 1101, Florida, 1710.

The W/O Number is 011000070005.

For further information about the project, call (011) 6742043.

Please accept this donation to the Ikemeleng Remedial School from:

Mr/Mrs/Miss:

Address:

.....Code:

Half-price ads for township traders

THE countdown has started and next Thursday (September 28) you will hold the first edition of *Sowetan Business* in your hands.

Inside it will be adverts by township entrepreneurs and, throughout the country, more than 12 million consumers will get to know about their businesses. To crown it all, these businesses got their adverts at half the cost. Are you one of them?

If not, you can still benefit from our scheme. General Mining, among the biggest mining houses in the country, has sponsored several pages for the October 5 edition of *Sowetan Business*.

All you have to do is telephone us at 4740128 and ask for Paul Tshabalala, our representative for sponsored advertising. If he is not in, contact Thami Mazwai or Sello Rabothata at the above number and

For instance, the advert on page 2 of this issue (top left) for the Academy of Computers normally costs R192.10, but you will pay R96.05 if your business is in Mamelodi, Tembisa, KwaThema, Kagiso, Sebokeng, Botshabelo or any township in the country.

Thus is not the only size available. You can also pay R115.26 or R144.07 for the bigger adverts we offer. They normally cost R230.52 and R288.15 respectively. We also have display adverts that will cost you as little as R48 or R38.44.

Booking

Our offer is open to all those enterprises operating from the industrial parks, from home, from churches, as well as the so-called backyard operators or moonlighters. If you run a hairdressing salon, a florist, a plumbing or upholstery

'Children of violence' will grow up violent

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STAR 21/9/89

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A university professor warned at the congress of the Psychological Association of South Africa here yesterday of the consequences of children being raised in a climate of violence in black townships.

Professor Mmutlanyane Chuenyane, of the University of Bophuthatswana, spoke on "children of violence" in the townships who were no longer intimidated by teargas or the threat of injury, and who were no longer shocked by the gruesome killing of persons they called "collaborators".

He said that as these youngsters became adults, the country should not be surprised to see a sharp increase in domestic violence, child and spouse abuse, illegitimacy, homicide, suicide and a general decline in morale and respect for authority.

Speaking on: "Public Violence: The Black Child and School Riots," the professor said that if nothing was done to change the conditions under which the children lived, and to provide them with psychological help, there existed a high probability that they would seek revenge as the only channel for dealing with hurt and injustice.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Unfortunately it was not easy for many students who took part in acts of public violence to be readmitted into schools, colleges and universities.

They found it difficult to obtain gainful employment and developed even stronger negative attitudes towards government institutions and government representatives.

Their motivational levels were greatly diminished and they were inclined to try to alleviate their sorrows and frustrations by drinking excessively and indulging in all sorts of misbehaviour.

To understand the black youth's involvement in activities of public violence, it was necessary to understand their belief system.

This included the belief that they were engaged in a freedom struggle in which oppressed people were driven through desperation to take up weapons (mainly stones and petrol bombs) and to learn the art of war. They believed that their course was morally just, socially tenable and politically desirable.

Professor Chuenyane said: "The widespread public violence, detention of children, torture, banning orders and the denial of basic human rights in any country pose sinister implications for a future peaceful society."

PEOPLE OF GOODWILL

"It is imperative that all people of goodwill spare no effort in eliminating all conditions that give rise to violence and in ensuring that appropriate structures are put in place for a non-racial, just and democratic society."

Professor Chuenyane also called for research into the long-term psychological effects of teargas, particularly on young children, reports Sapa.

Some children who had been exposed to teargas had dropped out of school and were floundering.

"Their attitude towards life is generally negative. Some of those who have remained in school are really lackadaisical and dragging themselves," said Professor Chuenyane.

"Like most people who are affected by oppression and public violence everywhere, black children experience shock, trauma, suspicion, sadness, anxiety, depression, conflicts, insecurity, fear, rage, hostility and guilt."

Police crackdown on city child molesters

CMC 7/11/89 22/9/89 Crime Reporter (298)

IN a city crackdown on child molesters, detectives have arrested seven men — including a medical doctor and two fathers who allegedly abused their daughters.

Detectives of the Peninsula Child Protection Unit yesterday also searched the offices and home of a senior educationist and confiscated an estimated 200 video tapes believed to contain pornographic material.

Although the 52-year-old man has not yet been charged, it is believed an arrest will follow once police have studied the confiscated tapes.

The crackdown started 10 days ago when detec-

To page 3

From page 1

CMC 7/11/89 22/9/89
tives arrested a 26-year-old man for allegedly indecently assaulting a 16-year-old girl.

The arrest of suspects has continued on an almost daily basis with the most recent being yesterday's arrest of a 44-year-old doctor alleged to have indecently assaulted a 13-year-old boy.

The doctor appeared in Wynberg Regional Court soon after his arrest.

Among those arrested were two fathers who allegedly abused their young daughters.

A 30-year-old Elsie's River father was arrested for abusing his nine-year-old daughter and a 35-year-old Manenberg father was arrested for indecently assaulting his 13-year-old daughter.

Others arrested were a 19-year-old man for the alleged rape of an eight-year-old Belhar girl, a 34-year-old Bishop Lavis man for the alleged rape of a seven-year-old girl and a Bellville South man for the alleged rape of a 13-year-old girl.

Abuse inquiry

Sowetan 22/9/87 (298)

THE Kliptown Police Child Protection Unit has started a child abuse inquiry following allegations of abuse by a Soweto primary school principal reported in the Sowetan last month.

According to Captain Joseph Ngobeni the directive to start an investigation came from the police headquarters in Pretoria.

They have taken statements from seven children.

Meanwhile, the Department of Education and Training has halted its internal investigation, launched a day after the report was published. Two teachers were suspended, and paid their salaries. One of them was kicked out of the school cottage until this week when the DET's regional director, Mr Peet Struwig, decided to reinstate her.

Police seize school videos

By ALAN DUGGAN

A SENIOR schools inspector who makes teaching videos for schools and training colleges is under investigation in a new police crackdown on child abusers.

Detectives from the Peninsula Child Protection Unit searched the 52-year-old man's offices and home this week and seized about 200 tapes, some of which are believed to contain pornographic material.

Seven other men — including a medical doctor — have been arrested.

The doctor has already appeared in court in connection with a charge of indecently assaulting a 13-year-old boy.

Among those arrested were two men who allegedly abused their young daughters. Three others were arrested on suspicion of raping little girls, one of them only seven years old.

The latest arrests came on the eve of a major conference of the National Association of Child Care Workers.

Highlight of the conference will be the National Focus Day on Child Abuse, during which speakers will discuss problems like incest, skills training in the handling of abused children and procedures for handling allegations of abuse.

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ABOUT 25 percent of cases handled by West Rand social workers concern children of schoolgoing age convicted of criminal offences.

Juvenile delinquency is becoming a serious problem and in the past six months the social workers have handled 304 cases of children found guilty of criminal acts ranging from housebreak-

By PHANGSILE MTSHALI



ing to murder and rape. "The socio-economic status of Soweto is mainly to blame for the growing numbers of juvenile delinquents," said the

Transvaal Provincial Ad- Naomi Koutoulogeni, ministration (West Rand) chief social worker, Mrs. who are brought to us

from the courts are mostly high school dropouts from poor backgrounds and with previous convictions. We then give them counseling, recommend whether they should be given slashes, placed in reformatory schools or be given suspended sentences under the guidance of their parents."

Unemployment, overcrowding, peer-group pressure, poverty, alcoholism and lack of parental guidance have contributed to the growing school drop-out rates and juvenile delinquency.

"It is not easy for parents to detect that their children drop out of school as they are mostly at work. Even if they discover there is little they can do because blacks do not have compulsory education," said Mrs Tsakie Langa, a probation officer.

"Some children drop out of school to help their parents by earning a living, but they cannot find jobs as they are young and unskilled. It is when they are idle that they turn to crime.

"Posting of social workers to school would curb the problem to a great extent. Children should always know that there is someone to talk to if they are having problems and they cannot talk to their parents."



Child-sex cases increase 47 percent

Arkus 26/9/89

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Reports of sexual abuse of children had increased by 47,2 percent in the first six months of the year — and this was only the “tip of the iceberg,” Mr Adrian Vlok, Law and Order Minister, has revealed here.

These figures did not include other crimes against children like assault, murder, abandonment and child theft, Mr Vlok said.

Speaking at the launch of a new R500 000 video series aimed at educating children about the dangers of abuse,

Mr Vlok revealed the following shock statistics about the increase in sexual abuse countrywide:

- Rape: Last year 612 cases were reported, with 913 already reported this year.
- Sodomy: Last year 138 cases, with already 913 reported this year.
- Incest: Last year 59; this year 81.
- Indecent assault: Last year 241; this year 807.
- Immorality: Last year 85; this year already a mammoth 397 cases reported.

“The molesting and subsequent destruction of our country’s future is a very much bigger problem than we think.”

“Statistics indicate that the fight by the South African Police against this evil has exposed only the tip of the iceberg,” said Mr Vlok.

UNDER-REPORTED

Because child-abuse was a hidden and under-reported crime, it was difficult to establish the exact extent of the problem. However, since the first police Child Protection Unit went into operation in 1987 the issue had, largely

through the media, been placed publicly “on the table.”

He was speaking at the launch of the video *What If* last night, which was produced jointly by insurance giant Liberty Life and the SAP. The series is to be screened on TV and is then to be made available to other organisations.

He made a personal appeal to the public to come forward with information on two missing Kempton Park primary school girls who vanished last Friday. They are Odette Boucher, 11, and Anne-Marie Wapenaar, 12.

Mr. Sanku Molaoli, principal of the Ikemeleeng Remedial Education Centre, with his pupils.



P.T.O.
for information



NATION BUILDING

The power is in your hands

Sowetan 26/9/89



**A special
school for
special care**

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PUPILS at the Ikemeleng Remedial Education Centre do not appear different from others.

They have no physical handicaps, they laugh and joke, and they can also get hurt. Yet they are different.

Fourteen-year-old David Zwane speaks fluent English. He knows his tenses and grammar, and even corrects himself when he makes a slip, but he cannot read or write. He has never sat for a written examination. He says his teachers at conventional schools promoted him from class to class after oral examinations. Last year he was discovered by nurses, who sent him to Baragwanath Hospital for help.

Mr Sanku Molaoli, the principal and only qualified teacher at Ikemeleng, says he is dyslexic.

Read and write

Then there are the Molefe twins, Shadrack and Meshack (18), who cannot be sent to the shop with money that will need change because they cannot count. They can neither spell nor recite the alphabet.

Margaret Mnisi (19) dropped out of school two years ago when jibes from teachers and her Std Four classmates over her inability to read and write became too much for her.

These are some of the pupils who have found hope at Ikemeleng Remedial Education Centre. Their self-esteem was low before they came there, being branded "dumb heads and lazy bones" by their schoolmates every day.

At Ikemeleng, children with learning problems are given the care and attention they cannot get at conventional schools.

"Our main task is to boost their egos, which are usually bruised by the time they come to us for special attention," Molaoli said.

Special attention

Peter was 15 years old when his mother took him out of school and sent him to Ikemeleng. He could not even tell the time.

"I was angry with my mother," he said. "I could not understand why she was sending me to this school. She explained that, unlike other children, I needed special attention in class.

"Whenever someone asked me for the time I would walk away fuming and thinking that they wanted to expose my stupidity. After two years at this school I can read, write, my mathematics has improved, and I can tell the time," he said.

Peter's success story is echoed by Lerato Figlan (14), who could not grasp her mother-tongue, Sotho; Festus Ramohlala (20), who was "intimidated" by numbers; and Samuel Mofokeng (17), who could not write in cursive, and was also finding his lessons increasingly difficult to understand.

There is also Elzetta Maleka (21), who has problems with arithmetic.

Molaoli says there are many such children who are mistaken for slow thinkers.

"If they are discovered in time - before their problems become emotional - there is a better chance of helping them," he said.

Donations to Ikemeleng

FOR those of you who want to give a donation to Ikemeleng Remedial School please cut out the coupon below and send it, with R5, to:

World Vision, box 1101, Florida 1710. The W/O number is 011000070005.

For further information about the project phone (011)674-2043.

Please accept this donation to the Ikemeleng Remedial School from:

Mr/Mrs/Miss:

Address:.....

.....

.....Code:

27/9/89

(x 10)

I'd do it all again, says defiance campaigner (12)

By Abel Mushi

The 12-year-old Lenasia girl who was detained on the day of the planned Women Against Re-pression march in Pretoria last Saturday says she is no longer scared of jail and would take part in future defiance-campaign marches.

Waheeda Saloojee, a Std 5 pupil at the Libra Primary School in Lenasia, spent about two hours in detention on the day Pretoria was rocked by racial confrontation.

"The meeting had been banned and we were in the park waiting for our bus when the police told us to disperse.

"We told them we were waiting for the bus but they insisted that we disperse. They tried to scare us with dogs and ended up cramming us into their vans.

"When they wanted to separate black and whites into different cells, we protested and eventually they agreed to place us in one cell on condition that we would not sing, but we did.

POLITICALLY ACTIVE

"We were released two hours later and were handed orders to appear in court on Monday.

"Though I was relieved to hear the case had been dismissed, I was not at all scared," Waheeda said yesterday.

"My family is very active politically and my late grandfather would've been proud of me."

The Star was told that her grandfather, Transvaal Indian Congress past-president Mr Maulvi Ismail Saloojee, was frequently detained during the state emergency of the early Sixties.



She's no longer afraid of going to jail ... Std 5 pupil Waheeda Saloojee, from Lenasia, was detained by the police in Pretoria Saturday after an anti-apartheid march was banned.

● Picture by Stephen D...

'Strolling' girls find a haven at Ons Plek

By HELENA PATTEN, Staff Reporter

17643 28/11/78 298

ONS PLEK, a haven for girls from the streets of Cape Town, is meeting some of the basic needs they lacked while they were "strolling."

At a child-care conference in Cape Town this week Miss Jane Keen, a social worker for the Child Welfare Society, outlined the progress and some of the problems of the home, which opened a year ago.

BED AND FOOD

She said she had interviewed 17 girls who had lived at the care centre and found they appreciated having a bed, food and clothes, facilities for washing themselves and their clothes and, most of all, having someone "to talk their heart out to" and the opportunity to improve themselves.

"Strict rules" were the major bugbear and also the main reason other strollers did not want to come to Ons Plek.

Fighting, gossip and boys who visited them with thinners for "sniffing" were other negative comments about life in the home.

Miss Keen said child-care workers should consider opening another shelter that closed very late at night to meet even more basic needs of girls still on the street. A community worker on the streets and more soup kitchens would also be valuable.

The girls enjoyed many things about street life, including freedom from problems at home and from authority, the excitement of drinking and learning about sex with peers, the luxury of being able to buy food and other things they liked and the attention they received from boyfriends, the public and even the police.

But disadvantages were plentiful, ranging from danger and fear, sexual abuse and rape, police harassment and the need for male protection, to the fact that basic needs were not being met.

Many had been dirty and starving with nowhere to sleep and were often hurt in fights.

Apartheid affects children negatively

CAPE TOWN — Apartheid was probably the greatest abuser of children, the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse conference delegates were told yesterday.

Mrs Priscilla McKay, the director of the Pinetown Child and Family Welfare Society, was speaking on the first day of the conference in Cape Town.

Children, she said, were "not only politicised, they are criminalised as well".

Mr Chris Giles of Child Welfare said children should be taken seriously. He said they could be regarded as good witnesses in court.



Celebrities turned out en masse to support a Save Our School evening held at Springsteen's in Randburg this week in aid of Johannesburg High School for Girls. The Lolly Peterson trio entertained the crowd, (from left) Johnny Clegg, Ann Powers, P J Powers, Sandra Prinsloo and Des and Dawn Lindberg gathered round to cut the cake.
● Picture by John Hogg.

Welfare Society backs school move

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society has come out in support of efforts by the threatened Johannesburg High School for Girls to have its classrooms opened to all pupils.

In a letter to the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, the director of the Child Welfare Society, Dr Adele Thomas, said the organisation was deeply concerned with the effect the lack of access to schools for black and coloured children living in Hillbrow was having on families.

TAXI FARES

"In at least four families known to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, children have had to be sent away from the Hillbrow area to households in the townships which have access to schools," said Dr Thomas.

"We have also been requested by parents to place

their children in children's homes in order to ensure they are educated."

She added that parents whose children were living with them in the city were spending about R6 a day on taxi fares to send their children to school in the townships. This was an additional expense they could ill afford.

In calling on the State to open Johannesburg High School for Girls to children of all races, Dr Thomas said "We believe this action will assist in eradicating the ongoing social problems, which include family breakdown and juvenile delinquency, which will result, should adequate education facilities not be made available..."

Copies of the letter were also sent to the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and to the State President, Mr F W de Klerk.

The SOS campaign fighting to save the school will meet Mr Clase this afternoon with members of the school's management council.

More child victims

STAR 29/9/89 (298)

Sexual abuse on increase

In the first half of this year, more than 2 000 cases of rape, incest, sodomy and other crimes against children were reported to police.

This is more than double the number of cases reported in the first six months of last year and, according to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, is just the "tip of the iceberg".

In one Johannesburg children's home, 80 percent of the children brought in have been molested in some way.

Dr Adele Thomas, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, believes public awareness is largely responsible for this enormous increase in case reports.

"In the past, people did not know who to report cases to or how to go about reporting them," she said.

However, with the passing of the Child Care Act of 1987, the formation of the police Child Protection Unit (CPU), child helplines and extensive media coverage, the public was now more aware of the avenues open to child abuse victims.

The new Child Care Act has been of tremendous importance, Dr Thomas said.

The Act made it mandatory for doctors, dentists, nurses and other related professionals to report suspected cases of child abuse to the police or welfare bodies.

Difficult to investigate

Physical abuse still constituted the highest incidence of abuse but sexual abuse was on the increase.

According to Dr Thomas, most sexual abuse occurred within the family — either the father or stepfather or a close relative. This made it particularly difficult for police to investigate, CPU commander Lieutenant Willie Botha told The Star.

"We prefer to bring the child to the unit to question him or her here, away from the family. It may take us hours or days to win the child's trust and to get him to describe what happened. It's not easy for a child to tell what a parent has done to him."

"If we find we are not succeeding, we will call in the help of a psychologist or psychiatrist who will then provide us with a report," Lieutenant Botha said.

According to a Johannesburg psychologist, in cases of sexual abuse 75 to 80 percent of offenders are known to the child.

Often the child is too frightened to come forward. A spokesman for Childline in

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok announced earlier this week that sexual abuse against children had soared by 47,2 percent in the first six months of this year. Is this figure a reflection of increased child abuse or of greater public awareness of the protection offered by welfare and the police Child Protection Unit? **TONI YOUNGHUSBAND, The Star's Medical Reporter, reports**

Johannesburg said victims' friends often called in to report incidences of abuse.

"We get friends phoning in to tell the story. We encourage them to get the victim to call, to let the victim know that the call is treated in the strictest of confidence and that we will do all in our power to help," the spokesman said.

This reluctance is not confined to the victim but includes witnesses and other family members who may be too afraid to report the abuse for fear of losing their husbands or fathers or breaking up their home.

Then there are neighbours who may hear the screams of the child but "don't want to get involved".

Lieutenant Botha assured The Star that the identity of the informant would be kept secret. "We get a lot of anonymous calls because people are too afraid to get involved. But we are not going to tell the perpetrator that his next-door neighbour reported him and we don't usually need these people as witnesses anyway. The bruises on the child is the evidence."

Lieutenant Botha said medical evidence was vital in child abuse cases. In some cases of physical abuse, it was difficult to determine the extent of abuse, he said.

Increased public awareness has done much to highlight the plight of the abused child — but is it enough?

Unfortunately, there are still many stumbling blocks which must be overcome before South Africa will beat this crime.

Dr Thomas says one of the biggest problems facing welfare organisations is the follow-up and treatment of victims and offenders.

"It is all very well for the Minister to stand up and say that child abuse is increasing and the police are doing more about it, but all these cases are referred to us and we do not have enough money to deal with them," she said.

She said all State-funded welfare organisations were buckling under the strain. It was not only the victims who were referred for counselling but often the offender himself who had to report for treatment.

"It is no good bringing in more cases if you don't have the funds to follow up and treat," said Dr Thomas.

Court testimony was another important obstacle.

The unfamiliar courtroom, grim-faced legal teams and having to face the offender deterred many people from reporting cases of child abuse.

A harrowing experience

"Research worldwide has confirmed that a child is highly unlikely to lie if the abuser is within the family. The child risks so much by telling these things that it is very unlikely he would lie," a psychologist told The Star.

Yet legislation demands that the offender be allowed to cross-question the victim — a harrowing experience for an adult, let alone a child.

The CPU takes the child to court before the trial to familiarise him or her with the surroundings. "The child will meet and get to know the prosecutor and we'll try to make him feel at ease in the courtroom," Lieutenant Botha said.

But the psychologist firmly believed that the child still endured dreadful harassment — from the defending advocates and the offender. "The court procedure just continues the harassment which the child has already gone through".

Improved legal procedure, greater awareness and increased support for the victim are needed. "Parents are very good about warning their children to stay away from strangers but perhaps we might get the school teachers to talk to the kids about the possible dangers of abuse within their own families," said the psychologist.

Nannies linked to budding racism

29/6 Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Many white children, some as young as seven, are already abusive of black adults.

Professor Gill Straker, Professor of Applied Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said research had shown that the employment of nannies was in many cases a structural training into racism for children.

She was speaking at the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (SASPCAN) conference being held in Cape Town.

Professor Straker said the abuse of black domestic workers had even been

found to prevail in liberal homes.

Teaching children to develop empathy, which they lacked in these situations, required encouraging emotional reciprocity. SKW 29/6/89

MUTUAL OBLIGATION

It also needed a sense of mutual obligation, role-taking and practice in pro-social behaviour.

Professor Straker said the techniques of humiliation, ridicule and intimidation found in the homes of white children often ensured that white children were well into the cycle of violence by the end of their adolescence.

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Using children in struggle unethical — welfare chief

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — It was "highly dangerous and highly unethical" to involve children in the "struggle", said Pinetown Child and Family Welfare Society director Ms Priscilla McKay.

Addressing the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (SASPCAN) yesterday, she said: "Our child welfare organisation is totally opposed to children being used in this way."

She said she had been approached for permission to take pre-school children out of a nursery school to participate in a defiant presence at a white school.

"We won't do it," she said.

"Politicised children have no childhood in the sense that we know childhood. They are not children — they are

mini-adults."

She said apartheid was probably the greatest abuser of children in South African society.

"How can society expect parents to be parents in the current situation?"

There was a critical need for decent housing, mothers often worked far away from their homes, and the plight of the domestic worker who lived away from her children was such that she was unable to be a parent in any real sense.

"We cannot afford to sit back and allow societal violence to continue to damage our children and we must develop restoration programmes to restore our children to health."

She said social workers could not afford not to get involved in socio-political issues when these impinged on their daily work.

Star 2/10/89 (298)

New director of children's villages will keep the public eye on the unfortunate

By SUE OLSWANG

Mr Daniel Patrick (Pat) McKenna, the new national director of the SOS Children's Villages Association of South Africa, is a warm-hearted man who has a long history of involvement in charitable organisations.

Born in Balfour in the Transvaal in November 1926 of Irish and Welsh parents, Mr McKenna was educated at Balfour Afrikaans Medium Primary School and Christian Brothers College in Kimberley.

He joined the South African Artillery on leaving school and saw service in an anti-tank regiment with the 6th South African Armoured Division in Italy during World War 2.

Between 1946 and 1948 he studied for a legal degree at the University of the Witwatersrand and at Unisa before moving into the insurance industry at the end of 1948.

His career in insurance stretched over 40 years, many of them spent with the Federated Insurance Group and the United Building Society Insurance Company.

Bok selector

Outside of career responsibilities, Mr McKenna has participated in a variety of activities including an involvement in the administration of amateur golf in South Africa. He was president of both the Southern Transvaal and the Transvaal Golf Unions, he was an executive of the South African Golf Union and he was elected a Springbok selector.

He has also been captain and chairman of the Wanderers Golf Club, being awarded life membership, and is a past member of the parent committee of the Wanderers Main Club.

For 20 years Mr McKenna worked in the interests of the Moth order, helping to raise funds for charitable



Mr Daniel Patrick (Pat) McKenna . . . history of involvement in charity.

causes. In November 1973 he was the recipient of a Moth Certificate of Comradeship, an honour awarded rarely.

Mr McKenna is also a past member of the South African Red Cross Society (southern Transvaal region) and served on the regional council for 12 years.

He served on the SA National Red Cross executive for eight years and was a member of many subcommittees. He has represented the SA Red Cross Society in negotiations with the International Red Cross Society, the

SA Government, provincial authorities and local government.

Mr McKenna, who calls himself "a willing horse" who once stood on 50 different committees at the same time, has also assisted the Hamlet Society for the Mentally Handicapped in its fundraising efforts.

Clearly the type of person whose main concern is with the well-being of other people, Mr McKenna aims to see SOS building one new village every year.

"My ideal is to generate and increase public awareness because, like any charitable organisation, this is where we look to for the bulk of our funds."

Normal life

The SOS Children's Villages Association provides homes for destitute children of all races countrywide. The concept was established in South Africa seven years ago, but forms part of the worldwide welfare organisation.

At present there are SOS villages at Ennerdale and Mamelodi. Another will open in Port Elizabeth later this year. It is hoped that further villages in other centres will be added at the rate of one a year.

The concept of providing both a "mother" and a home for homeless children, giving them something akin to a normal home life, has captured the imagination of the public.

All centres are run on a nonracial basis and work closely with community leaders in formulating projects and priorities.

Apart from providing homeless children with a home, they are geared to offering parental education programmes, pre-school preparation facilities, youth development activities, and health and welfare services.



Child abuse 'a social evil'

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The typical American teenager has, by the age of 16, witnessed an estimated 200 000 acts of violence, including 33 000 "murders", on film — and his white South African counterpart is probably not far behind.

Speaking at a family violence seminar at the Human Sciences Research Council, Professor Susan Kriegler said child abuse was in many respects a social phenomenon.

Professor Kriegler, from the Orthopedagogics Department of the University of Pretoria, said child prostitution and pornography could only sell if there were markets for them

Romanticises bondage

The multi-billion rand rock music industry often romanticised bondage, sexual assaults and murder and even today's comic books were not immune from the trend, often "offering a titillating blend of sadism and sex", she said.

It would be a mistake to view sexual abuse of children outside the context of other forms of abuse of children and adults.

Baby battering, she said, could not be divorced from a society that con-

doned corporal punishment and saw war as the ultimate solution to conflict

The head of the Centre for Child and Adult Guidance at the HSRC, Dr Louise Olivier, said phobias that could occur as a direct result of childhood sexual abuse included a fear of injections and sharp instruments, claustrophobia and a fear of people.

Other seemingly unrelated symptoms of this type of abuse could include weight problems, depression, a short temper, skin rashes and multiple personality disorders, she said.

Related symptoms could include involuntary contractions of the vaginal muscles during adulthood so that penetration could not take place, vaginal discharges, psychogenic pain during sexual intercourse, inhibition of sexual desires, impotence and sexual identity problems.

Victims also often suffered from such deviations as sado-masochism, paedophilia and exhibitionism, she said.

Dr Olivier said that the effects of childhood abuse were inter-related with factors such as the length of the period over which the abuse took place

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AK645
3/10/89

Drug influx threatens SA youth

SOUTH AFRICA may soon face a drug abuse problem among its youth on the same scale as that in countries like America unless it pays urgent attention to an extensive "lifestyle education" programme that shows youngsters the dangers of drugs.

This warning comes at a time when experts are detecting an alarming rise in drug abuse among pre-teens and teenagers. Children as young as eight are abusing substances such as glue, typewriter eraser fluid, petrol and the repellent gas from aerosol cans on a scale that experts find very worrying.

A recent international drugs seminar declared that illegal drugs trade had displaced oil as the world's second largest industry. The largest is still armaments, but experts say unless drastic action is taken to reduce demand, drugs could one day top the list.

Local research shows that one in every four school children in South Africa has experimented with drugs, including alcohol, at some stage. And experts say this is a conservative figure.

There is also an alarming shortage of treatment centres for drug addicts. Research revealed that in-patient facilities had only one bed available for every 100 white patients who required special care. For black people there was only one bed available for every 1 000 people who needed help.

Many people who require special attention end up in jail, simply because there is no other option. In America there are more than 1 000 private

treatment centres for drug abusers. In Africa, there are none. The first, Riverfield Lodge, is due to open on the Reef at the end of the month.

According to the director of the new centre, Mrs Lee Wilcocks, South Africa urgently needs a major drugs survey to establish the precise extent of the problem.

She says the problem among the country's youth is growing. Teenagers are coming to treatment centres "literally at death's door" and a major increase in the quantity of drugs entering the country is expected, Mrs Wilcocks says.

Heroin, the one drug which the country has so far been spared, will start coming in soon, as syndicates are cracked in other parts of the world.

Private schools recently issued guidelines to parents about how to detect possible drug abuse.

"Everyone has ignored the problem for years. Now, as a nation, we must get mobilised. When the big drug syndicates hit us, we will lose an entire generation," Mrs Wilcocks says.

Ms Joanne Stevens, a social worker for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders says the abuse of drugs such as dagga is extensive in the country's jails.

Recently Nicro developed an educational course called Pedro, the Project for the Education of Drug-Related Offenders, aimed at people still in the experimental stage of drug abuse.

Ms Stevens says the idea is to get the courts to make it a condition of sentence that offenders attend the course, the aim of which is to make people aware of the physical, criminal and legal consequences of

Education in lifestyle vital, say experts

OWN CORRESPONDENT

drug abuse.

Pedro is an attempt to help before people have been to prison. Once they have been on the course, they will think very seriously before they start taking drugs," she says.

Another social worker, Ms Sue Hickey, says the problem of drug abuse among young people is worsening. Cases are increasingly being found among children as young as 12.

"Designer drugs" such as "crack" and "ecstasy" are being used on a larger scale. At present no one knows how to treat people using these drugs because they are a combination of "uppers, downers and hallucinogens", she says.

Ms Stevens and Ms Hickey believe drug education alone can do more harm than good. If it is not

coupled with a broader "lifestyle education" that teaches children self-confidence, assertiveness and decision-making skills, the result can be that children's curiosity about drugs is merely heightened.

The problem is also growing among the country's older generation, where more and more people, often out of laziness or carelessness, are abusing drugs such as tranquillisers. This sometimes results in bizarre behaviour.

Many patients declared by doctors to be suffering "senile confusion" were later found merely to be experiencing the effects of certain drugs they were abusing. They were cured immediately they came off the drugs.

The country's leading drug abuse expert, Dr Sylvain de Miranda, director and head of clinical services for Sancia, says he knows of cases among the elderly where people with ingrown toenails were taking tablets for heart ailments.

As one gets older, one requires more medication. Many older people start abusing certain drugs simply because they're not sure whether they've taken their tablets already. This sort of thing is becoming a big problem among the elderly," Dr de Miranda says.

In the general population, dagga is still the most commonly used illegal drug, with Mandrax a close second. Dr de Miranda says that of all people treated for drug abuse in South Africa, between 55 and 60 percent had abused Mandrax. This drug is fast catching dagga as the country's most widely abused substance and the country is ahead of the United States, with its far greater population, in Mandrax abuse, he says.

Another popular substance in use on a large scale in South and southern Africa, but which is not found anywhere else in the world, is the "white pipe" — a mixture of dagga and Mandrax.

Substances such as cough mixtures are being abused on an alarming scale by teenagers, Dr de Miranda says. Once people are hooked on these, it is difficult to give up.

LSD is also being found among teenagers. This is a drug that was sometimes "in fashion and at other times not".

"An additional problem in South Africa at the moment is that a few years ago the drug syndicates discovered that there was a lucrative market here. That's when we saw cocaine introduced. Now this drug is here to stay," Dr de Miranda says.

Cocaine comes mostly from Colombia, which exported a staggering 400 tons of the substance last year. It sold for R300 a gram, which is why it has never been a problem in Africa, where people cannot afford it. Things are different in South Africa, however, which has a relatively affluent white population, he says.

Dr de Miranda says a sophisticated "lifestyle education" programme has already been developed in South Africa and is in use in 26 private schools.

The problem is to get it introduced in government schools as well. The defensiveness of the authorities and the fact that the education system is so complex, with so many departments involved, makes this very difficult, the expert says.

Appeal for donations

(9/10/89) 298

THE National Council for Child and Family Welfare is appealing to the public to pledge donations to enable it to meet an estimated R80 million target it needs to continue giving care and render services.

This year child welfare societies require more financial assistance from the public than ever before

In the 1987/88 financial year the National Council for Child and Family Welfare and its 175 affiliated Child Welfare Societies spent R23 million in order to render services to the community.

Of this amount R12 million was provided by the Government and the balance was made up of contributions by the business sector and members of the public.

As from October 28 to November 4 Child Welfare Week will be held nationwide. On Saturday, November 4 the week will conclude with Our Children's Day, the big day on which the public can contribute to this fund.

New home opens for Cape Town's 'strollers'

By GILL TURNBULL
Staff Reporter

ON the surface, street children have little to live for. They have known neither the warmth of a loving home nor the comfort of a caring adult protector.

As young as six and seven years they run away from home to escape abject poverty, deprivation, and abuse, preferring the cold and hungry existence of a city stroller.

Most of these children are lost to society for ever and even when given the love and attention of caring adults they seldom stay for long.

What those at Highway Home hope and pray for is that the "Power of the Gospel" will make the difference.

Highway Home in upper Waterkant Street — a new home for street children — was opened at the weekend by the mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gordon Oliver.

Housed in the old manse attached to St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the new Home is a haven for seven street boys although it could house 12.

The Home is funded by a United States Pharmaceutical company, Warner Lambert SA (Pty) Ltd as well as individuals, and is run by an inter-denominational evangelical group, Bethel Homes Association.

Social worker, Miss Dinamarie Borst, said about three years ago a small group of church women started a soup kitchen for "strollers".

"They fed and played with the children and then felt guilty about leaving them behind."

Although Highway Home came in to existence in June, already 20 to 30 boys have come and gone — back to the streets.

Miss Borst: "Although they have each other as their 'family' the older boys tend to exploit the younger ones."

Watercolour paintings done at Highway House under the guidance of Miss Alison Blanckenberg show they have an exceptional talent for colour, composition and perspective.

Miss Blanckenberg said one of the most talented boys had to be shown how to hold a paint brush.



Picture WILLIE DE KLERK, The Argus

ART-WISE: Barely literate Strollers living at Highway Home, a new city home for street boys have an amazing natural artistic talent, says art teacher, Miss Alison Blanckenberg, shown here with her pupils and relief house-mother, Mrs Nothemba Nxazonke. Highway Home was opened at the weekend by the mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gordon Oliver.

Crossroads gets home for street children

Staff Reporter

A HOME for 78 street children has been opened in Crossroads by Mfesane, the Christian organisation which undertakes projects in underprivileged communities.

The home, situated at 5 Old Klipfontein Road, was opened at a ceremony attended by the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gordon Oliver, and other dignitaries.

Opening the Masikhule (Let Us Grow) Children's Home, the Rev Almero Cloete of Mfesane said the home was one of numerous projects which had been earmarked for Cape Town's underprivileged since the organisation moved its headquarters from King William's Town last year.

He said Mfesane (which means compassion) was founded about 15 years ago by the Ned Geref Kerk but was now inter-denominational.

The home began with 30 children in April this year and about 78 would be accommodated by the end of this year.

Mr Oliver, said he was impressed by what the organisation was doing.

"This is a living example and model of the society we want to create."

Foster care

By SIZA KOOMA

HARRIET and her husband gave up hope of having a child after nine miscarriages but never gave up their hope of parenting.

They adopted two children. When they could not adopt the third because of the law, they turned to foster care, making it possible for them to adopt two more.

They now have four healthy children. But they continue fostering more children.

For 18 years Harriet acted as mother to infants, toddlers and children of preschool age who were abandoned by their parents or taken away from them because of neglect, abuse, financial problems or breakdown in marriages.

Share-parenting, as foster care is also called, offers a temporary home for destitute children while the relationship between its natural parents is still being reconstructed.

It can be an emergency, where a child will be kept for a week, six months or even two years.

A contract is entered into whereby the biological parent and the foster parent agree on things like visiting hours.

The biological parent as the right of access and her consent is sought when the child has to undergo an operation or go on visits outside the country.

Important

"It is important that we make friends with the children's parents for their sake. If they are to go back to their parents, contact has to be encouraged," Harriet said.

"Those who take a dislike to you, do not do so out of hatred, but because you are doing what they ought to be doing.

bedwetting were very common among these children, but foster parents could always get specialist help which was offered free of charge.

"Foster parents should always strive to build a working relationship with their children.

"The most important thing, especially with babies, is for the child to bond.

"Bonding makes it easy to create a one-on-one relationship and this could help the child form relationships in future.

"The bond easily extends to the biological parent when the child goes back to her."

Harriet said she always felt a sense of loss when the children were taken away.

In her reluctance to give them away she would remind herself that foster care was about the child going back to its parents.

The Johannesburg Child Welfare said it had a critical shortage of foster parents.

The problem was most serious in the black community where it was often pensioners who offered their services, usually not

out of goodwill but for financial gain.

"Our target group is married couples who have stable incomes.

"This group makes only five percent of our foster parents the rest of whom are old people.

"This five percent might not have been interested in foster care in the first place. They could have turned to us when they failed at adoption," Thembi Malvern, a foster care assessment social worker, said.

She said at least three foster parents were needed for destitute children everyday.

Children, who could not be placed, usually ended up in Children's Homes. There are only two in Soweto.

"We have tried, through the media, to reach the people we are aiming at, but we have not received a satisfactory response.

"I do not know what the reason could be because blacks are used to extended families. I can only say it is the cost of living," she said.

Malvern said the society offered four weeks training on foster care for people.

"You have to understand their position. It is very painful to accept a court's decision that you are a no good parent for your child.

"Keeping the love going between them and their children is the only way you can dispel the hatred.

"Cases where parents become hostile to an extent that lives can be endangered are always taken up by social workers."

She said foster parents should also be tolerant of the problems the children have and always remember the trauma they have gone through.

Learning problems and

Boy, 11, on public violence charge

(298)

Source 26/10-1/11/89

By REHANA ROSSOUW

AN 11-year-old Saldanha boy is one of 400 youths on trial for public violence in the wake of the Mass Democratic Movement's defiance campaign.

The youths could be sentenced to periods of up to five years, depending on the damage their actions caused.

Charges stem from stoning of cars, attacks on the homes

of policemen and the erection of barricades. Most of the arrests were made during the election week last month.

While most young people prepare for exams, others are standing in the corridors of courtrooms, awaiting the outcome of their hearings.

The Saldanha boy, who may not be named, will appear again in the Vredenburg magistrate's court on November 28.

● See Repression Dossier on page 19.

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(2983)

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A 36-YEAR-OLD Kwa-Thema man was yesterday sentenced to seven years in jail by a Springs magistrate for attempting to rape a six-year old girl in July this year.

The magistrate, Mr A W H Hofman said had the man, Amos Mbatha, succeeded in raping the child, he would have ordered a ten year jail sentence. The only appropriate punishment for "you kind of people" is a jail sentence, he said.

Mbatha, whose first conviction dated back to 1971, denied attempting to rape the child in Kwa-Thema, Springs, on July

Child rape case

By SONTI MASEKO

31 this year. The identity of the girl may not be revealed in terms of the Children's Act.

As Mbatha walked down to the cells an elderly woman, unable to hold back her anger, started swearing at him.

The child's evidence, which was accepted by the court, was that she was given money by a relative to buy chips from a

neighbour cafe on that day. Mbatha met the child and offered to accompany her.

He took her to a veld where he ordered her to lie down, then took her panties off and lay on top of her.

In an attempt to describe the sexual act the girl had testified that Mbatha did "snake" things on top of her. The doctor's evidence was that no penetration took place but the girl suffered

pain with Mbatha moving on top of her.

A witness, Mrs Lettie Nxumalo, testified that she saw the man lying down and as she got closer noticed him zip up his trousers. The girl's panties were still off.

Mbatha's version was that he noticed a girl following him from a short distance. The girl started crying and he was trying to inquire why she was

upset when people from a nearby house started assaulting him and accused him of raping the girl. His version was rejected by the magistrate

Mbatha said he did not remember the last time he had had a job and that he had a child with a woman in Tsakane.

Before passing sentence Hofman read out a long list of previous convictions of car theft, rape, robbery and assaults dating back to 1971.

The community expected the court to deal sternly with such people, Hofman said.

Cape Times 30/10/89 (298)

Child abuse increasing in city suburbs

By YVETTE VAN BREDA

CHILD abuse takes place in virtually every Cape Town suburb — and figures show an increase in the number of children who have to live through this nightmare.

Lifeline South Africa showed a 175% increase between 1985 and last year in the amount of calls reporting child abuse.

In their statistics report for 1988, it is estimated that there will be 700 calls concerning sexual abuse this year.

And according to the Rev Bruce Duncan, director of Safe-Line — a confidential telephone service for child abuse in Cape Town, they received 574 calls reporting abuse from the beginning of the year.

Calls were received from most suburbs including Muizenberg, Manenberg, Bishopscourt, Mitchells Plain, Constantia, Parow, Paarl, Wynberg, Villiersdorp, Crawford and Camps Bay.

In addition, the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital's annual report said that 443 children had been referred to the hospital for physical and sexual abuse this year.

Of the 443 cases, 239 children had been sexually abused and 204 physically abused.

Almost 300 of them were under the age of eight and included black, white and coloured children.

The report showed that of children aged:

- Birth to four: 50 had been sexually and 122 physically abused.
- Four to six: 58 sexually and 16

physically abused.

- Six and eight: 39 sexually and 14 physically.

- Over 8: 92 sexually and 52 physically.

Mrs Joy Suttan, acting chief social worker at Red Cross Hospital, said: "We are very concerned about the rise in cases. We see an average of 40 to 60 children a month now."

The hospital generally dealt with children up to the age of 12.

"We see children from the lower-income groups more frequently, but that does not mean that abuse is not occurring elsewhere. It is probably more easily hidden."

She said it was a worldwide phenomenon that children that aged under two years were physically abused as they "are most vulnerable and very often the family is most stressed when the child is that age".

Physically abused children had been beaten, burned, punched, starved, locked up in small rooms and deprived of medical care.

Mr Duncan said the highest ratio of child abuse occurred among girls aged between 11 and 15 and among boys younger than 10.

Since the service opened in January, "there has been a steady increase in calls and it reached its peak in September with 164 calls".

Mr Chris Giles, psychologist at the Child Welfare Society, said the high number of cases dealt with by Red Cross Hospital was "terrible".

He called for preventive and community-based treatment as "it is much more difficult to intervene after the abuse has started".

Convicted molester: 'Boys were willing participants'

By MONICA GRAAFF

EIGHT boys "willingly partook in sexual acts" with convicted child molester Robert Lynch — who was himself molested as a child, Cape Town Regional Court heard yesterday

They had "all had previous sexual experiences with other older men or with one another when they met him", were "all from disrupted homes" and "on many occasions telephoned him late at night for a sleeping place"

Probation officer Mrs M Theart said this as psycho-sociological evidence before the first convicted alleged member of the country's largest sex ring was sentenced.

After hearing her report, the state made a successful appeal to have sentencing postponed till December so that the boys, now aged between 16 and 18, could be called to give evidence.

Lynch, a 41-year-old city council clerk, pleaded guilty in terms of the Immorality Act to molesting the boys over a period of four years at his Gardens Centre flat.

"The boys are all from disrupted

family backgrounds and involved with either dagga or alcohol or both. Lynch is a teetotaler," she said.

"He sheltered one of the boys — who has subsequently been committed to a children's home — for six months. This boy was sexually molested at the age of five"

Mrs Theart said Lynch was a "sensitive, honest but emotionally immature person" with a probably incurable tendency to be attracted to pubescent and post-pubescent boys

Imprisonment would have a destructive effect as it was doubtful whether he would be able to reconstruct his life to his present level of functioning, she said.

Lynch is believed to be one of 15 men connected by detectives of the police Child Protection Unit to the country's largest sex ring which operated mostly in Sea Point and the city bowl area. Three members of the ring have died, one, 41-year-old Johannes Kivitz of Sea Point, of Aids-related pneumonia last October.

Bail of R500 was extended.

Mr J M Lennier was the magistrate. Miss A Peckham prosecuted. Mr W Booth appeared for Lynch.

Welfare moves

CAPL Times 1/11/89

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By BARRY STREEK

FAR-REACHING changes to the Child Welfare Act, including the abolition of racial restrictions for foster parents and equal payments for foster parents of all races, have been proposed by the National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

The council has also called for a law to protect the rights of children.

A statement issued yesterday on behalf of the council by Dr Magriet Herman said it was committed to the promotion of child welfare at all levels, but certain aspects of legislation were proving to be obstacles

The 1983 Child Welfare Act stipulated that children could only be placed with foster parents who shared the same religious, cultural and ethnical background.

"In view of the fact that many marriages are entered into across these lines, many relatives, friends and others who would have been ideal foster parents are rejected."

It also wanted to change the stipulation in the act which laid down that action could be taken when children were threatened.

"It is very hard to prove the incompetence of a parent in time to prevent any further suffering, because neglect, abuse

and many cases of sexual abuse are taking place in the privacy of a home."

The council said the fostering of children could run to large sums, regardless of the child's race, and the council believed all children who were in foster care should receive an equal amount of aid from the government.

"Another problem is that often foster parents are required to wait several months for the payment of state allowances, resulting in needy foster children."

The council said that its children's day on Saturday was the climax of its child welfare week and fund-raising events would then take place countrywide.



AT 11am on Monday police gave an undertaking in a Pietermaritzburg court that four of their members allegedly operating a red minibus "torture-mobile" would cease harassing 19-year-old Imbali youth activist Nonginkosi Zondi.

At 3pm the same day, he was picked up by the four policemen named in the affidavits presented to the court. They were driving the same red Husky "torture-mobile". Despite the fact that a formal restraining order, overriding the police undertaking, was granted the following afternoon, Zondi was detained until Thursday morning. For the fourth time in recent months, Zondi was released without charges being brought.

The policemen against whom the application is being brought — along with the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police — are all stationed at Pietermaritzburg.

The head of the unit, the affidavit alleges, was Willem de Wet (known

Youth describes detentions, assaults in 'torture-mobile'

as "Vellum" or "Boss"). Under him were three black policemen, Matiki Mtshali (known as "Chips"), "McGyver" Mchunu (his first names are not known) and Dumisani Mtshali. Also implicated are a white policeman, known only as Rambo, a black policeman with a false eye and another black policeman whose name is not known.

Various combinations of these — but always with "Vellum" at the helm — allegedly randomly detained and tortured township activists during the past year.

Zondi is the applicant in a case involving charges of torture and vigilante action being brought against four Pietermaritzburg policemen

Four Pietermaritzburg policemen, who allegedly toured the township in a red minibus and detained and assaulted residents, face charges of torturing a Natal activist.
By IVOR POWELL

which is being heard in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this morning.

Among other allegations in his affidavit Zondi claims that

● He was detained on three separate occasions by the occupants of the Husky and tortured, threatened with

death and various forms of physical violence, including being pushed off the edge of a cliff. On only one occasion was any charge laid, and that was quickly dropped due to lack of evidence.

● Among other forms of torture, physical and psychological, he was subjected to electric shocks; suffocated to unconsciousness by means of a plastic tube being drawn over his head; beaten with sjamboks and fists; and threatened with firearms. He also reported coughing blood as a result of assaults.

● On the one occasion he was charged, separate and unrelated charges were mooted. Having decided against charging Zondi with mur-

der — that of one of the policemen's brother — another charge was suggested by a police lieutenant. After an initial court appearance, charges were dropped.

● He was forced to live in hiding out of fear of the occupants of the red Husky.

His allegations are supported by a medical report made after examination subsequent to one of Zondi's detentions, as well as a number of other sworn affidavits submitted by community activists who were allegedly also subjected to tortures by the occupants of the red Husky. These other affidavits also allege beatings, tube-tortures and electric shocks; the details are in close agreement with those supplied by Zondi.

None of the seven detentions referred to in the affidavit led to a substantial charge being laid.

The four policemen are expected to present responding affidavits at the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court hearing this morning.

Nov. 4, 1989

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One hell changed for another

Strollers get a second chance

By JOCELYN MAKER, Weekend Argus Reporter
CAPE Town's streets are alive with young children who have run away from home.

Into the bright city lights they come seeking a new life away from poverty and all the other hardships they have had to face in the townships.

But they have exchanged one hell for another. On street corners they beg, at robots they harass drivers for money. To the other extreme, in the dark hours some sell their bodies for favours always trying desperately to make a few cents to survive.

Reams have been written about their plight within the city but very little is known about where they come from.

This week the Weekend Argus visited the homes of two young runaways who have been on the streets for many months.

These two boys are the lucky ones. They have been given a second chance — both are residents of the newly opened Highway Home, a centre which cares for strollers.

Both vowed that although they were prepared to visit their homes they would never return there to live.

Patrick's parents can't give him what he needs

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD Patrick's face was pressed to the car window as he was driven through the filth and squalor of the slum where he was born.

He had vowed that he would never return home to Site C in Khayelitsha to live with his parents, but he could not wait to see them.

Months had passed since he had last been there and as the car turned a corner the child's face dropped. Suddenly he burst into tears.

Slowly he put his hands up to his face and wept. These were the tears of a child. Gone was the hard streetwise exterior of a young boy who had learnt to survive the hard way.

Dust remains

He lifted his face, with eyes searching he tried to find his home, but it was no longer there.

The whole section where he had grown up and played with friends and siblings was now flat.

All that remained was dust, paper and chicken feathers blowing in the wind around the filth and bits of discarded junk left behind by those who had packed up their shacks and moved.

Dejected he got out of the car and ran over to the nearest houses. He tried hard to find someone who knew him or his people, but at first he could find no one.

Then he remembered an "auntie" and he took off to speak to her.

He was told his parents had been moved to Green Point about 3km away.

Unhygienic conditions brought on by a lack of sanitation had forced them to go.

Excitedly he jumped back into the car. On arriving at the home of his parents he got out and casually walked into the corrugated iron house.

His mother, surprised by his appearance smiled down gently at him, but there was no move on either side for a hug.

Crowds of children gathered at the door all staring at the long lost son, but not one questioned him.

Black with soot

One of his baby sisters sidled up to him as he sat on the only chair in the dark room. The walls were covered with newspapers, the ceiling blackened with soot.

In one corner, clothing and odds and ends were piled high.

Next to this stood an old coal stove and on it a primus cooker.



Surrounded by the filth and squalor of the site on which his home once stood, Patrick is like many runaway children who return to find their parents have moved.

Pictures: ANDREW INGRAM, Weekend Argus.





Smiling happily, Patrick greets a younger brother who is also a runaway. The pair spent much time together on the streets but eventually the little one decided to return home, something Patrick has vowed he will not do. He is being cared for at the Highway Home, a city centre for strollers.

church in Rondebosch twice a week. She is paid R15 of which R5,20 goes on busfare to get her to her job and back. His father does odd jobs in the area but no one has much money to pay him for his services.

Fruitless

He has tried desperately to find work but this has proved fruitless.

"I have my little cart which I use to collect wood to sell but this is not enough to feed six children.

"I am an old man now and I have tried so hard. Patrick runs away from home because he says there is nothing here for him. I tried to keep him at home but it is no good. He does not want to go to school.

"It makes my heart sore that this child of mine wants to live in the city. I see now that I cannot hold him."

On leaving, Patrick said goodbye to his father, while his mother had her back turned to the door and was furiously buttering three small bread buns.

As he was about to leave she walked over and offered them to him.

He took one and thanked her, turned his back and ran off to the car.

There is no alcohol problem in this home, only extreme poverty brought on by the high unemployment rate. Patrick is a victim of circumstances.

His parents love him but they cannot give him what he so desperately wants to have. He says he wants to go to school, would like to wear nice clothes and bath in hot water every day. Life in the township became too much for him to bear.

"I had to go away. Sometimes I do not understand what makes me like this."



Patrick's father explains to social worker Miss Dina Marie Borst how unemployment is tearing his family apart.

Mother didn't want him

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD Peter also used to live in Klayelisha. He left because his mother no longer wanted him. His father lives in another township and he too has no interest in his son. His grandmother tried to care for him, but she is also unemployed.

Her home is made of brick and although it is minute, it is clean and neatly painted. Small purple flowers battle to grow in the postage-stamp size garden.

When Peter entered her home there was not much of a reception. He walked around looking and touching a few ornaments on a neat old dressing table.

He did not say much and when asked why he did not want to stay he said he did not feel it was his home. The streets gave him a sense of independence and total freedom.

"I have tried to get him to go to school but he will not listen to me. His mother is always in the streets with boyfriends so I suppose he takes after her," said his grandmother.

"I want him to have an education but he fights this all the time. I have to spend so much of my time running around looking for him. At first he used to disappear then I would find him dirty and hungry. Maybe it is better he lives in the city."

Peter said that he did not really know his mother or where she lived.

"One day when I have finished doing my school work at the Highway Home I will go home, but I do not know."



Peter has been cast aside by his mother.

Rights for children (298)

20/11/79
Sovjetan
THE United Nations will today adopt an International Convention protecting the human rights of children and setting standards of protection against sexual exploitation, neglect and other abuses.

The General Assembly plans to adopt the draft convention on the 30th anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. That declaration has no legally binding effect on nations.

"We must seize the opportunity afforded by the convention to spread the word that children as children have inalienable rights, that they have integrity as persons and the violation of these rights as set forth in the convention is not acceptable," the executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, Mr James Grant, said. - Sapa.

Principal in court for indecent assault

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BY MONICA GRAAFF
Court Reporter

PRESS reporters were yesterday barred from attending the court hearing of an indecent assault charge against a Stellenbosch headmaster, who allegedly molested a 13-year-old pupil.

The magistrate, Mr D J van Niekerk, ruled that the proceedings would be held in camera irre-

Art-TMP 18/11/87
spective of whether the witnesses were adults or minors

Mr Luther van der Westhuizen, of A F Louw Junior School, pleaded not guilty this week to indecently assaulting the boy.

He also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge in terms of the Immorality Act for allegedly committing an indecent and lascivious act with a boy under 19.

However, in his statement before the court, he admitted to seeing the boy about a discipline problem on September 6.

The boy alleges that Mr Van der Westhuizen asked him to accompany him to Cape Town to see a psychologist. They allegedly went into the headmaster's office and from there into a smaller room where the incident occurred.

Mr F E Nel prosecuted. Mr R S van der Riet appeared for Mr Van der Westhuizen.

Aids fears after boys molested

CM. Tuis 18/11/87 (278)

JOHANNESBURG. — An unknown number of young boys in the Vaal Triangle, Secunda and Hendrina power station areas may be unaware that they could possibly be infected with Aids.

This follows the disclosure in the Vereeniging Regional Court that a 30-year-old man, who yesterday was convicted on three counts of sodomy, has tested positively for the disease.

It is now feared that the discovery "could lead to a major tragedy involving young, innocent boys", according to Regional Court prosecutor Mr Louis Venter.

Jan Abraham Sadler, who formerly resided in the Vaal Triangle area and now lives and works in Secunda, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Magistrate Mr Dries Visagie after being found guilty of committing indecent acts with a 15-year-old Vanderbijlpark boy on three separate occasions.

The offences were committed towards the end of last year against the teenager's will while Sadler, a bachelor, boarded with the boy's parents. He initially admitted guilt on the three counts, but a plea of not guilty was entered by the court.

The possibility that he had associations with other young boys has not been ruled out.

The court yesterday heard that Sadler was found to be infected with Aids after blood samples were taken from him while he was being held in custody pending the hearing.

He was positively identified as an Aids sufferer on Thursday.

Sadler, a process controller at the Sasol 3 plant in Secunda, told the court that he had not been tested for Aids previously, adding that he had no idea he was infected with the virus.

Before sentence was passed the prosecutor, Mr Louis Venter, requested that Sadler be removed from society and imprisoned in an attempt to protect other children.

He stressed that there was no way of telling how many other potential victims could be infected by the accused if he was not jailed.

In passing sentence Mr Visagie stated that offences involving indecent acts towards children were on the increase, and that no less than four other similar cases were heard in Vereeniging Regional Court yesterday.

He said that from the evidence led in the trial it was obvious that the accused tried to curry favour with the 15-year-old boy and his sisters by buying them presents.

It appeared that the accused was also responsible for the boy running away from his home after indecent acts were carried out on him against his will.

During a brief press conference after the hearing, Mr Venter appealed to all young boys who were possibly "involved", or had any association, with Sadler to confide in their parents or house doctor and to have Aids tests immediately.

"The accused refused to say whether he was involved with any other boys apart from the Vanderbijlpark teenager. It is thus vitally important for anyone who was in any way involved with the accused to report for an Aids test without delay."

"A major tragedy involving innocent young children could be looming," said Mr Venter.

Meanwhile all members of the police who investigated the case, as well as prison staff who were in contact with Sadler while he was in custody, are to be tested for Aids. — Sapa

Mrs Minah
Motaung with
some of her
pupils.



Child labour leads to life of illiteracy

CHILD labour has not only condemned most of its victims to a life of drug abuse but it has also bred a generation of illiterates - as Streetwise has discovered.

When the founders of this education project for street children first thought of setting up a programme in Soweto - one already existed in Johannesburg - they did research on the number of homeless children roaming the streets in the township.

Minah Motaung, co-ordinator of Soweto Streetwise, and a colleague have unearthed shocking information on the life of street urchins.

"While moving from coalyard to coalyard we saw that children between eight and 13 who worked there had been condemned to a life of glue-sniffing and petty crime. They were all dirty and living in squalor," Motaung said.

"In a coalyard in White City there were 24 of these children. They were not receiving any education and had no-one to give them proper care. They stole money to buy food and sustain their glue-sniffing habit," she said.

As a result Streetwise started a pilot programme at Ipelegeng Community Centre in August. The Streetwise Educational Project Soweto (Sweeps) has however only been able to attract three of these children.

The service is also used by children from the Youth Alive place of shelter in Mzimhlophe hostel, Hope bus shelter in Lenasia and a shack in Kliptown.

A difficult task

"Our objective is to give street children education and skills. We hope this will draw them away from the streets. It is a difficult thing to do, especially with children who do not live in shelters.

"To build trust we tolerate their glue-sniffing as they would reject our help were we to condemn the habit. Trust, care and love are necessary for an ideal educational environment," Motaung said.

Motaung, who had been a teacher for 12 years before joining the project on its inception two years ago, and a colleague take turns teaching the 21 regular pupils. The children are divided into three groups and are taught mathematics, vernacular, English and art.

"We did not expect to have a large enrolment until next year. Our programme is less structured than the one run in town for the twilight children."

The children, aged between nine and 18, have been divided into six grades according to their educational levels. There are 10 teachers and five volunteers.

Johannesburg Streetwise has placed eight pupils at St Ansgars boarding school and 12 in primary and high schools in Soweto.



Sowetan

68/11/89



First trial^{Carl- Toufs} under sex^{14/11/89} law guarding under-19s²⁹⁸

By MONICA GRAAFF
Court Reporter

THE first woman to be charged under a recently-passed law which makes it illegal for a woman to have sex with a girl under 19 pleaded guilty in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday to molesting a 15-year-old.

The Police Child Protection Unit believes the 24-year-old former children's home house-mother is the first woman in the country to be charged with the lesbian offence.

The new law, section 14(1)3(b) of the amended Immorality Act, was passed in March last year.

Miss Susan Margaret Koch of Green Valley, Bellville, also pleaded guilty to a second charge under the new law, admitting that she had a 10-month relationship with an 18-year-old. This plea was changed to not guilty after the court accepted that she "had no idea" that the charge constituted an offence.

With respect to the first charge, she said she knew she had done wrong because of the 15-year-old's youth and "regretted" kissing and fondling her.

Speaking in a quiet but open manner, she told the court that the girls had been "in love" with her and had wanted to sleep with her.

The relationships had been made possible by the fact that the girls had had single rooms, she said.

Miss Koch further pleaded guilty under the Children's Act to driving four runaway girls, two of whom were her lovers, from a home in Constantia to Johannesburg earlier this month.

She said that the girls, aged from 15 to 18, had run away shortly after she had been asked to resign for being involved in irregular practices in the girls' hostels.

She said she found where they were hiding and took them under her wing for about a week after failing to persuade them to return to the home.

They spent a weekend sleeping in her car in various beach parking lots in the Peninsula and slipping back to her parents' home to have baths and get changed.

"When they insisted on going to Johannesburg (where some of the girls lived), I decided to drive them there because I was worried about the dangers of their going alone," she said.

Miss Koch and the girls were arrested by the Johannesburg Child Protection Unit on November 7.

Miss Koch was released on warning yesterday on condition that she stay away from the home and not interfere with the witnesses.

The trial will be resumed early next month.

Mr JB Beyers was the magistrate. Mr L Louw prosecuted Miss Koch chose not to be represented

CHARGED . . . Miss Susan Koch, the first woman to plead to charges of molesting a girl under 19 years old.

Picture ALAN TAYLOR

Trends

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PSYCHOLOGY

Most emotional messages are communicated non-verbally. The inability to read or send such messages adeptly is a major social handicap, especially where children are concerned, says an American psychologist.

Children who fail to get the message

Unpopularity, poor grades and a host of other problems afflicting schoolchildren, derive from an inability to read the non-verbal messages of teachers and peers, new findings show.

The test assesses a child's ability to read non-verbal messages in several ways. For instance, a child watches 40 slides of children and adults, rating their expressions as happy, sad, angry and so on. The same is done with slides showing different postures and gestures, and with audiotapes of various tones of voice.

Studies of more than 1 000 children aged 9 to 11 showed those who scored lowest on the test tended to be the least popular in their class. They also fared

less well academically than their peers, even though their intelligence was just as high on average.

The studies found that as many as 10 percent of all children had problems with non-verbal communication.

When trying to make friends, they are typically unable to approach other children without putting them off, and they often unwittingly respond to teachers in ways that get them in trouble.

Since most emotional messages are communicated non-verbally, the inability to read or send such messages adeptly is a major social handicap, says Dr Stephen Nowicki, a psychologist at Emory University in Atlanta, who developed the scale.

Among the problems common in children lacking non-verbal skills, Dr Nowicki said, is a continual sense of frustration that can lead to depression or apathy.

Such children think they have little or no control over how people treat them. Dr Nowicki believes the problem is a learning disability, akin to reading problems.

"If a child makes consistent errors in using non-verbal language, such as standing too close when talking to someone or speaking too loudly or softly, other children will see them as strange and to be avoided," he says.

NEW YORK TIMES



An inability to read non-verbal messages from teachers correctly can lead to problems for children in their school and social lives.

Hope for world's abused children

... as UN adopts treaty

298 26/11/8
C. Press

FOR millions of youngsters around the world childhood is a time of terror and torment

Throughout the world they are beaten, tortured, sexually abused or conscripted, according to the United Nations and human rights organisations

Amnesty International has identified several countries which have condoned the execution of minors or people convicted of capital crimes committed before they were 18. The list includes the United States

An estimated 200 million children between the ages of six and 12 are forced to work



This boy is one of 200 million children worldwide who are victims of forced labour.

About 40 000 die daily of starvation, inadequate care or diseases such as measles

In an unprecedented effort to change this grim picture, the United Nations on Monday adopted the most comprehensive international treaty ever written for the protection of children

Member states must now accept the treaty before it can take effect. But opinions are mixed on its usefulness. Critics dismiss the Convention on the Rights of the Child as another useless piece of international legislation

They say the treaty, which contains 54 articles covering specific rights and needs of children in fields as varied as education, adoption and freedom of religion, will be ignored by many of the countries that eventually accept it

"It will go the same way as the five-year-old Convention on Torture," said one Third World diplomat. Torture is still being practiced in more than 70 countries, according to human rights organisations

Proponents of the campaign for the protection of children strongly disagree



The innocence of children may yet be restored if the UN treaty is followed to the letter.

"Things will obviously not change overnight but governments that ratify the convention will automatically incorporate it into their own laws and will be under strong pressure to abide by it," said Claire Brisset, a United Nations Children's Fund spokesman

"A Committee on the Rights of the Child will be set up and countries will report on steps they have taken to comply with the charter"

Brisset said the Convention filled a gap because to date provisions relevant to children were scattered through 80 international treaties and declarations. "Now we

have everything in a single document"

It has taken a decade of intense wrangling at the United Nations in Geneva and New York on many key clauses for the text to reach the General Assembly

For instance, the Convention, drafted by the Geneva-based United Nations Centre for Human Rights, defines a child as a person under 18 for most purposes

But many Third World countries argued successfully that they might not have won their wars of independence against colonial rule if they had not recruited children under 18

Child labour not abused - Louw

298
Sawyer 21/11/89



Mr ELI LOUW

The new Minister of Manpower, Mr Eli Louw, says he is not aware of large-scale abuse of child labour in South Africa. In an interview with THEMBA MOLEFE he also gives his opinion on farmworkers and human rights, labour legislation as it affects these workers, black trade unions and international law.

QUESTION: It is widely believed that human rights do not exist on the farms especially because there is little legal protection for farmworkers. What is your comment?

ANSWER: I cannot agree with you on the non-existence of human rights on the farms. The farmer and the worker are bound by contract law. However, I agree that the contracts entered into are in many cases not of a high standard, which is not proper.

The old master and slave laws have been repealed and all farmworkers are covered by the Workmen's Com-

pensation Act and the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act. All farmworkers have freedom of association. They can join trade unions. There is no law prohibiting them from organising themselves. Small claims courts are also available for them.

Q: That is what the Government thinks is happening. Has your department spoken to unions in this regard?

A: I do not know what your experiences are. But the Government always listens to what organised labour has to say. Unions do not come and talk to me. I believe they should



come and talk to me. What is the good when an organisation does not talk and influence people?

Q: Do you mean that union groups like Nactu and Cosatu refuse to serve on the special committee you have appointed to investigate possible amendments or regulations that would protect farmworkers and domestic workers?

A: They are refusing. I do not know what their reasons are.

Q: I would like to give you two examples which illustrate the absence of human rights on the farms and how the common law does not offer farmworkers basic protection.

The second is that of a crippled Piet Retief farmworker who was beaten to death by his employer. The farmer has not been arrested as the Attorney-General still awaits the police docket.

These delays could be interpreted as being racist because had blacks committed such crimes against whites they would have been arrested.

A: I condemn the criminal behaviour of the farmers. Courts are there for everybody's protection, regardless of colour. Should I get the facts (about the cases) I will forward them to my colleagues, the Ministers of Justice and Law and Order.

Q: What is your opinion on the contentious subject of child labour in South Africa? There are examples of children as young as eight years old working for up to R5 a month on farms.

A: What is the definition of child labour? You know I am a farmer's son and have never considered it to be abuse when I

helped my father on his sheep farm.

I am not aware of the large-scale abuse of child labour in South Africa, because there is such a big supply of labour in the country.

Q: Why should children be allowed to work at all? What does the law say?

A: The Department of Health and Welfare is presently working on a Bill concerning child abuse.

Code

In terms of the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning the minimum age for admission to employment, the stipulation is that children younger than 15 years may not work in agriculture.

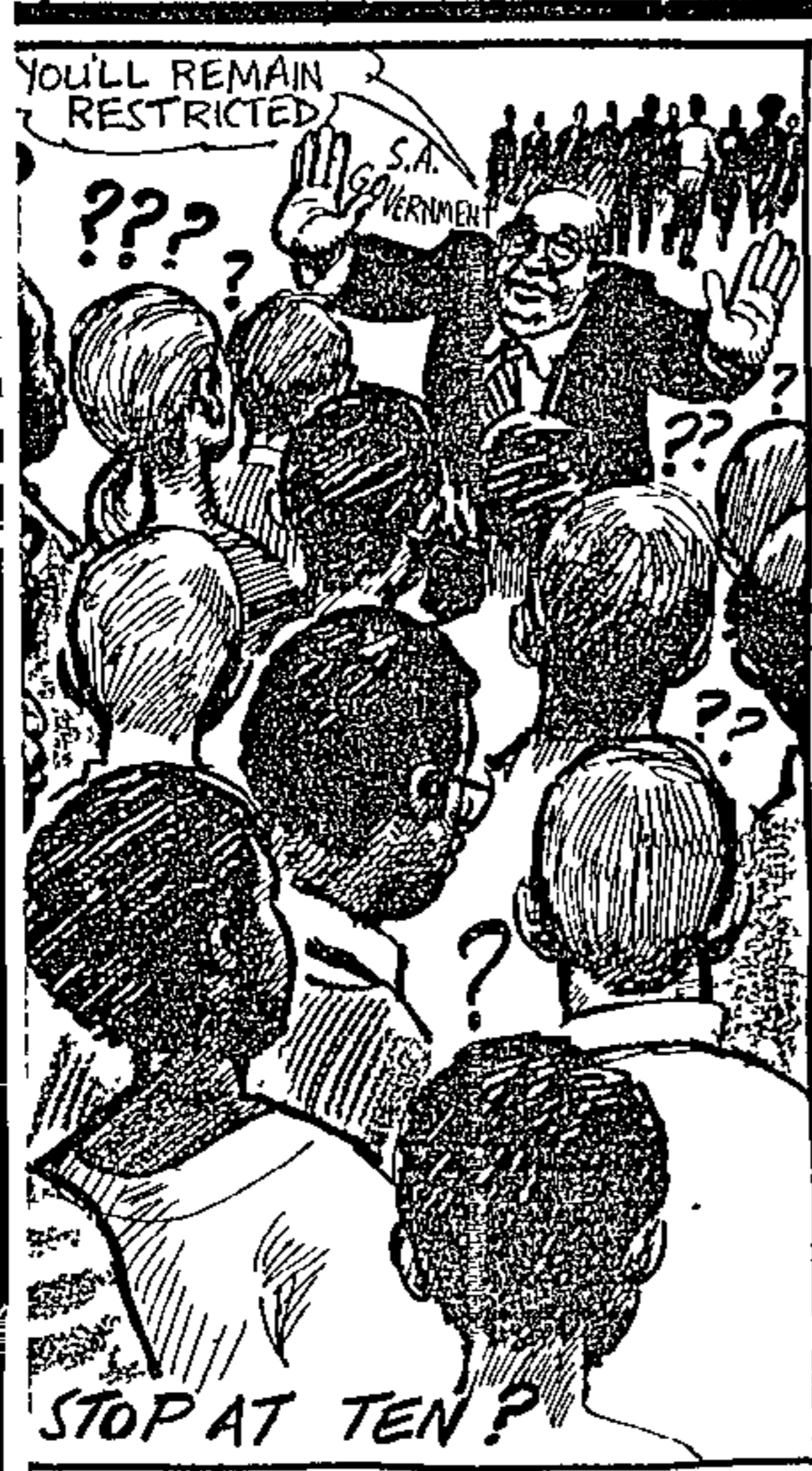
A total of 138 signatory countries adhere to the code. Only a fifth - 34 countries - do not adhere to ILO's Convention 10. We are in step with the rest of the world. We agree. Work is one thing, but abuse is something else. The Child Welfare Act is against child abuse.

Demands

Q: Have you personally sought to speak with black trade unions in the light of growing opposition to the Labour Relations Amendment Act?

A: The demands made by unions, including the recent marches, have nothing to do with worker-employer relationships. A list of demands handed to my department recently was about jobs, free education, evictions, rents, and so on. They should be directed to the relevant departments as they have nothing to do with labour issues.

Black unions are being used for political ends. They should leave politics to the politicians.



Accused

The first is of a Highveld worker who was allegedly tortured by a farmer who accused him of stealing a welding machine. The incident occurred on June 1, but to date the farmer has not been arrested and the worker is missing following threats on his life.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlolo. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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SAB death

sparks 'child labour' probe

Staff Reporter

THE death of a 14-year-old casual worker at the Newlands plant of South African Breweries (SAB) is to be probed by both the company and the Food and Allied Worker's Union (Fawu).

Fawu have accused SAB of using "child labour" to break the national strike by breweries workers.

Shaun Applegreen of Rocklands, Mitchells Plain, died on Saturday when he was overcome by carbon dioxide fumes inside a brewing tank.

He was employed by the breweries as a casual worker for the past three weeks — contrary to labour legislation forbidding child labour.

According to SAB spokesman Mr Adrian Botha, "employing children is contrary to SAB rules. A full-scale investigation will be launched today."

Shaun and another casual worker were working on top of the tank when a tool fell in. When he climbed into the tank to retrieve it, he was overcome by the gas.

The other casual worker climbed down to assist Shaun, but was also overcome by the fumes. Shaun was already dead when rescue personnel entered the tank.

The Fawu spokesman said it was obvious that safety regulations had not been followed at the plant.

Unit fights child abuse

THE Soweto police have established a special unit to deal with sexual offences relating to girls under 14 years of age.

Spokesman Major Noel Hartwell said the unit which is based in

Sexual offences watch

By ALI MPHAKI

Kliptown has since its inception in August this year handled 120 cases and arrested 38 suspects.

He said in one of the cases, a father who sexually molested his daughter, was fined R2 000 or two years imprisonment following the unit's investigation.

Murder

The unit investigates the murder of children under 14 years, assault with intention to do grievous bodily harm, rape, sodomy, incest, indecent assault, child stealing, and other sexual offences.

Hartwell said the unit had enjoyed a good response from the public

so far and he appealed to the public to come forward.

"We treat every case with strict confidence," he said.

The unit is under the command of Lieutenant Gert Kruger and he can be contacted at 945-6629.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that 17 people were murdered in Soweto at the weekend. Police public relations official for the area Captain E G Ngubeni said:

"Our statistics show that 16 women were raped, 36 muggings took place, there were 15 ordinary theft cases, 29 cars were stolen and 33 premises broken into."

In addition, police arrested one man for gambling, 34 for possession of mandrax, 12 for having marijuana and 22 others for illegally selling alcohol.

Ngubeni said 39 stolen vehicles were recovered

"During the whole of last week we arrested 582 people for various crimes," said Ngubeni.

N'T

Centre for child detainees

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Soweto

A centre for the rehabilitation of child detainees will be officially opened in Soweto today.

This is the first centre of its kind in the country and forms part of a community centre founded in Diepkloof by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

The community centre, named Impumelelo (progress), will house social workers' offices, a library and a day care centre for 60 pre-school children as well as counselling facilities for child detainees.

Dr Adele Thomas, director of Child Welfare, said to date the society had dealt with more than 200 children released from detention in the past two years, some as young as nine years of age. "These children suffer what is known as post-traumatic stress disorder which manifests itself in high anxiety, depression, fear and a lack of concentration.

"There is a need for the ongoing rehabilitation of these children," she said.

She said many of the children were isolated from the community on their release. "Schools don't want them and people don't want to mix with them for fear of getting into trouble".

At Impumelelo, social workers hope to integrate these children back into the community, to involve them in day-to-day living once more. This will be achieved by combining social work services, the pre-school and the rehabilitation centre under one roof.

The centre will also develop community projects such as parent communication training for Soweto residents. "This will be a lifestyle centre, a place which will involve parents and keep children off the streets", said Dr Thomas.

can accommodate 60 children and has a large playground.

The land on which the R57 000 centre was built was provided by the Diepmeadow council and the building costs were borne by the Save the Children Fund in the UK.

"We are also looking at using the centre as a facility for the training of our staff in relevant and appropriate post-apartheid social work", Dr Thomas said.

The centre will open its doors to the public in January.

The centre's three-classroomed pre-school

Child labour probe

30/11-6/12/89

South

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By CHIARA CARTER

AT least two investigations into child labour at Cape Town companies are underway following the shock death of a 14-year-old Mitchells Plain schoolboy employed as a scab labourer at the SA Breweries in Newlands.

A police spokesperson said there would be an inquest after Shaun Applegreen was allegedly overcome by toxic fumes when he climbed into a vat at the breweries last Friday.

Shaun was buried from his parents' home on Wednesday afternoon.

SAB is conducting its own investigation into the tragedy.

The young schoolboy's death has again highlighted the widespread use of child labour in the Western Cape where children are employed as domestic workers, casual labourers, farmhands, vendors and shop assistants.

Meanwhile, Shaun's grieving father has vowed not to rest until his son's death is cleared up.

Legal action

Mr Edmund Applegreen said he had taken Shaun's book of life to SAB to prove that his son was only 14 years old.

"I am very angry about this and I intend investigating the possibility of legal action," he said.

The first the family knew that Shaun, a former Std 6 pupil at Glendale Senior Secondary School, was working as a "scab labourer" at the breweries was when they were notified of his death.

Probe into child labour

FROM PAGE ONE

"We cannot believe this has happened," she said.

SAB spokesperson Adrian Botha said the company had begun an investigation into Applegreen's employment.

Botha said Applegreen had told the hiring officer he was 18 and that his Book of Life was being processed in Pretoria.

He said the company was "extremely distressed" at Applegreen's death.

"It is company policy not to employ people under the age of 18," he said.

SOUTH has discovered that child labour is being used to erect houses in Lavender Hill.

Topcor, a job creation scheme funded by the Department of Manpower, had employed 15-year-old Lawrence Fakgato at R4 a day.

Tip of Iceberg

Fakgato said he had dropped out of school and the Topcor job was the only one he could find.

A foreman on the construction site would not allow another child worker to be interviewed.

A spokesperson for the Department of Manpower said the employment of children was "against all the rules" and that the department would immediately launch an investigation.

"Incidents like these are only the tip of the iceberg," said a spokesperson for the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu).

Fawu organiser Johan Hamman said child labour was used on several farms in the Stellenbosch area.

Hamman said some children were being employed on a seasonal basis while others as young as 14 were being employed on a fulltime basis on farms including those owned by large companies.

"My son left school earlier this year during the boycotts. I tried to persuade him to go back to class. We were hoping he would return to school in January," Applegreen said.

Shaun's sister, Denise, said his death had been a "terrible shock to the family".

TO PAGE 3

SOS - the villages

By JOE MDHLELA

RECREATING family life for the destitute child is one of the many tasks Mamelodi's SOS Children's Village is entrusted with, director of the village, Vusi Gumede, said this week.

The village, built on the principle of a loving environment for abandoned and orphaned children, caters for 141 children with 12 to 15 boys and girls sharing a unit.

The children are housed in 15 houses, each with a mother who is responsible for the household budget.

built for love

AECI golf classic gives R40 000

THE AECI Charity Classic, which is part of the Sunshine Circuit, is committed to aiding the SOS with a substantial amount running into thousands of rands.

The classic this year donated R40 000 to the SOS and it is expected that when the golf tournament is played in January, the amount will be substantially increased.

Shopping

The mothers do their own shopping for their units which are independent of each other, Gumede said.

He said in order to get away from the institutionalised concept, there are no churches nor schools or dormitories in the village.

Family life is undisturbed, so that the children attend local schools and churches.

They are also encouraged to participate in sports and functions so

that they could be integrated into the wider community.

To ensure that normal family life is properly fostered, a strict selection process for people to mother the children is undertaken.

Best age

The preferred age for the mother is between 40 and 60.

Ideally the mother should have been married and have had the opportunity to raise her own family.

Gumede said the se-

lection committee would, under normal circumstances, be reluctant to engage a mother who has family obligations.

"This would defeat the objective we want to achieve," he said. He said after the appointment, the mothers go through a rigorous six months programme to

prepare them to handle their tasks more efficiently.

The village would never kick out a child on reaching the age of 18, but would, on the contrary, play a role to help them get absorbed by the community.

The village is run by a full-time director, assisted by two full-time social workers, a nursing sister and educators.

First conceived by Hermann Gmeiner of Austria after World War II, the concept brings the orphan back to the natural order of the family.

Vusi Gumede, the Mamelodi SOS Village's director, says they create a family environment for orphans at the village.



By PHANGISILE
MISHALI

THE University of the Witwatersrand in conjunction with *The Star* will run a pre-university school for students who are eligible to study in any university.

The school will run from January 3 to February 7 1990 for all students with a matriculation exemption.

"The month-long course is aimed at helping prospective first-year students in the transition from school to the university," said the director of the school, Professor G Gerrans.

Change

"The change to independent study and a faster pace in the university results in some students failing even though they are intellectually capable.

"Acceptance into the school will not imply acceptance into the university of the Witwatersrand".

Students who have been accepted to either technikons or universities will benefit from the course.

Subjects

The subjects offered are arranged according to their relevance to studies in various faculties.

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Wits runs prep school

Section A is: Arts, Science, Law, Education, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, and Architecture;

Section B is: Commerce;

Section C is: Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, and Architecture;

Section D is: for students whose home language is not English; and

Section E is: Engineering.

The study skills course is not available to students falling under Section D.

Accommodation will be provided.

For more information on subjects, fees and timetables contact:

The Director, Pre-University School, P O Wits, 2050, or telephone (011) 716 4277 before December 20.

Rent is R60,95, and the rest is for water and electricity, food and clothing.

December is going to be a

each to see three weeks and the musicals, and R1 000 spending money.

See The Star Tonight! for more details and the competition entry form.

Women start pre-school for children in Soweto

By Abel Mushi

Miss Lindi Nsizwane (22) is not yet in possession of a matriculation certificate — but she is already a mother to 47 children in Diepkloof, Soweto.

Miss Nsizwane, who is hoping to get her matriculation certificate if she passes her last two matric subjects, started a makeshift pre-school earlier this year with a colleague, Miss Julie Moeketsi (28).

They use the Swedish Free Church building in Zone 4, Meadowlands.

"We have 47 children from all over Soweto and the number is gradually increasing. Although we do not have any facilities such as toys and teaching aids, the children are having a good time.

"We teach them nursery rhymes and they get plenty of time to play," she said.

Facilities at the pre-school are poor and Miss Nsizwane and her colleague

are forced to rely on parents for donations.

When The Star visited the pre-school on Thursday, it was cold and their only heater, donated by one of the parents, was too small to heat the room.

Miss Nsizwane said she had asked principals of Soweto's pre-schools, which were forced to close down, to refer children to her.

"We now have a committee which was elected by the parents to manage the pre-school. Parents pay R22 a child and the children have to bring their own food along as we do not have cooking facilities," she said.

"Our only worry is that we are paid a very small salary. We enjoy our work a great deal, but I think we deserve more pay," Miss Nsizwane said.

Miss Nsizwane and Miss Moeketsi are currently doing a course in pre-school teaching at Funda Centre in Soweto.

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Star

Police swoop nets 10 over child-abuse

6/12
ARCS
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By DALE KNEEN, Crime Reporter

TEN men were arrested for alleged child-abuse, ranging from kidnapping to sodomy, during a police swoop this week.

The men, who face 27 charges, include two businessmen, a railway official, three technicians, a playwright and three educationists.

All the charges involve alleged acts between the men, who are aged between 26 and 58, and children aged between four and 18. All 10 appeared in court this week.

Police swoop

One of the accused, 52-year-old Pierre Grobler, pleaded guilty in Wynberg Regional Court.

He was fined R1 000 (or two months) and sentenced to three months' jail suspended for five years.

The swoop, led by the Commander of the Child Protection Unit, Captain Leonard Solms, involved all 11 policemen attached to the unit. Arrests began on December 8.

"This brings to 43 the number of arrests made by the unit since August 1," said Captain Solms yesterday.

Police sources said the playwright, 26, was alleged to have indecently assaulted a 13-year-old boy.

One of the businessmen, aged about 50, is alleged to have committed indecent acts and sodomised at least one boy after meeting him at a nightclub.

Two girls aged seven and nine were allegedly kidnapped and indecently assaulted by a 43-year-old travel agent and his friend, a toolmaker aged 37.

The investigation of an alleged rape of a 15-year-old schoolgirl led to the arrest of a northern areas educationist aged 38.

He is suspected of committing several indecent acts with young girls over the past 10 years. All but one of the acts were allegedly committed at his work-place.

Another educationist, aged 58 and from the southern suburbs, is alleged to have indecently assaulted four 10 and 11-year-old girls several times at work.

One of the technicians is alleged to have raped his four-year-old step-daughter.

A nine-year-old boy was allegedly indecently assaulted on a train by the railway official.

Information gained during the swoop was likely to lead to further arrests, Captain Solms said.

Hard work

The arrests are a reflection of the hard work done by the men and women in the unit.

"Like elsewhere in the country, child-abuse is a serious problem in Cape Town. The research done by our unit indicates there are at least 100 paedophiles in the city."

International literature indicated the number of paedophiles could be as high as 700, he added.